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&
Expenditure Survey

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National Planning Commission
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Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) 2003/2004

Previous publications Living Conditions in Namibia
Basic description with highlights
The 1993/1994 Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Producer Central Bureau of Statistics
National Planning Commission Secretariat
Private Bag 13356, Windhoek
www.npc.gov.na

Inquiries Ms N.C. Kali
+264 61 2834111
nkali@npc.gov.na

Mr. ST Quita
+264 61 2834111
squita@npc.gov.na

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Preface

The Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES 2003/2004) alternatively known as Household Budget Survey, is the second of its kind to have been conducted in independent Namibia after the NHIES 1993/94.

Budget surveys are specialized statistical frameworks for monitoring and evaluation of socioeconomic policy performances on the one hand and on the other, instruments for updating and re-basing of National Accounts and the Consumer Price Index (CPI). According to the international best practices budget surveys should be undertaken at least once in three to five years in order to ensure policy relevance. However, budget surveys are quite costly, due to their coverage and other methodological requirements, which dictate that the data collection should cover a full calendar year and meet regional disaggregation by rural and urban areas.

The objectives of NHIES 2003/2004 are inter-alia to provide data for NDP 2 terminal review, benchmark for NDP 3 formulation, provide data for the assessment of various policies on poverty and income inequalities reduction and all these in pursuit of Vision 2030 goals.

The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) has applied the latest available techniques in the processing of NHIES data mindful of burning policy demands for this data. A Preliminary report from the NHIES was published in March 2006.

The present report is the main report from the NHIES. It provides a basic description of the living conditions in Namibia concerning economic activity, housing and infrastructure, possession of capital goods and property, economic standards as well as consumption and expenditure patterns. The statistics are disaggregated by regions, urban and rural areas, sex of head of households, main languages spoken in households, household composition, educational attainment levels, economic activity and main source of income.


Due to resource constraints detailed poverty analysis were not accomplished and similarly analysis of the data collected on household income.

The CBS has at this point anonymised the NHIES data set to enable other stakeholders to access and add value to this data.

The Methodological report will be released shortly. This report will provide detailed description of the survey.

I would like to thank the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), UNDP and UNICEF for their technical and financial support to this survey. I would also like to thank the responded households, government, the general public and the media.

Last but not least many thanks to the staff of the NPCSS both permanent and casual who made this survey a resounding success



Fanuel S.M Hangula
Government Statistician
Central Bureau of Statistics

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Executive summary

Background and overview (Chapter 1)

The main objective of the NHIES 2003/2004 is to comprehensively describe the levels of living of Namibians using actual patterns of consumption and income, as well as a range of other socio-economic indicators based on collected data. This survey was designed to inform policy making at the national and regional levels within the context of the Second and Third National Development Plans in support of monitoring and evaluation of Vision 2030 and the Millennium Development Goals. International reporting is yet another important consideration.

The NHIES was designed to provide policy decision making with reliable estimates at regional levels as well as to meet rural - urban disaggregation requirements, this had obvious cost implications on a sample to be selected to meet this criteria. A representative sample of about 11 thousand households was selected over a twelve month period consisting of 13 survey rounds excluding the post enumeration survey (PES).

Two questionnaires (Form 1 and Form 2) were administered to sampled households. While the data collection methodology of the 1993/94 and 2003/04 NHIES have remained basically the same there is however, a notable improvement in coverage, and additional questions were added to the questionnaire for NHIES 2003/2004 in response to users grown identified needs at the time. Furthermore in cases where additional collections are found to have serious comparison implications between the two surveys, such limitations will be clearly pointed out in the respective chapters.

Some methodological issues are partly discussed in Chapter 1 of this report, but are however more exhaustively treated in the survey Methodological report.

The need to have relevant and timely budget survey data cannot be overstressed. The current NHIES cycle of ten (10) years is extremely out of line with both national data requirements and international best practices. Budget surveys are quite costly in comparison to other conversional sample surveys, on account of duration and other cost considerations. The NHIES 2003/2004 has so far cost approximately N\$45 million of which about N\$30 million has come from the government, N\$13.7 million from SIDA and the rest from other partners. The cost involved is understandably high, however the budget surveys being the sole source of critical data for monitoring and evaluation of national development plans and programmes, it has now been concluded that the NHIES will have a five years cycle instead of the current ten years practice. This resolve addresses international recommendations on budget surveys and meets international reporting requirements at the same time.

The previous NHIES was conducted in 1993/94 and while efforts have been made to ensure comparability there has invariably been some changes in methodologies, especially in larger sample and the content of the household questionnaire, which makes it difficult to separate the effects of change in methodology from actual development when the two surveys are compared. **Therefore, as a general rule the reader is urged to treat observed changes between the two surveys as more indicative of direction rather than as precise estimates.**

Demographic characteristics (Chapter 2)

There were an estimated 371 678 private households during the survey, with an estimated household population of 1 830 000. Most of the population and households lived in the rural areas, 65 and 60 per cent respectively. Khomas is the most populated region with 14 per cent of the total population, whereas Omaheke is the least populated with 3 per cent of the population. The estimated average household size in Namibia is 4.9 persons. On average rural households are bigger than urban households, 5.4 compared to 4.2 persons per household respectively. The national average household size has decreased from 5.7 persons since the previous survey in 1993/1994.

Education (Chapter 3)

Literate persons in the population aged 15 years and over are 83 per cent, and those not literate 17 percent. The difference in literacy rates between males and females at national level are insignificant.

In the NHIES, of all persons aged 6 years and above 85 per cent reported that they have been to school and 15 per cent that they have never been to school. Among those aged between 6 and 16 years, 10 per cent reported that they have never been to school. While 7 per cent of urban children aged 6-16 reported that they have never been to school, the proportion is 12 per cent among rural children.

It is estimated that 17 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above have no formal education, 32 per cent have primary education as their highest educational level attainment, 46 per cent secondary education and 6 per cent have attained tertiary education. There are great differences between urban and rural areas. The proportion of those who have no formal education is 23 per cent in rural areas compared to 7 per cent in urban areas.

Levels of educational attainment in Namibia show an improvement over the last decade. The percentage of the population 15 years and above that have no formal education has decreased from 30 per cent in 1993/1994 to 17 per cent in 2003/2004, a decline almost by half.

Main source of income (Chapter 4)

In the survey, households were asked for their main source of income from a list of 11 possible source categories, including salaries and/or wages, subsistence farming, commercial farming, pensions, cash remittances, maintenance grants, drought relief, in kind receipts, etc. Almost half of all households in Namibia reported salaries/wages as their main source of income. Subsistence farming is the main source of income for 29 per cent of the households and pensions for 9 per cent. There is a large difference between urban and rural households. In rural areas 48 per cent reported subsistence farming as their main source of income, as compared to only 1 per cent of urban households. On the other hand, 77 per cent of urban households reported salaries/wages compared to 26 per cent of rural households.

Housing and utilities (Chapter 5)

The NHIES collected information on type of dwelling categorised as follows: traditional dwelling, detached house, semi-detached house, improvised house and flat as well as on type of tenure or ownership.

Overall, 44 per cent of households reported that they live in a traditional dwelling, making this the most common form of reported dwelling. Of all households 27 per cent live in a detached house, 7 per cent in a semi-detached house and 3 per cent in a flat. These three categories together can be considered as modern housing. On the other hand, 17 per cent of households live in improvised housing. In rural areas, 71 per cent of households live in traditional dwellings compared to 4 per cent in urban areas.

In the NHIES, households were classified according to the type of tenure or ownership of the dwelling. The survey revealed that 76 per cent of households reported that they owned their dwellings. The proportions of households, which rent and occupy the dwelling for free are 12 and 11 per cent respectively. In rural areas 81 per cent of households as compared to 41 per cent in urban areas own their dwelling without a mortgage.

The survey also collected data on main source of drinking water. Piped water is the main source of drinking water for 75 per cent of all households, 12 per cent reported a borehole or protected well, 8 per cent stagnant water and 5 per cent flowing water. A larger proportion of urban households, 99 per cent, use piped water compared to rural households that accounted for 58 per cent.

The type of toilet at the disposal of household is one of the important indicators of sanitation.

The survey reported that 37 per cent of households use flush toilet as the toilet facility, 8 per cent use pit latrine, 1 per cent use bucket toilet and 53 per cent, use the bush/no toilet. A large proportion of urban households use flush toilet (75%), compared to rural households (11%).

The availability of modern toilet facilities has improved only modestly over the past decade. The percentage of households using bush/no toilet has decreased slightly overall but has almost doubled in urban areas, confirming the rise in informal urban settlements as a direct consequence of rural-urban migration.

Distance to services (Chapter 6)

A majority of households in Namibia or 65 per cent reported that they are less than 1 kilometre to their source of drinking water. For 7 per cent of the households the distance is 3 kilometres while the remaining 28 per cent of the households cover the distance of more than 3 kilometres. In urban areas, 96 per cent of households are less than 1 kilometre from the source of drinking water, whereas 56 per cent of rural households are 1 kilometre or more.

Less than 30 per cent of households in Namibia reported that they are less than 1 kilometre to the nearest hospital or clinic, over 7 per cent, however, are more than 40 kilometres. For urban households, 97 per cent are less than 6 kilometres from a health facility. The corresponding proportion of rural households is 41 per cent.

The distance to the nearest primary school is less than 1 kilometre for 46 per cent of households in Namibia. Less than 8 per cent of households in Namibia are more than 20 kilometres. Among urban households, 66 per cent are within 1 kilometre of a primary school compared to 32 per cent of rural households. Out of all rural households nearly 19 per cent are 11 kilometres or more to the nearest primary school. In Omaheke, 21 per cent of all households are more than 50 kilometres to the nearest primary school.

Ownership and access to assets (Chapter 7)

In order to gauge changes in welfare status of households in terms of access to assets, the survey inquired on three broad categories of owning, no owning but have access and neither owning nor having access to assets.

The survey reported that over 71 per cent of households own a radio, 13 per cent reported access to a radio and 15 per cent neither owned nor had access. Access to a radio is quite prevalent in urban areas where 79 per cent of households own a radio compared to 66 per

cent in rural areas. The percentage of households owning a radio has increased from 65 to 71 per cent since the NHIES 1993/1994.

Regarding the ownership of or access to television, 29 per cent of households reported that they own a TV, 10 per cent reported access and 60 per cent no access. A higher percentage of urban households have access to TV, 70 percent compared to 18 per cent of rural households.

Ownership of a telephone or cell phone has increased significantly since the NHIES 1993/1994. The percentage of households that own a phone has increased from 17 to 34 per cent. In the survey 34 per cent of households reported that they own a telephone or cell phone, 33 per cent have access to a phone and 33 per cent have no access. In urban areas 60 per cent of households own a telephone or cell phone compared to 15 per cent in rural areas.

Nearly half, 49 per cent, of households reported in the survey that they own poultry, 39 per cent own goats and 34 per cent own cattle.

Annual consumption and income (Chapter 8)

The estimated total households consumption during the survey period was N\$15 639 million. The average annual consumption per household is N\$42 078 while the consumption per capita is N\$8 546. Annual consumption is significantly higher in urban areas. For example, while rural areas account for 60 per cent of all households in the country, they only account for 38 per cent of total consumption. Average consumption per capita is N\$4 914 in rural areas compared to N\$15 393 in urban areas, a factor of more than three times as high.

Female headed households constitutes 41 per cent of all households, but only consume a marginal 29 per cent of total consumption. Consequently, the average consumption in male headed households is N\$50 113 compared to N\$30 465 in female headed households. Similarly, consumption per capita in male headed households is N\$10 204 as compared to N\$6 132 in households headed by females. In other words, consumption per capita is 40 per cent lower in female headed households compared to male headed households.

The NHIES results show that the total income in Namibian households over the survey period was N\$16 176 million. The average annual income per household is N\$43 521 and the per capita income is N\$8 839.

Household income also varies greatly across language groups. Income per capita in households where Khoisan is the main language spoken is N\$2 642 compared to N\$81 772 in households where the main language is German. In other words individuals in a German-speaking household on average have a level of income that is 31 times higher than individuals in a Khoisan-speaking household.

The GINI coefficient for Namibia is 0.604 according to results from NHIES 2003/2004 compared to 0.701 in 1993/1994. Thus, this survey shows that inequality in the distribution of income has decreased albeit incrementally. Despite this decline however, the level of inequality in Namibia remains among the highest in the world.

Distribution of annual consumption (Chapter 9)

Most consumption in Namibia is on food and beverages, 24 per cent, followed by housing, 21 per cent and transport and communications, 16 per cent. In urban areas the largest share of consumption is allocated to housing (24%), while in rural areas most of the consumption is on food (39%).

Female headed households have a higher share of consumption on food/beverages and housing than male headed households.

In the NHIES the ratio of food consumption to total consumption is used as a **crude poverty measure**. If 60 per cent or more of the household's total consumption is spent on food then the

household is considered “poor”, while a household is considered. “severely poor” if 80 per cent or more of household consumption is spent on food.

According to this definition of poverty, the severely poor households in Namibia constituted 4 per cent and the poor households (incl. severely poor) 28 per cent. The proportion of severely poor households is 6 per cent in rural areas and in urban areas 1 per cent. The percentage of poor (incl. severely poor) households in rural areas is 42 per cent and 7 per cent in urban areas.

Most transactions in Namibia are in cash. At the national level about 75 per cent of total consumption is in cash and 25 per cent is in kind. Male headed households account for a higher percentage of cash transactions than female headed households.

Key indicators, 1993/1994-2003/2004

	1993/1994	2003/2004
Average household size		
Namibia	5.7	4.9
Urban	4.8	4.2
Rural	6.1	5.4
Proportion of population aged 15+ with no formal education		
Namibia	30%	17%
Urban	11%	7%
Rural	39%	23%
Proportion of households cooking without electricity or gas		
Namibia	73%	65%
Urban	28%	28%
Rural	95%	91%
Proportion of households with no toilet/use bush		
Namibia	57%	53%
Urban	8%	16%
Rural	81%	79%
Proportion of households that own a radio		
Namibia	65%	71%
Urban	80%	79%
Rural	57%	66%
Average annual per capita income		
Namibia	3 031	8 839
Female headed	1 804	6 320
Male headed	3 783	10 570
Proportion of households that are "poor" or "severely poor"		
Severely poor households	9%	4%
Poor households (incl. severely poor)	38%	28%
GINI-coefficient	0.701	0.604

1 Background and Overview

1.1 Introduction

This report presents basic salient findings of the NHIES 2003/2004 albeit in limited scope in some respects. Firstly, the detailed analysis of some important themes such as poverty are deferred on account of time and specialised skills input requirements.

Secondly, collected data on income that will permit autonomous or independent determination of income levels is similarly deferred. As a result, income estimates in this report are derived as a mirror reflection of expenditure or consumption - a method universally accepted and extensively used. It has been generally established with reasonable precision that data directly collected from respondents on incomes has a tendency to under-estimate income levels due to under-reporting.

Once analysis on income is carried out, results will be compared to the findings based on the consumption method and the relationship will be established accordingly in this specific case. It should be stressed that the above mentioned outstanding tasks are too enormous to be left to the under-resourced CBS alone to accomplish. In fact, thanks to modern techniques and information technology the Central Bureau of Statistics has anonymised the current NHIES dataset and other related data sets to enable other players to have access and to add value to the NHIES data. This practise is assuming prominence internationally.

As mentioned in the Executive Summary, the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) 2003/2004 was conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Act No. 66 of 1976 and as was set out in the Strategic Plan of the Second National Statistical Plan (NSP2). This is the second such survey that has been conducted in post independent Namibia, following the first Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey that was conducted in 1993/1994 (NHIES 1993/1994). The purpose of the Methodological report is to serve as a technical guide to users and researchers on survey methodology, definitions, methods, standards applied, etc.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of the NHIES 2003/2004 is to describe the living conditions of Namibians using actual patterns of consumption and income that obtained in Namibia at the time, as well as a range of other social and economic indicators. This survey was designed to inform policy making at the national and regional levels within the context of the Second National Development Plan terminal review, provide benchmark data for the Third National Development Plan formulation exercise and all these provide objective basis for the achievement of Vision 2030 and the Millennium Development Goals monitoring and evaluation.

Other specific objectives include: to provide information for poverty indicators and profiles, to provide data on income distribution and differentials, to constitute a platform in order to specify a set of basic economic and social welfare indicators to be monitored over time, to obtain consumption and expenditure patterns and other data for the construction of a revised basket and weights for consumer price indices, the data will also be used in the National Accounts compilations, welfare and poverty studies and to cover international reporting.

1.3 Survey design and implementation

The target population of NHIES 2003/2004 was the private household population of Namibia. The population living in institutions, such as hospitals, hostels, police barracks and prisons were not covered in the survey. However, private households residing within institutional settings were covered.

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

PSUs were selected using probability proportional to size sampling coupled with the systematic sampling procedure where the size measure was the number of households within the PSU in the 2001 Population and Housing Census. The households were selected from the current list of households using systematic sampling procedure.

The sample size was designed to achieve reliable estimates at the regional level and for urban and rural areas within each region. The final sample consists of 10 920 households in 546 PSUs. The selected PSUs were randomly allocated to the 13 survey rounds.

Table 1.1

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

Region	Sample PSUs			Sample households			Total number of households	Sampling fraction, %
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total		
Caprivi	15	24	39	300	480	780	16 974	4.6
Erongo	26	13	39	520	260	780	27 555	2.8
Hardap	15	24	39	300	480	780	15 147	5.1
Karas	20	19	39	400	380	780	15 655	5.0
Kavango	15	24	39	300	480	780	30 881	2.5
Khomas	52	13	65	1 040	260	1 300	58 590	2.2
Kunene	13	13	26	260	260	520	12 563	4.1
Ohangwena	13	26	39	260	520	780	36 015	2.2
Omaheke	13	13	26	260	260	520	12 548	4.1
Omusati	13	39	52	260	780	1 040	38 518	2.7
Oshana	20	32	52	400	640	1 040	29 647	3.5
Oshikoto	13	39	52	260	780	1 040	28 482	3.7
Otjozondjupa	18	21	39	360	420	780	25 223	3.1
Namibia	246	300	546	4 920	6 000	10 920	347 798	3.1

1.4 Estimation

Population figures were estimated by raising sample figures using sample weights. Sample weights were calculated based on probabilities of selection at each stage. First stage weight was calculated using the sample selection information from the sampling frame and the second stage weight was based on sample selection information on the listing form. In the second stage some households out of the selected 20 households in a PSU did not participate in the survey due to refusals, non-contact or non-completion of interview, etc. The final sample weight was the product of the first and the second stage weights.

For detailed estimation procedures and sampling errors refer to Appendix 3 and NHIES Methodological Report.

1.5 Consultation with stakeholders

Consultations with major stakeholders and data consumers, including Directorate of Development Planning of National Planning Commission Secretariat (NPCS), Ministries of Health and Social Welfare, Agriculture, Water and Rural Development, Regional and Local Government and Housing, Women and Child Welfare and Labour, as well as organisations/agencies such as SIDA, NEPRU, UNAM, FAO and UNDP, among others, took place in the form of workshops and meetings at which draft survey questionnaires were explained, discussed and consensus reached on the information to be collected. However, not all required information by the stakeholders could be incorporated in the questionnaires. A major innovation in the survey, which emanated from the consultations, was to collect weights and heights of household members (except of pregnant females) and quantities and sources of foods consumed in the household. These results will be published separately.

1.6 Questionnaires, contents and manuals

The main survey instruments for data collection were the survey questionnaires and manuals. Two questionnaires (Form 1 and Form 2) were developed for data collection in the survey. Form 1, the household questionnaire collected individual information including age, sex, education, etc. and household information, such as type of dwelling, assets, and details on household expenditure and income.

Form 2, the Daily Record Book (DRB), was designed for recording, on a daily basis, all households' transactions during a survey round. Households were instructed to record transactions, item by item, for all expenditures and receipts, including incomes and gifts received or given out.

Manuals, which were prepared for the survey staff included the Interviewers' Manual, Listing Manual, Editing and Coding Manual and Supervisors' and Field Administration Manual. The Interviewers' Manual, which was the main survey manual, explained survey objectives, role of the interviewer, how to conduct the survey interview, how to handle difficult situations and survey logistics. It also defined and explained key survey concepts and gave instructions how to complete both Form 1 and Form 2 and how to check the Forms in the field to ensure that correct data were collected.

Copies of all the Manuals and Questionnaires are included in the Methodological Report

1.7 Pilot survey

A pilot survey was taken in August /September 2002. The aim of the pilot survey was to test the survey instruments, survey logistics and to find out the acceptability and understanding of survey questions by the households. The information collected in the Pilot Survey was evaluated and amendments to the questionnaires and manuals were made.

1.8 Field organization

Field organization of the main survey consisted of field teams operating within a region under the regional supervisor/assistant regional supervisor. Each team consisted of a team supervisor and 2 interviewers supported by a listing clerk for household listing. Listing clerks also undertook editing and coding of the completed questionnaires in the regional office. Field personnel were recruited from their own areas since they were familiar with the terrain/locality and to facilitate interviews in local languages.

1.9 Training

Different training sessions were undertaken for survey staff before their deployment in the field. The first training was the training of trainers (permanent staff from CBS and line ministries) who, in turn, trained other field staff. Training of supervisors and listing clerks was second and lastly the training of interviewers.

1.10 Survey publicity

The first activity in the field was to conduct publicity activities to make the community aware of the survey and to solicit their cooperation. The media both printed and electronic were used to inform the community about the survey. Councillors, chiefs, headmen and business associations played a great role in informing their constituencies through meetings, radio phone-in programs, etc.

Various publicity approaches were mounted, including posters, stickers, T-shirts, caps, radio and personal contacts, in order to gain cooperation of the public. An introductory letter, which explained the objectives of the survey, was also given to selected households before the interviews.

1.11 Data collection

The NHIES 2003/2004 was conducted under the provisions of the Statistics Act 66 of 1976.

The fieldwork of the NHIES 2003/2004 started with the deployment of Regional Supervisors, Assistant Regional Supervisors, Team Supervisors, Listing Clerks and Interviewers in all thirteen administrative regions of Namibia. There were three major fieldwork activities: pilot survey, undertaken in August /September 2002, the main survey, which was undertaken from 1 September 2003 to 29 August 2004, comprising of 13 survey rounds, and the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) undertaken in October 2004. The main objective of the PES was to serve as a quality check of the main survey.

Logistics for data collection included provision of vehicles, materials, equipment and supplies to the field staff. About 60 vehicles were acquired for the survey, whereas additional ones were leased from Government Garage and car rental firms. Survey equipment included digital food portion scales (for measuring weights of food items consumed), jugs, height metres, measuring boards and bathroom scales.

During the field data collection it was found that some of the householders were not able to translate the readings from the digital scales and reported grams as kilograms. Furthermore, there was a significant proportion of breakdown of scales leaving some households without scales.

Some fraudulent activities were detected during the field data collection in the form of abuse of vehicles (used for private purposes), stealing of fuel, etc.

1.12 Survey monitoring

Officials from the survey head office were in charge of making sure that the survey ran smoothly with as little disruptions as possible to ensure good quality data from the field. They were responsible for training field staff as well as giving guidance on pertinent matters related to the survey.

To ensure quality of the data regular field monitoring visits were undertaken. The visits helped to discuss problems related to completion of the forms with the field staff and the respondents and to instruct them on the correct procedures while questionnaires were still in the regions. Monitoring teams also conducted control interviews in the same households, which had been covered by the interviewers, in addition to sitting in an interview to observe how the interviewer conducted the interview.

1.13 Data processing

The questionnaires received from the regions were registered and counterchecked at the survey head office. The data processing team consisted of programmers and data typists.

1.13.1 Data capturing

Data capturing process for the NHIES was undertaken in the following ways: Form 1 questionnaires were scanned while the Daily Record Books (DRB or form 2) were manually entered.

In total, 10 907 questionnaires (Form 1), comprising around 400 questions each, were scanned and close to one million transactions from the Form 2 (DRBs) were manually captured

1.13.2 Data cleaning

Data cleaning was carried out in two (2) phases:

- **Verification:** To ensure that the data from questionnaires (Form 1 and Form 3) were correctly interpreted by the scanner.
- **Consistency Checks:** Various variables from different parts of the questionnaires were compared and checked for consistency.

To facilitate the data cleaning process a large number of scripts were developed for retrieval of scanning errors and inconsistencies in Form 1. Error lists were produced for verification and corrections. The corrections and/or data updates were done using the “dbEdit” application. The “DRB” application was used for corrections of the DRBs’ transactions.

In parallel with scripts for manual update, other scripts for automatic updates were developed to update data directly in the databases without the need to print out an error list.

All these applications, such as “TranScan”, “DBEdit”, and “DRB” were in-house developed.

The main part of the data cleaning was carried out from January to December 2005. During the work with the preliminary report and the tabulations for the main report some more errors and inconsistencies were found and corrected. The final database for retrieval of results was established at the end of June 2006.

1.13.3 Database design and contents

After the data were verified and cleaned in the production database (NHIES), a database for tabulation and analysis was designed (NHIESOutput). It was especially adapted to retrieval of data from various statistical software packages. A large number of SQL scripts were developed to transfer data from NHIES to NHIESOutput. Value codes and labels were unified and adapted for tabulation, household members and responding households were defined, imputations were implemented where applicable, data covering other periods than a year were annualised, derived variables were calculated, the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), used for the daily household transactions, was updated, consumption and non-consumption and income were defined. Finally, the sample weights were calculated based on responding households and added to the database.

The output database covers all data recorded and captured. Data not presented in reports published from NHIES 2003/2004 can be retrieved from the database on request.

1.13.4 Tabulation

For easy tabulation and presentation of data, a SuperCross database was created from the output database in SQL. SuperChannel was used to build the database. SuperCross and SuperChannel are part of a software package called SuperStar. All tables were produced in SuperCross, well known for being fast, accurate and user friendly. The sample weights were included in SuperCross and applied automatically when appropriate.

From SuperCross the tables were saved in Excel and customized. From Excel they were compiled to the report.

All tables in the main report are stored as SuperCross tables, as Excel tables and as a Word document together with other parts of the main report.

1.14 Definitions

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

Urban area

Urban areas were defined as all proclaimed municipalities and towns in Namibia at the time of the survey.

Household

A household is a person or group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together in the same homestead/compound, but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit. They have a common catering arrangement and are answerable to the same head.

Household member

Every week of the four weeks period of a survey round all persons in the household were asked if they spent at least 4 nights of the week in the household.

Any person who spent at least 4 nights in the household was taken as having spent the whole week in the household. To qualify as a household member a person must have stayed in the household for at least two weeks out of four weeks. Only household members are included in the population figures.

Responding household

A few households refused to take part in the survey and some other households were absent during the survey round (refusals and non-contacts respectively). These households are part of the non-response together with households from which the questionnaires were incomplete. To qualify as a responding household a household must have at least one household member (see above), recorded transactions in the DRB for at least 2 of the 4 weeks period of a survey round and at least some expenditures recorded in Form 1. Only responding households are included in the results from the survey.

Head of household

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

Household composition

The composition is based on household members relation to head of household. The households have been classified into five groups:

With head or head and spouse only (1)

With 1 child (2) no relatives

With 2+ children (3) no relatives

With relatives (4)

With non-relatives (5)

Categories of household composition

In the NHIES five main categories are used to describe the composition of households:

- 1 Only a head or a head and spouse in household, no children, relatives or non-relatives
- 2 Persons under 1 + 1 child in household
- 3 Persons under 1 + more than 1 child in household
- 4 Persons under 1 or 2 or 3 plus relatives in household
- 5 Persons under 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 plus non-relatives in household

Children mean children in relation to head of household (son/daughter/stepchild/adopted child).

Orphan hood

An orphan is defined as a child aged 0-17 years with one parent or no parents alive.

Households with orphans have at least 1 orphan living in the household. Households without orphans have no orphans living in the household.

Main source of income

Main source of income is based on the answer given by the households to the question in Form 1 “What is the main source of income for this household?” The response is the household’s own perception at the time of interview of which source of income contributes most to the household.

Primary sampling unit

A primary sampling unit (PSU) is a geographical area, which was formed on the basis of the population in enumeration areas (EAs) as reported in the 2001 Population and Housing Census of Namibia.

Survey round

A survey round was a period of four weeks, during which each interviewer was expected to complete Form 1 and administer Daily Record Books for 20 households selected from each sample PSU.

COICOP

This is the acronym for Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose. It is an international standard classification of individual consumption expenditures, which is also used by Price Statistics for collection of price data for construction of price indices.

Transaction

A transaction includes all payments made, gifts given out and all payments and gifts received by the household. Receipts are treated as incomes and payments or receipts made or gifts given as expenditures. Transactions also included consumption of/or gifts given out from own production or from nature.

A transaction can either be in cash or in kind. Cash transactions include payments either cash or cheque or through a bank transfer. In kind transaction is where no cash or cheque or bank transfer is involved. Barter and consumption of own produce is also considered as in kind transactions.

Amount

All amounts in this report are in current prices at the time of data collection.

Consumption

Consumption in this report is composed of annualised daily transactions from the daily record book (DRB) and annual expenditures from the Form 1. The part from the DRB covers mainly frequent transactions. All consumption of food and beverages are from the DRB. The part from Form 1 includes mainly infrequent expenditures, which have a better coverage in Form 1 than in the DRB. Expenditures from Form1 are cash except for imputed rent (estimated value of rent for free occupied or owned dwelling units), which is included in consumption in kind.

Non-consumption

Non-consumption in this report is composed of annualised daily transactions from the daily record book (DRB) and annual expenditures from the Form 1. Expenditure such as fines, gifts given away, etc. have been included in this category.

1.15 Coverage and response rate

1.15.1 Primary sampling units

All 546 sampled PSUs were covered. The following facts about the PSU coverage should be noted.

In Ohangwena region it was not possible to interview one PSU because of administrative boundary problem. This problem could not be solved in time hence a substitute PSU was randomly selected

In Caprivi region random allocation of some of the PSUs to the survey rounds had to be changed because of the flood situation in that area. They were covered later when the floods subsided.

In Karas region interviewing started two weeks later for one PSU because of a delay in getting the permit requirements to enter the area under NamDeb's jurisdiction.

One PSU in Erongo region only seven (7) households were listed. Investigations revealed that other households had emigrated. All 7 households were interviewed for the survey.

1.15.2 Household response rate

Total number of responding households and non-responding households and the reason for non-response are shown below. Non-contacts and incomplete forms, which were rejected due to a lot of missing data in the questionnaire, at 4.4% and 4,3%, respectively, formed the largest part of non-response.

At the regional level Erongo, Hardap, and Karas reported the lowest response rate and Oshana and Oshikoto the highest.

Table 1.2
Household response rates

Response category	Number/rate
<i>Selected and responding households</i>	
Expected number of households in the sample	10 920
Shortfall of households in Erongo	13
Actual number of households in the sample	10 907
Number of responding households	9 801
<i>Response rates</i>	
Response rate	90%
Non-response rate	10%
Of which: <i>refusals</i>	1.0%
<i>non-contacts</i>	4.4%
<i>incomplete data</i>	4.3%
<i>other reason for non-response</i>	0.4%

Table 1.3
Household response rates by region

Region	Refusals	Non-contacts	Incomplete data	Other reason	Responding households	All households
Caprivi	0.8	2.7	2.4	0.4	93.7	780
Erongo	3.8	6.5	17.3	1.2	71.1	767
Hardap	1.5	7.3	8.3	0.6	82.2	780
Karas	0.8	6.0	9.4	0.6	83.1	780
Kavango	0.3	5.5	2.1	0.6	91.5	780
Khomas	1.9	5.4	3.2	0.3	89.2	1 300
Kunene	0.2	5.2	2.7	0.0	91.9	520
Ohangwena	0.1	4.4	2.6	0.0	92.9	780
Omaheke	0.2	2.3	2.3	0.0	95.2	520
Omusati	0.7	3.4	2.5	0.7	92.8	1 040
Oshana	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.2	96.6	1 040
Oshikoto	0.1	3.0	1.0	0.0	96.0	1 040
Otjozondjupa	0.9	4.6	4.2	0.4	89.9	780
Namibia	1.0	4.4	4.3	0.4	89.9	10 907

1.16 Quality

1.16.1 Comparison with the post enumeration survey

In NHIES 2003/2004 a post enumeration survey (PES) was conducted after the main survey in October 2004. The purpose was to evaluate the quality of the main survey. The results from the main survey have been compared to the results from the PES.

Part 1.12 above detailed efforts, which were put in place to ensure, that reliable data were collected during field data collection. In order to evaluate the survey, in terms of coverage and quality, the PES or Survey Round 14 was conducted using headquarter staff as regional supervisors, and the best of team supervisors and interviewers. The same survey questionnaires used in the main survey were also used in the PES to allow for comparisons.

A selection was made of PSUs for each region from the PSUs covered in rounds 1 to 7 of the main survey. The interviewers were instructed to interview the same households in the PES as those interviewed in the main survey. There were cases where not all households, which were interviewed in the main survey, could be interviewed in the PES. Reasons given for the non-response were deaths (mainly of single person households) and households which had moved away. In case of split households the remaining part still in the PSU was interviewed. Care was exercised to avoid interviewing new households occupying same premises as the households previously interviewed.

The results of the PES were compared to the main survey, household by household. Three tests were conducted. In the case of Form 1 comparison was made of total annual expenditure of major consumption items. The results shown in Table 1.4 show a very close agreement between total expenditures derived from the main survey and the PES. An exact agreement would have given a ratio of 1.0 in the last column.

Table 1.4
Comparison between main survey and PES of total expenditure by main expenditure items

Expenditure item	Main Survey	PES	PES/Main Survey
Actual rent	247 068	278 556	1.1
Imputed rent	3 258 360	2 936 076	0.9
Clothing and footwear	1 761 751	1 586 494	0.9
Health	471 224	399 308	0.8
Transport	3 316 710	3 681 559	1.1
Communication	714 045	748 781	1.0

Two tests were carried out using the DRB data. First, comparison was made between the total numbers of transactions of major consumption expenditure items, mainly food. Second, comparison was made of the reported expenditure of these items. The results, shown in Table 1.5, also show a close agreement between the number of transactions and total expenditures collected in the main survey versus the PES. Only firewood showed significant differences.

Table 1.5
Comparison between main survey and PES of the number of transactions and their expenditures

Item	Transaction			Expenditure		
	Main survey	PES	PES/Main Survey	Main survey	PES	PES/Main Survey
Food	45 799	46 761	1.0	7 169 405	6 433 207	0.9
Mahangu, total	4 558	5 550	1.2	806 416	876 031	1.1
<i>In kind</i>	4 302	5 387	1.3	720 548	817 838	1.1
<i>Cash</i>	256	163	0.6	86 868	58 193	0.7
Maize meal	1 702	1 314	0.8	675 012	508 159	0.8
Bread	3 909	4 038	1.0	292 199	295 026	1.0
Rice	762	622	0.8	122 840	95 743	0.8
Beef	1 607	1 514	0.9	490 209	510 201	1.0
Chicken	799	668	0.8	260 894	201 651	0.8
Fresh Milk	1 910	1 612	0.8	444 062	248 784	0.6
Beer/ales/cider	612	597	1.0	147 648	150 839	1.0
Local home made brew	875	1586	1.6	67 906	63 340	0.9
Firewood	2 484	7 281	2.9	244 479	684 589	2.8

1.16.2 Comparison with Census 2001

Comparison between this survey and the 2001 Namibia Population and Housing Census shows some small variations in population numbers owing to differences in applied methods of data collection in both surveys. The census counted population and households referring to a specific reference night while the NHIES 2003/2004 used a moving reference period. Any person who spent at least 4 nights in the household in any week of the four week period of the survey round was taken as having spent the whole week in the household. To qualify as a household member a person would have stayed in the household for at least two weeks out of four weeks.

Also, most of the population statistics published from the Census comprise the whole population of Namibia, that is both household and institutional populations, whereas only private household population is included in the NHIES.

Another reason for variations between the survey and census is that the NHIES is a sample survey subject to sampling errors whereas the Census is a total count.

1.16.3 Comparison with NHIES 1993/1994

Surveys conducted with 10 years intervals are not completely comparable. Methodology changes over time and improvements are introduced based on experiences from previous surveys to present more reliable results. In the following analysis some main differences are clarified to facilitate interpretation of results from NHIES 2003/2004.

The main differences between this survey and the previous survey conducted 1993/1994, are the following:

- The sample comprises more than double as many households (10 920 households 2003/2004 compared to 4 752 households 1993/1994) and gives more accurate estimates. It also allows for a more detailed break down of results to urban/rural areas at regional levels.

- Experiences from NHIES 1993/1994 have been used to improve NHIES 2003/2004 as for methodology and coverage. Especially when it comes to reported consumption and income a special effort has been made to improve estimation methods and a larger number of annual expenditures have been collected in 2003/2004.
- To qualify as a household member a person would have stayed in the household at least two weeks of a four weeks period. In 1993/1994 a person qualified as a household member having stayed at least one week of a four weeks period.
- Modern technology has been used for data processing and data cleaning.

The effects of changed methodologies and better coverage are difficult to separate from actual development when the two surveys are compared. Therefore, as a general rule the reader is urged to treat observed changes over time between the two surveys as more indicative of direction rather than as precise estimates.

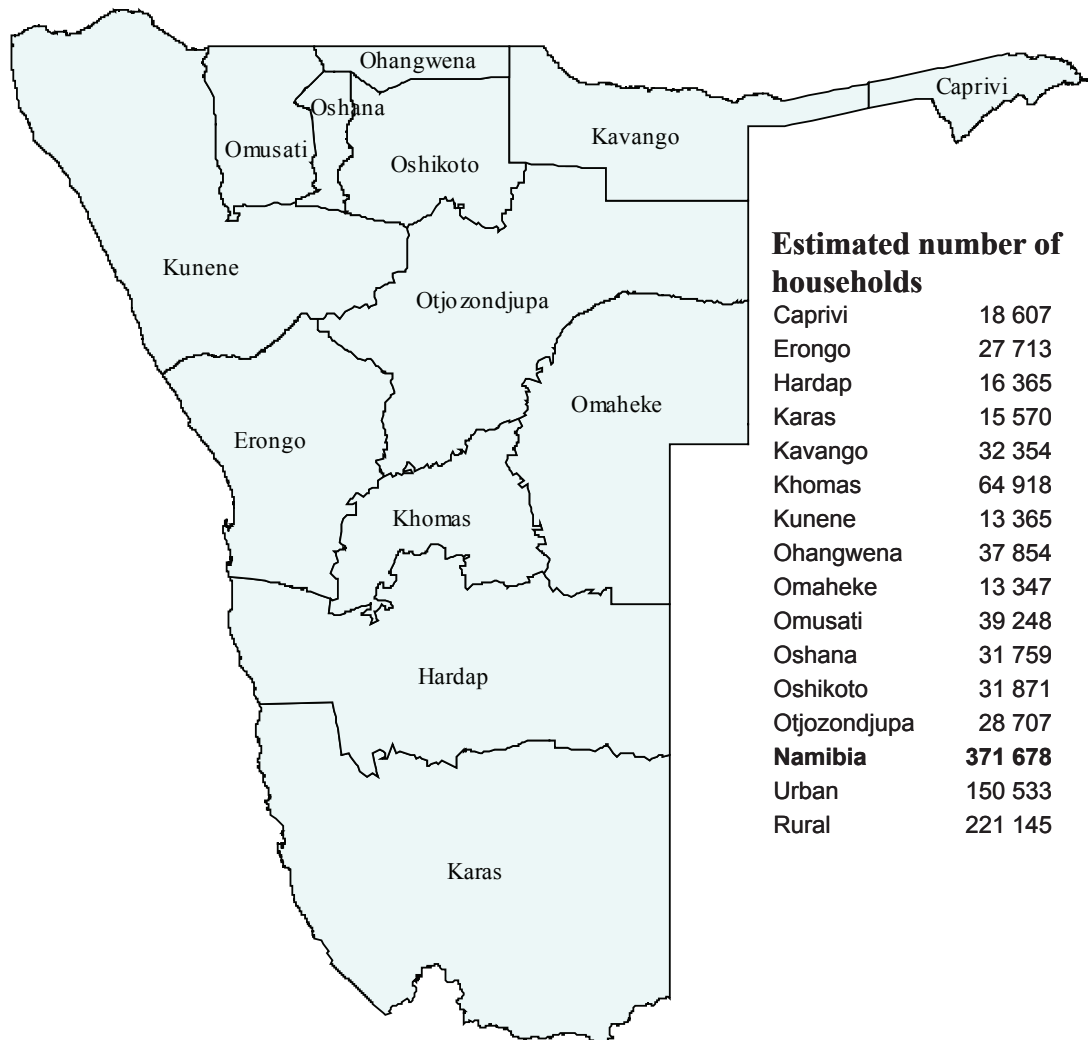
1.17 The structure of the report

The report is structured in chapters and thematic sections. Appendices are included in the last chapter. Some basic demographic and economic indicators are used throughout the report to illustrate living conditions for groups of households in Namibia. Some of these indicators are defined in this chapter, see section 1.14. Indicators for a specific theme is described in the chapters where they occur.

In general, data “not stated” (partial non-response) is omitted in the tables because the number is small and it does not affect the analysis of the results. This means that figures and percentages will not always sum up to the totals presented in the tables. Normally data not stated is built up by households having not given answer to a specific question in the survey.

Detailed tables are included in appendix 1 and 2 to this report. Some variables are grouped. The sub groups that build up the groups are specified in appendix 5.

Administrative regions of Namibia



2 Demographic characteristics

The NHIES has collected data on demographic characteristics of the household population such as age at last birthday, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, survivorship of parents and citizenship. In this chapter these variables are used to describe the demographic profile of Namibian households. Moreover, throughout this report the demographic variables are used to disaggregate survey results, for example on levels of income and consumption, access to services and ownership of assets. Disaggregating is important because it means going beyond the averages to look at how the survey results differ between various groups of households, i.e. between male and female headed households, urban and rural households and different language groups.

2.1 Households and population

There were an estimated 1 830 000 people in Namibia during the time of the survey and an estimated 371 678 households (Table 2.1). A total of 65 per cent of the population and close to 60 per cent of the households lived in the rural areas, whereas 35 per cent of the population and just under 41 per cent of the households lived in the urban areas. Khomas is the home of 14 per cent of the total population and thus the country's most populated region. It is also home to the largest share of households, 18 per cent in all. Ohangwena Omusati, Oshikoto and Oshana regions are home to 44 per cent of the total population. With 3 per cent, Omaheke has the lowest share of the total population.

60 per cent of the population and 52 per cent of the households live in the northern regions (Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto).

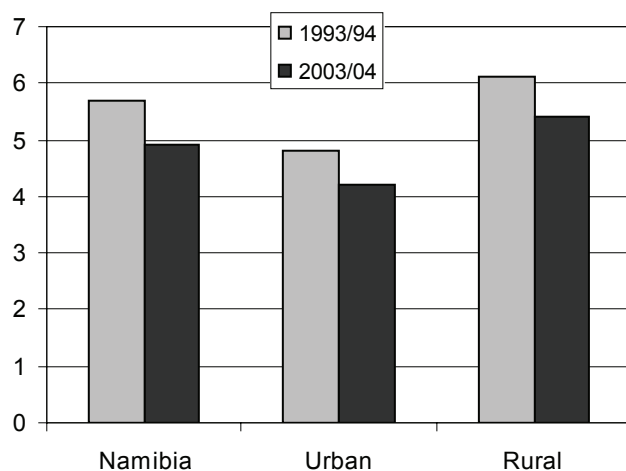
The average household size in Namibia is 4.9 persons. On average rural households are larger than urban households, 5.4 compared to 4.2 persons per household. Erongo has the lowest average household size of 3.6 persons. Kavango, Ohangwena and Omusati have the highest household sizes of 6.4, 6.3 and 5.7, respectively.

The national average household size has decreased from 5.7 persons since the previous survey in 1993/94 (Figure 2.1). The decline has been particularly marked in rural areas.

Table 2.1
Households and population by region and urban/rural areas

Region	Households		Population		Average household size
	Number	%	Number	%	
Caprivi	18 607	5.0	86 437	4.7	4.6
Erongo	27 713	7.5	99 013	5.4	3.6
Hardap	16 365	4.4	68 194	3.7	4.2
Karas	15 570	4.2	62 465	3.4	4.0
Kavango	32 354	8.7	208 441	11.4	6.4
Khomas	64 918	17.5	258 504	14.1	4.0
Kunene	13 365	3.6	61 647	3.4	4.6
Ohangwena	37 854	10.2	236 748	12.9	6.3
Omaheke	13 347	3.6	56 037	3.1	4.2
Omusati	39 248	10.6	225 405	12.3	5.7
Oshana	31 759	8.5	170 190	9.3	5.4
Oshikoto	31 871	8.6	172 636	9.4	5.4
Otjozondjupa	28 707	7.7	124 283	6.8	4.3
Namibia	371 678	100	1 830 000	100	4.9
Urban	150 533	40.5	634 322	34.7	4.2
Rural	221 145	59.5	1 195 677	65.3	5.4

Figure 2.1
Average household size by urban/rural areas, 1993/1994-2003/2004



2.2 Population by age and sex

At the time of the survey there were an estimated 1 562 people in Namibia aged 95 years and over, and 238 922 were under 5 years (Table 2.2.1). More than half, 51 per cent, of Namibians were under the age of 20 compared to 12 per cent over 50 years. The sex ratio indicates that there are more females than males in the Namibian population. The ratio for Namibia is 91, which means that there are 91 males for every 100 females. The sex ratio is generally lower in the older age groups, an indication that survivorship of females is higher than that of males. In other words, life expectancy for males is lower.

Table 2.2.1
Population by sex and age group

Age group	Female		Male		Both sexes		Sex ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
00-04	119 666	12.5	119 255	13.7	238 922	13.1	99.7
05-09	124 203	13.0	122 392	14.0	246 596	13.5	98.5
10-14	122 391	12.8	121 994	14.0	244 385	13.4	99.7
15-19	107 285	11.2	97 722	11.2	205 006	11.2	91.1
20-24	92 099	9.6	83 565	9.6	175 664	9.6	90.7
25-29	78 752	8.2	67 859	7.8	146 611	8.0	86.2
30-34	62 448	6.5	58 027	6.7	120 475	6.6	92.9
35-39	53 741	5.6	44 585	5.1	98 326	5.4	83.0
40-44	46 396	4.8	33 381	3.8	79 777	4.4	71.9
45-49	32 526	3.4	26 742	3.1	59 268	3.2	82.2
50-54	27 978	2.9	23 039	2.6	51 018	2.8	82.3
55-59	18 797	2.0	17 879	2.1	36 676	2.0	95.1
60-64	19 383	2.0	15 715	1.8	35 098	1.9	81.1
65-69	15 022	1.6	11 204	1.3	26 226	1.4	74.6
70-74	11 623	1.2	10 048	1.2	21 671	1.2	86.5
75-79	9 097	0.9	7 049	0.8	16 146	0.9	77.5
80-84	8 865	0.9	4 675	0.5	13 540	0.7	52.7
85-89	4 534	0.5	3 158	0.4	7 692	0.4	69.7
90-94	1 850	0.2	731	0.1	2 581	0.1	39.5
95+	977	0.1	585	0.1	1 562	0.1	59.9
Not stated	1 031	0.1	1 730	0.2	2 761	0.2	-
Total	958 664	100	871 336	100	1 830 000	100	90.9

The population in rural areas is generally younger than the population in urban areas (Table 2.2.2 and Table 2.2.3). In rural areas, 56 per cent of the population is under 20 years of age compared to 42 per cent in urban areas. Rural areas also have a larger share of persons aged 75 years or older, 3 per cent for rural areas and less than 1 per cent for urban areas. On the other hand, urban areas have a larger population in the working ages 15-59 years than rural areas, 65 and 47 per cent, respectively. In urban areas there are considerably more males than females in age groups ranging from 45-59 years, which is a reflection of the migration of job-seeking males to the urban areas.

Table 2.2.2
Population in urban areas by sex and age group

Age group	Female		Male		Both sexes		Sex ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
00-04	33 669	10.2	33 631	11.1	67 300	10.6	99.9
05-09	35 086	10.6	31 208	10.3	66 293	10.5	88.9
10-14	35 669	10.8	32 947	10.8	68 616	10.8	92.4
15-19	35 297	10.7	27 759	9.1	63 056	9.9	78.6
20-24	39 895	12.1	34 826	11.5	74 720	11.8	87.3
25-29	39 499	12.0	33 876	11.1	73 375	11.6	85.8
30-34	30 421	9.2	29 483	9.7	59 905	9.4	96.9
35-39	25 714	7.8	23 124	7.6	48 839	7.7	89.9
40-44	17 912	5.4	17 361	5.7	35 273	5.6	96.9
45-49	12 539	3.8	13 712	4.5	26 252	4.1	109.4
50-54	9 222	2.8	10 497	3.5	19 719	3.1	113.8
55-59	5 026	1.5	5 761	1.9	10 786	1.7	114.6
60-64	3 765	1.1	3 877	1.3	7 642	1.2	103.0
65-69	2 569	0.8	2 557	0.8	5 126	0.8	99.6
70-74	1 392	0.4	1 373	0.5	2 765	0.4	98.7
75-79	858	0.3	926	0.3	1 784	0.3	107.8
80-84	737	0.2	317	0.1	1 055	0.2	43.0
85-89	313	0.1	223	0.1	537	0.1	71.3
90-94	161	0.0	62	0.0	223	0.0	38.7
95+	109	0.0	64	0.0	174	0.0	58.7
Not stated	405	0.1	478	0.2	883	0.1	-
All ages	330 258	100	304 065	100	634 322	100	92.1

Table 2.2.3
Population in rural areas by sex and age group

Age group	Female		Male		Both sexes		Sex ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
00-04	85 998	13.7	85 624	15.1	171 622	14.4	99.6
05-09	89 117	14.2	91 185	16.1	180 302	15.1	102.3
10-14	86 722	13.8	89 047	15.7	175 770	14.7	102.7
15-19	71 988	11.5	69 962	12.3	141 950	11.9	97.2
20-24	52 204	8.3	48 739	8.6	100 944	8.4	93.4
25-29	39 254	6.2	33 983	6.0	73 237	6.1	86.6
30-34	32 027	5.1	28 543	5.0	60 570	5.1	89.1
35-39	28 026	4.5	21 461	3.8	49 487	4.1	76.6
40-44	28 485	4.5	16 020	2.8	44 504	3.7	56.2
45-49	19 986	3.2	13 030	2.3	33 016	2.8	65.2
50-54	18 757	3.0	12 542	2.2	31 299	2.6	66.9
55-59	13 771	2.2	12 118	2.1	25 889	2.2	88.0
60-64	15 618	2.5	11 838	2.1	27 456	2.3	75.8
65-69	12 453	2.0	8 647	1.5	21 100	1.8	69.4
70-74	10 231	1.6	8 675	1.5	18 906	1.6	84.8
75-79	8 239	1.3	6 123	1.1	14 362	1.2	74.3
80-84	8 128	1.3	4 358	0.8	12 485	1.0	53.6
85-89	4 220	0.7	2 935	0.5	7 155	0.6	69.5
90-94	1 689	0.3	669	0.1	2 358	0.2	39.6
95+	867	0.1	521	0.1	1 388	0.1	60.1
Not stated	627	0.1	1 251	0.2	1 878	0.2	-
All ages	628 406	100	567 271	100	1 195 677	100	90.3

An estimated 98 per cent of the total population are Namibian citizens (Table 2.2.4). Less than 2 per cent of the population, have other citizenship, among them Angolan, Zambian and South African.

Table 2.2.4
Population by sex and citizenship

Citizenship	Female		Male		Both sexes	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Namibia	946 112	98.7	854 271	98.0	1 800 383	98.4
Angola	4 123	0.4	5 426	0.6	9 549	0.5
Botswana	109	0.0	109	0.0	217	0.0
South Africa	2 305	0.2	2 127	0.2	4 432	0.2
Zambia	1 649	0.2	3 337	0.4	4 986	0.3
Zimbabwe	747	0.1	1 734	0.2	2 481	0.1
Other SADC	662	0.1	590	0.1	1 252	0.1
Other Africa countries	264	0.0	733	0.1	997	0.1
All other countries	2 425	0.3	2 896	0.3	5 321	0.3
Not stated	269	0.0	112	0.0	381	0.0
Total	958 664	100	871 336	100	1 830 000	100

2.3 Households

In Namibia 59 per cent of households are headed by males and 41 per cent by females. In the survey the head of household is a person of either sex who is looked upon by other members of the household as their leader or main decision maker. A larger proportion of households in urban areas are headed by males, 62 per cent compared to 38 per cent headed by females. Ohangwena and Oshana are the only regions where more than half of the households are headed by females. Omaheke, Karas and Hardap have the highest percentage of male headed households with 72, 71 and 70 per cent, respectively.

Table 2.3.1
Households by sex of head of household, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Female		Male		Both sexes	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Caprivi	9 281	49.9	9 311	50.0	18 607	100
Erongo	8 993	32.5	18 720	67.5	27 713	100
Hardap	4 927	30.1	11 438	69.9	16 365	100
Karas	4 504	28.9	11 066	71.1	15 570	100
Kavango	10 852	33.5	21 420	66.2	32 354	100
Khomas	21 932	33.8	42 986	66.2	64 918	100
Kunene	6 133	45.9	7 231	54.1	13 365	100
Ohangwena	19 930	52.6	17 857	47.2	37 854	100
Omaheke	3 661	27.4	9 646	72.3	13 347	100
Omusati	19 448	49.6	19 093	48.6	39 248	100
Oshana	15 956	50.2	15 683	49.4	31 759	100
Oshikoto	15 382	48.3	16 036	50.3	31 871	100
Otjozondjupa	9 453	32.9	19 221	67.0	28 707	100
Namibia	150 451	40.5	219 709	59.1	371 678	100
Urban	56 671	37.6	93 803	62.3	150 533	100
Rural	93 781	42.4	125 905	56.9	221 145	100

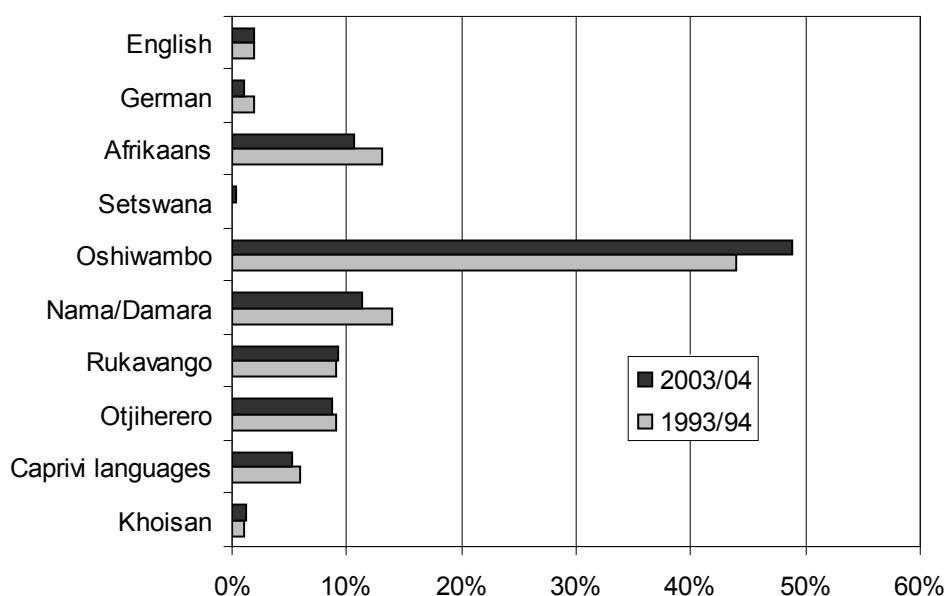
In the NHIES, households were asked which language is mainly spoken in the household. The results show that 49 per cent of households, representing 52 per cent of the population, use Oshiwambo as the main language spoken (Table 2.3.2). Nama/Damara, Afrikaans and Rukavango are spoken in 9-11 per cent of the households. Smaller proportions of households use other Namibian languages. Households where Rukavango or Khoisan is mainly spoken have a larger average size with 6.2 and 5.6 persons per household. In households where the main language spoken is German the average size is only 2.5 persons.

Households, where the main language spoken is Oshiwambo, have increased from 44 per cent in 1993/1994 to 49 per cent in this survey (Figure 2.3). Households where the main language spoken is Nama/Damara, Afrikaans and German have declined since 1993/1994.

Table 2.3.2
Households and population by main language spoken in the household

Main Language	Households		Population		Average household size
	Number	%	Number	%	
Khoisan	4 967	1.3	28 039	1.5	5.6
Caprivi languages	19 664	5.3	90 053	4.9	4.6
Otjiherero	32 686	8.8	148 990	8.1	4.6
Rukavango	34 748	9.3	215 082	11.8	6.2
Nama/Damara	42 484	11.4	192 281	10.5	4.5
Oshiwambo	181 395	48.8	950 381	51.9	5.2
Setswana	1 479	0.4	5 668	0.3	3.8
Afrikaans	39 374	10.6	149 196	8.2	3.8
German	4 005	1.1	9 993	0.5	2.5
English	6 889	1.9	22 969	1.3	3.3
Other European	1 768	0.5	7 580	0.4	4.3
Other African	627	0.2	2 043	0.1	3.3
Other	138	0.0	472	0.0	3.4
Not stated	1 452	0.4	7 252	0.4	5.0
Total	371 678	100	1 830 000	100	4.9

Figure 2.3.2
Households by main language spoken in the household, 1993/1994-2003/2004



In 48 per cent of the Namibian households the head of the household lives with relatives (Table 2.3.3). In 18 per cent of households the head lives alone or with a spouse and with 2 or more children, but no other relatives. In 16 per cent of households the head lives alone or with a spouse but no other persons in the household.

In rural areas, 53 per cent of households live with relatives compared to 41 per cent in urban areas. On the other hand, in urban areas the head lives alone or with just a spouse in 21 per cent of the households compared to 14 per cent in rural areas. It is estimated that 23 per cent of households have one or more orphans living in the household (an orphan is defined as a person 0-17 years old who has lost one or both parents). The proportion of households

with orphans is more than double in rural areas compared to urban areas, 13 and 30 per cent, respectively.

It should be noted that it is not possible to estimate the total number of orphans using the NHIES because the survey only included private households and not institutions such as orphanages, hospitals and prisons. The 2001 Household and Population Census, which included such institutions, estimated close to 88 000 orphans nation-wide.

Table 2.3.3
Households by urban/rural areas, household composition and orphan hood

Household composition	Urban		Rural		Namibia	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
With head or head & spouse only	30 895	20.5	30 180	13.6	61 075	16.4
With 1 child no relatives	14 838	9.9	13 780	6.2	28 617	7.7
With 2+ children no relatives	27 802	18.5	39 397	17.8	67 199	18.1
With relatives	61 281	40.7	116 943	52.9	178 223	48.0
With non-relatives	15 716	10.4	20 847	9.4	36 564	9.8
Total	150 533	100	221 145	100	371 678	100
Orphan hood						
Households without orphans	130 725	86.8	154 575	69.9	285 300	76.8
Households with orphans	19 807	13.2	66 571	30.1	86 378	23.2

In the survey 77 per cent of households have no orphans. In 15 per cent of the households, 25 per cent or less of all household members are orphaned (Table 2.3.4). In 7 per cent of households between 26 and 50 per cent of household members are orphaned and in 1 per cent of households more than half the members are orphaned. The regions of Kavango and Caprivi have the highest share of households with 26 per cent or more of all household members orphaned.

Table 2.3.4
Households by percentage of orphans in the household, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Percentage of orphans				Total	Total number of households
	0	1-25	26-50	>50		
Per cent of households						
Caprivi	69.8	15.0	11.5	3.7	100	18 607
Erongo	91.7	4.8	3.2	0.4	100	27 713
Hardap	86.0	8.9	4.2	0.9	100	16 365
Karas	88.8	7.8	3.0	0.3	100	15 570
Kavango	66.4	18.1	12.2	3.2	100	32 354
Khomas	89.8	6.4	3.4	0.5	100	64 918
Kunene	86.3	8.6	4.1	1.1	100	13 365
Ohangwena	60.1	26.7	11.0	2.2	100	37 854
Omaheke	86.5	9.4	3.6	0.5	100	13 347
Omusati	64.5	22.3	11.2	2.0	100	39 248
Oshana	66.6	20.5	10.9	2.0	100	31 759
Oshikoto	66.2	23.8	8.5	1.4	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	89.9	6.6	3.1	0.4	100	28 707
Namibia	76.8	14.5	7.3	1.4	100	371 678
Urban	86.8	8.0	4.4	0.7	100	150 533
Rural	69.9	19.0	9.2	1.9	100	221 145

It is estimated that 68 per cent of female headed households have no orphans in the household compared to 83 per cent of male headed households (Table 2.3.5). More than half the members of the household are orphaned in 3 per cent of female headed households compared to less than 1 per cent in male headed households. This difference is also pronounced when comparing urban and rural areas.

Table 2.3.5
Households by percentage of orphans, urban/rural areas
and sex of head of household

Urban/rural Sex of head	Percentage of orphans				Total	Total number of households
	0	1-25	26-50	>50		
Per cent of households						
Urban						
Female	79.8	9.9	8.6	1.7	100	56 671
Male	91.1	6.9	1.8	0.2	100	93 803
Total	86.8	8.0	4.4	0.7	100	150 533
Rural						
Female	60.3	21.7	14.5	3.5	100	93 781
Male	76.8	17.1	5.4	0.7	100	125 905
Total	69.9	19.0	9.2	1.9	100	221 145
Namibia						
Female	67.7	17.3	12.3	2.8	100	150 451
Male	82.9	12.7	3.9	0.5	100	219 709
Total	76.8	14.5	7.3	1.4	100	371 678

3 Education

This chapter describes the results from the NHIES on levels of education in the households. Households were asked to report on ability to read and write, school attendance and highest level of educational attainment for all persons six years and above. Those who answered that they had never been to school are included in the group “No formal education”. Tertiary education includes university, post standard 10/grade 12 education and teacher training. The results show that the vast majority of the Namibian population are literate and have attended school. The results reveal an evolution in the availability of educational services with larger shares of younger age groups found to be literate and have some kind of formal schooling compared to older age groups. While sex differences are small the regional differences are significant, and the rural areas are lagging behind the urban areas when it comes to literacy, school attendance and educational attainment.

3.1 Literacy

In the survey literate persons are defined as those who answered “yes” to the question if they could read and write with understanding in any language. According to this definition, 83 per cent of the population 15 years and above are classified as literate, and 17 per cent are not literate (Table 3.1.1). The difference between males and females at national level is insignificant. However, there are large differences in literacy levels between the regions. In Khomas and Erongo, 96 and 95 per cent, respectively of the population is literate. In Omaheke and Kunene the percentages are 63 and 66, respectively. In the regions of Kavango, Caprivi and Kunene the literacy of males is higher than that of females, while in Oshikoto the percentage of literate females is higher than that of literate males.

Table 3.1.1
Population aged 15+ by sex, literacy, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Literacy %									
	Female			Male			Both sexes			
	Lite- rate	Not literate	Total	Lite- rate	Not literate	Total	Lite- rate	Not literate	Total	Population
Caprivi	75.9	24.1	100	83.8	16.2	100	79.5	20.5	100	52 015
Erongo	95.5	4.5	100	94.6	5.0	100	95.0	4.8	100	70 032
Hardap	81.8	18.1	100	81.1	18.7	100	81.4	18.4	100	42 821
Karas	90.9	8.9	100	91.7	8.2	100	91.3	8.6	100	41 622
Kavango	69.9	30.1	100	82.7	17.3	100	75.6	24.4	100	113 985
Khomas	96.2	3.8	100	95.1	4.8	100	95.7	4.3	100	186 547
Kunene	63.7	36.3	100	68.7	31.3	100	66.0	34.0	100	35 405
Ohangwena	76.1	23.9	100	76.7	23.2	100	76.4	23.6	100	123 425
Omaheke	64.0	36.0	100	62.7	37.1	100	63.3	36.6	100	34 627
Omusati	82.4	17.5	100	81.8	18.2	100	82.1	17.8	100	123 809
Oshana	89.3	10.7	100	89.3	10.7	100	89.3	10.7	100	100 992
Oshikoto	84.4	15.6	100	79.8	20.2	100	82.5	17.5	100	96 599
Otjozondjupa	74.4	25.4	100	74.6	25.4	100	74.5	25.4	100	75 457
Namibia	82.4	17.5	100	84.0	15.9	100	83.2	16.8	100	1 097 336
Urban	93.4	6.6	100	94.2	5.8	100	93.8	6.2	100	431 231
Rural	75.7	24.3	100	77.1	22.8	100	76.3	23.6	100	666 105

The NHIES results reveal that 93 per cent of the population aged 15-24 is literate (Table

3.1.2), which is higher than for the population as a whole. In this age group literacy is slightly higher for females than for males. Literacy rates are highest in Khomas and Erongo (98%). In Omaheke, Kunene and Otjozondjupa, 24, 18 and 14 per cent, respectively of the population 15-24 years are not literate.

Table 3.1.2
Population aged 15-24 by sex, literacy, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Literacy %									Population
	Female			Male			Both sexes			
	Lite-rate	Not literate	Total	Lite-rate	Not literate	Total	Lite-rate	Not literate	Total	
Caprivi	90.1	9.9	100	88.7	11.3	100	89.4	10.6	100	21 261
Erongo	98.3	1.7	100	97.0	2.4	100	97.6	2.1	100	20 513
Hardap	96.1	3.9	100	94.6	5.4	100	95.4	4.6	100	11 482
Karas	97.8	1.9	100	96.2	3.8	100	97.1	2.8	100	10 886
Kavango	89.7	10.3	100	95.2	4.8	100	92.1	7.9	100	46 647
Khomas	99.1	0.9	100	96.5	3.5	100	97.9	2.1	100	54 641
Kunene	81.2	18.8	100	83.8	16.2	100	82.4	17.6	100	11 526
Ohangwena	95.2	4.8	100	87.9	12.0	100	91.7	8.3	100	49 788
Omaheke	78.8	21.2	100	72.2	27.0	100	75.5	24.1	100	10 053
Omusati	97.7	2.3	100	91.7	8.3	100	94.6	5.4	100	46 901
Oshana	98.8	1.2	100	94.7	5.3	100	97.0	3.0	100	37 338
Oshikoto	96.7	3.3	100	87.2	12.8	100	91.9	8.1	100	36 647
Otjozondjupa	86.7	12.7	100	83.8	16.2	100	85.4	14.2	100	22 987
Namibia	94.4	5.6	100	91.3	8.7	100	92.9	7.0	100	380 670
Urban	97.7	2.2	100	96.8	3.1	100	97.3	2.6	100	137 777
Rural	92.4	7.6	100	88.4	11.6	100	90.4	9.5	100	242 893

3.2 School attendance

School attendance in Namibia is compulsory for children aged 6 to 13. According to the NHIES, 85 per cent of all persons aged 6 and above reported that they have attended some kind of formal schooling, and 15 per cent have never been to school (Table 3.2.1). Among those aged between 6 and 16 years, 10 per cent reported that they have never been to school. There are only minor differences in school attendance between the sexes. It should be noted that these results relate only to whether or not the person has attended school, the next section 3.3 in this chapter includes results on educational attainment.

Table 3.2.1
Population aged 6+ by school attendance, sex and age group

Sex	School attendance %				
	Age group	Has been to school	Never been to school	Total	
%				Number	
Female					
	6-16	90.7	9.1	100	263 561
	17+	82.4	17.5	100	547 480
	Total 6+	85.1	14.8	100	811 041
Male					
	6-16	88.1	11.6	100	258 240
	17+	82.3	17.5	100	466 272
	Total 6+	84.4	15.4	100	724 512
Both sexes					
	6-16	89.4	10.3	100	521 801
	17+	82.3	17.5	100	1 013 752
	Total 6+	84.7	15.1	100	1 535 553

Differences in school attendance are greater at regional levels (Table 3.2.2). While 7 per cent of urban children aged 6-16 reported that they have never been to school the corresponding percentage is 12 for rural children. Of those aged 17 years and above in rural areas 24 per cent reported that they have never been to school. The regions with the largest proportion of population aged 6-16 years that have never been to school include Kunene, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa.

Table 3.2.2
Population aged 6+ by age group, school attendance, region and urban/rural areas

Region	6-16				17+				6+			
	Has been to school		Never been to school		Has been to school		Never been to school		Has been to school		Never been to school	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Caprivi	90.1	9.7	100	23 369	80.5	19.4	100	47 739	83.6	16.2	100	71 108
Erongo	90.7	8.9	100	18 781	93.7	5.7	100	66 644	93.1	6.4	100	85 425
Hardap	89.9	9.3	100	17 595	80.9	18.7	100	39 917	83.7	15.8	100	57 512
Karas	90.8	8.7	100	13 344	90.9	8.8	100	39 848	90.8	8.8	100	53 192
Kavango	90.2	9.7	100	70 890	77.1	22.8	100	101 641	82.5	17.4	100	172 531
Khomas	91.1	8.1	100	51 258	93.6	6.1	100	178 921	93.1	6.6	100	230 179
Kunene	61.4	38.0	100	14 850	63.2	36.8	100	33 165	62.6	37.2	100	48 015
Ohangwena	87.2	12.6	100	83 400	73.5	26.3	100	109 920	79.4	20.4	100	193 321
Omaheke	71.9	27.7	100	13 028	61.4	38.6	100	32 711	64.4	35.5	100	45 739
Omusati	94.2	5.6	100	77 323	83.1	16.8	100	111 873	87.7	12.2	100	189 196
Oshana	95.2	4.7	100	52 841	87.4	12.5	100	92 638	90.2	9.7	100	145 479
Oshikoto	91.5	8.5	100	53 910	81.3	18.5	100	88 003	85.1	14.7	100	141 913
Otjozondjupa	83.5	16.3	100	31 211	73.5	26.3	100	70 731	76.5	23.2	100	101 942
Namibia	89.4	10.3	100	521 801	82.3	17.5	100	1 013 752	84.7	15.1	100	1 535 553
Urban	92.2	7.4	100	145 566	92.4	7.4	100	407 882	92.4	7.4	100	553 448
Rural	88.3	11.5	100	376 235	75.5	24.3	100	605 870	80.4	19.4	100	982 105

There is a correlation between school attendance and age in a way that the proportion of those who have attended school declines with age from 14 years (Table 3.2.3). Among those aged between 14-16 years 96 per cent have been to school. For those 65 years and older the proportion is only 43 per cent. In the youngest age group of 6-13 years 13 per cent have never been to school.

Table 3.2.3
Population aged 6+ by school attendance and age group

Age group	School attendance %			
	Has been to school	Never been to school	Total	
	%	%	%	Number
6-13	87.2	12.5	100	391 816
14-16	95.9	4.0	100	129 985
17-18	94.7	5.2	100	77 948
19-24	92.8	7.0	100	219 137
25-34	89.3	10.5	100	267 086
35-44	85.0	14.9	100	178 103
45-54	76.6	23.2	100	110 285
55-64	62.1	37.8	100	71 773
65+	43.0	56.4	100	89 418
Total 6+	84.7	15.1	100	1 535 553

The results from the NHIES reveal a marginal difference in school attendance between orphans and non-orphans (Table 3.2.4).

Table 3.2.4
Population aged 6-17 by school attendance, orphan hood and sex

Orphan hood Sex	Has	Never	Total	
	been to school	been to school	%	Number
Orphans				
Female	93.2	6.8	100	64 137
Male	90.6	9.1	100	59 675
Total	91.9	7.9	100	123 812
Non-orphans				
Female	90.4	9.4	100	219 314
Male	88.1	11.6	100	217 850
Total	89.2	10.5	100	437 164
Not stated				
Female	96.7	-	100	541
Male	74.3	25.7	100	445
Total	86.6	11.6	100	986
Total				
Female	91.0	8.8	100	283 991
Male	88.6	11.1	100	277 970
Total	89.8	9.9	100	561 962

Table 3.2.5 shows that in the regions generally orphans have been to school to a greater extent than non-orphans, except in Kunene.

Table 3.2.5
Population aged 6-17 by school attendance, orphan hood, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Orphans				Non-orphans				Orphans and non-orphans			
	Has been to school	Never been to school	%	Number	Has been to school	Never been to school	%	Number	Has been to school	Never been to school	%	Number
Caprivi	93.1	6.9	100	8 559	88.5	11.2	100	17 386	90.0	9.7	100	26 010
Erongo	94.1	3.5	100	2 691	90.5	9.1	100	17 338	91.0	8.4	100	20 028
Hardap	89.5	10.5	100	2 711	90.7	8.5	100	16 396	90.5	8.7	100	19 129
Karas	90.8	7.9	100	1 908	91.6	8.2	100	12 419	91.3	8.3	100	14 389
Kavango	91.2	8.5	100	19 109	90.4	9.5	100	56 892	90.6	9.2	100	76 201
Khomas	93.6	6.2	100	7 581	91.3	7.9	100	46 938	91.6	7.6	100	54 599
Kunene	58.2	41.8	100	2 013	62.3	37.0	100	13 849	61.8	37.5	100	16 002
Ohangwena	87.1	12.9	100	22 068	87.9	11.8	100	67 287	87.8	12.1	100	89 529
Omaheke	77.9	19.6	100	1 751	72.0	27.9	100	12 132	72.7	26.9	100	13 883
Omusati	96.9	3.1	100	20 934	93.9	5.9	100	62 576	94.7	5.2	100	83 510
Oshana	96.5	3.5	100	15 951	95.1	4.8	100	40 856	95.5	4.4	100	56 907
Oshikoto	94.2	5.8	100	14 697	91.4	8.6	100	43 789	92.0	7.9	100	58 588
Otjozondjupa	87.5	12.5	100	3 839	83.1	16.6	100	29 307	83.6	16.1	100	33 188
Namibia	91.9	7.9	100	123 812	89.2	10.5	100	437 164	89.8	9.9	100	561 962
Urban	94.1	5.7	100	26 284	92.3	7.3	100	130 058	92.6	7.0	100	156 703
Rural	91.4	8.5	100	97 527	87.9	11.8	100	307 106	88.7	11.0	100	405 258

The survey shows minor differences in school attendance according to survivorship of parents. Among children (aged 6-17) with no parents alive 92 per cent have been to school compared to 89 per cent for children with both parents alive (Table 3.2.6).

Table 3.2.6
Population aged 6-17 by school attendance and survivorship of parents

Survivorship of parents	School attendance %			
	Has been to school	Never been to school	Total	
			%	Number
Only mother alive	92.0	7.8	100	72 950
Only father alive	92.1	7.7	100	28 553
No parents alive	91.5	8.5	100	22 309
Both parents alive	89.2	10.5	100	437 164
Not stated	86.6	11.6	100	986
Total	89.8	9.9	100	561 962

3.3 Educational attainment

Among the population aged 15 years¹ and above, the NHIES estimates that 17 per cent have no formal education and 32, 46 and 6 per cent have primary, secondary and tertiary education respectively (Table 3.3.1). There are large differences between urban and rural areas. The proportion of those who have no formal education is 23 per cent in rural areas compared to 7 per cent in urban areas. In Omaheke 37 per cent of the population have no formal education whereas in Khomas and Erongo it is only 6 per cent.

Table 3.3.1
Population aged 15+ by highest level of educational attainment, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Level of education %					Total	
	No formal education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total		
					%	Number	
Caprivi	18.2	24.9	51.7	5.3	100	52 015	
Erongo	6.0	25.6	61.2	6.8	100	70 032	
Hardap	18.0	33.1	45.5	3.0	100	42 821	
Karas	8.8	29.9	54.6	5.9	100	41 622	
Kavango	20.9	44.0	31.6	3.1	100	113 985	
Khomas	6.2	17.9	59.7	16.2	100	186 547	
Kunene	35.3	28.9	33.7	1.7	100	35 405	
Ohangwena	24.3	40.9	32.4	2.0	100	123 425	
Omaheke	37.4	22.8	35.2	4.1	100	34 627	
Omusati	15.4	42.4	39.3	2.8	100	123 809	
Oshana	11.7	30.4	52.7	5.2	100	100 992	
Oshikoto	17.4	36.2	42.5	3.7	100	96 599	
Otjozondjupa	25.4	27.1	42.8	4.1	100	75 457	
Namibia	16.7	31.7	45.5	5.9	100	1 097 336	
Urban	7.3	21.4	60.4	10.8	100	431 231	
Rural	22.7	38.4	35.8	2.7	100	666 105	

¹ The analysis of educational attainment is based on population aged 15 years and above is mainly to allow comparability with 2001 Population and Housing Census.

There is a slightly higher proportion of females that have attained secondary education, 48 per cent, compared to 43 per cent of males (Table 3.3.2). Among persons of both sexes about 6 per cent have attained tertiary education level.

Table 3.3.2
Population aged 15+ by sex and highest level of educational attainment

Educational attainment	Sex %			
	Female	Male	Both sexes	
No formal education	16.6	16.8	16.7	182 807
Primary	29.8	34.0	31.7	348 228
Secondary	47.9	42.5	45.5	498 787
Tertiary	5.5	6.3	5.9	64 701
Not stated	0.2	0.3	0.3	2 813
Total	100	100	100	1 097 336

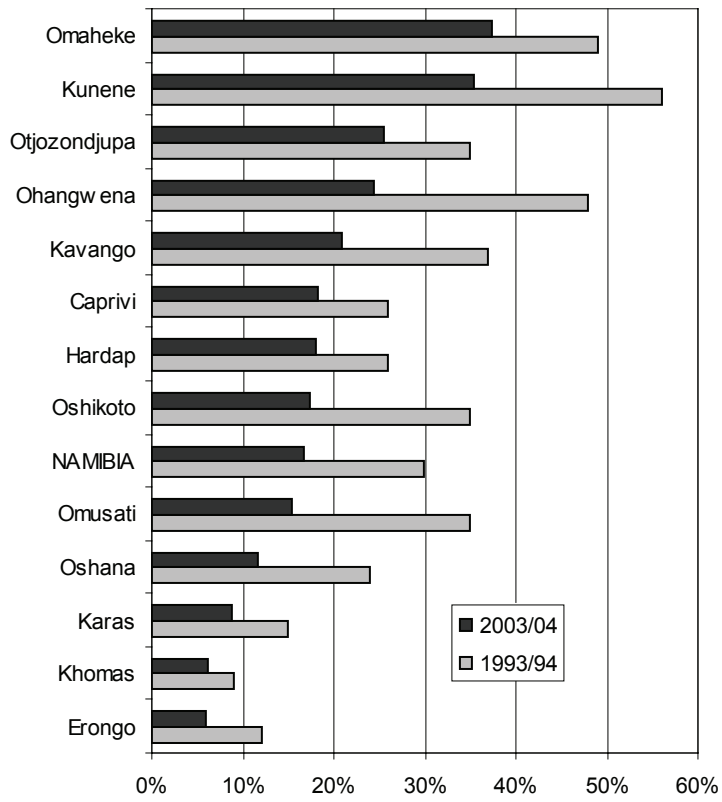
There is a correlation between “no formal education” and age (Table 3.3.3). While 5 per cent of those aged 15-19 years reported that they have no formal education, the corresponding proportion is 57 per cent among those over 65 years.

Table 3.3.3
Population aged 15+ by highest level of educational attainment and age group

Age group	Level of education %				Total	
	No formal education	Primary	Secon-dary	Tertiary	%	Number
15-19	5.0	40.2	54.2	0.5	100	205 006
20-24	7.6	23.0	65.5	3.8	100	175 664
25-34	10.7	26.8	55.3	7.0	100	267 086
35-44	15.0	32.8	40.9	11.1	100	178 103
45-54	23.4	37.6	26.4	12.0	100	110 285
55-64	37.9	38.6	17.7	5.4	100	71 773
65+	57.0	29.5	11.6	1.6	100	89 418
Total 15+	16.7	31.7	45.5	5.9	100	1 097 336

Levels of educational attainment have improved significantly in Namibia over the last decade (Figure 3.3). The proportion of the population over 15 years of age who have no formal education has declined from 30 per cent in 1993/1994 to 17 per cent in 2003/2004. Improvements have occurred in all regions but especially in Omusati, Ohangwena and Kunene.

Figure 3.3
Percentage of population aged 15+ with no formal education by region, 1993/1994-2003/2004



4 Main source of income

It is generally known that households have more than one source of income. Furthermore, in some households there may be more than one income earner, who may be in different industries. In the survey the heads of households were asked to select the household's main source of income from a list of 11 possible sources, including salaries and/or wages, subsistence farming, commercial farming, pensions, cash remittances, maintenance grants, drought relief, in kind receipts, etc. In this chapter reported main source of income has been cross classified by other variables such as region, urban/rural areas, sex of head of household, highest level of educational attainment of the head of household, etc.

Table 4.1 shows that in the whole country, 46 per cent of the households reported that their main source of income are derived from salaries/wages, followed by subsistence farming with 29 per cent and pensions with 9 per cent. New income source categories such as "drought relief, in kind receipts" and "maintenance grants" have been introduced in the NHIES 2003/2004

In urban areas, 77 per cent of the households reported that salaries and wages are the main source of income, followed by business income (11%). In rural areas subsistence farming was reported as the main source of income by 48 per cent of the households, followed by salaries and wages (26%) and pensions (12%).

At the regional level, salaries/wages are the main source of income in all regions, except for Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto (Table 4.1). In these four regions, large proportions of households reported subsistence farming as the main source of income.

Table 4.1
Households by main source of income, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Main source of income %								Total	
	Salaries wages	Subsistence farming	Commercial farming	Pensions	Remittances/grants	Drought/in kind receipts	Business income	Other	%	Number
Caprivi	32.5	17.8	0.1	12.9	6.2	5.5	17.0	7.2	100	18 607
Erongo	75.3	2.3	0.2	7.7	3.2	0.6	9.5	1.1	100	27 713
Hardap	61.7	4.9	2.9	19.4	4.0	2.2	2.8	1.3	100	16 365
Karas	73.1	4.8	2.2	10.4	2.4	0.8	4.0	1.3	100	15 570
Kavango	28.1	33.9	0.2	11.3	3.1	3.6	12.8	5.9	100	32 354
Khomas	80.3	0.2	0.6	3.8	2.1	0.4	10.3	1.0	100	64 918
Kunene	44.0	19.2	3.3	16.0	6.0	4.7	5.5	0.1	100	13 365
Ohangwena	15.4	57.9	-	19.5	0.5	2.5	3.5	0.2	100	37 854
Omaheke	51.7	19.9	2.0	6.1	3.6	8.7	4.5	3.1	100	13 347
Omusati	13.1	80.2	-	3.3	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.5	100	39 248
Oshana	30.8	48.3	0.1	3.9	1.5	3.3	9.5	0.3	100	31 759
Oshikoto	25.7	49.9	0.2	12.2	5.2	3.3	2.7	0.7	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	72.9	3.7	1.9	7.1	4.9	2.8	4.5	1.6	100	28 707
Namibia	46.3	28.9	0.7	9.2	2.8	2.4	7.1	1.6	100	371 678
Urban	76.7	0.9	0.1	4.9	3.4	1.0	10.8	1.1	100	150 533
Rural	25.7	48.0	1.2	12.1	2.4	3.3	4.5	2.0	100	221 145

As shown in Table 4.2, a higher proportion male headed households reported salaries/wages as their main source of income, 53 per cent compared to 37 per cent of female headed. On the other hand large proportions of female headed households reported subsistence farming and pensions as their main sources of income.

Table 4.2
Households by main source of income, urban/rural areas and sex of head of household

Urban/ rural Sex of head	Source of income %								Total	
	Sal- aries/ wages	Sub- sistence farming	Com- mer- cial farming	Pen- sions	Remitt- ances/ grants	Drought/ in kind receipts	Busi- ness income	Other	%	Num- ber
Urban										
Female	70.1	0.9	0.1	5.1	6.5	1.6	12.9	1.8	100	56 671
Male	80.8	0.9	0.1	4.8	1.6	0.6	9.5	0.6	100	93 803
Both sexes	76.7	0.9	0.1	4.9	3.4	1.0	10.8	1.1	100	150 533
Rural										
Female	16.3	53.6	0.3	15.7	3.8	3.0	4.2	2.0	100	93 781
Male	32.6	43.8	1.8	9.5	1.3	3.6	4.7	2.1	100	125 905
Both sexes	25.7	48.0	1.2	12.1	2.4	3.3	4.5	2.0	100	221 145
Namibia										
Female	36.6	33.7	0.3	11.7	4.8	2.4	7.5	1.9	100	150 451
Male	53.2	25.5	1.1	7.5	1.4	2.3	6.8	1.5	100	219 709
Both sexes	46.3	28.9	0.7	9.2	2.8	2.4	7.1	1.6	100	371 678

High proportions of households whose heads had no formal education or primary education reported subsistence farming as their main source of income (Table 4.3). On the other hand, a large proportion of households whose heads had secondary or tertiary education reported salaries/wages as their main source of income.

Table 4.3
Households by main source of income and highest level of educational attainment of head of household

Educational attainment of head	Source of income %								Total	
	Sal- aries/ wages	Sub- sistence farming	Com- mer- cial farming	Pen- sions	Remitt- ances/ grants	Drought/ in kind receipts	Busi- ness income	Other	%	Num- ber
No formal education	23.8	42.3	0.1	20.4	1.9	4.8	3.5	2.2	100	88 375
Primary	37.3	40.0	0.2	8.1	2.8	2.1	6.4	2.3	100	116 545
Secondary	60.4	16.6	1.3	4.2	3.7	1.7	9.1	2.1	100	126 932
Tertiary	81.3	3.3	2.0	3.3	1.9	-	7.0	0.9	100	36 980
Not stated	34.3	45.6	-	3.3	8.1	1.1	4.3	0.8	100	2 845
Total	46.3	28.9	0.7	9.2	2.8	2.4	6.7	2.0	100	371 678

The largest percentage of households, which has salaries/wages as the main source of income were from the households where English, Afrikaans and Nama/Damara are the main language spoken, 77, 73 and 71 percent, respectively (Table 4.4). A high proportion of households in which Oshiwambo is the main language spoken, reported subsistence farming as their main source of income.

Table 4.4
Households by main source of income and main language spoken in the household

Main language	Source of income %								Total	
	Sal- aries/ wages	Sub- sistence farming	Com- mer- cial farming	Pen- sions	Remit- tances/ grants	Drought/ in kind receipts	Busi- ness income	Other	%	Num- ber
Khoisan	51.4	10.0	-	6.7	0.5	24.4	0.1	4.6	100	4 967
Caprivi Languages	39.0	15.4	0.1	11.9	5.7	5.0	15.3	6.8	100	19 664
Otjiherero	54.6	18.9	1.5	8.1	4.0	2.8	7.0	2.3	100	32 686
Rukavango	32.7	32.5	0.2	10.7	2.8	3.0	11.8	5.3	100	34 748
Nam/Damara	71.2	3.4	0.1	11.7	6.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	100	42 484
Oshiwambo	35.9	46.2	0.1	7.8	1.7	1.8	5.3	0.6	100	181 395
Setswana	66.1	3.5	-	14.1	5.3	5.3	3.5	2.1	100	1 479
Afrikaans	72.6	1.9	4.0	10.8	1.5	0.6	5.3	2.3	100	39 374
German	33.4	-	8.7	23.6	1.3	-	24.1	8.9	100	4 005
English	77.2	-	-	6.5	2.0	-	10.5	2.3	100	6 889
Other	31.6	4.1	0.6	-	21.9	-	39.5	0.2	100	2 532
Not stated	33.7	28.6	-	14.9	3.4	1.2	2.1	3.5	100	1 452
Total	46.3	28.9	0.7	9.2	2.8	2.4	6.7	2.0	100	371 678

In the first and second percentile groups a large proportion of households reported subsistence farming as the main source of income, 43 and 44 percent, respectively; while salaries/wages are reported to be the main sources for the rest of the percentile groups (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5
Households by main source of income and percentile group after
adjusted per capita income

Percentile group	Source of income %								Total	
	Sal- aries/ wages	Sub- sistence framing	Com- mer- cial farming	Pen- sions	Remit- tances/ grants	Drought/ in kind receipts	Busi- ness income	Other	%	Num- ber
Percentiles										
1-25	21.9	42.5	0.1	17.0	3.8	4.2	6.0	3.4	100	92 985
26-50	33.1	44.1	0.2	8.9	2.8	2.7	5.7	1.9	100	92 897
51-75	55.4	23.6	0.3	6.0	2.9	2.4	7.2	1.2	100	92 925
76-90	77.5	7.7	0.6	3.5	2.4	0.4	6.3	1.1	100	55 706
91-95	77.0	3.0	2.4	6.7	1.9	0.2	6.1	2.1	100	18 584
96-98	68.9	2.1	3.8	6.4	0.5	-	15.3	2.8	100	11 195
99-100	61.3	0.3	14.7	7.7	-	-	12.9	3.1	100	7 386
Total	46.3	28.9	0.7	9.2	2.8	2.4	6.7	2.0	100	371 678
Deciles										
1	22.3	34.5	-	20.0	5.3	5.5	6.6	4.3	100	37 191
2	20.3	46.7	0.2	15.3	2.8	4.1	6.3	2.9	100	37 243
3	26.3	48.6	0.2	12.1	2.5	1.9	5.3	2.5	100	37 114
4	31.7	45.2	0.1	9.5	3.1	3.1	5.0	1.6	100	37 175
5	36.9	41.5	0.2	8.0	2.8	2.3	6.0	1.9	100	37 160
6	47.0	29.6	0.2	7.8	3.2	2.8	6.7	1.6	100	37 158
7	59.8	22.2	0.5	4.5	3.2	2.1	6.1	0.8	100	37 143
8	67.0	13.1	0.2	4.6	2.4	1.5	8.3	1.8	100	37 198
9	81.0	5.6	0.7	3.2	2.0	0.2	6.3	0.5	100	37 132
10	71.4	2.2	5.2	6.8	1.1	0.1	10.2	2.5	100	37 166

The figures below show comparisons between the proportions of households whose main sources of income are subsistence farming or salaries/wages. As shown in Figure 4.1, at the national level, there is a slight increase in the proportions of households whose main source of income are salaries/wages. And a slight decline in the proportion of households whose main source of income is subsistence farming.

The proportion of female headed households whose main source of income are salaries/wages increased while the proportion of households whose main source is subsistence farming decline (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.1a

Percentage of households with subsistence farming as main source of income by region, 1993/1994-2003/2004

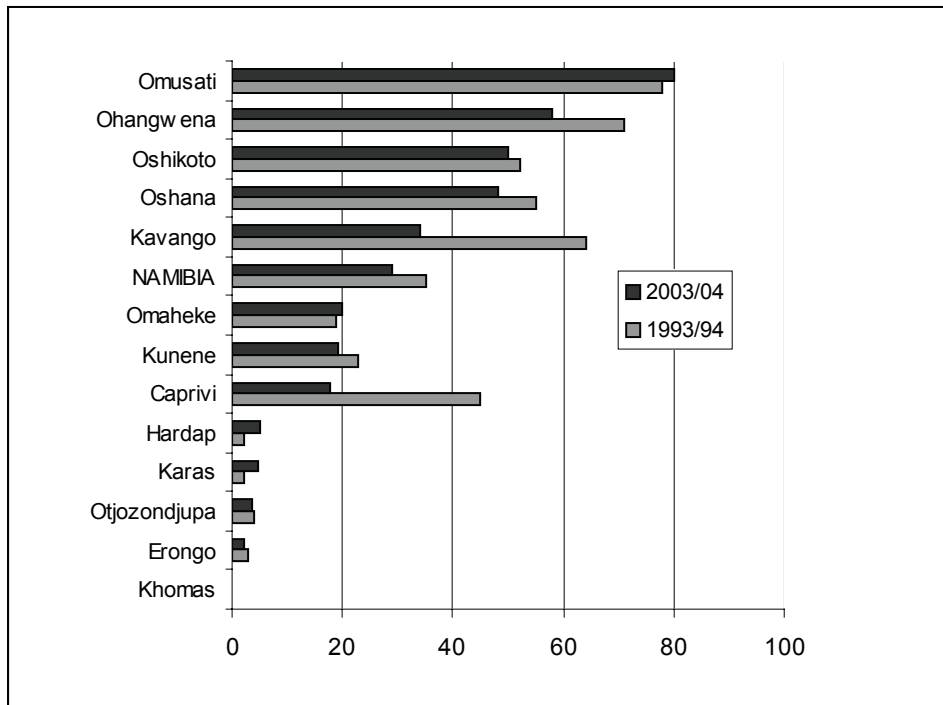


Figure 4.1b

Percentage of households with wages and salaries as main source of income by region, 1993/1994-2003/2004

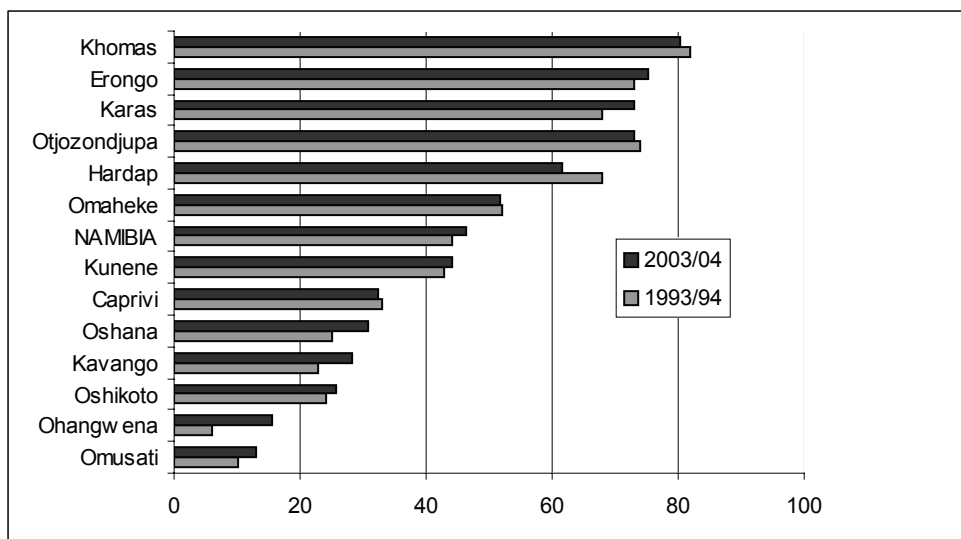
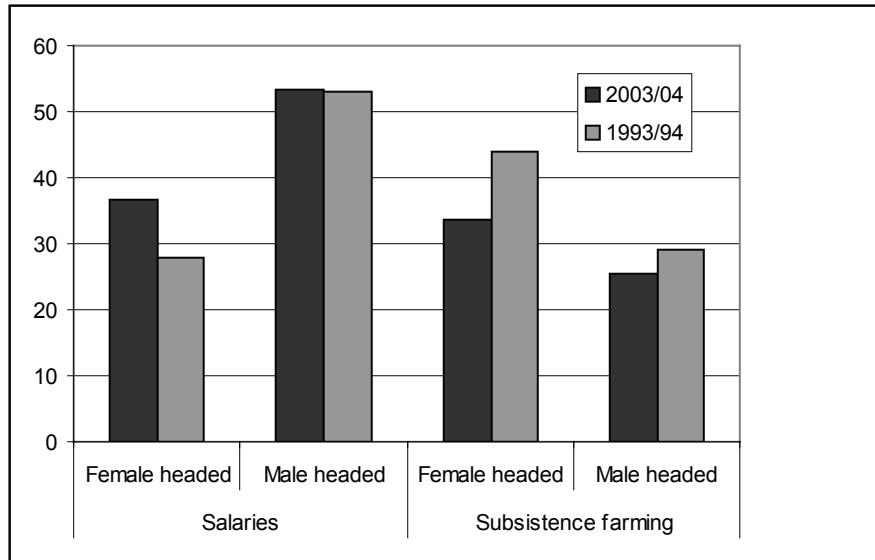


Figure 4.2

Percentage of households by sex of head of household and salaries/wages or subsistence farming as main source of income, 1993/1994-2003/2004



5 Housing and utilities

This chapter reports on some key characteristics of the households that relate to the type of dwelling and ownership, as well as the building materials used for the dwelling, sources of energy, water and toilet facilities. These form additional critical elements in the overall description of the material well-being of Namibian households. The results show vast differences when it comes to most aspects that relate to housing and access to utilities. Compared to the previous survey in 1993/1994 most improvements have taken place in the rural areas. Conversely, there is a significant rise in improvised housing in urban areas and a subsequent deterioration in the availability of utilities.

5.1 Type of dwelling

Country-wide, 44 per cent of households reported that they live in a traditional dwelling, making this the most common form of dwelling (Table 5.1.1). Out of all households 27 per cent live in a detached house, 7 per cent in a semi-detached house and 3 per cent in a flat. These three categories together can be considered as modern housing. At the other end of the spectrum, a total of 17 per cent of households live in improvised housing. Smaller percentages live in mobile homes (0.4%) and single quarters (1.6%). A total of 71 per cent of rural households live in traditional dwellings compared to 4 per cent in urban areas. In the regions of Ohangwena, Omusati, Kavango and Caprivi more than 80 per cent of households live in traditional dwellings. Conversely, 65 per cent of households in urban areas live in modern dwellings (Figure 5.1.1), especially in Khomas (69%) and Erongo (66%). Improved housing is typically associated with informal settlements; 27 per cent of urban dwellings are improvised compared to 10 per cent in rural areas.

Table 5.1.1
Households by type of dwelling, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Type of dwelling %								Total	
	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Flat	Mobile home	Single quarters	Traditional dwelling	Improved house	Other	%	Number
Caprivi	7.4	7.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	82.5	0.6	0.3	100	18 607
Erongo	27.4	28.3	9.8	0.3	4.1	2.6	27.3	0.2	100	27 713
Hardap	49.3	6.0	4.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	37.6	0.4	100	16 365
Karas	48.1	9.2	3.1	0.5	2.7	6.8	28.7	0.9	100	15 570
Kavango	3.6	7.4	1.5	0.1	0.7	84.2	2.6	0.1	100	32 354
Khomas	57.2	5.3	6.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	29.2	0.5	100	64 918
Kunene	28.2	8.8	1.5	1.9	2.1	38.3	18.4	0.9	100	13 365
Ohangwena	2.2	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	91.1	3.1	0.4	100	37 854
Omaheke	36.6	1.9	0.9	0.3	2.0	16.3	41.5	0.4	100	13 347
Omusati	8.9	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	85.7	1.9	-	100	39 248
Oshana	23.6	6.7	3.1	0.2	2.3	49.5	13.7	0.7	100	31 759
Oshikoto	11.0	3.2	1.4	0.3	1.8	76.9	5.2	0.2	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	50.4	5.2	2.7	0.8	3.8	8.9	27.0	1.2	100	28 707
Namibia	27.3	6.7	3.2	0.4	1.6	43.8	16.6	0.4	100	371 678
Urban	46.6	12.1	6.5	0.3	3.0	4.2	26.5	0.8	100	150 533
Rural	14.1	3.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	70.7	9.9	0.2	100	221 145

Figure 5.1.1
Percentage of households by type of dwelling, Namibia and urban/rural areas

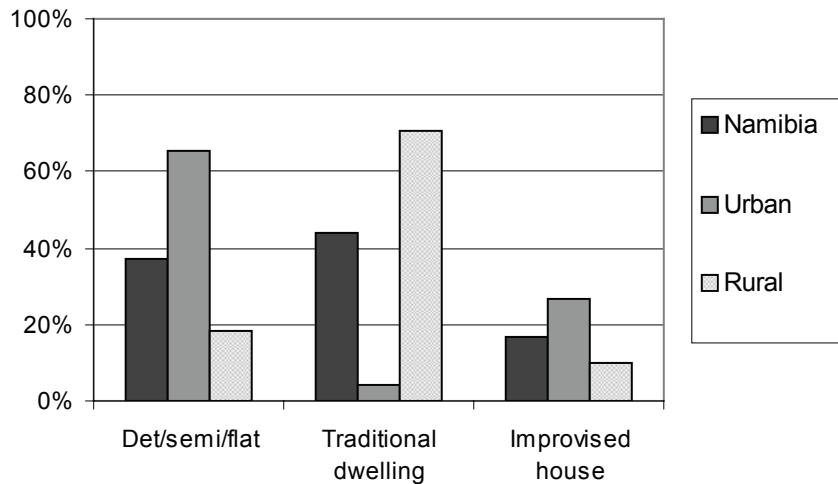


Table 5.1.2
Households by type of dwelling, urban/rural areas and sex of head of household

Urban/rural	Type of dwelling %							Total		
	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Flat	Mobile home	Single quarters	Traditional dwelling	Improved house	Other	%	Number
Urban										
Female	46.6	11.3	7.7	0.3	2.1	4.6	26.3	1.1	100	56 671
Male	46.6	12.5	5.9	0.3	3.5	4.0	26.6	0.6	100	93 803
Both sexes	46.6	12.1	6.5	0.3	3.0	4.2	26.5	0.8	100	150 533
Rural										
Female	8.9	2.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	79.9	7.4	0.2	100	93 781
Male	18.0	3.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	63.7	11.7	0.2	100	125 905
Both sexes	14.1	3.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	70.7	9.9	0.2	100	221 145
Namibia										
Female	23.1	5.8	3.4	0.2	0.9	51.5	14.6	0.5	100	150 451
Male	30.2	7.4	3.0	0.5	2.1	38.2	18.1	0.4	100	219 709
Both sexes	27.3	6.7	3.2	0.4	1.6	43.8	16.6	0.4	100	371 678

More than half, 52 per cent, of households in Namibia headed by females reported that they reside in a traditional dwelling compared to 38 per cent of households headed by males (Table 5.1.2). This is primarily the result of significant differences in rural areas where 80 per cent of female headed households reside in traditional dwellings compared to 64 per cent for male headed households. On the other hand, 41 per cent of male headed households in Namibia reside in a modern type of dwelling, either a detached or semi-detached house or a flat, compared to 32 per cent among female headed households.

Table 5.1.3
Households by type of dwelling and main language spoken in the household

Main language spoken	Type of dwelling %								Total	
	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Flat	Mobile home	Single quarters	Traditional dwelling	Improved house	Other	%	Number
Khoisan	27.6	1.5	0.4	1.1	4.0	41.5	23.1	0.6	100	4 967
Caprivi languages	12.9	9.1	2.1	0.7	0.5	73.3	1.0	0.5	100	19 664
Otjiherero	47.6	4.6	2.3	0.9	1.4	21.2	21.6	0.4	100	32 686
Rukavango	7.0	5.2	0.6	0.1	1.0	80.2	5.8	0.1	100	34 748
Nama/Damara	41.5	10.9	2.8	0.3	1.7	5.7	36.9	0.3	100	42 484
Oshiwambo	14.0	4.5	2.2	0.2	2.0	59.5	17.2	0.4	100	181 395
Setswana	66.9	9.0	-	-	2.1	5.5	16.5	-	100	1 479
Afrikaans	66.8	13.5	7.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	9.8	0.8	100	39 374
German	82.6	4.4	12.8	-	-	-	0.1	-	100	4 005
English	65.6	9.5	21.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.8	100	6 889
Other	42.8	17.7	19.3	-	2.0	9.5	6.9	1.7	100	2 532
Not stated	7.3	27.8	3.6	-	-	51.5	6.3	3.4	100	1 452
Total	27.3	6.7	3.2	0.4	1.6	43.8	16.6	0.4	100	371 678

In households where Rukavango, Caprivi languages or Oshiwambo is the main language spoken, 80, 73 and 60 per cent, respectively live in traditional dwellings (Table 5.1.3). In households where Nama/Damara, Khoisan or Otjiherero is the main language spoken 37, 23 and 22 per cent, respectively live in improvised housing. On the other hand, nearly all German and English-speaking households live in modern dwellings, either detached or semi-detached house or flat. The majority, 87 per cent, of Afrikaans-speaking households also live in modern dwellings while 10 per cent live in improvised housing.

Table 5.1.4
Households by type of dwelling, household composition and orphan hood

Household composition	Type of dwelling %								Total	
	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Flat	Mobile home	Single quarters	Traditional dwelling	Improved house	Other	%	Number
Orphan hood										
With head or head & spouse only	31.9	10.1	8.6	1.1	2.7	20.2	24.7	0.8	100	61 075
With 1 child no relatives	35.1	6.8	4.2	0.2	2.2	28.6	22.3	0.6	100	28 617
With 2+ children no relatives	33.2	6.1	2.2	0.4	1.2	42.8	14.0	0.1	100	67 199
With relatives	21.8	5.5	1.7	0.2	1.4	55.8	13.3	0.3	100	178 223
With non-relatives	29.3	8.3	2.0	0.5	0.8	38.7	19.5	1.0	100	36 564
Total	27.3	6.7	3.2	0.4	1.6	43.8	16.6	0.4	100	371 678
Orphan hood										
Households without orphans	30.3	7.3	4.0	0.5	2.0	36.2	19.2	0.6	100	285 300
Households with orphans	17.1	4.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	68.9	8.0	0.1	100	86 378

The survey shows that 69 per cent of households with one or more orphans reported that they live in traditional dwellings and 8 per cent in improvised houses (Table 5.1.4). Only 22 per cent of households with orphans live in a modern dwelling such as a detached or semi-detached house or flat, compared to 41 per cent of households without orphans. In households that only include the head and possibly a spouse, 50 per cent live in a modern

dwelling and 25 per cent in an improvised house. Among households living with relatives 56 per cent live in traditional dwellings.

Table 5.1.5
Households by type of dwelling and highest level of educational attainment of head of household

Educational attainment of head	Type of dwelling %								Total	
	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Flat	Mobile home	Single quarters	Traditional dwelling	Improv-ised house	Other	%	Number
No formal education	11.1	2.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	68.0	16.7	0.1	100	88 375
Primary	17.6	5.1	1.1	0.3	2.0	53.3	20.2	0.4	100	116 545
Secondary	38.0	8.5	4.9	0.6	2.0	27.2	18.1	0.7	100	126 932
Tertiary	60.8	16.0	10.8	0.6	0.3	10.7	0.4	0.4	100	36 980
Not stated	12.0	5.0	-	-	-	70.5	11.1	1.5	100	2 845
Total	27.3	6.7	3.2	0.4	1.6	43.8	16.6	0.4	100	371 678

The level of education of the head of household is reflected in the type of dwelling occupied by the household. For instance, among households where the head has no formal education 44 per cent reported that they live in traditional dwellings and 17 per cent in improvised houses (Table 5.1.5). Among households where the head has tertiary education, only 11 per cent live in traditional dwellings and less than a half per cent in improvised houses. Conversely, in households where the head has tertiary level of education 88 per cent live in modern dwellings, such as detached or semi-detached house or flat. The corresponding proportions for households where the highest level of educational attainment of the head of household is secondary, primary and no formal education are 52, 25 and 14 per cent, respectively.

Table 5.1.6
Households by type of dwelling and main source of income

Main source of income	Type of dwelling %								Total	
	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Flat	Mobile home	Single quarters	Traditional dwelling	Improv-ised house	Other	%	Number
Salaries and/or wages	43.5	11.2	5.6	0.6	3.0	12.4	22.9	0.7	100	172 254
Subsistence farming	4.2	0.8	-	0.1	0.1	90.6	4.1	0.0	100	107 519
Commercial farming	88.3	-	-	0.8	-	8.3	2.6	-	100	2 753
Pensions	19.6	4.6	2.0	-	0.1	62.3	11.1	0.3	100	34 159
Remittances/grants	22.7	9.2	3.9	0.6	0.7	36.7	25.8	0.4	100	10 517
Drought/in-kind receipts	6.3	3.0	0.3	1.9	0.6	57.1	29.1	1.8	100	8 813
Business income	31.2	5.8	3.5	0.4	1.4	32.3	25.2	0.1	100	26 254
Other	9.3	6.5	0.4	-	0.5	60.5	22.8	-	100	6 123
Not stated	28.9	4.7	1.6	-	0.7	44.2	16.9	3.0	100	3 286
Total	27.3	6.7	3.2	0.4	1.6	43.8	16.6	0.4	100	371 678

The main source of income is also reflected in the type of dwelling occupied by the household (Table 5.1.6). For instance in households where the main source of income is from subsistence farming 91 per cent reported that they live in a traditional dwelling. Moreover, 62 and 57 per cent of households that rely, respectively on pensions or in-kind receipts such as drought relief, also live in traditional dwellings. Among those households

where the main source of income is commercial farming 88 per cent live in a detached house. Households that rely on salaries and/or wages and business incomes, 60 and 41 per cent, respectively, live in a modern dwelling, such as a detached or semi-detached house or flat.

The proportion of households that live in a detached house, semi-detached house or a flat have remained constant over the past decade (Figure 5.1.2a). However, there is a slight increase for female headed households compared to 1993/1994 and a decline for male headed households. The major change is regional. In urban areas the proportion of households that live in this type of modern housing has decreased from 81 per cent in 1993/1994 to 65 per cent in 2003/2004.

This change is reflected in a significant increase in improvised housing in urban areas (Figure 5.1.2b). In the survey in 1993/1994 a total of 8 per cent of urban households lived in improvised housing compared to 27 per cent in 2003/2004, or more than three times as much.

Figure 5.1.2a
Percentage of households living in detached or semi-detached house or flat, by sex and urban/rural areas
1993/1994-2003/2004

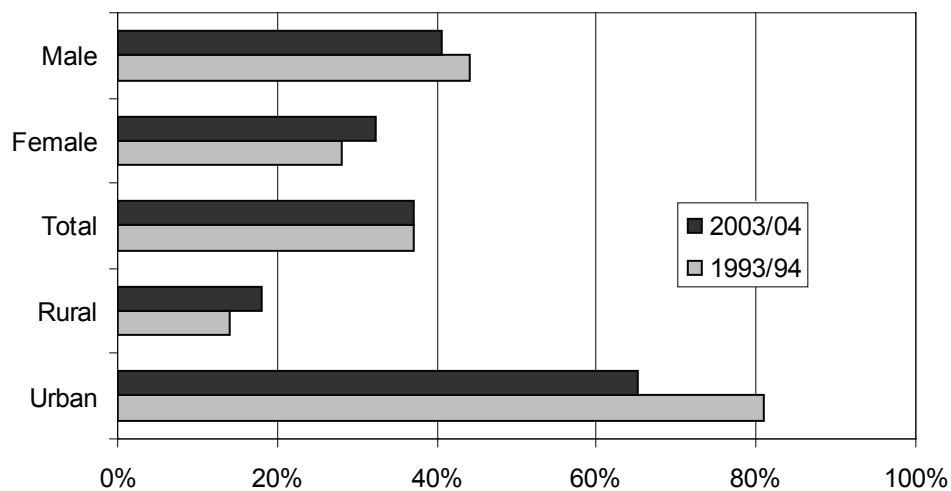


Figure 5.1.2b
Percentage of households living in improvised housing, by sex and urban/rural areas
1993/1994-2003/2004

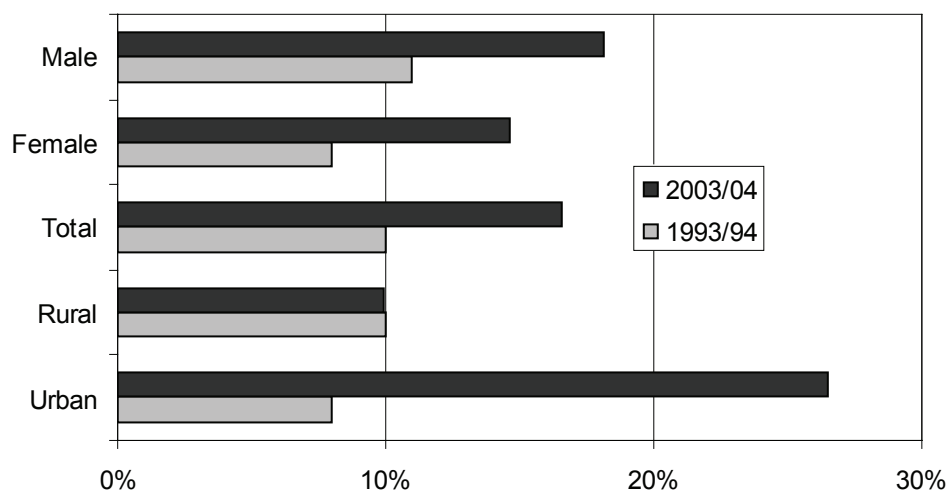


Table 5.1.7
Households by type of dwelling and percentile group after adjusted per capita income

Percentile group Deciles	Type of dwelling %								Total	
	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Flat	Mobile home	Single quarters	Traditional dwelling	Improvised house	Other	%	Number
Percentiles										
1-25	6.9	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	70.1	18.9	0.1	100	92 985
26-50	14.5	4.4	0.5	0.4	1.7	60.6	17.7	0.2	100	92 897
51-75	29.7	7.8	2.6	0.4	1.8	35.7	21.3	0.8	100	92 925
76-90	50.0	12.1	7.5	0.3	2.9	13.1	13.1	1.0	100	55 706
91-95	68.8	10.4	11.9	0.8	1.0	3.6	3.2	0.2	100	18 584
96-98	70.1	15.4	11.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.0	100	11 195
99-100	71.0	12.5	13.6	0.8	-	1.5	-	0.7	100	7 386
Total	27.3	6.7	3.2	0.4	1.6	43.8	16.6	0.4	100	371 678
Deciles										
1	6.1	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	65.8	23.8	0.2	100	37 191
2	6.7	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	72.4	16.7	0.1	100	37 243
3	9.8	2.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	70.2	15.5	0.1	100	37 114
4	13.7	4.0	0.5	0.3	1.5	62.5	17.3	0.1	100	37 175
5	17.3	5.5	0.7	0.2	2.3	55.7	18.0	0.3	100	37 160
6	25.2	6.6	1.9	0.2	1.9	44.2	19.6	0.4	100	37 158
7	29.2	8.0	2.6	0.6	1.4	33.8	23.3	1.2	100	37 143
8	42.4	9.6	3.8	0.3	2.4	22.2	18.6	0.7	100	37 198
9	52.6	13.5	9.3	0.4	3.0	8.6	11.3	1.1	100	37 132
10	69.6	12.3	12.0	0.9	0.8	2.3	1.9	0.3	100	37 166

There is a strong link between the level of income and the type of dwelling (Table 5.1.7). Among the poorest 25 per cent of households (represented by the 1-25 percentile) 70 and 19 per cent reported that they live in traditional dwellings and improvised houses, respectively. Among the richest, 2 per cent of households (represented by the 99-100 percentile) 71 per cent live in detached houses. The same trend is also evident when analysis is made using deciles.

2.2 Materials used for the dwelling

This section presents the results from the NHIES regarding the materials used in the construction of dwellings.

The results reveal that 55 per cent of dwellings have corrugated iron or zinc roof and 38 per cent have roof made of either wood, grass or cow dung (Table 5.2.1). Dwellings with asbestos and cement or brick roofing account for 5 and 1 per cent, respectively. In urban areas 82 per cent of dwellings have roofs with corrugated iron or zinc compared to 36 per cent in rural areas. On the other hand, 62 per cent of rural dwellings have wood, grass or cow dung roofs. The regions where the highest proportion of dwellings with corrugated or zinc roofs include Otjozondjupa, Hardap and Khomas, all with 96 per cent respectively. Roofs made of wood, grass and cow dung are more prevalent in Ohangwena, Omusati and Kavango, 86, 76 and 71 per cent, respectively. In Erongo and Karas, 48 and 12 per cent, respectively use asbestos as roofing material.

Table 5.2.1
Households by main material used for roof, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Type of roof material %					Total	
	Cement blocks/brick tiles	Corrugated iron/zinc	Wood, grass, cow dung	Asbestos	Other	%	Number
Caprivi	0.3	37.6	61.5	0.2	0.4	100	18 607
Erongo	3.5	29.1	2.5	47.6	17.1	100	27 713
Hardap	0.9	96.1	0.5	1.2	1.0	100	16 365
Karas	0.9	83.2	2.3	12.3	1.2	100	15 570
Kavango	0.4	27.2	71.0	0.6	0.6	100	32 354
Khomas	3.0	95.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	100	64 918
Kunene	0.2	68.3	24.3	3.7	3.2	100	13 365
Ohangwena	0.4	13.6	85.5	-	0.6	100	37 854
Omaheke	1.6	94.4	1.9	0.7	1.5	100	13 347
Omusati	0.0	21.9	75.7	1.7	0.7	100	39 248
Oshana	1.0	51.2	46.6	0.6	0.6	100	31 759
Oshikoto	0.6	29.7	69.4	0.1	0.1	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	0.5	96.2	2.5	0.2	0.3	100	28 707
Namibia	1.2	54.8	37.5	4.6	1.9	100	371 678
Urban	2.3	81.9	2.0	10.4	3.4	100	150 533
Rural	0.5	36.3	61.6	0.7	0.9	100	221 145

In Namibia, 42 per cent of dwellings have cement blocks or bricks and 39 per cent have either wood, grass or cow dung as wall materials (Table 5.2.2). Dwellings with walls made of corrugated iron or zinc account for 15 per cent. In urban areas 68 per cent of dwellings have walls made of cement blocks or bricks compared to 25 per cent in rural areas. On the other hand, 63 per cent of rural dwellings have walls made of wood, grass or cow dung compared to only 5 per cent in urban areas. The regions with the highest proportion of dwellings made of cement blocks or brick walls include Khomas, Erongo and Otjozondjupa with 71, 70 and 63 per cent, respectively. Caprivi, Kavango and Omusati have the highest proportion of dwellings with walls made of wood, grass or cow dung, with 81, 80 and 75 per cent, respectively.

Table 5.2.2
Households by main material used for wall, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Type of wall materials %					Total	
	Cement blocks/brick tiles	Corrugated iron/zinc	Wood, grass, cow dung	Asbestos	Other	%	Number
Caprivi	16.0	1.2	81.4	0.3	1.2	100	18 607
Erongo	69.8	7.6	3.4	3.2	15.7	100	27 713
Hardap	60.2	37.4	0.1	1.2	1.0	100	16 365
Karas	60.7	30.9	4.0	3.0	1.2	100	15 570
Kavango	12.2	2.9	79.8	0.6	3.8	100	32 354
Khomas	70.8	28.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	100	64 918
Kunene	37.2	11.4	45.9	1.0	4.5	100	13 365
Ohangwena	22.3	4.4	72.8	0.0	0.5	100	37 854
Omaheke	40.8	35.0	20.1	-	4.1	100	13 347
Omusati	20.8	2.4	74.8	-	1.8	100	39 248
Oshana	37.7	15.4	45.6	0.1	1.2	100	31 759
Oshikoto	23.4	9.1	66.6	0.2	0.7	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	63.0	26.7	8.3	0.9	0.7	100	28 707
Namibia	42.0	15.3	39.4	0.6	2.5	100	371 678
Urban	67.7	22.7	5.1	0.9	3.5	100	150 533
Rural	24.5	10.3	62.8	0.5	1.8	100	221 145

Concrete is the most common material used for floors in Namibia, 48 per cent of households reported that they have dwellings with concrete floors, 36 per cent have sand and 15 per cent have mud, clay and/or cow dung floors (Table 5.2.3). In urban areas 76 per cent of dwellings have floors made from concrete compared to 28 per cent in rural areas. On the other hand, 47 and 24 per cent of rural dwellings have floors of sand and of mud, clay and/or cow dung, respectively. The regions where the highest proportion of dwellings with floors made of concrete are Erongo and Khomas both with 78 per cent. Omusati, Oshikoto and Ohangwena have the highest proportion of dwellings with floors of sand, 65, 58 and 55 per cent, respectively. In Caprivi region 71 per cent of dwellings have mud, clay and/or cow dung as floor material. Wood as floor material is used in less than 1 per cent of dwellings nationwide, and most predominantly in the Karas region, 6 per cent.

Table 5.2.3
Households by main material used for floor, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Type of floor materials %					Total	
	Sand	Concrete	Mud, clay and/ or cow dung	Wood	Other	%	Number
Caprivi	5.0	22.4	71.4	0.2	0.9	100	18 607
Erongo	19.2	78.1	1.0	1.7	0.1	100	27 713
Hardap	24.0	73.7	1.7	0.3	0.4	100	16 365
Karas	15.7	74.7	3.2	5.5	0.9	100	15 570
Kavango	46.3	18.9	34.5	-	0.4	100	32 354
Khomas	20.4	77.6	0.1	0.2	1.7	100	64 918
Kunene	20.6	48.2	29.5	0.7	1.0	100	13 365
Ohangwena	54.8	13.1	32.0	0.0	0.2	100	37 854
Omaheke	28.5	66.9	4.2	0.3	-	100	13 347
Omusati	65.4	21.8	12.4	-	0.3	100	39 248
Oshana	51.5	41.0	6.4	0.1	1.0	100	31 759
Oshikoto	58.2	24.3	17.2	0.2	0.2	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	18.4	74.8	6.3	0.3	0.3	100	28 707
Namibia	36.0	47.7	15.2	0.5	0.6	100	371 678
Urban	19.4	76.0	2.6	1.0	1.1	100	150 533
Rural	47.4	28.4	23.8	0.2	0.3	100	221 145

5.3 Type of tenure

In the NHIES all households were classified according to the type of tenure or ownership of the dwelling. In the survey, 76 per cent of households reported that they own their dwelling, among them, 65 per cent without mortgage and 12 per cent with mortgage (Table 5.3). The results show that 12 per cent of the households rent their dwellings and 11 per cent occupy it free. In rural areas 81 per cent of households own their dwelling without a mortgage compared to 41 per cent in urban areas. The regions with the highest proportion of ownership with no mortgage are Omusati and Kavango, both with 92 per cent. Khomas, Erongo and Otjozondjupa regions reported the highest proportion of ownership with mortgage, 37, 22 and 13 per cent, respectively. Free occupancy is common in Otjozondjupa, Hardap and Karas with 29, 26 and 26 per cent, respectively, while rented dwellings are prevalent in Erongo and Khomas with 33 and 23 per cent, respectively.

Table 5.3
Households by type of tenure, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Type of tenure %				Total	
	Owned with no mortgage	Owned with mortgage	Occupied free	Rented	%	Number
Caprivi	77.5	8.2	9.9	4.4	100	18 607
Erongo	34.5	21.9	9.6	34.0	100	27 713
Hardap	52.4	8.9	26.4	12.3	100	16 365
Karas	45.3	10.0	26.2	18.5	100	15 570
Kavango	91.8	1.6	2.9	3.7	100	32 354
Khomas	34.1	37.0	6.3	22.7	100	64 918
Kunene	68.0	1.6	22.2	8.1	100	13 365
Ohangwena	88.1	0.9	7.6	3.4	100	37 854
Omaheke	60.2	7.6	24.9	7.2	100	13 347
Omusati	92.0	0.2	4.6	3.1	100	39 248
Oshana	81.9	3.5	4.6	9.8	100	31 759
Oshikoto	80.6	3.1	10.2	6.1	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	39.6	13.1	29.0	18.4	100	28 707
Namibia	64.9	11.5	11.3	12.4	100	371 678
Urban	41.0	27.0	6.6	25.3	100	150 533
Rural	81.1	0.9	14.4	3.5	100	221 145

5.4 Source of energy

The following section describes the main sources of energy used by Namibian households for cooking, heating and lighting. For cooking, 60 per cent of households reported that they use wood or wood charcoal, compared to 29 per cent, which use electricity (Table 5.4.1). Gas or paraffin is used by 6 and 4 per cent of households, respectively. In rural areas, 88 per cent of households, use wood or wood charcoal compared to 60 per cent of urban households, which use electricity. In the regions of Omusati and Ohangwena 92 per cent of households use wood or wood charcoal compared with 7 per cent in Khomas. In Erongo and Khomas a total of 75 and 69 per cent, respectively use electricity compared to less than 5 per cent in Omusati and Ohangwena. In Oshana 9 per cent of households use animal dung for cooking.

The use of solar energy for cooking, lighting and heating is very small as compared to the uses of other sources of energy for the same purposes.

Table 5.4.1
Households by source of energy for cooking, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Source of energy for cooking %							Total	
	Electricity	Solar energy	Gas	Paraffin	Wood or wood charcoal	Coal	Animal dung	%	Number
Caprivi	7.3	0.1	2.0	1.1	89.3	0.1	-	100	18 607
Erongo	74.8	0.1	8.9	1.7	13.7	0.1	-	100	27 713
Hardap	41.2	0.3	5.3	0.4	52.4	0.1	-	100	16 365
Karas	31.7	-	29.3	4.2	33.3	0.9	-	100	15 570
Kavango	9.4	-	2.2	0.1	87.6	0.7	-	100	32 354
Khomas	69.4	-	6.1	17.0	7.4	0.1	-	100	64 918
Kunene	10.8	-	5.4	0.5	83.3	-	-	100	13 365
Ohangwena	4.3	-	0.5	1.8	92.0	-	1.4	100	37 854
Omaheke	14.9	-	7.1	0.8	77.1	-	-	100	13 347
Omusati	4.9	-	1.1	0.7	92.2	-	0.8	100	39 248
Oshana	13.7	-	10.6	7.4	59.4	0.1	8.7	100	31 759
Oshikoto	9.7	-	3.4	0.5	85.6	0.0	0.8	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	37.7	-	6.9	1.0	54.0	0.4	-	100	28 707
Namibia	28.8	0.0	5.8	4.4	59.6	0.2	1.0	100	371 678
Urban	60.4	-	11.5	10.1	17.7	0.2	-	100	150 533
Rural	7.4	0.0	2.0	0.6	88.0	0.2	1.7	100	221 145

The results of the survey show that candles and electricity as sources of energy for lighting are reported by 38 and 36 per cent of households, respectively (Table 5.4.2). A small percentage of households, 15 and 6 per cent use paraffin or wood/wood charcoal, respectively. In urban areas 70 per cent of households use electricity for lighting compared to 13 per cent of rural households. Caprivi, Ohangwena and Kavango 72, 57 and 55 per cent of households use candles, while Erongo and Khomas 78 and 72 per cent, respectively use electricity.

The percentage of households that do not use electricity or gas as source of energy for cooking has declined from 73 per cent in 1993/94 to 65 per cent in 2003/05 (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4
Percentage of households that do not use electricity or gas as source of energy for cooking by urban/rural areas, 1993/1994-2003/2004

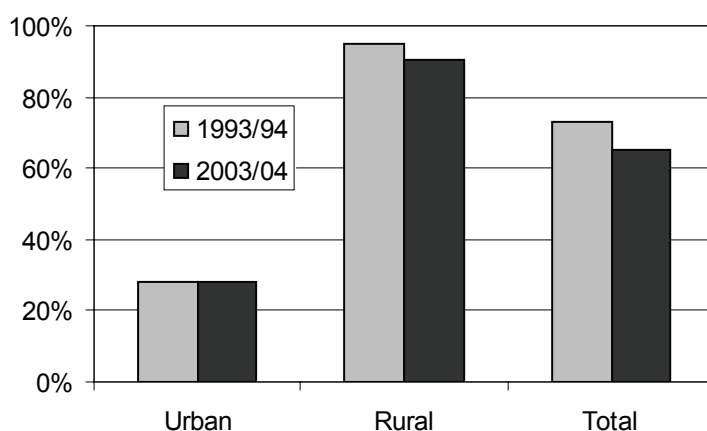


Table 5.4.2
Households by source of energy for lighting, region and urban/rural areas.

Region	Source of energy for lighting %								Total	
	Electricity	Solar energy	Gas	Paraffin	Wood or wood charcoal	Candles	Other	None	%	Number
Caprivi	20.5	-	-	6.8	0.3	71.7	0.6	0.2	100	18 607
Erongo	77.8	0.8	-	8.5	0.2	11.6	0.4	0.5	100	27 713
Hardap	54.1	1.1	0.1	13.0	0.6	30.9	-	0.2	100	16 365
Karas	53.8	2.6	0.4	14.9	0.7	27.6	-	-	100	15 570
Kavango	15.6	-	-	0.3	27.5	54.6	1.4	0.6	100	32 354
Khomas	71.9	0.1	0.6	6.4	0.2	20.8	0.1	-	100	64 918
Kunene	29.8	0.5	0.2	19.5	16.8	30.2	2.9	-	100	13 365
Ohangwena	4.8	0.2	-	19.3	13.5	56.7	4.9	0.6	100	37 854
Omaheke	27.2	1.0	-	29.6	0.9	28.6	8.2	4.5	100	13 347
Omusati	7.3	0.7	-	29.0	9.7	43.8	9.1	0.4	100	39 248
Oshana	24.4	0.3	0.3	21.7	2.8	49.3	0.8	0.4	100	31 759
Oshikoto	16.5	0.0	0.0	26.9	5.9	46.1	4.3	0.2	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	55.2	0.4	0.3	11.3	1.4	30.7	-	0.7	100	28 707
Namibia	36.4	0.4	0.2	15.1	6.4	38.4	2.5	0.5	100	371 678
Urban	70.9	0.0	0.3	5.4	0.2	23.0	0.1	0.1	100	150 533
Rural	13.0	0.7	0.1	21.8	10.6	48.9	4.2	0.7	100	221 145

The results reveal that 45 per cent of households nation-wide reported that they use wood or wood charcoal for heating and 32 per cent use no source at all (Table 5.4.3). Electricity is used in 19 per cent of households. Rural households, 68 per cent use wood or wood charcoal compared to 13 per cent of urban households. Caprivi, Omusati and Oshikoto, 91, 88 and 81 per cent of households use wood or wood charcoal. Otjozondjupa, Hardap and Omaheke, 75, 67 and 51 per cent of households, respectively use no source of energy for heating. Khomas and Erongo, 50 and 43 per cent of households, respectively use electricity for heating.

Table 5.4.3
Households by source of energy for heating, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Source of energy for heating %									Total	
	Electricity	Solar energy	Gas	Paraffin	Wood or wood charcoal	Coal	Animal dung	Other	None	%	Number
Caprivi	6.4	0.1	0.6	1.0	90.5	0.1	-	0.2	1.2	100	18 607
Erongo	43.1	0.3	1.9	0.7	6.3	-	-	0.6	46.6	100	27 713
Hardap	18.5	0.3	-	0.2	12.9	1.4	-	0.2	66.5	100	16 365
Karas	27.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	38.3	2.3	-	0.3	30.6	100	15 570
Kavango	8.3	-	0.4	0.1	73.8	0.6	-	1.3	15.5	100	32 354
Khomas	49.7	0.1	0.6	2.2	9.5	0.2	-	0.3	37.4	100	64 918
Kunene	5.7	0.2	0.3	-	53.9	10.0	-	0.1	29.4	100	13 365
Ohangwena	1.6	-	-	0.6	60.1	0.3	1.0	0.6	35.7	100	37 854
Omaheke	9.3	-	0.6	0.2	37.9	0.4	-	0.6	51.0	100	13 347
Omusati	4.7	-	1.1	0.4	87.9	0.1	0.6	0.3	5.0	100	39 248
Oshana	13.5	0.1	2.2	1.4	43.3	0.2	5.7	0.1	33.3	100	31 759
Oshikoto	9.7	0.3	1.0	0.1	80.9	0.1	0.3	1.0	6.6	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	7.8	-	-	0.1	15.4	0.1	-	1.4	74.6	100	28 707
Namibia	18.7	0.1	0.7	0.8	45.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	31.9	100	371 678
Urban	40.0	0.0	1.3	1.6	12.9	0.4	-	0.7	42.8	100	150 533
Rural	4.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	68.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	24.4	100	221 145

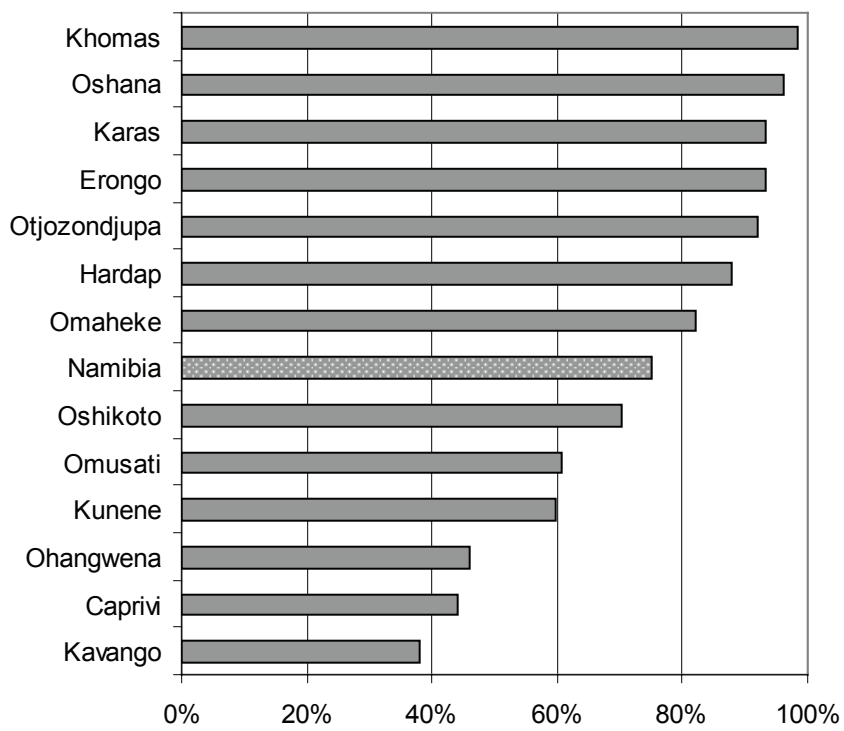
5.5 Main source of drinking water

In Namibia, 75 per cent of households reported that piped water as their main source of drinking water, 12 per cent borehole or protected well, 8 per cent stagnant water and 5 per cent flowing water (Table 5.5). A large percentage of urban households use piped water, 99 per cent, compared to 58 per cent in rural households. Kavango, Caprivi and Ohangwena reported the lowest percentages of piped water as their main source, 38, 44 and 46 per cent respectively (Figure 5.5). Kavango reported the highest proportion of households using flowing water as main source of drinking water, 35 per cent.

Table 5.5 Households by main source of drinking water, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Source of drinking water %					Total	
	Piped water	Boreholes/protected wells	Stagnant water	Flowing water	Other source	%	Number
Caprivi	44.1	35.8	7.7	10.3	2.2	100	18 607
Erongo	93.2	5.5	0.5	-	0.8	100	27 713
Hardap	87.8	8.0	3.1	0.6	0.5	100	16 365
Karas	93.4	1.7	4.1	0.7	0.3	100	15 570
Kavango	38.0	22.6	4.1	35.1	0.3	100	32 354
Khomas	98.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	64 918
Kunene	59.6	22.9	9.8	5.3	2.4	100	13 365
Ohangwena	46.0	34.9	18.9	0.1	0.0	100	37 854
Omaheke	82.1	17.9	-	-	-	100	13 347
Omusati	60.7	10.7	19.2	9.2	0.1	100	39 248
Oshana	96.3	0.8	2.4	0.4	0.2	100	31 759
Oshikoto	70.4	7.2	21.8	-	0.6	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	92.0	6.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	100	28 707
Namibia	75.0	12.2	7.6	4.8	0.5	100	371 678
Urban	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	100	150 533
Rural	58.4	20.3	12.7	8.0	0.6	100	221 145

Figure 5.5
Percentage of households with access to piped water, by region



5.6 Toilet facilities

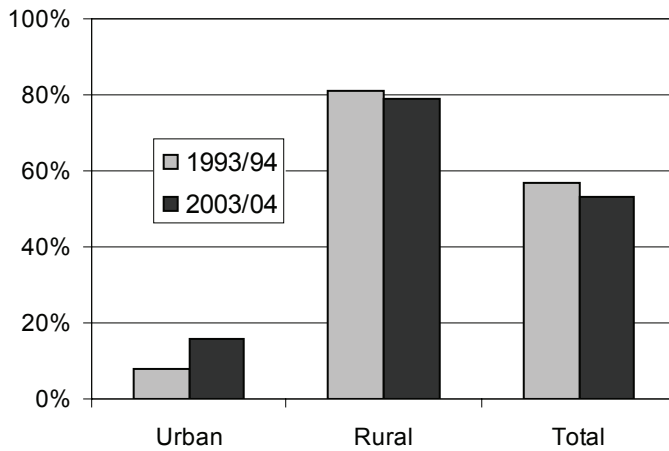
In Namibia, 37 per cent of households reported that flush toilet is the main toilet facility used by the household, 8 per cent report use of a pit latrine, 1 per cent report use of bucket toilet and 53 per cent, a majority use the bush/no toilet (Table 5.6). A large proportion of urban households use flush toilet, 75 per cent, compared to rural households, 11 per cent. Ohangwena, Caprivi and Omusati regions, 90, 85 and 83 per cent, respectively, reported that they use bush/no toilet.

The proportion of households that use bush/no toilet has slightly declined nationally but has almost doubled in urban areas (Figure 5.6). This is a reflection of the increase of informal settlements in urban areas.

Table 5.6
Households by toilet facility, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Toilet facility %				Total	
	Flush toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket toilet	Bush/no toilet	%	Number
Caprivi	13.7	1.2	0.2	84.8	100	18 607
Erongo	84.1	4.9	0.6	9.5	100	27 713
Hardap	47.4	8.4	9.6	33.8	100	16 365
Karas	62.8	4.6	6.0	26.2	100	15 570
Kavango	10.2	9.8	0.3	79.2	100	32 354
Khomas	80.9	1.0	0.1	18.0	100	64 918
Kunene	28.0	5.2	1.0	64.7	100	13 365
Ohangwena	3.3	5.7	0.8	90.2	100	37 854
Omaheke	33.7	2.8	0.3	63.3	100	13 347
Omusati	5.3	11.1	-	83.0	100	39 248
Oshana	17.0	31.9	1.2	49.1	100	31 759
Oshikoto	16.2	11.4	1.6	70.8	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	52.4	8.4	1.8	36.7	100	28 707
Namibia	36.7	8.4	1.3	53.2	100	371 678
Urban	74.5	8.0	1.1	16.0	100	150 533
Rural	10.9	8.7	1.4	78.6	100	221 145

Figure 5.6
Percentage of households that use bush/no toilet by urban/rural areas, 1993/1994-2003/2004



5.7 Selected housing indicators

This section illustrates selected housing indicators for households in Namibia. The indicators are improvised housing, cooking and lighting without electricity, gas or solar energy, bucket, bush or no toilet and flowing or stagnant source of drinking water.

At national level, 17 per cent of the households live in improvised dwelling units (Table 5.7.1). The proportion is higher in urban than in rural areas, 27 and 10 per cent, respectively.

About 65 per cent of households in the country use no electricity/gas for cooking and 63 per cent use no electricity for lighting. Close to 55 per cent of the households use the bucket or bush as toilet and 13 per cent use flowing or stagnant source of drinking water.

The selected indicators show that 80 per cent or more of the households in Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena and Omusati, are cooking and lighting without electricity, gas or solar energy. The same proportions in these regions use bucket or bush as toilet.

Omaheke, Hardap, Khomas and Karas regions reported the highest proportions of households living in improvised dwelling units (42%, 38%, 29% and 29%).

Table 5.7.1
Households by selected housing indicators, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Housing indicators %					Total number of households
	Improved housing	Cooking without electricity, gas or solar	Lighting without electricity, gas or solar	Bucket or bush/no toilet	Flowing, stagnant source of water	
Caprivi	0.6	90.6	79.5	85.0	20.0	18 607
Erongo	27.3	16.2	21.1	10.1	0.7	27 713
Hardap	37.6	53.3	44.6	43.4	4.2	16 365
Karas	28.7	38.9	43.2	32.2	5.0	15 570
Kavango	2.6	88.5	84.4	79.5	39.4	32 354
Khomas	29.2	24.5	27.4	18.0	0.0	64 918
Kunene	18.4	83.8	69.5	65.7	17.6	13 365
Ohangwena	3.1	95.2	95.0	91.0	19.1	37 854
Omaheke	41.5	78.0	71.9	63.6	-	13 347
Omusati	1.9	94.0	92.0	83.0	28.4	39 248
Oshana	13.7	75.7	75.0	50.2	2.9	31 759
Oshikoto	5.2	86.8	83.4	72.4	22.5	31 871
Otjozondjupa	27.0	55.4	44.2	38.5	1.6	28 707
Namibia	16.6	65.3	62.9	54.5	12.8	371 678
Urban	26.5	28.1	28.8	17.1	0.3	150 533
Rural	9.9	90.6	86.2	79.9	21.2	221 145

In Table 5.7.2 households are presented by selected housing indicators and percentile groups and deciles after adjusted per capita income. There is a negative correlation between income and housing indicators. For example, as household income increases, the use of bucket or bush as toilet decreases. The same pattern occurs for cooking and lighting without electricity, gas or solar and use of a flowing or stagnant source of drinking water. However, there is no clear correlation between improvised housing and income levels.

Table 5.7.2
Households by selected housing indicators and percentile group after adjusted per capita income

Percentile group Deciles	Housing indicators %					Total number of households
	Improvised housing	Cooking without electricity, gas or solar	Lighting without electricity, gas or solar	Bucket or bush/no toilet	Flowing, stagnant source of water	
Percentiles						
1-25	18.9	94.8	92.0	84.3	20.9	92 985
26-50	17.7	84.4	81.2	72.4	17.6	92 897
51-75	21.3	62.5	60.1	48.6	10.2	92 925
76-90	13.1	28.7	27.0	18.7	3.7	55 706
91-95	3.2	8.2	8.4	5.4	0.6	18 584
96-98	0.8	2.4	2.9	1.8	0.1	11 195
99-100	-	4.6	1.6	1.1	-	7 386
Total	16.6	65.3	62.9	54.5	12.8	371 678
Deciles						
1	23.8	95.4	92.2	85.8	23.9	37 191
2	16.7	94.7	91.7	83.8	18.4	37 243
3	15.5	91.7	89.4	80.2	18.9	37 114
4	17.3	85.2	81.9	73.7	17.0	37 175
5	18.0	81.1	77.8	68.3	17.9	37 160
6	19.6	71.8	69.2	58.0	11.9	37 158
7	23.3	59.8	60.2	47.2	10.3	37 143
8	18.6	45.0	39.6	29.4	6.4	37 198
9	11.3	22.6	21.8	15.0	2.4	37 132
10	1.9	5.7	5.4	3.5	0.3	37 166

6 Access to services

The welfare of households can be measured partly by access to various amenities and facilities. A key element of access is distance. This chapter reports on the results from the NHIES on the location of households in terms of distance to key private and public services, including drinking water, health and educational facilities, shops and markets, post office, police stations and magistrate courts. Households were asked about the walking distance in kilometres to these services or how long it would take to walk there (later converted into kilometres). The results show that in general most households in Namibia have these services within a few kilometres. However, as is the case throughout the survey national averages have a tendency to mask differences between urban and rural areas, and between the 13 regions. The urbanised regions of Erongo and Khomas stand out as regions where most households have relatively short distance to the various services. Conversely regions such as Kunene and Omaheke and other rural regions have large proportions of households that have to travel long distances to these services.

6.1 Distance to drinking water

The NHIES reported that 65 per cent of households have a distance of less than 1 kilometre to their source of drinking water (Table 6.1.1) Small percentages of households, 20 and 8 per cent, have up to 1 or up to 2 kilometres, respectively in distance between the household and the source of drinking water. Out of all households 7 per cent have a distance of 3 kilometres or more. Among urban households 96 per cent have a distance of less than 1 kilometre to the source of drinking water, whereas 56 per cent of rural households have 1 or more kilometres and 11 per cent have more than 3 kilometres. In the regions of Khomas, Erongo and Otzondjupa 97, 94 and 91 per cent of households, respectively have a distance of less than 1 kilometre between the household and its source of drinking water. In the regions of Kavango, Ohangwena and Oshikoto the share of households where the distance to the source of drinking water is 3 kilometres or higher is 19, 14 and 13 per cent respectively (Figure 6.1.1).

There is a strong relationship between the income level of the household and the distance to source of drinking water; the higher the income the closer the drinking water source is to the household (Table 6.1.2). The 25 per cent of households with the lowest incomes (represented by the 1-25 percentile) 42 per cent travel less than 1 kilometre to the source of drinking water. The 2 per cent households with the highest incomes (represented by the 99-100 percentile) virtually all households are less than 1 kilometre to the source of drinking water.

Table 6.1.1
Households by distance to drinking water, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Distance in km to drinking water							Total	Total number of households
	0	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	>10		
	Per cent of households								
Caprivi	63.1	23.5	8.5	3.9	0.6	0.4	-	100	18 607
Erongo	94.0	4.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	100	27 713
Hardap	86.6	10.5	2.0	-	-	0.9	-	100	16 365
Karas	91.3	7.0	1.0	0.2	-	0.5	-	100	15 570
Kavango	31.7	31.2	17.9	6.3	6.6	5.5	0.8	100	32 354
Khomas	97.0	2.9	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	100	64 918
Kunene	67.5	19.6	4.7	3.7	2.6	1.3	0.6	100	13 365
Ohangwena	25.3	42.7	18.0	3.6	7.1	2.9	0.2	100	37 854
Omaheke	84.9	12.2	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	-	100	13 347
Omusati	28.0	47.3	14.0	5.2	3.9	1.7	-	100	39 248
Oshana	64.0	22.3	7.4	2.9	2.4	1.0	0.1	100	31 759
Oshikoto	45.7	21.6	20.0	1.0	6.8	4.3	0.5	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	91.3	6.0	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	-	100	28 707
Namibia	64.9	20.2	8.1	2.3	2.7	1.6	0.2	100	371 678
Urban	96.0	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	-	-	100	150 533
Rural	43.8	31.5	13.4	3.8	4.5	2.6	0.3	100	221 145

Figure 6.1.1
Households by distance to drinking water and region

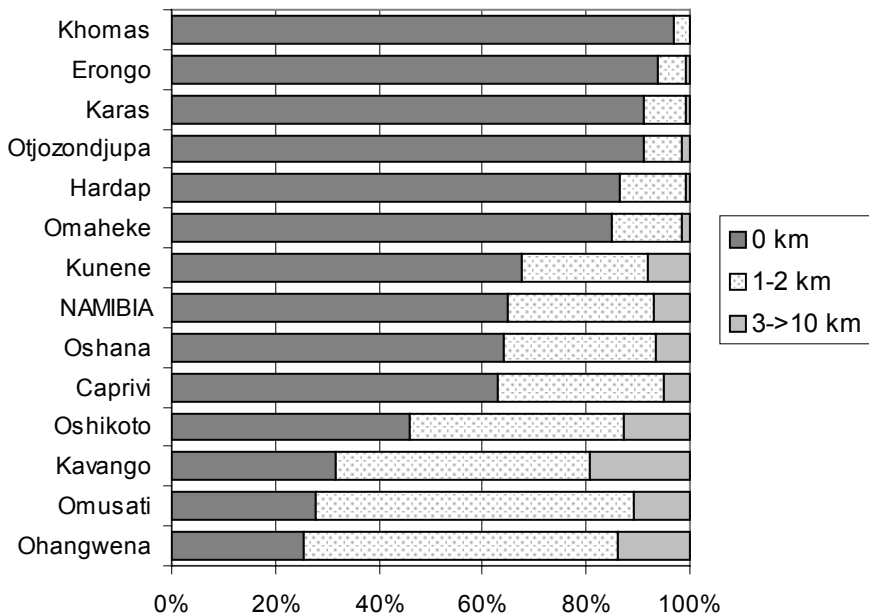


Table 6.1.2
Households by distance to drinking water sources and percentile group
after adjusted per capita income

Percentile group	Distance in km to drinking water					Total number of households
	0	1-5	6-10	>10	Total	
Deciles	Per cent of households					
Percentiles						
1-25	42.3	54.7	2.6	0.3	100	92 985
26-50	52.5	45.4	1.8	0.3	100	92 897
51-75	71.9	26.4	1.6	0.1	100	92 925
76-90	90.2	9.3	0.5	-	100	55 706
91-95	95.4	4.5	-	-	100	18 584
96-98	99.7	0.3	-	-	100	11 195
99-100	100	-	-	-	100	7 386
Total	64.9	33.3	1.6	0.2	100	371 678
Deciles						
1	45.4	51.6	2.3	0.5	100	37 191
2	40.9	55.7	2.9	0.3	100	37 243
3	43.2	54.9	1.8	0.2	100	37 114
4	50.5	47.3	2.0	0.2	100	37 175
5	56.9	40.7	2.1	0.3	100	37 160
6	66.0	32.0	1.9	0.2	100	37 158
7	73.1	25.6	1.2	-	100	37 143
8	82.2	16.4	1.3	-	100	37 198
9	93.6	6.1	0.2	-	100	37 132
10	97.6	2.4	-	-	100	37 166

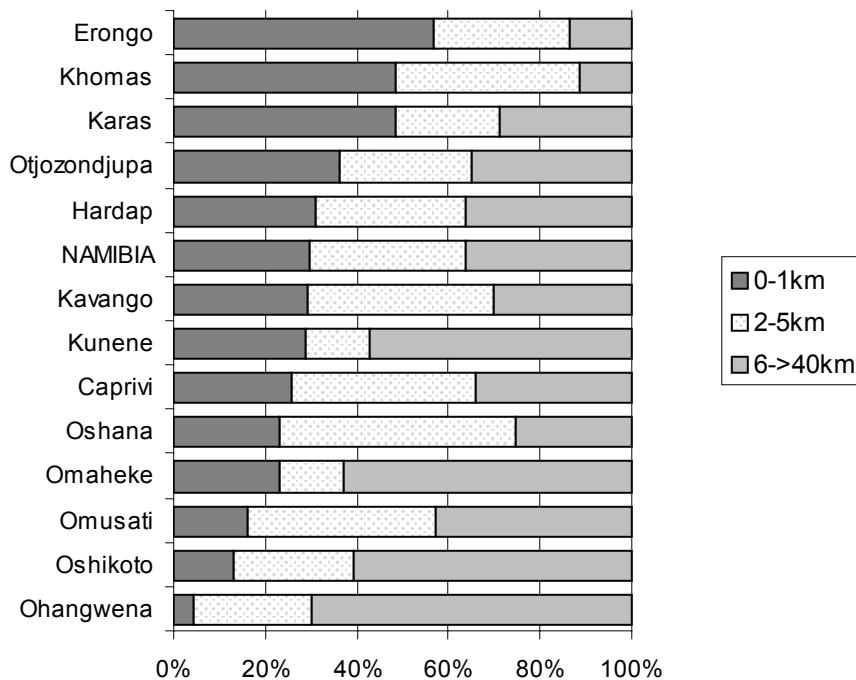
6.2 Distance to health facilities

The survey results revealed that 30 per cent of households in Namibia are less than 1 kilometre to the nearest hospital or clinic and 34 per cent are between 2 and 5 kilometres (Table 6.2). However, 7 per cent are more than 40 kilometres. Urban households are shorter distances than households in rural areas. Khomas, Erongo and Oshana regions are the three regions with the highest proportions of households, which are less than 5 kilometres to a hospital or clinic. On the other hand, Ohangwena, Omaheke and Oshikoto regions reported high proportions of households, which are more than 6 kilometres to a health facility (Figure 6.2).

Table 6.2
Households by distance to hospital/clinic, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Distance in km to hospital/clinic						Total	Total number of households
	0-1	2-5	6-10	11-25	26-40	>40		
	Per cent of households							
Caprivi	26.0	40.0	18.0	13.8	2.2	0.3	100	18 607
Erongo	57.3	30.0	3.0	5.4	2.7	2.4	100	27 713
Hardap	30.8	33.0	5.0	10.9	4.4	15.9	100	16 365
Karas	47.8	23.0	1.0	2.3	8.6	16.6	100	15 570
Kavango	29.1	41.0	11.0	14.1	3.2	1.8	100	32 354
Khomas	48.7	40.0	4.0	3.7	1.5	2.4	100	64 918
Kunene	28.2	14.0	5.0	16.8	8.3	27.0	100	13 365
Ohangwena	4.5	26.0	37.0	26.4	3.0	3.7	100	37 854
Omaheke	23.0	14.0	7.0	11.6	7.3	37.1	100	13 347
Omusati	16.3	41.0	24.0	13.2	3.7	2.2	100	39 248
Oshana	23.1	51.0	16.0	8.4	0.6	-	100	31 759
Oshikoto	13.2	26.0	28.0	20.1	3.1	9.5	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	36.3	29.0	6.0	7.5	4.0	17.6	100	28 707
Namibia	29.9	34.0	14.0	11.7	3.3	7.2	100	371 678
Urban	55.0	42.0	2.0	0.3	-	0.0	100	150 533
Rural	12.8	28.0	22.0	19.4	5.5	12.1	100	221 145

Figure 6.2
Households by distance to hospital/clinic and region



6.3 Distance to public transport

The survey results show that over 58 per cent of all households are less than 1 kilometre to public transportation, whereas 21 per cent of households are between 2 and 5 kilometres (Table 6.3). Close to 8 per cent of households in Namibia are more than 21 kilometres. Nearly all households in urban areas are within 5 kilometres to public transportation compared to 66 per cent of households in rural areas. Khomas, Oshana and Erongo have the highest proportions of households, which are less than 5 kilometres to public transportation with 96, 93 and 92 per cent, respectively. Omaheke, Hardap and Kunene regions have large proportions of households with more than 21 kilometres to public transport, (39%, 21% and 21%) respectively.

Table 6.3
Households by distance to public transport, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Distance in km to public transport						Total	number of
	0-1	2-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50		
	Per cent of households							Households
Caprivi	66.3	23.2	6.9	3.2	0.3	0.1	100	18 607
Erongo	82.7	8.9	1.7	2.6	3.2	1.0	100	27 713
Hardap	40.1	24.8	5.8	7.9	8.8	12.6	100	16 365
Karas	69.3	6.7	2.1	2.0	9.5	10.3	100	15 570
Kavango	67.4	11.4	4.8	7.4	6.5	2.4	100	32 354
Khomas	90.7	5.0	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.0	100	64 918
Kunene	29.3	30.4	6.7	12.8	3.5	17.3	100	13 365
Ohangwena	22.9	39.2	15.3	17.1	5.1	0.4	100	37 854
Omaheke	51.2	1.9	2.4	5.9	15.9	22.7	100	13 347
Omusati	35.5	41.7	11.6	7.1	3.9	0.2	100	39 248
Oshana	66.2	26.4	4.1	1.6	1.7	-	100	31 759
Oshikoto	30.5	38.2	20.5	6.3	3.6	0.9	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	68.7	12.4	7.0	4.1	4.7	3.1	100	28 707
Namibia	58.4	21.1	7.1	5.8	4.3	3.3	100	371 678
Urban	90.5	9.4	0.1	-	0.0	-	100	150 533
Rural	36.6	29.1	11.9	9.8	7.2	5.5	100	221 145

6.4 Distance to local shop or market

The NHIES reported that 79 per cent of households in Namibia are within 5 kilometres to the nearest local shop or market (Table 6.4). In urban areas 80 per cent of households are within 1 kilometre to a local shop or market compared to 36 per cent of households in rural areas. Erongo and Khomas reported the highest proportions of households, which are less than 1 kilometre to a local shop or market with 78 and 72 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, Kunene, Omaheke and Hardap reported the largest proportion of households with more than 21 kilometres to the nearest local shop or market with 28, 26 and 19 per cent, respectively.

Table 6.4
Households by distance to local shop/market, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Distance in km to local shop/market						Total	Total number of households
	0-1	2-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50		
	Per cent of households							
Caprivi	50.2	35.8	6.7	3.8	2.5	1.0	100	18 607
Erongo	78.2	11.2	2.2	3.9	4.0	0.5	100	27 713
Hardap	53.3	15.9	6.1	6.1	8.3	10.2	100	16 365
Karas	67.9	11.4	1.7	1.8	7.5	9.5	100	15 570
Kavango	53.0	26.5	7.3	6.4	4.0	2.9	100	32 354
Khomas	72.1	21.9	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.3	100	64 918
Kunene	46.4	11.8	5.6	8.3	12.2	15.4	100	13 365
Ohangwena	21.1	34.1	18.7	19.1	3.4	3.7	100	37 854
Omaheke	57.0	3.9	3.7	9.2	17.6	8.5	100	13 347
Omusati	45.0	38.5	10.3	4.6	0.6	0.9	100	39 248
Oshana	47.1	34.6	8.6	4.0	3.9	1.8	100	31 759
Oshikoto	45.0	37.6	9.8	2.5	2.6	2.2	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	60.0	14.9	5.4	4.1	5.7	9.9	100	28 707
Namibia	53.9	25.4	7.0	5.6	4.3	3.8	100	371 678
Urban	79.9	19.5	0.6	0.0	-	-	100	150 533
Rural	36.2	29.4	11.3	9.4	7.2	6.5	100	221 145

6.5 Distance to primary school

Close to 46 per cent of households in Namibia reported that they are less than 1 kilometre to the nearest primary school, whereas 28 per cent of households are between 2 and 3 kilometres of distance (Table 6.5). Fewer than 8 per cent of households in Namibia are more than 21 kilometres to the nearest primary school. In urban areas 66 per cent of households are within 1 kilometre of a primary school compared to 32 per cent of rural households. In rural areas, 19 per cent of households are 11 kilometres or more to the nearest primary school. The regions of Erongo, Karas, Khomas and Kavango have highest proportions of households with less than 1 kilometre to a primary school with 66, 64, 53 and 52 per cent, respectively. In the regions of Omaheke, Kunene and Otjozondjupa the proportion of households with more than 21 kilometres to the nearest primary school is 40, 24 and 23 per cent respectively.

Table 6.5
Households by distance to primary school, region urban/rural areas

Region	Distance in km to primary school							Total	Total number of households
	0-1	2-3	4-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50		
	Per cent of households								
Caprivi	43.1	35.4	11.6	7.3	2.4	0.2	-	100	18 607
Erongo	65.5	19.2	2.5	3.1	4.4	4.4	1.0	100	27 713
Hardap	48.9	17.6	1.4	5.6	6.7	9.6	10.3	100	16 365
Karas	64.1	12.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	7.8	9.8	100	15 570
Kavango	51.7	28.9	8.8	6.2	2.0	1.0	1.4	100	32 354
Khomas	53.0	33.7	5.7	1.3	2.0	2.6	1.7	100	64 918
Kunene	42.4	11.0	3.9	7.9	10.9	13.5	10.0	100	13 365
Ohangwena	23.9	38.9	23.5	9.4	3.1	1.2	-	100	37 854
Omaheke	37.3	4.2	1.0	6.3	11.4	18.6	21.2	100	13 347
Omusati	34.0	39.2	16.2	7.0	1.9	1.5	0.2	100	39 248
Oshana	45.8	35.9	13.0	5.2	0.1	-	-	100	31 759
Oshikoto	37.4	30.1	14.6	8.7	2.0	1.9	5.3	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	49.7	15.9	3.7	3.3	4.9	9.6	12.9	100	28 707
Namibia	45.5	28.4	9.6	5.3	3.2	4.0	3.9	100	371 678
Urban	65.8	29.1	4.0	1.0	0.1	-	-	100	150 533
Rural	31.7	28.0	13.4	8.2	5.3	6.7	6.6	100	221 145

6.6 Distance to high school

In NHIES 21 per cent of households reported that they are less than 1 kilometre to the nearest high (secondary) school, whereas 20 per cent of households are between 2 and 3 kilometres of distance (Table 6.6). Close to 28 per cent of households in Namibia are more than 21 kilometres.

In urban areas 44 per cent of households are within 1 kilometre of a high school compared to just 5 per cent of rural households. Fewer than 65 per cent of rural households have 11 kilometres or more to the nearest high school, and 25 per cent have more than 50 kilometres. The regions of Erongo, Khomas, Karas and Otjozondjupa have highest proportions of households with less than 1 kilometre to a high school with 49, 33, 32 and 30 per cent, respectively. Omaheke and Kunene reported that 65 and 48 per cent of households are more than 50 kilometres to the nearest high school.

Table 6.6
Households by distance to high school, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Distance in km to high school							Total	Total number of households
	0-1	2-3	4-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50		
	Per cent of households								
Caprivi	17.9	23.2	9.0	15.4	12.2	17.6	4.8	100	18 607
Erongo	49.4	23.2	4.1	3.6	5.2	4.7	9.9	100	27 713
Hardap	24.3	25.4	1.6	4.4	4.1	6.2	34.0	100	16 365
Karas	32.0	18.7	1.6	0.9	1.5	5.1	39.6	100	15 570
Kavango	14.4	13.6	9.2	12.3	13.7	24.9	11.9	100	32 354
Khomas	33.0	43.5	11.5	4.8	1.9	2.2	3.1	100	64 918
Kunene	11.7	18.6	3.1	1.1	7.1	10.1	47.5	100	13 365
Ohangwena	3.2	7.7	3.4	22.2	25.2	21.2	16.8	100	37 854
Omaheke	17.4	10.0	1.0	0.7	2.2	3.4	65.3	100	13 347
Omusati	8.9	7.6	10.1	24.6	25.3	18.3	5.0	100	39 248
Oshana	14.2	22.8	16.0	16.4	19.1	10.8	0.8	100	31 759
Oshikoto	11.9	7.2	7.3	20.6	22.1	22.2	8.7	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	30.1	18.2	4.2	4.7	0.7	6.8	35.2	100	28 707
Namibia	20.9	20.2	7.6	11.7	11.9	12.2	15.5	100	371 678
Urban	44.4	39.8	9.2	3.8	0.4	0.1	2.1	100	150 533
Rural	4.8	6.8	6.5	17.0	19.8	20.4	24.6	100	221 145

6.7 Distance to combined school

The NHIES reveals that 19 per cent of households have less than 1 kilometre to a combined school, i.e. school with both primary and secondary levels of education, whereas 28 per cent of households are between 2 and 3 kilometres (Table 6.7). About 23 per cent of households in Namibia are more than 21 kilometres.

In urban areas 24 per cent of households are within 1 kilometre to a combined school compared to 16 per cent of rural households. Over 34 per cent of rural households are 11 kilometres or more to the nearest combined school, of which 20 per cent are more than 50 kilometres.

Oshana, Oshikoto and Caprivi have highest proportions of households with less than 1 kilometre to a combined school with 39, 28 and 27 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, Omaheke, Hardap and Kunene the proportion of households that are more than 21 kilometres to the nearest combined school is 91, 88 and 74 per cent respectively.

Table 6.7
Households by distance to combined school, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Distance in km to combined school							Total	number of households
	0-1	2-3	4-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50		
	Per cent of households								
Caprivi	27.0	30.0	15.6	16.4	9.0	1.7	0.3	100	18 607
Erongo	9.6	28.8	17.0	1.8	2.5	13.5	26.1	100	27 713
Hardap	5.5	2.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.4	85.0	100	16 365
Karas	18.9	10.4	0.5	3.0	1.3	6.6	56.8	100	15 570
Kavango	21.0	24.1	8.6	12.0	15.5	13.5	5.1	100	32 354
Khomas	20.0	37.4	18.8	13.1	3.0	2.6	3.2	100	64 918
Kunene	8.7	7.4	2.4	2.3	3.7	17.2	57.1	100	13 365
Ohangwena	13.9	34.5	26.2	17.0	5.2	2.6	0.5	100	37 854
Omaheke	6.6	-	-	0.3	2.0	4.3	86.7	100	13 347
Omusati	18.5	32.5	20.5	19.9	5.0	2.7	0.9	100	39 248
Oshana	38.6	38.7	14.9	7.3	0.3	0.3	-	100	31 759
Oshikoto	27.7	27.6	15.9	11.4	8.1	2.9	6.3	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	15.2	26.0	8.4	2.7	1.9	8.5	37.4	100	28 707
Namibia	19.2	27.7	14.3	10.2	4.7	5.4	17.8	100	371 678
Urban	23.7	35.2	14.0	7.5	1.1	2.7	14.8	100	150 533
Rural	16.2	22.6	14.5	12.0	7.2	7.2	19.9	100	221 145

6.8 Distance to post office

The post office is an important public service that facilitates communication, financial and other types of transactions for the household. The survey reported that 18 per cent of households that they are less than 1 kilometre to the nearest post office 30 per cent of households are between 2 and 5 kilometres and 27 per cent are over 21 kilometres (Table 6.8). In urban areas 36 per cent of households reported that they are within 1 kilometre to a post office compared to 5 per cent of rural households. Over 67 per cent of rural households are 11 kilometres or more to the nearest post office and 24 per cent are more than 50 kilometres.

Erongo, Karas and Khomas have highest proportions of households with less than 1 kilometre to a post office with 52, 33 and 30 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, Omaheke, Kavango and Kunene the proportion of households with more than 21 kilometres to a post office is 57, 55 and 52 per cent respectively.

Table 6.8
Households by distance to post office, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Distance in km to post office						Total	Total number of households
	0-1	2-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50		
	Per cent of households							
Caprivi	13.6	28.2	10.6	14.1	18.2	14.8	100	18 607
Erongo	51.7	33.5	1.6	4.1	3.9	5.1	100	27 713
Hardap	20.1	35.9	4.6	7.5	13.0	18.5	100	16 365
Karas	32.5	37.9	3.4	1.6	11.1	12.9	100	15 570
Kavango	6.5	13.9	9.6	15.4	27.0	27.7	100	32 354
Khomas	30.2	52.4	9.3	2.6	3.3	2.2	100	64 918
Kunene	11.0	27.6	0.7	8.7	9.3	42.6	100	13 365
Ohangwena	4.7	7.3	18.0	28.6	17.0	24.3	100	37 854
Omaheke	14.8	20.6	3.0	4.4	9.0	48.0	100	13 347
Omusati	7.1	15.2	22.7	23.6	23.4	7.8	100	39 248
Oshana	11.9	37.2	19.3	16.9	11.9	2.9	100	31 759
Oshikoto	5.1	23.8	22.7	28.4	12.7	7.2	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	18.7	39.7	6.3	3.0	8.2	24.0	100	28 707
Namibia	17.7	29.8	11.9	13.2	12.8	14.5	100	371 678
Urban	35.7	57.0	6.5	0.6	0.2	-	100	150 533
Rural	5.4	11.3	15.6	21.7	21.3	24.4	100	221 145

6.9 Distance to police station

The NHIES reveals that 21 per cent of households in Namibia are within 1 kilometre to the nearest police station, 32 per cent of households are between 2 and 5 kilometres and 23 per cent are more than 21 kilometres (Table 6.9).

In urban areas 40 per cent of households are within 1 kilometre to a police station compared to 8 per cent of rural households. Nearly 58 per cent of rural households are 11 kilometres or more to the nearest police station of which 17 per cent are more than 50 kilometres.

Erongo, Karas and Khomas have highest proportions of households within 1 kilometre to a police station with 56, 35 and 31 per cent, respectively. In the regions of Omaheke, Kavango and Kunene the proportion of households with more than 21 kilometres to a police station is 57, 51 and 47 per cent respectively.

Table 6.9
Households by distance to police station, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Distance in km to police station						Total	Total number of households
	0-1	2-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50		
	Per cent of households							
Caprivi	15.7	41.0	12.9	15.4	7.0	7.6	100	18 607
Erongo	56.1	30.2	2.0	4.8	5.3	1.6	100	27 713
Hardap	19.7	36.1	4.4	7.4	12.6	19.5	100	16 365
Karas	34.8	34.7	3.7	0.9	11.3	13.9	100	15 570
Kavango	9.3	14.8	9.7	15.0	29.4	21.9	100	32 354
Khomas	30.8	53.5	8.8	2.4	2.9	1.7	100	64 918
Kunene	10.0	31.8	1.1	9.8	14.5	32.6	100	13 365
Ohangwena	6.0	15.1	28.2	26.5	13.5	10.6	100	37 854
Omaheke	18.6	16.8	3.0	4.7	10.8	46.1	100	13 347
Omusati	12.5	23.7	23.2	18.3	17.5	4.8	100	39 248
Oshana	17.6	42.5	18.6	13.5	7.1	0.7	100	31 759
Oshikoto	12.3	18.1	17.2	23.3	22.3	6.8	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	26.9	34.5	7.1	5.5	12.4	13.5	100	28 707
Namibia	21.1	31.6	12.6	11.9	12.4	10.2	100	371 678
Urban	40.4	53.2	5.8	0.5	0.1	-	100	150 533
Rural	7.9	16.9	17.2	19.8	20.9	17.2	100	221 145

6.10 Distance to magistrate court

The survey reported that 10 per cent of households are within 1 kilometre to the nearest magistrate court, 29 per cent are between 2 and 5 kilometres and 40 per cent are more than 21 kilometres (Table 6.10).

In urban areas, 22 per cent of households are within 1 kilometre of a magistrate court compared to 2 per cent of rural households. Nearly 82 per cent of rural households are 11 kilometres or more to the nearest magistrate court of which 40 per cent are more than 50 kilometres.

Karas, Erongo and Hardap have highest proportions of households within 1 kilometre to a magistrate court with 24, 21 and 19 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, Omaheke, Omusati and Oshikoto the proportion of households with more than 21 kilometres to a magistrate court is 69, 66 and 65 per cent respectively.

It should be noted that because of conceptual problems the survey does not report on traditional courts, which are used in many communities.

Table 6.10
Households by distance to magistrate court, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Distance in km to magistrate Court						Total	Total number of households
	0-1	2-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	>50		
	Per cent of households							
Caprivi	5.9	26.3	10.7	6.2	17.0	33.6	100	18 607
Erongo	21.2	54.3	2.3	3.6	3.2	15.2	100	27 713
Hardap	19.3	35.4	4.2	5.4	9.0	26.3	100	16 365
Karas	23.7	35.7	1.1	1.8	5.1	31.8	100	15 570
Kavango	9.1	13.0	10.6	10.8	25.8	30.7	100	32 354
Khomas	12.3	57.7	20.1	4.2	3.1	2.5	100	64 918
Kunene	10.4	27.3	0.7	8.3	8.7	44.4	100	13 365
Ohangwena	1.1	3.7	17.4	20.1	32.0	25.8	100	37 854
Omaheke	6.7	21.2	1.3	1.1	1.8	67.6	100	13 347
Omusati	4.0	8.0	7.8	14.1	33.5	32.7	100	39 248
Oshana	10.3	31.6	20.9	20.1	14.3	2.9	100	31 759
Oshikoto	2.6	11.2	8.2	13.4	23.4	41.1	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	16.1	36.6	5.9	2.1	10.8	28.4	100	28 707
Namibia	10.1	29.1	11.0	9.5	15.7	24.5	100	371 678
Urban	22.1	62.7	12.1	1.4	0.3	1.3	100	150 533
Rural	2.0	6.2	10.2	15.0	26.2	40.3	100	221 145

7 Ownership of and access to assets

The chapter presents results from the survey related to households' ownership of and access to assets. The results reveal disparities between urban and rural areas, regions, sex of the head of households, levels of household income, and educational attainment of head of household.

7.1 Ownership of/access to selected assets

In the survey 71 per cent of households reported that they own a radio, 13 per cent reported access to a radio (Table 7.1.1). Access to a radio is higher in urban areas where 79 per cent of households own a radio compared to 66 per cent in rural areas. The regions of Erongo, Karas and Khomas reported the highest proportions of households that own a radio.

Household ownership of and access to television was reported to be 29 and 10 per cent, respectively. The proportion of households owning a TV is higher in urban areas, where 57 per cent of households reported to own a TV compared to 10 per cent in rural areas. The regions of Khomas and Erongo have the highest proportions of households, which own a TV. Oshana-Namibe and Oshana-Namibe regions have the highest proportions of households that have no access to a TV.

In all 34 per cent of households reported in the survey that they own a telephone or cell phone. In urban areas 60 per cent of households own a telephone or cell phone compared to 15 per cent in rural areas.

In the survey 19 per cent of the households reported that they own motor vehicles, whereas 28 per cent of households report that they have access. The proportion of households that own a motor vehicle is higher in urban than in rural areas.

The results also show ownership and access to other items such as refrigerators, sewing/knitting machine, donkey/ox cart, bicycle, plough, tractor among others.

Table 7.1.1
Households by ownership of/access to selected assets, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Ownership/ access	Selected assets %										
		Radio	TV	Tele- phone/ cell phone	Refrige- rator	Free- zer	Sewing/ knitting machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ ox cart	Bicycle	Plough	Trac- tor
Caprivi 18 607	Owns	59.0	26.2	17.5	19.2	7.2	4.7	6.4	2.0	13.8	35.9	0.6
	Has access	14.3	6.3	11.5	1.7	0.3	2.3	2.8	2.0	7.2	30.5	18.9
	No access	26.4	67.4	70.8	78.9	92.1	92.4	90.4	95.0	78.4	33.5	79.7
Erongo 27 713	Owns	85.2	53.5	61.0	58.0	39.3	20.4	27.8	5.4	23.4	2.4	1.0
	Has access	8.5	21.0	23.2	18.4	20.9	6.4	19.3	7.2	16.0	7.0	3.2
	No access	6.2	24.4	15.3	23.1	39.8	72.9	52.8	87.3	59.5	90.0	94.8
Hardap 16 365	Owns	75.2	35.1	32.3	39.5	19.2	21.5	21.6	20.2	19.0	0.5	2.3
	Has access	10.3	13.0	46.7	8.6	5.2	2.3	37.4	5.7	5.4	1.3	2.0
	No access	14.3	51.9	21.0	51.9	75.5	75.7	40.9	73.8	75.5	98.1	95.5
Karas 15 570	Owns	82.9	40.2	46.6	45.5	30.6	19.4	24.4	11.8	24.9	4.3	1.7
	Has access	10.2	20.2	34.5	13.8	12.9	6.1	35.5	6.9	13.4	3.2	5.8
	No access	7.0	39.5	18.9	40.7	56.5	74.4	39.9	81.3	61.5	92.5	92.6
Kavango 32 354	Owns	60.9	14.2	12.2	11.8	5.8	4.3	6.6	3.3	7.0	33.8	0.5
	Has access	24.9	13.9	26.4	4.7	3.3	4.6	15.7	11.2	10.6	26.8	4.2
	No access	14.0	71.5	61.0	83.0	90.5	90.8	77.1	84.9	82.0	39.1	94.7
Komas 64 918	Owns	79.5	60.0	66.0	67.1	43.3	19.2	38.5	4.3	16.7	6.9	1.8
	Has access	8.0	9.4	24.8	5.9	4.2	2.5	31.5	2.8	5.9	3.9	4.1
	No access	12.2	30.0	9.1	26.9	52.3	77.5	29.7	92.1	75.7	88.7	93.2
Kunene 13 365	Owns	63.4	17.7	20.8	18.3	12.0	26.4	11.9	20.7	7.9	7.0	0.7
	Has access	20.4	22.9	44.4	17.1	14.1	17.8	40.5	28.0	13.3	24.2	15.1
	No access	16.2	59.2	34.5	64.3	73.6	55.6	47.3	51.2	78.5	68.5	83.7
Ohangwena 37 854	Owns	61.3	6.2	16.0	4.2	2.8	10.8	6.9	0.9	10.4	42.3	0.5
	Has access	13.3	4.5	28.9	2.9	1.4	6.7	18.6	2.8	5.6	24.2	24.2
	No access	25.4	89.2	55.1	92.9	95.7	82.5	74.5	96.3	84.0	33.5	75.2
Omaheke 13 347	Owns	62.6	20.4	20.0	26.1	12.2	25.5	22.3	22.0	7.8	4.3	4.2
	Has access	21.6	5.8	52.1	5.7	2.3	2.3	40.8	29.1	0.6	2.5	5.9
	No access	15.9	73.8	28.0	68.2	85.5	72.0	36.9	48.9	91.6	93.2	89.9
Omusati 39 248	Owns	67.9	7.3	17.1	3.3	6.6	12.3	8.8	14.9	23.9	58.7	0.6
	Has access	17.6	6.6	36.0	7.4	7.9	16.4	40.6	4.3	6.9	10.6	21.9
	No access	14.3	85.6	46.3	89.0	85.2	70.7	50.0	80.4	68.7	30.4	77.1
Oshana 31 759	Owns	78.6	23.9	37.2	23.1	17.6	18.9	18.4	6.3	15.5	20.7	0.8
	Has access	8.6	7.1	38.5	1.2	0.6	7.7	44.4	1.8	2.6	14.4	31.5
	No access	12.7	68.8	24.1	75.3	81.3	72.9	36.9	91.6	81.7	64.6	67.5

Table 7.1.1 continued

Region	Ownership/ access	Selected assets %										
		Radio	TV	Tele- phone/ cell phone	Refrige- rator	Free- zer	Sewing/ knitting machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ ox cart	Bicycle	Plough	Trac- tor
31 871	Has access	15.4	7.5	53.9	1.5	1.2	5.8	20.6	19.7	3.1	19.1	8.2
	No access	15.2	79.7	28.0	86.3	87.9	78.7	68.9	65.5	87.7	41.5	90.3
Otjozondjupa 28 707	Owns	72.1	39.0	32.6	42.3	19.7	19.5	19.7	5.5	20.3	3.5	2.3
	Has access	7.3	8.6	34.8	4.4	1.7	1.5	24.0	3.8	3.5	3.9	6.1
	No access	20.4	52.1	32.0	52.7	77.9	78.6	56.0	90.4	75.7	92.2	91.2
Namibia 371 678	Owns	71.4	29.1	33.5	30.3	19.3	15.9	18.5	8.3	15.6	22.6	1.3
	Has access	13.1	10.3	33.3	6.3	5.2	6.2	28.1	7.6	6.9	13.0	12.0
	No access	15.3	60.3	33.0	63.1	75.3	77.5	53.1	83.7	76.9	64.1	86.3
Urban 150 533	Owns	78.8	56.7	60.4	61.2	37.4	18.2	30.3	3.1	19.5	6.1	0.9
	Has access	8.8	13.7	26.7	8.5	7.4	5.0	28.3	3.2	8.0	5.1	4.2
	No access	12.3	29.0	12.6	30.0	54.9	76.2	41.2	93.2	71.5	88.3	94.2
Rural 221 145	Owns	66.4	10.4	15.2	9.2	6.9	14.3	10.5	11.9	13	33.9	1.5
	Has access	16.1	7.9	37.7	4.9	3.8	7	28	10.5	6.1	18.3	17.3
	No access	17.4	81.5	46.9	85.6	89.1	78.3	61.2	77.3	80.6	47.6	80.9

Table 7.1.2
Households by ownership of/access to selected assets, urban/rural areas
and sex of head of household

Urban/rural Sex of head	Ownership/ access	Selected assets %										
		Radio	TV	Tele- phone/ cell phone	Refrige- rator	Free- zer	Sewing/ knitting machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ ox cart	Bicycle	Plough	Trac- tor
Urban												
Female 56 671	Owns	74.5	55.8	56.7	60.4	34.6	18.0	19.1	2.3	13.3	4.2	0.7
	Has access	11.4	13.7	30.8	8.3	7.3	6.7	31.8	3.1	8.1	4.5	4.2
	No access	13.9	29.9	12.3	31.1	57.7	75.0	48.7	94.2	77.9	91.1	94.6
Male 93 803	Owns	81.4	57.3	62.7	61.7	39.1	18.4	37.0	3.6	23.2	7.2	1.1
	Has access	7.2	13.7	24.2	8.5	7.5	4.0	26.2	3.3	7.9	5.5	4.2
	No access	11.2	28.4	12.8	29.4	53.3	76.9	36.7	92.5	67.6	86.7	93.9
Both sexes 150 533	Owns	78.8	56.7	60.4	61.2	37.4	18.2	30.3	3.1	19.5	6.1	0.9
	Has access	8.8	13.7	26.7	8.5	7.4	5.0	28.3	3.2	8.0	5.1	4.2
	No access	12.3	29.0	12.6	30.0	54.9	76.2	41.2	93.2	71.5	88.3	94.2
Rural												
Female 93 781	Owns	63.2	7.3	12.8	6.6	5.2	12.9	5.5	8.1	9.2	30.4	0.7
	Has access	17.9	7.7	39.8	4.5	3.2	8.7	28.7	10.0	5.4	22.3	17.3
	No access	18.7	84.8	47.2	88.7	91.4	78.2	65.5	81.5	85.2	47.1	81.8
Male 125 905	Owns	68.9	12.8	17.1	11.3	8.2	15.5	14.1	14.8	15.9	36.5	2.2
	Has access	14.7	8.1	36.2	5.2	4.2	5.8	27.5	11.0	6.7	15.3	17.5
	No access	16.3	78.9	46.4	83.2	87.3	78.3	58.1	73.9	77.0	48.0	80.0
Both sexes 221 145	Owns	66.4	10.4	15.2	9.2	6.9	14.3	10.5	11.9	13.0	33.9	1.5
	Has access	16.1	7.9	37.7	4.9	3.8	7.0	28.0	10.5	6.1	18.3	17.3
	No access	17.4	81.5	46.9	85.6	89.1	78.3	61.2	77.3	80.6	47.6	80.9
Namibia												
Female 150 451	Owns	67.4	25.5	29.3	26.8	16.3	14.8	10.7	5.9	10.7	20.5	0.7
	Has access	15.5	10.0	36.4	6.0	4.7	7.9	29.9	7.4	6.4	15.6	12.4
	No access	16.9	64.1	34.1	67.0	78.7	77.0	59.1	86.3	82.4	63.7	86.6
Male 219 709	Owns	74.2	31.8	36.6	32.9	21.4	16.7	23.9	10.0	19.0	24.0	1.7
	Has access	11.5	10.5	31.1	6.6	5.6	5.0	26.9	7.7	7.2	11.1	11.8
	No access	14.1	57.3	32.0	60.2	72.8	77.7	48.9	81.9	73.0	64.5	86.0
Both sexes 371 678	Owns	71.4	29.1	33.5	30.3	19.3	15.9	18.5	8.3	15.6	22.6	1.3
	Has access	13.1	10.3	33.3	6.3	5.2	6.2	28.1	7.6	6.9	13.0	12.0
	No access	15.3	60.3	33.0	63.1	75.3	77.5	53.1	83.7	76.9	64.1	86.3

The proportion of male headed households owning or having access to assets is generally higher than that of female headed households (Table 7.1.2). For example, 74 per cent of male-headed households own a radio compared to 67 per cent of female-headed households.

Table 7.1.3
Households by ownership of/access to selected assets and main language spoken in household

Main language spoken	Ownership/access	Selected assets										
		Radio	TV	Tele- phone/ cell phone	Refrige- rator	Freezer	Sewing/ knitting machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ ox cart	Bicycle	Plough	Trac- tor
Khoisan 4 967	Owns	52.0	8.2	5.4	1.1	2.3	3.8	4.5	16.4	8.8	10.9	-
	Has access	12.4	1.8	29.3	4.9	4.6	2.0	28.4	19.5	1.6	12.8	21.8
	No access	35.6	90.0	65.3	94.0	93.1	94.2	67.2	64.1	89.6	76.3	78.2
Caprivi languages 19 664	Owns	60.7	33.1	23.2	26.0	10.5	4.6	9.0	1.9	15.4	32.2	0.5
	Has access	13.5	6.5	12.6	2.4	0.5	1.9	6.3	2.0	6.0	27.4	17.5
	No access	25.6	60.3	64.0	71.4	88.9	92.9	84.2	95.1	77.9	40.3	81.2
Otjiherero 32 686	Owns	71.1	37.7	36.1	42.6	19.8	29.6	21.6	14.9	7.8	4.9	1.4
	Has access	12.7	10.0	38.1	7.4	6.4	6.8	36.0	18.5	5.2	9.4	6.1
	No access	16.0	51.8	25.3	49.6	73.3	63.4	42.1	66.2	86.2	84.8	91.9
Rukavango 34 748	Owns	59.9	12.3	9.3	10.5	5.0	2.9	5.5	3.3	7.3	31.9	0.5
	Has access	25.0	13.6	30.3	3.8	2.7	4.3	16.8	11.1	10.4	26.5	5.6
	No access	15.1	73.8	60.3	85.3	92.1	92.4	77.6	85.0	81.9	41.3	93.4
Nama/Damara 42 484	Owns	74.0	32.1	25.8	33.4	15.0	18.4	11.8	16.9	12.7	0.4	0.2
	Has access	12.1	15.3	45.6	12.5	9.6	4.6	29.8	7.9	7.0	2.5	3.8
	No access	13.8	52.6	28.6	54.0	75.5	76.4	58.1	74.8	79.7	96.8	95.6
Oshiwambo 181 395	Owns	70.5	16.7	29.3	17.4	12.9	12.1	11.9	7.3	15.1	34.2	0.8
	Has access	13.9	9.9	37.3	6.1	5.1	8.1	33.3	6.5	7.2	15.4	18.1
	No access	15.5	73.0	33.1	76.2	81.8	79.3	54.5	85.8	77.2	50.2	80.6
Setswana 1 479	Owns	69.7	33.8	30.3	58.3	18.8	20.2	28.2	24.0	7.3	-	-
	Has access	15.2	12.2	51.9	8.9	3.4	2.7	43.7	21.1	0.8	-	7.6
	No access	15.0	54.1	17.8	32.9	77.8	77.2	28.1	54.9	91.9	100.0	92.4
Afrikaans 39 374	Owns	84.2	72.4	69.1	77.4	52.6	30.3	51.5	5.4	27.7	3.1	4.5
	Has access	4.7	8.6	20.9	5.2	5.6	3.8	22.0	2.6	5.8	1.5	2.4
	No access	10.9	19.0	9.8	17.4	41.7	65.7	26.4	91.6	65.6	95.3	92.9
German 4 005	Owns	97.2	85.9	99.1	99.1	97.0	54.1	91.6	6.7	39.2	6.3	9.1
	Has access	0.8	5.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	4.5	5.6	5.1	10.4	4.7	5.1
	No access	2.0	4.1	-	0.1	2.2	41.4	0.9	88.2	47.9	89.1	85.8
English 6 889	Owns	91.7	90.5	95.7	95.7	74.0	36.6	75.1	4.9	44.4	4.3	6.1
	Has access	2.7	4.0	1.6	0.9	1.5	0.4	11.3	-	0.6	1.0	0.9
	No access	5.6	5.5	2.4	3.0	23.7	62.2	13.5	95.1	55.0	94.7	93.0
Other 2 532	Owns	83.3	67.6	70.4	66.5	46.1	23.6	46.6	-	32.4	5.2	-
	Has access	0.2	8.3	11.9	7.2	8.0	10.1	18.7	2.1	6.4	2.1	3.9
	No access	15.3	24.1	16.5	25.0	44.7	66.3	33.5	96.7	60.0	91.5	96.1
Total 371 678	Owns	71.4	29.1	33.5	30.3	19.3	15.9	18.5	8.3	15.6	22.6	1.3
	Has access	13.1	10.3	33.3	6.3	5.2	6.2	28.1	7.6	6.9	13.0	12.0
	No access	15.3	60.3	33.0	63.1	75.3	77.5	53.1	83.7	76.9	64.1	86.3

The results show large differences of ownership of and access to assets across the main language spoken in households (Table 7.1.3). For example, households where the main language spoken is German 99, 97, and 86 per cent of households reported that they own a telephone/cell phone, radio and TV, respectively. On the other hand among the households where the main language spoken is Khoisan the corresponding percentages are 5, 52 and 8, respectively.

Table 7.1.4
Households by ownership of/access to selected assets, household composition and orphan hood

Household composition Orphan hood	Ownership/ access	Selected assets %										
		Radio	TV	Tele- phone/ Cell phone	Refrige- rator	Free- zer	Sewing/ knitting machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ ox cart	Bicycle	Plough	Trac- tor
With head or head & spouse only 61 075	Owns	67.3	31.8	39.2	37.0	24.5	12.5	21.3	5.0	11.3	7.6	1.9
	Has access	16.0	16.1	33.1	10.5	8.8	4.2	31.8	7.6	6.7	9.4	8.0
	No access	16.6	51.3	27.5	52.1	66.5	82.6	46.4	87.0	81.0	82.5	89.5
With 1 child no relatives 28 617	Owns	69.4	36.5	35.9	37.7	24.3	14.6	21.2	4.6	15.4	10.0	1.1
	Has access	14.4	12.0	34.4	7.8	5.5	4.6	29.4	6.4	7.1	12.2	7.7
	No access	16.2	51.6	29.8	54.5	70.1	80.8	49.2	89.0	76.7	77.8	91.0
With 2+ children no relatives 67 199	Owns	70.8	33.0	32.2	34.3	21.8	17.4	22.2	7.8	19.4	18.9	1.4
	Has access	14.1	7.3	31.9	4.2	4.1	4.7	25.7	8.0	6.7	16.7	9.9
	No access	15.0	59.5	35.8	61.4	74.0	77.5	51.9	83.7	73.5	64.2	88.4
With relatives 178 223	Owns	72.3	24.3	29.6	24.6	14.7	16.4	13.7	9.7	14.9	30.5	1.0
	Has access	12.3	9.0	34.1	5.5	4.6	8.0	27.8	7.5	7.1	13.2	14.9
	No access	15.2	66.4	36.0	69.6	80.4	75.0	58.2	82.2	77.5	55.8	83.7
With non-relatives 36 564	Owns	76.8	35.8	43.7	33.8	24.4	17.4	28.3	10.8	19.3	25.8	1.6
	Has access	9.9	10.7	31.2	6.0	4.2	4.4	26.8	7.7	6.3	11.5	11.8
	No access	13.2	53.5	24.9	60.1	71.3	78.2	44.7	81.5	73.8	62.7	85.8
Total 371 678	Owns	71.4	29.1	33.5	30.3	19.3	15.9	18.5	8.3	15.6	22.6	1.3
	Has access	13.1	10.3	33.3	6.3	5.2	6.2	28.1	7.6	6.9	13.0	12.0
	No access	15.3	60.3	33.0	63.1	75.3	77.5	53.1	83.7	76.9	64.1	86.3
Orphan hood												
Households with orphans 86 378	Owns	72.3	21.0	25.5	19.0	11.9	17.5	12.8	10.7	13.9	37.5	0.8
	Has access	12.7	7.0	36.3	4.4	3.4	7.5	27.1	7.7	7.0	16.1	17.9
	No access	14.8	71.9	38.0	76.5	84.4	74.8	59.8	81.3	78.9	46.3	81.0
Households without orphans 285 300	Owns	71.2	31.6	35.9	33.7	21.5	15.4	20.2	7.6	16.1	18.1	1.4
	Has access	13.3	11.2	32.3	6.9	5.8	5.8	28.4	7.5	6.8	12.0	10.2
	No access	15.4	56.7	31.5	59.1	72.5	78.3	51.1	84.5	76.3	69.5	87.9

Generally, ownership of a radio is more common in all households irrespective of household composition compared to other assets.

Table 7.1.5
Households by ownership of/access to selected assets and highest level
of educational attainment of head of household

Educational attainment of head	Ownership/access	Selected assets %										
		Radio	TV	Tele- phone/ cell phone	Refrige- rator	Free- zer	Sewing/ knitting machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ ox cart	Bicycle	Plough	Trac- tor
No formal education 88 375	Owns	61.4	4.3	7.7	5.2	2.5	10.3	4.1	12.1	11.0	30.2	0.5
	Has access	18.8	8.3	41.4	4.2	3.6	6.1	31.2	10.4	6.1	18.3	14.7
	No access	19.7	87.1	50.6	90.3	93.4	83.1	64.5	77.0	82.5	51.2	84.5
Primary 116 545	Owns	68.3	14.4	18.9	16.0	8.1	14.0	8.4	10.3	13.9	28.1	0.4
	Has access	15.4	11.3	39.4	7.6	6.1	7.1	29.9	8.6	8.0	15.4	14.0
	No access	16.0	73.8	41.2	76.0	85.5	78.3	61.4	80.6	77.4	56.1	84.9
Secondary 126 932	Owns	75.6	44.5	49.1	45.6	28.2	17.4	23.6	4.9	16.1	14.9	1.8
	Has access	10.1	12.4	29.7	7.9	6.1	6.2	29.0	6.2	7.0	9.8	9.3
	No access	14.2	42.7	21.0	46.4	65.5	76.2	47.2	88.5	76.3	75.0	88.4
Tertiary 36 980	Owns	90.9	83.5	88.7	84.4	64.4	67.6	31.1	4.7	12.5	4.2	30.4
	Has access	2.7	4.5	6.4	1.9	3.3	12.0	3.6	2.2	3.5	8.0	4.8
	No access	6.3	11.9	4.8	13.6	32.1	20.2	65.1	93.0	83.9	87.7	63.7
Not stated 2 845	Owns	71.0	11.8	19.0	10.9	8.4	7.1	15.1	5.6	14.1	36.0	-
	Has access	14.6	5.4	34.3	7.0	4.5	6.0	29.7	9.1	7.3	13.9	14.4
	No access	14.3	82.8	46.6	82.1	87.1	87.0	55.2	85.3	78.6	50.0	85.6
Total 371 678	Owns	71.4	29.1	33.5	30.3	19.3	15.9	18.5	8.3	15.6	22.6	1.3
	Has access	13.1	10.3	33.3	6.3	5.2	6.2	28.1	7.6	6.9	13.0	12.0
	No access	15.3	60.3	33.0	63.1	75.3	77.5	53.1	83.7	76.9	64.1	86.3

Ownership of assets correlates with the level of educational attainment of the head of household: The higher is the educational attainment of the head of household, the higher is the proportion of households owning various types of assets with the exception of donkey/ox cart and plough (Table 7.1.5).

Table 7.1.6
Households by ownership of/access to selected assets and main source of income

Source of income	Ownership/ access	Selected assets %										
		Radio	TV	Tele- phone/ cell phone	Refrige- rator	Free- zer	Sewing/ knitting machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ ox cart	Bicycle	Plough	Trac- tor
Salaries and/ or wages 172 254	Owens	77.6	48.1	51.3	49.9	30.2	15.4	26.2	5.2	18.7	8.0	1.0
	Has access	9.6	13.2	30.4	8.7	7.3	4.5	29.2	5.8	8.1	7.0	7.1
	No access	12.7	38.4	18.0	41.1	62.2	79.6	44.3	88.5	72.4	84.6	91.3
Subsistence farming 107 519	Owens	66.0	4.1	10.7	3.0	3.0	14.7	7.8	13.9	12.8	50.1	0.7
	Has access	17.2	5.1	39.4	3.2	2.9	10.1	29.7	9.8	5.7	21.2	21.5
	No access	16.7	90.7	49.8	93.6	93.8	74.9	62.3	76.0	81.3	28.5	77.6
Commercial farming 2 753	Owens	87.5	66.3	80.9	80.5	77.9	60.3	83.5	20.0	35.7	34.7	52.5
	Has access	6.4	13.1	13.5	10.2	9.7	9.6	15.6	13.2	6.2	12.9	8.7
	No access	6.0	20.6	5.6	9.3	12.4	28.1	0.9	66.1	56.9	52.3	38.8
Pensions 34 159	Owens	68.7	16.5	18.7	19.7	12.6	19.1	12.0	10.5	10.3	22.2	0.9
	Has access	14.2	7.7	30.6	3.4	2.9	4.0	22.6	8.4	5.1	14.2	11.3
	No access	17.0	74.7	50.3	76.6	84.0	76.5	65.1	80.9	84.2	63.2	87.1
Remittances/ grants 10 517	Owens	62.8	25.6	25.7	26.3	12.1	11.3	6.2	6.9	8.2	10.3	0.2
	Has access	18.0	17.8	45.4	9.2	4.8	4.3	28.8	7.1	5.0	12.3	6.4
	No access	19.1	56.6	28.9	64.6	83.0	84.4	64.0	85.4	86.2	77.4	92.4
Drought/ kind receipts 8 813	Owens	37.9	1.1	6.1	3.1	0.9	6.2	-	4.1	3.9	6.3	-
	Has access	23.1	8.3	31.2	3.4	3.6	1.9	31.4	15.0	2.2	19.7	10.0
	No access	38.6	90.6	62.7	93.6	95.5	90.9	68.6	79.6	92.7	73.4	89.4
Business income 26 254	Owens	76.1	34.7	41.5	37.6	28.7	22.2	26.9	4.8	20.1	16.8	1.6
	Has access	11.6	14.2	31.2	7.0	4.8	6.7	24.8	5.9	8.6	14.3	10.9
	No access	12.0	50.8	27.1	55.2	66.2	70.8	47.9	89.0	70.3	68.8	87.3
Other 6 123	Owens	47.5	13.6	12.9	13.1	6.9	9.4	10.8	3.4	9.2	17.9	0.7
	Has access	20.9	7.4	20.6	3.0	2.8	1.2	13.8	7.2	5.3	17.1	5.4
	No access	31.6	79.0	66.5	83.9	90.4	89.4	75.4	88.8	85.5	65.0	93.9
Not stated 3 286	Owens	66.1	27.6	32.3	25.6	13.9	13.5	12.4	6.9	13.7	19.7	-
	Has access	18.0	7.1	34.5	7.5	5.6	7.5	31.1	5.9	8.4	11.4	10.9
	No access	13.4	63.7	30.7	64.4	78.0	76.5	54.1	84.7	75.4	66.4	87.6
Total 371 678	Owens	71.4	29.1	33.5	30.3	19.3	15.9	18.5	8.3	15.6	22.6	1.3
	Has access	13.1	10.3	33.3	6.3	5.2	6.2	28.1	7.6	6.9	13.0	12.0
	No access	15.3	60.3	33.0	63.1	75.3	77.5	53.1	83.7	76.9	64.1	86.3

Households, which reported the main source of income as commercial farming, have the highest proportions owning assets except the plough (Table 7.1.6). On the other hand, households whose

main source of income is drought/in kind receipts have the lowest proportions of ownership of all assets.

Table 7.1.7
Households by ownership of/access to selected assets and percentile group after adjusted per capita income

Percentile group Deciles	Ownership/ access	Selected assets %										
		Radio	TV	Tele- phone/ cell phone	Refrige- rator	Free- zer	Sewing/ knitting machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ ox cart	Bicycle	Plough	Trac- tor
Percentiles												
1-25 92 985	Owns	60.6	4.4	5.3	3.9	1.7	9.6	1.5	10.1	9.6	30.0	0.3
	Has access	19.4	7.8	39.9	5.0	3.5	5.9	26.0	9.4	5.3	19.0	12.4
	No access	19.8	87.4	54.5	90.9	94.6	84.1	72.2	80.1	84.8	50.7	86.9
26-50 92 897	Owns	68.7	13.0	16.5	12.5	6.2	12.8	5.3	10.4	14.8	31.0	0.3
	Has access	16.0	11.5	42.3	7.5	5.5	8.4	32.7	9.2	8.2	15.9	15.1
	No access	15.2	75.3	41.0	79.7	88.0	78.4	61.7	79.9	76.7	52.8	84.2
51-75 92 925	Owns	71.3	27.9	34.3	30.7	16.1	14.2	12.9	7.4	14.4	19.5	0.6
	Has access	11.9	14.0	37.1	7.9	7.2	7.1	34.7	7.6	8.5	11.4	13.3
	No access	16.7	57.8	28.3	61.1	76.4	78.3	52.2	84.7	76.5	68.7	85.7
76-90 55 706	Owns	81.2	60.5	68.1	62.7	38.5	19.3	36.8	5.1	16.7	11.5	1.5
	Has access	6.8	10.2	20.4	6.6	5.8	3.9	25.6	5.1	6.6	7.2	9.1
	No access	11.8	28.8	11.2	30.4	55.5	76.2	37.3	89.1	75.3	80.8	88.3
91-95 18 584	Owns	89.0	82.5	90.5	87.8	70.3	32.4	75.2	6.7	31.5	6.9	4.5
	Has access	3.4	5.2	6.0	3.0	3.4	2.1	11.5	1.6	1.7	4.2	5.2
	No access	7.5	11.3	3.4	9.1	26.2	65.1	13.3	91.4	66.1	88.6	90.1
96-98 11 195	Owns	91.5	93.3	93.9	94.6	76.9	42.7	83.6	2.9	36.4	5.6	5.6
	Has access	3.5	0.8	1.4	0.2	2.8	1.1	7.2	2.6	6.9	1.3	2.0
	No access	5.0	5.9	4.7	5.2	19.8	55.9	8.4	94.4	55.3	93.2	92.4
99-100 7 386	Owns	95.0	90.5	95.9	95.9	83.0	48.8	89.1	7.8	37.1	11.3	17.7
	Has access	1.0	6.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	6.5	7.6	3.6	4.3	4.3	5.1
	No access	3.5	3.3	1.6	1.4	14.4	44.7	3.4	88.3	58.0	84.4	77.3
Total 371 678	Owns	71.4	29.1	33.5	30.3	19.3	15.9	18.5	8.3	15.6	22.6	1.3
	Has access	13.1	10.3	33.3	6.3	5.2	6.2	28.1	7.6	6.9	13.0	12.0
	No access	15.3	60.3	33.0	63.1	75.3	77.5	53.1	83.7	76.9	64.1	86.3

Table 7.1.7 continued

Percentile group Deciles	Ownership/ access	Selected assets %										
		Radio	TV	Tele- phone/ cell phone	Refrige- rator	Freezer	Sewing/ knitting machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ ox cart	Bicycle	Plough	Trac- tor
1 37 191	Owns	57.8	3.9	4.0	2.2	0.9	8.3	1.2	8.5	8.1	23.8	0.6
	Has access	19.9	7.4	37.4	5.2	2.8	4.0	23.6	7.4	3.8	18.5	10.0
	No access	22.1	88.1	58.1	92.2	95.8	87.2	74.5	83.6	87.5	57.2	88.8
2 37 243	Owns	63.6	4.3	5.3	4.8	1.7	9.5	1.8	10.5	8.9	31.7	0.2
	Has access	17.2	7.0	40.4	3.9	3.7	7.2	26.7	10.8	5.4	19.5	13.9
	No access	19.0	88.7	54.3	91.3	94.5	83.3	71.5	78.5	85.8	48.8	85.9
3 37 114	Owns	64.8	8.2	10.5	6.9	3.3	13.1	2.4	10.6	14.6	35.7	0.2
	Has access	18.8	10.5	44.0	6.9	5.5	8.5	30.8	10.9	7.6	17.7	15.1
	No access	16.3	80.8	44.9	85.7	90.8	78.0	66.6	77.9	77.4	46.3	84.2
4 37 175	Owns	69.5	12.3	14.8	11.7	5.5	12.3	4.3	11.2	14.2	33.7	-
	Has access	14.0	10.5	42.1	7.3	4.9	6.8	34.5	8.8	8.8	15.0	15.3
	No access	16.2	77.0	42.9	80.7	89.3	80.6	60.8	79.8	76.7	51.1	84.4
5 37 160	Owns	67.5	14.9	19.9	15.2	8.3	12.9	7.4	10.4	15.3	27.7	0.6
	Has access	18.5	12.9	41.4	8.1	5.7	9.2	31.3	8.8	8.0	16.4	14.5
	No access	13.9	72.2	38.6	76.6	85.9	77.4	61.2	80.3	76.3	55.4	84.6
6 37 158	Owns	68.5	21.7	25.9	24.0	11.5	13.0	8.3	8.6	12.9	20.4	0.4
	Has access	13.0	13.6	40.6	6.1	5.7	7.4	35.4	9.2	9.9	14.4	12.1
	No access	18.2	64.6	33.2	69.7	82.5	78.9	56.1	82.0	76.7	65.0	87.2
7 37 143	Owns	72.5	28.1	35.9	29.7	16.3	14.8	13.7	7.6	14.8	21.6	0.7
	Has access	11.6	15.0	37.9	10.0	8.7	6.6	33.7	5.9	7.8	9.6	15.0
	No access	15.9	56.6	25.9	59.8	74.6	78.3	52.2	85.9	76.7	68.3	83.4
8 37 198	Owns	77.3	46.0	52.9	49.5	28.1	16.8	22.9	5.0	16.0	14.2	1.0
	Has access	9.1	11.1	27.1	7.0	5.8	5.9	33.1	6.8	7.0	9.2	12.4
	No access	13.6	42.2	19.8	43.4	66.1	77.1	43.8	87.9	76.6	76.3	86.2
9 37 132	Owns	81.8	64.8	73.4	67.5	42.0	19.8	42.5	4.8	17.3	9.9	1.6
	Has access	6.2	10.7	17.7	6.7	6.5	3.6	22.8	4.9	6.7	6.1	7.3
	No access	11.8	24.3	8.6	25.4	51.1	75.7	34.4	89.5	74.2	83.4	89.7
10 37 166	Owns	90.9	87.4	92.6	91.5	74.8	38.8	80.5	5.8	34.1	7.4	7.4
	Has access	3.0	4.1	3.9	2.0	3.1	2.7	9.4	2.3	3.8	3.3	4.2
	No access	5.9	8.1	3.5	6.4	22.0	58.3	9.9	91.7	61.2	89.2	88.2

Ownership of assets is also correlated to income levels except for donkey/ox cart and plough, i.e. the proportions of households owning assets increase with the increase in income of households (Table 7.1.7).

The proportion of households that own a radio has increased from 65 in 1993/1994 to 71 per cent in 2003/2004 (Figure 7.1.1). Over the same period the proportion of households that own a telephone has doubled, from 17 to 34 per cent (Figure 7.1.2) while the proportion of households owning motor vehicles has declined slightly from 20 to 19 per cent, (Figure 7.1.3).

Figure 7.1.1
Percentage of households that own a radio by urban/rural areas, 1993/1994-2003/2004

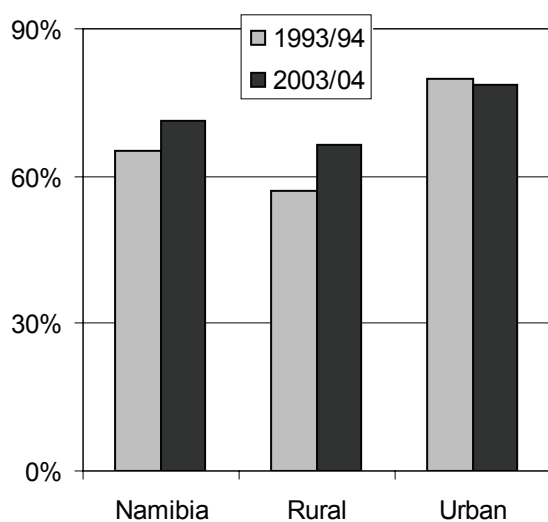


Figure 7.1.2
Percentage of households that own a telephone by urban/rural areas, 1993/1994-2003/2004

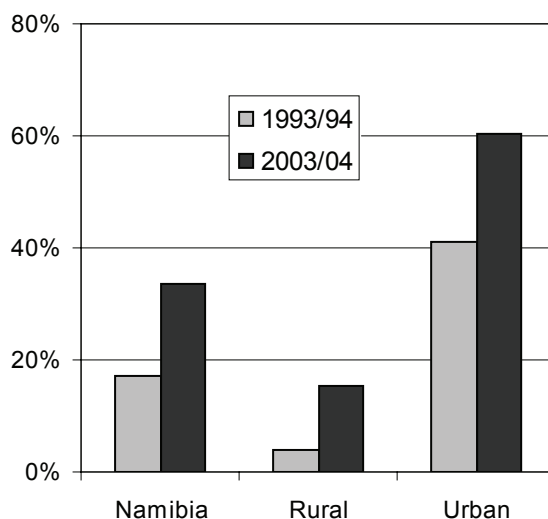
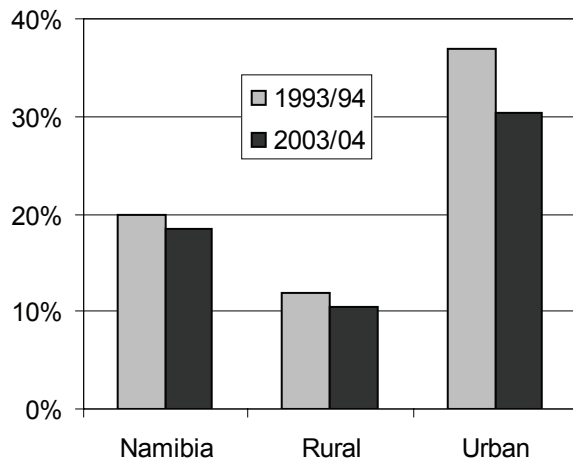


Figure 7.1.3
Percentage of households that own a motor vehicle by urban/rural areas, 1993/1994-2003/2004



7.2 Ownership of/access to animals and land

This section presents the survey results relating to household ownership of or access to animals and land.

Almost, 50 per cent, of households reported in the survey that they own poultry, 39 per cent reported ownership of goats and 34 per cent reported ownership of cattle (Table 7.2.1). Small percentages of households own other animals such as donkeys and mules, pigs, sheep, horses and ostrich. Grazing land was reported to be owned by 5 per cent of households and 25 per cent own fields for crops. Proportions of households owning or having access to both animals and land are reported to be higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Table 7.2.1
Households by ownership of/access to animals/land. region and urban/rural areas

Region	Ownership/ Access	Animals/land %									
		Cattle	Sheep	Pig	Goat	Donkey/ mule	Horse	Poultry	Ostrich	Grazing land	Field for crops
Caprivi	Owns	62.8	-	0.1	11.9	-	-	53.2	-	1.1	75.5
18 607	Has access	11.1	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	70.2	4.4
	No access	26.1	99.0	98.9	85.2	98.9	98.8	45.1	98.5	28.0	19.3
Erongo	Owns	15.9	6.2	1.8	19.9	7.9	2.9	17.4	0.4	5.1	4.8
27 713	Has access	9.5	3.5	4.6	9.7	6.9	2.1	8.2	0.3	24.0	11.7
	No access	74.6	90.3	93.6	70.4	85.2	95.0	74.3	99.4	70.7	82.9
Hardap	Owns	13.0	12.6	1.0	27.4	17.5	16.8	24.5	1.0	4.7	2.2
16 365	Has access	4.7	6.8	0.5	6.2	3.8	2.7	1.0	0.6	28.8	10.3
	No access	81.8	80.3	96.7	66.2	78.2	79.8	74.2	96.4	65.4	85.0
Karas	Owns	16.5	11.1	1.5	30.4	13.2	8.5	26.2	0.6	8.5	5.1
15 570	Has access	3.0	2.4	1.1	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.2	0.7	29.0	15.3
	No access	80.5	86.5	97.4	67.0	84.9	89.9	71.6	98.7	62.4	79.3
Kavango	Owns	36.5	0.3	7.8	25.9	7.9	2.1	59.0	0.1	3.7	56.5
32 354	Has access	22.9	0.7	1.3	4.8	6.7	3.6	3.6	1.0	62.9	17.6
	No access	40.5	98.6	90.7	69.1	85.1	94.1	37.2	98.8	33.2	25.9

Table 7.2.1 continued

Region	Ownership/ access	Animals/land %									
		Cattle	Sheep	Pig	Goat	Donkey/ mule	Horse	Poultry	Ostrich	Grazing land	Field for crops
Khomas 64 918	Owns	28.2	7.3	4.6	28.8	10.4	7.3	17.8	0.9	9.8	10.2
	Has access	1.1	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.4	-	25.1	16.3
	No access	70.6	92.3	95.0	69.9	88.8	92.3	80.7	98.9	65.1	73.5
Kunene 13 365	Owns	41.9	19.4	2.1	47.0	30.5	14.9	30.5	0.3	1.7	32.4
	Has access	15.8	8.7	1.0	13.0	9.9	4.7	6.0	-	69.2	9.1
	No access	42.3	71.9	96.9	40.0	59.7	80.4	63.5	99.7	28.8	58.5
Ohangwena 37 854	Owns	44.9	0.8	28.1	64.8	21.1	0.8	82.6	0.0	2.6	11.0
	Has access	10.9	0.2	3.6	5.1	5.2	1.7	3.6	0.4	86.4	84.3
	No access	44.1	98.5	67.7	29.9	73.2	96.5	13.6	99.0	11.0	4.8
Omaheke 13 347	Owns	38.4	17.5	0.6	33.3	20.9	31.0	35.1	0.8	10.4	8.6
	Has access	2.9	0.3	-	1.6	3.5	2.6	1.1	-	47.9	13.2
	No access	58.7	82.2	99.4	65.1	75.3	66.4	63.8	98.9	41.4	77.8
Omusati 39 248	Owns	37.2	9.6	49.4	64.2	44.7	0.9	82.9	0.2	0.9	6.7
	Has access	2.2	0.1	-	0.9	2.4	0.1	-	-	79.3	81.4
	No access	60.5	90.1	50.5	34.5	52.4	98.1	16.8	99.2	19.8	11.9
Oshana 31 759	Owns	32.7	3.0	23.6	47.7	12.7	0.7	64.0	0.1	5.1	39.9
	Has access	2.9	0.2	1.0	3.3	0.8	-	3.1	-	51.3	31.8
	No access	64.4	96.6	75.2	48.6	86.3	99.2	32.6	99.8	43.2	28.0
Oshikoto 31 871	Owns	45.8	2.8	26.9	58.1	27.8	2.4	80.2	0.3	0.9	77.8
	Has access	8.6	0.8	0.2	3.4	11.6	1.2	0.7	0.1	72.9	5.2
	No access	45.6	96.4	72.9	38.5	60.6	96.5	19.1	99.6	26.1	17.0
Otjozondjupa 28 707	Owns	24.9	9.2	0.9	23.8	9.1	6.7	30.5	0.9	4.2	7.6
	Has access	3.6	0.8	-	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	-	26.1	18.4
	No access	71.6	90.0	99.1	75.7	90.0	92.8	69.1	99.1	69.7	73.8
Namibia 371 678	Owns	33.7	6.4	14.3	39.0	17.3	5.4	48.6	0.4	4.7	25.1
	Has access	7.1	1.3	1.1	3.6	3.9	1.3	2.3	0.2	51.7	29.1
	No access	59.1	92.1	84.4	57.2	78.6	93.0	48.9	99.0	43.5	45.5
Urban 150 533	Owns	23.9	5.2	3.5	23.3	7.3	4.1	18.3	0.5	5.6	10.9
	Has access	3.5	1.0	1.3	3.4	2.3	0.6	3.0	0.1	25.4	13.3
	No access	72.5	93.6	95.0	73.2	90.3	95.1	78.5	99.3	68.7	75.6
Rural 221 145	Owns	40.4	7.2	21.6	49.7	24.1	6.2	69.2	0.4	4.0	34.8
	Has access	9.5	1.5	1.0	3.7	4.9	1.8	1.9	0.3	69.6	39.9
	No access	50.0	91.0	77.1	46.3	70.6	91.6	28.7	98.9	26.3	25.0

Table 7.2.2
Households by ownership of/access to animals/land. urban/rural areas
and sex of head of household

Urban/rural Sex of head	Ownership/ access	Animals/land %									
		Cattle	Sheep	Pig	Goat	Donkey/ mule	Horse	Poultry	Ostrich	Grazing land	Field for crops
Urban											
Female 56 671	Owns	17.2	3.5	2.0	17.0	4.1	1.9	15.2	0.1	4.2	8.6
	Has access	2.7	1.2	0.4	3.0	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.1	20.8	11.4
	No access	79.9	95.0	97.5	79.8	94.0	97.5	82.0	99.6	74.7	79.7
Male 93 803	Owns	28.0	6.3	4.5	27.1	9.3	5.5	20.2	0.6	6.5	12.2
	Has access	3.9	0.9	1.8	3.7	2.7	0.8	3.3	0.1	28.2	14.5
	No access	68.0	92.8	93.6	69.2	88.0	93.7	76.4	99.1	65.1	73.1
Both sexes 150 533	Owns	23.9	5.2	3.5	23.3	7.3	4.1	18.3	0.5	5.6	10.9
	Has access	3.5	1.0	1.3	3.4	2.3	0.6	3.0	0.1	25.4	13.3
	No access	72.5	93.6	95.0	73.2	90.3	95.1	78.5	99.3	68.7	75.6
Rural											
Female 93 781	Owns	32.5	4.2	25.8	50.2	18.9	2.4	73.9	0.1	2.4	38.4
	Has access	8.1	0.8	0.8	2.9	5.0	0.6	1.2	0.2	72.7	44.4
	No access	59.4	94.8	73.3	46.7	76.0	96.7	24.8	99.4	24.9	17.1
Male 125 905	Owns	46.3	9.4	18.6	49.6	28.1	9.2	66.0	0.6	5.2	32.1
	Has access	10.6	2.0	1.1	4.3	4.8	2.6	2.3	0.4	67.4	36.4
	No access	43.0	88.3	79.8	46.0	66.7	87.7	31.6	98.5	27.2	31.0
Both sexes 221 145	Owns	40.4	7.2	21.6	49.7	24.1	6.2	69.2	0.4	4.0	34.8
	Has access	9.5	1.5	1.0	3.7	4.9	1.8	1.9	0.3	69.6	39.9
	No access	50.0	91.0	77.1	46.3	70.6	91.6	28.7	98.9	26.3	25.0
Namibia											
Female 150 451	Owns	26.7	4.0	16.8	37.7	13.3	2.2	51.8	0.1	3.1	27.2
	Has access	6.1	1.0	0.6	2.9	3.8	0.6	1.7	0.2	53.1	32.0
	No access	67.1	94.9	82.4	59.2	82.8	97.0	46.4	99.5	43.6	40.7
Male 219 709	Owns	38.5	8.0	12.6	40.0	20.0	7.6	46.4	0.6	5.8	23.6
	Has access	7.7	1.5	1.4	4.0	3.9	1.8	2.7	0.3	50.6	27.1
	No access	53.7	90.2	85.7	55.9	75.8	90.2	50.7	98.8	43.4	49.0
Both sexes 371 678	Owns	33.7	6.4	14.3	39.0	17.3	5.4	48.6	0.4	4.7	25.1
	Has access	7.1	1.3	1.1	3.6	3.9	1.3	2.3	0.2	51.7	29.1
	No access	59.1	92.1	84.4	57.2	78.6	93.0	48.9	99.0	43.5	45.5

Generally higher percentages of male headed households reported that they own animals compared to female-headed households, except in case of poultry and field for crops (Table 7.2.2).

Table 7.2.3
Households by ownership of/access to animals/land and main language spoken in the household

Main language spoken	Ownership/access	Animals/land %									
		Cattle	Sheep	Pig	Goat	Donkey/mule	Horse	Poultry	Ostrich	Grazing land	Field for crops
Khoisan 4 967	Owns	17.3	0.9	4.2	16.4	12.6	10.4	33.3	-	3.0	27.1
	Has access	11.2	1.4	-	1.9	5.7	1.7	3.0	-	42.8	17.3
	No access	70.9	97.1	95.2	81.7	81.7	87.4	63.7	99.4	54.2	55.0
Caprivi languages 19 664	Owns	58.7	0.3	0.1	10.9	0.3	0.4	48.4	-	1.3	68.0
	Has access	10.7	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	65.1	5.3
	No access	30.5	98.8	99.0	86.3	98.8	98.5	50.1	98.8	33.0	26.0
Otjiherero 32 686	Owns	55.0	22.5	0.7	49.2	25.1	22.8	31.3	0.6	10.4	17.2
	Has access	6.8	3.7	0.1	5.1	4.5	2.3	2.2	-	53.7	17.5
	No access	38.0	73.6	98.9	45.5	70.1	74.8	66.3	98.9	35.7	65.1
Rukavango 34 748	Owns	35.9	0.3	7.3	25.4	7.6	1.9	57.0	0.1	3.4	53.6
	Has access	22.0	0.8	1.3	4.6	6.4	3.6	3.6	1.0	60.5	17.7
	No access	42.1	98.7	91.5	70.1	85.8	94.4	39.4	98.8	36.2	28.6
Nama/Damara 42 484	Owns	11.7	8.5	0.6	25.2	15.7	10.5	27.7	0.1	2.4	2.6
	Has access	5.5	3.9	0.4	4.6	3.3	1.8	2.5	0.2	30.5	9.7
	No access	82.7	87.6	98.5	70.1	80.8	87.6	69.7	99.2	66.5	86.9
Oshiwambo 181 395	Owns	38.9	3.9	27.1	54.4	23.7	1.2	66.1	0.1	3.9	27.9
	Has access	5.8	0.4	1.8	3.7	4.6	0.8	2.7	0.1	65.0	48.0
	No access	55.3	95.5	71.0	41.7	71.4	97.6	31.1	99.5	31.0	24.1
Setswana 1 479	Owns	23.8	15.0	-	38.7	23.7	31.1	33.0	-	0.8	0.8
	Has access	6.7	1.4	-	2.7	2.7	-	1.4	-	53.2	24.9
	No access	69.5	83.6	100.0	58.7	73.7	68.9	65.6	100.0	43.4	71.7
Afrikaans 39 374	Owns	12.3	11.7	0.6	14.3	4.8	8.8	13.3	1.5	8.3	3.8
	Has access	1.4	1.9	0.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.1	13.2	5.2
	No access	86.3	86.5	99.0	84.2	93.9	90.0	85.8	98.2	78.3	90.6
German 4 005	Owns	10.4	3.4	0.6	3.3	4.9	6.7	5.2	0.6	9.0	3.1
	Has access	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.8	0.6	3.3	0.8
	No access	87.6	94.7	98.0	94.8	93.8	91.4	92.9	98.8	87.7	96.1
English 6 889	Owns	12.8	8.3	3.4	12.1	6.6	7.6	11.5	7.1	8.0	9.1
	Has access	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	2.0
	No access	87.2	91.7	96.6	87.9	93.4	92.4	88.5	92.9	84.0	88.9
Other 2 532	Owns	5.0	-	3.3	5.6	2.3	0.6	13.4	-	2.9	5.9
	Has access	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	8.7	9.0
	No access	94.2	99.2	95.9	91.3	96.9	98.6	85.8	99.2	88.4	85.1
Total 371 678	Owns	33.7	6.4	14.3	39.0	17.3	5.4	48.6	0.4	4.7	25.1
	Has access	7.1	1.3	1.1	3.6	3.9	1.3	2.3	0.2	51.7	29.1
	No access	59.1	92.1	84.4	57.2	78.6	93.0	48.9	99.0	43.5	45.5

The results show differences across main language spoken in households (Table 7.2.3). Households where the main language spoken is Oshiwambo and Rukavango reported that they own poultry (66% and 57%). Among household whose main language spoken is Caprivi languages and Otjiherero a higher proportion own cattle (59% and 55%).

Table 7.2.4
Households by ownership of/access to animals/land, household composition and orphan hood

Household composition Orphan hood	Ownership/ access	Animals/land %									
		Cattle	Sheep	Pig	Goat	Donkey/ mule	Horse	Poultry	Ostrich	Grazing land	Field for crops
With head or head & spouse only 61 075	Owns	23.2	6.4	3.1	25.0	8.2	6.2	25.2	0.8	5.5	14.1
	Has access	5.6	1.9	1.0	4.0	3.0	1.5	2.8	0.3	32.9	18.2
	No access	71.1	91.5	95.6	70.9	88.5	91.8	71.9	98.7	61.5	67.4
With 1 child no relatives 28 617	Owns	20.3	5.7	5.3	22.3	9.0	3.5	28.9	0.1	3.5	20.0
	Has access	6.7	0.9	0.6	3.2	2.6	0.8	2.8	-	34.7	15.1
	No access	72.9	93.4	94.0	74.5	88.3	95.5	68.3	99.7	61.8	64.8
With 2+ children no relatives 67 199	Owns	30.8	6.4	10.1	32.8	13.9	6.5	46.4	0.7	4.0	26.0
	Has access	9.2	1.5	0.7	3.2	3.5	0.8	1.7	0.0	50.0	25.7
	No access	59.9	92.0	88.9	63.9	82.4	92.5	51.8	98.9	45.7	47.8
With relatives 178 223	Owns	38.3	6.0	21.0	47.5	22.4	4.5	59.9	0.2	4.5	28.4
	Has access	6.5	1.0	1.3	3.1	4.2	1.3	1.9	0.3	60.3	36.9
	No access	55.1	92.7	77.5	49.2	73.2	93.8	38.1	99.2	35.0	34.4
With non-relatives 36 564	Owns	44.9	9.3	15.0	45.9	20.4	7.5	52.2	0.7	6.5	29.8
	Has access	8.5	1.6	1.4	6.3	5.3	2.3	4.6	0.2	57.3	26.5
	No access	46.6	89.0	83.5	47.6	73.8	89.8	42.9	98.5	35.9	43.3
Total 371 678	Owns	33.7	6.4	14.3	39.0	17.3	5.4	48.6	0.4	4.7	25.1
	Has access	7.1	1.3	1.1	3.6	3.9	1.3	2.3	0.2	51.7	29.1
	No access	59.1	92.1	84.4	57.2	78.6	93.0	48.9	99.0	43.5	45.5
Orphan hood											
Households with orphans 86 378	Owns	31.4	6.7	10.8	35.0	15.1	5.9	42.2	0.5	5.0	21.9
	Has access	7.0	1.5	1.1	3.9	3.7	1.3	2.5	0.2	46.6	25.7
	No access	61.6	91.7	87.8	60.9	81.0	92.4	55.1	99.0	48.2	52.1
Households without orphans 285 300	Owns	41.5	5.6	25.9	52.3	24.7	3.7	69.7	0.2	3.5	35.8
	Has access	7.3	0.7	1.1	2.4	4.5	1.2	1.7	0.3	68.6	40.4
	No access	51.1	93.5	72.9	45.1	70.6	94.8	28.5	99.1	27.8	23.6

Generally, among households with orphans there are lower proportions that own animals or land than households without orphans (Table 7.2.4). For example, 70 per cent of households without orphans reported that they own poultry compared to 42 per cent of households with orphans. Similarly, 36 per cent of households without orphans own fields for crops compared to 22 per cent of households with orphans.

Table 7.2.5
Households by ownership of/access to animals/land and highest level
of educational attainment of head of household

Educational attainment of head	Ownership/ access	Animals/land %									
		Cattle	Sheep	Pig	Goat	Donkey/ mule	Horse	Poultry	Ostrich	Grazing land	Field for crops
No formal education 88 375	Owns	35.3	6.3	19.3	46.2	23.6	5.8	63.7	0.3	3.0	30.7
	Has access	9.5	1.7	0.7	3.4	5.6	1.6	1.9	0.1	67.1	39.7
	No access	55.0	91.9	79.8	50.2	70.5	92.0	34.2	99.1	29.7	29.1
Primary 116 545	Owns	36.1	4.8	19.0	45.7	22.1	4.4	58.3	0.1	4.4	28.7
	Has access	8.3	1.2	1.4	4.4	4.1	1.6	3.0	0.2	59.2	35.2
	No access	55.5	93.8	79.4	49.6	73.6	93.7	38.6	99.3	36.3	35.8
Secondary 126 932	Owns	30.0	7.1	8.8	30.7	11.2	5.4	35.6	0.3	4.8	20.9
	Has access	5.7	1.4	1.3	3.7	3.2	1.1	2.6	0.3	39.8	19.9
	No access	64.3	91.3	89.7	65.5	85.3	93.3	61.6	99.1	55.1	59.0
Tertiary 36 980	Owns	34.9	9.4	6.9	29.3	8.2	7.4	25.8	1.9	9.3	14.5
	Has access	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	31.0	15.4
	No access	63.5	90.3	92.7	69.9	90.9	92.2	73.8	97.9	59.7	70.1
Not stated 2 845	Owns	35.6	9.5	10.4	42.8	15.0	5.1	60.0	0.8	2.3	29.9
	Has access	11.9	3.3	2.9	6.0	7.8	0.8	2.1	-	62.8	40.2
	No access	52.4	87.3	86.7	51.2	74.2	91.2	34.9	96.2	33.8	28.8
Total 371 678	Owns	33.7	6.4	14.3	39.0	17.3	5.4	48.6	0.4	4.7	25.1
	Has access	7.1	1.3	1.1	3.6	3.9	1.3	2.3	0.2	51.7	29.1
	No access	59.1	92.1	84.4	57.2	78.6	93.0	48.9	99.0	43.5	45.5

A higher proportion of households where the head has no formal education own poultry, goats, pigs and donkeys/mules compared to households where the head has attained tertiary education. Among households, where the head of household has attained tertiary education, the proportion owning grazing land and sheep is relatively high.

Table 7.2.6
Households by ownership of/access to animals/land and main source of income

Source of income	Ownership/ access	Animals/land %									
		Cattle	Sheep	Pig	Goat	Donkey/ mule	Horse	Poultry	Ostrich	Grazing land	Field for crops
Salaries and/ or wages 172 254	Owns	25.7	5.6	4.9	26.8	9.3	5.4	27.6	0.4	4.6	12.8
	Has access	5.3	1.9	1.2	4.0	3.1	1.3	3.0	0.3	33.5	17.3
	No access	68.9	92.5	93.7	69.1	87.3	93.2	69.4	99.0	61.7	69.5
Subsistence farming 107 519	Owns	49.9	7.8	34.4	65.5	34.3	5.4	86.0	0.1	3.9	39.2
	Has access	9.9	0.4	1.3	2.9	5.1	1.2	1.7	0.1	84.4	55.0
	No access	40.2	91.6	64.1	31.4	60.4	93.0	12.2	99.5	11.7	5.7
Commercial farming 2 753	Owns	87.8	61.2	6.6	55.7	25.9	51.2	52.8	11.9	63.7	47.7
	Has access	2.3	6.6	-	4.7	3.7	4.6	1.5	0.9	30.2	11.7
	No access	9.9	32.2	92.6	39.7	70.5	44.2	45.7	87.2	6.1	40.6
Pensions 34 159	Owns	32.8	6.2	13.9	40.8	17.2	4.1	58.0	0.3	3.8	33.3
	Has access	4.9	0.7	0.4	2.8	3.9	0.8	1.9	0.2	56.1	29.9
	No access	62.3	92.8	85.2	56.1	78.6	94.3	39.9	98.9	39.8	36.0
Remittances/ grants 10 517	Owns	20.0	2.8	2.3	23.3	11.1	2.9	36.3	-	1.7	27.5
	Has access	7.1	2.2	0.6	4.6	5.1	1.4	1.7	-	41.3	11.1
	No access	72.8	95.1	97.2	72.0	83.8	95.7	62.0	100.0	57.0	61.4
Drought/ kind receipts 8 813	Owns	15.2	1.6	1.5	13.3	6.1	2.6	32.5	0.6	1.1	28.0
	Has access	16.9	3.3	1.1	10.2	7.3	4.5	3.5	0.7	44.4	19.6
	No access	67.9	93.7	96.7	75.8	85.3	92.3	63.3	97.8	53.7	52.2
Business income 26 254	Owns	31.7	5.4	6.7	27.8	10.0	5.1	36.1	0.4	6.4	26.3
	Has access	6.6	0.6	0.8	2.9	2.8	1.5	2.1	0.3	42.6	18.3
	No access	61.6	93.7	92.2	69.0	86.8	92.8	61.5	98.9	50.6	54.8
Other 6 123	Owns	19.3	1.8	2.1	11.9	2.2	1.8	30.0	0.8	2.8	49.4
	Has access	7.0	0.8	-	1.1	1.7	-	0.7	-	42.2	5.6
	No access	73.7	97.4	97.9	87.0	96.2	98.2	69.2	99.2	55.0	45.0
Not stated 3 286	Owns	27.8	2.1	15.7	40.7	9.7	4.6	44.9	1.4	2.2	35.7
	Has access	10.0	0.2	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	50.5	17.7
	No access	60.7	95.4	82.8	56.9	88.1	93.9	53.5	97.1	45.8	46.6
Total 371 678	Owns	33.7	6.4	14.3	39.0	17.3	5.4	48.6	0.4	4.7	25.1
	Has access	7.1	1.3	1.1	3.6	3.9	1.3	2.3	0.2	51.7	29.1
	No access	59.1	92.1	84.4	57.2	78.6	93.0	48.9	99.0	43.5	45.5

Households where the main source of income is reported to be commercial farming, 64 and 48 per cent own grazing land and field for crops and 88 per cent own cattle (Table 7.2.6). On the other hand, households where the main source of income is subsistence farming 86, 66 and 50 per cent, respectively, own poultry, goats and cattle.

Table 7.2.7
Households by ownership of/access to animals/land and percentile group
after adjusted per capita income

Percentile group Deciles	Ownership/ access	Animals/land %									
		Cattle	Sheep	Pig	Goat	Donkey/ mule	Horse	Poultry	Ostrich	Grazing land	Field for crops
Percentiles											
1-25	Owns	32.3	3.6	18.1	42.8	20.6	4.1	63.8	0.1	2.3	35.4
92 985	Has access	10.4	1.2	0.7	3.0	4.8	1.4	1.4	0.1	63.2	34.4
	No access	57.2	95.1	80.9	54.0	74.3	94.1	34.7	99.3	34.2	29.8
26-50	Owns	37.2	4.5	21.5	45.6	22.8	3.4	62.2	0.2	3.6	29.3
92 897	Has access	8.0	1.5	1.2	4.0	4.9	1.6	2.3	0.3	62.1	37.9
	No access	54.7	93.8	77.1	50.2	72.0	94.6	35.4	99.0	34.1	32.4
51-75	Owns	33.9	6.8	12.7	37.9	15.6	5.0	44.1	0.2	4.5	22.3
92 925	Has access	6.7	1.8	1.3	4.4	3.9	1.4	3.5	0.3	50.3	28.5
	No access	59.4	91.2	85.6	57.5	80.3	93.2	52.3	99.2	45.1	49.2
76-90	Owns	33.8	8.0	6.2	34.7	11.6	7.0	28.8	0.1	5.4	14.9
55 706	Has access	4.4	0.7	1.4	4.2	2.5	0.9	2.9	-	38.6	20.3
	No access	61.8	91.2	92.2	61.0	85.8	92.1	68.2	99.7	55.7	64.4
91-95	Owns	29.5	11.4	2.5	25.9	8.7	8.4	18.5	0.8	8.3	10.9
18 584	Has access	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.9	0.2	27.1	11.4
	No access	69.0	87.9	96.8	72.6	90.1	90.9	79.6	99.0	64.6	77.7
96-98	Owns	22.3	16.8	2.4	16.9	5.4	11.1	15.6	1.2	13.5	9.8
11 195	Has access	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	12.2	5.4
	No access	76.0	82.0	97.0	82.4	93.5	88.4	84.0	98.5	74.2	84.5
99-100	Owns	33.3	21.8	5.4	22.1	10.2	21.6	19.7	10.1	21.9	14.8
7 386	Has access	0.6	0.9	-	0.6	0.3	1.2	-	-	12.9	6.8
	No access	66.1	77.3	94.3	77.3	88.3	76.1	79.2	88.7	65.2	78.5
Total	Owns	33.7	6.4	14.3	39.0	17.3	5.4	48.6	0.4	4.7	25.1
371 678	Has access	7.1	1.3	1.1	3.6	3.9	1.3	2.3	0.2	51.7	29.1
	No access	59.1	92.1	84.4	57.2	78.6	93.0	48.9	99.0	43.5	45.5

Table 7.2.7 continues

Percentile group Deciles	Ownership/ access	Animals/land %									
		Cattle	Sheep	Pig	Goat	Donkey/ mule	Horse	Poultry	Ostrich	Grazing land	Field for crops
Deciles											
1	Owns	27.2	4.2	13.7	33.1	18.2	4.4	55.5	0.1	2.3	34.7
37 191	Has access	10.3	1.2	0.5	2.7	4.5	0.9	1.3	0.4	56.2	27.8
	No access	62.3	94.3	85.4	63.6	76.9	94.1	42.9	99.0	41.1	37.1
2	Owns	35.6	2.6	18.9	48.7	19.9	3.8	67.3	0.1	2.6	37.6
37 243	Has access	10.7	1.1	0.4	2.6	4.2	2.5	1.2	-	64.9	35.2
	No access	53.7	96.2	80.6	48.5	75.6	93.4	31.4	99.5	32.3	26.9
3	Owns	37.4	4.3	24.8	48.3	24.4	3.3	68.7	0.1	2.8	31.8
37 114	Has access	9.1	1.4	1.2	3.7	6.3	1.2	1.7	0.4	68.6	43.2
	No access	53.3	94.1	73.8	47.8	69.3	95.2	29.6	99.4	28.5	24.7
4	Owns	37.4	4.2	22.3	46.7	23.8	3.8	62.8	0.3	3.6	29.4
37 175	Has access	8.4	1.8	1.6	4.3	5.4	1.7	2.7	0.3	64.2	40.2
	No access	54.3	93.8	75.9	48.9	70.5	94.0	34.4	98.5	32.0	30.0
5	Owns	36.2	4.8	19.1	44.1	22.4	3.6	60.6	0.1	3.5	28.1
37 160	Has access	7.5	1.0	1.2	4.2	4.0	1.2	2.4	0.1	59.6	34.6
	No access	56.1	93.8	79.3	51.6	73.5	95.0	36.9	99.5	36.6	36.8
6	Owns	32.8	7.0	14.3	38.2	16.1	5.3	49.9	0.1	3.3	24.5
37 158	Has access	8.4	1.8	1.2	4.5	4.1	1.7	3.3	0.4	54.6	32.9
	No access	58.8	91.0	84.3	57.3	79.8	92.6	46.8	99.5	42.1	42.5
7	Owns	34.2	7.3	11.7	38.9	17.0	5.2	41.8	0.5	5.7	21.7
37 143	Has access	5.2	1.4	1.6	4.0	3.1	1.2	3.8	0.4	47.2	25.4
	No access	60.5	91.1	86.3	56.9	79.6	93.3	54.2	98.9	47.0	52.8
8	Owns	36.1	6.4	10.5	38.0	12.4	5.6	35.4	-	4.2	17.8
37 198	Has access	5.6	1.8	0.6	4.6	3.6	1.1	3.2	0.0	47.5	25.1
	No access	58.3	91.4	88.5	57.1	83.6	92.8	61.1	99.5	48.0	56.7
9	Owns	32.2	8.3	4.6	31.8	10.9	6.9	26.2	0.2	6.1	14.0
37 132	Has access	4.1	0.4	2.1	4.1	2.6	0.8	2.7	-	34.4	18.3
	No access	63.6	91.3	93.1	64.1	86.5	92.3	70.9	99.7	59.3	67.5
10	Owns	28.1	15.1	3.1	22.4	8.0	11.8	17.9	2.7	12.6	11.4
37 166	Has access	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.2	19.8	8.7
	No access	70.5	84.0	96.4	76.5	90.8	87.2	80.8	96.8	67.6	79.9

The proportion of households that own cattle has declined slightly from 37 per cent in 1993/94 to 34 per cent in 2003/04 (Figure 7.2.1). The percentages of households that own poultry also show a decline from 61 to 49 per cent over the period (Figure 7.2.2). Fewer households reported to own field for crops in 2003/2004 as compared to the survey in 1993/94.

Figure 7.2.1
Percentage of households that own cattle by urban/rural areas, 1993/1994-2003/2004

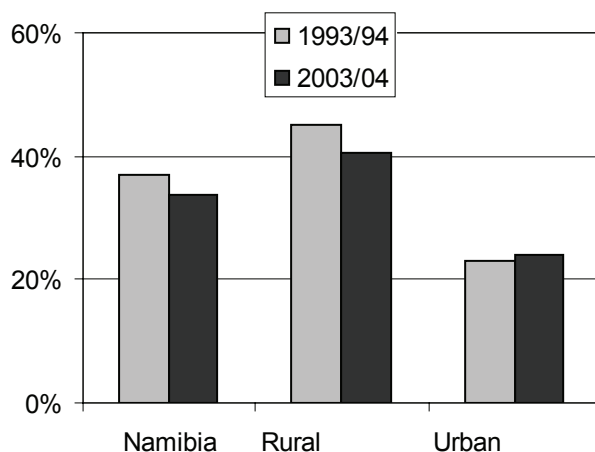


Figure 7.2.2
Percentage of households that own poultry by urban/rural areas, 1993/1994-2003/2004

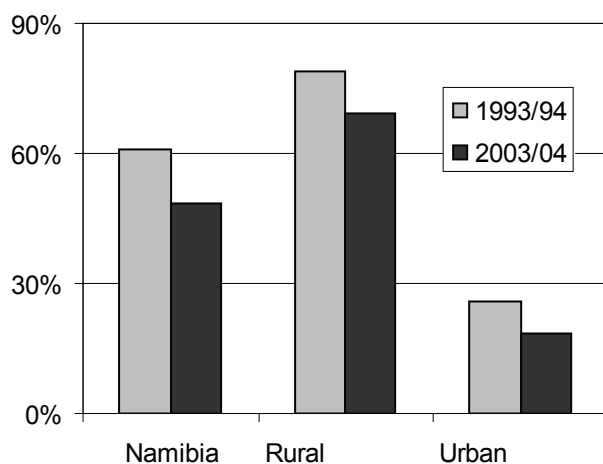
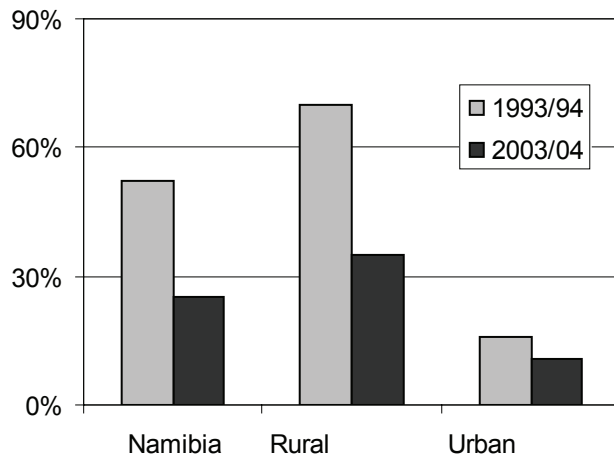


Figure 7.2.3
Percentage of households that own a field for crops by urban/rural areas, 1993/1994-2003/2004



8 Annual consumption and income

This chapter reports on the key results from the NHIES relating to the consumption and income of households. The results provide a comprehensive picture of the living standard of households as expressed in patterns of consumption and income.

The results show general increases in the levels of consumption and income of Namibian households over the past 10 years. However, significant differences still exist. Urban areas have significantly higher levels of consumption and income compared to rural areas. Male headed households generally have higher consumption and income compared to female headed households. Moreover, there are sizeable differences in levels of consumption and income when it comes to the main language spoken in the household. The level of consumption of the poorest households has improved over the period, indicating a slight closing of the gap between the poorest and the richest households, resulting in the reduction of inequality in income distribution. Notwithstanding these improvements, inequality in income distribution in Namibia remains among the highest in the world.

Definitions of consumption and income

Household consumption

Consumption in this report is composed of annualised daily transactions that households recorded in the Daily Record Book in addition to the annual expenditures reported by households. Consumption thus includes items consumed frequently by the household member such as food and beverages. But consumption also includes expenditures that are incurred less frequently for instance clothing, furniture and electrical appliances, as well as an imputed rent for free occupied or owner occupied dwellings.

Household income

Household income is derived as the sum of total consumption and non-consumption expenditures such as for livestock, motor vehicle license, house and land. Savings are not included in computed household income.

Definitions of percentiles and deciles

In this report adjusted per capita income (APCI) is used to classify households into percentile groups. The households were ranked from the lowest APCI to the highest. Percentiles are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of income distribution in a population.

The households were divided into 100 equal sized groups defined by APCI. The first (1st) percentile includes the 1 per cent of the households with the lowest APCI. The 2nd percentile includes the 1 per cent of households having the lowest APCI after exclusion of the first percentile. The 3rd percentile includes the 1 per cent of the households having the lowest APCI after exclusion of the 1st and 2nd percentiles, etc. The 100th percentile includes the 1 per cent of the households having the highest APCI.

In this report the percentiles are aggregated into groups as follows:

Groups of percentiles

A: APCI = 1-25

This group includes the 25 per cent of the households having lowest APCI.

B: APCI = 26-50

This group includes the 25 per cent of the households, which have a higher APCI than A.

C: APCI = 51-75

This group includes the 25 per cent of the households, which have a higher APCI than A and B.

D: APCI = 76-90

This group includes the 15 per cent of the households, which have a higher APCI than A to C

E: APCI = 91-95

This group includes the 5 per cent of the households, which have a higher APCI than A to D

F: APCI = 96-98

This group includes the 3 per cent of the households, which have a higher APCI than A to E

G: APCI = 99-100

This group includes the 2 per cent of the households having the highest APCI than A to F.

The number of households in equal sized groups is not quite identical due to the applied sample weights and rounding.

The deciles include 10 percentiles in each group, which means 10 per cent. The first decile includes the 10 per cent households with the lowest APCI and the decile number 10 includes the 10 per cent households with the highest APCI. In the tables the deciles are numbered from 1 to 10.

8.1 Annual consumption

The following indicators are used in this report to describe annual consumption i.e. total consumption, average household consumption and consumption per capita in Namibia Dollar (N\$). Results are disaggregated according to various background characteristics of the households. For ease of analysis and comparison, the data is presented as percentages of households and population.

The results show that the aggregated total consumption in Namibian households over the survey period was N\$15 639 million or almost N\$16 billion (Table 8.1.1). The average annual household consumption is N\$42 078 and a consumption per capita of N\$8 546.

The results reveal large disparities between urban and rural areas. Average consumption per capita is N\$4 900 in rural areas compared to N\$15 400 in urban areas, more than three times as high. While rural areas account for 60 per cent of all households in the country and 65 per cent of the population, they only account for 38 per cent of total consumption.

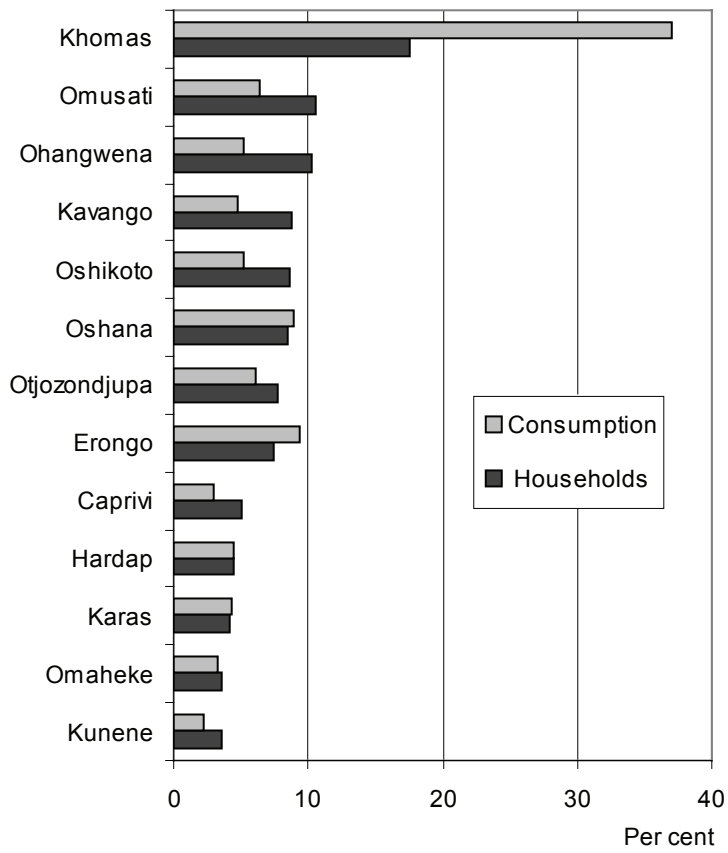
The region with the highest consumption per capita is Khomas with N\$22 400. This is more than six times the region with the lowest consumption per capita i.e. Ohangwena.

In the regions of Khomas and Erongo, the shares of consumption significantly outweigh the shares of households (Figure 8.1.1). In other words, the households in these regions account for a larger share of the nation's total consumption than their numbers alone would suggest.

Table 8.1.1
Annual consumption by region and urban/rural areas

Region	House-holds %	Popu-lation %	Average household size	Total consumption		Average household consumption N\$	Consumption per capita N\$
				Million N\$	%		
Caprivi	5.0	4.7	4.6	452	2.9	24 304	5 232
Erongo	7.5	5.4	3.6	1 460	9.3	52 675	14 743
Hardap	4.4	3.7	4.2	680	4.4	41 575	9 977
Karas	4.2	3.4	4.0	673	4.3	43 248	10 780
Kavango	8.7	11.4	6.4	739	4.7	22 849	3 547
Khomas	17.5	14.1	4.0	5 782	37.0	89 065	22 367
Kunene	3.6	3.4	4.6	346	2.2	25 915	5 618
Ohangwena	10.2	12.9	6.3	821	5.2	21 685	3 467
Omaheke	3.6	3.1	4.2	523	3.3	39 152	9 325
Omusati	10.6	12.3	5.7	994	6.4	25 325	4 410
Oshana	8.5	9.3	5.4	1 396	8.9	43 965	8 204
Oshikoto	8.6	9.4	5.4	818	5.2	25 662	4 738
Otjozondjupa	7.7	6.8	4.3	955	6.1	33 251	7 680
Namibia	100	100	4.9	15 639	100	42 078	8 546
Urban	40.5	34.7	4.2	9 764	62.4	64 863	15 393
Rural	59.5	65.3	5.4	5 875	37.6	26 568	4 914

Figure 8.1.1
Annual household consumption by region



Female headed households which account for 41 per cent of all households, only command a 29 per cent share of total consumption (Table 8.1.2). The average consumption in male headed households is N\$50 100 compared to N\$30 500 in female headed households. Similarly, consumption per capita in male headed households is N\$10 200 compared to N\$6 100 in households headed by females. In other words, consumption per capita is 40 per cent lower in female headed households.

Table 8.1.2
Annual consumption by urban/rural areas and sex of head of household

Urban/ rural Sex of head	House- holds	Popu- lation	Average household size	Total consumption		Average household consumption	Consumption per capita
				Million N\$	%		
	%	%				N\$	N\$
Urban							
Female	37.6	37.2	4.2	2 602	26.6	45 913	11 013
Male	62.3	62.7	4.2	7 159	73.3	76 324	17 993
Both sexes	100	100	4.2	9 764	100	64 863	15 393
Rural							
Female	42.4	42.8	5.5	1 982	33.7	21 130	3 876
Male	56.9	57.0	5.4	3 851	65.5	30 584	5 653
Both sexes	100	100	5.4	5 875	100	26 568	4 914
Namibia							
Female	40.5	40.8	5.0	4 584	29.3	30 465	6 132
Male	59.1	59.0	4.9	11 010	70.4	50 113	10 204
Both sexes	100	100	4.9	15 639	100	42 078	8 546

Table 8.1.3
Annual consumption by main language spoken in household

Main language spoken	House-holds	Popu-lation	Average household size	Total consumption		Average household consumption	Consumption per capita
				Million N\$	%		
				%	%		
Khoisan	1.3	1.5	5.6	72	0.5	14 505	2 570
Caprivi languages	5.3	4.9	4.6	573	3.7	29 133	6 362
Otjiherero	8.8	8.1	4.6	1 388	8.9	42 478	9 319
Rukavango	9.3	11.8	6.2	718	4.6	20 659	3 338
Nama/Damara	11.4	10.5	4.5	1 016	6.5	23 920	5 285
Oshiwambo	48.8	51.9	5.2	5 657	36.2	31 188	5 953
Setswana	0.4	0.3	3.8	59	0.4	40 025	10 442
Afrikaans	10.6	8.2	3.8	3 668	23.5	93 156	24 585
German	1.1	0.5	2.5	776	5.0	193 684	77 630
English	1.9	1.3	3.3	1 333	8.5	193 505	58 039
Other	0.7	0.6	4.0	294	1.9	116 106	29 123
Not stated	0.4	0.4	5.0	84	0.5	58 105	11 636
Total	100	100	4.9	15 639	100	42 078	8 546

Households that comprise of the head and/or a spouse have a per capita consumption of N\$32 750 and households where the head lives alone or with a spouse and with 1 child have a per capita consumption of N\$18 299 (Table 8.1.4). In households where the head lives alone or with a spouse and with relatives have a lower consumption, N\$5 341. Households where there is one or more orphaned children have a per capita consumption of N\$4 562 compared to N\$10 580, in households where there are no orphans.

Table 8.1.4
Annual consumption by household composition and orphan hood

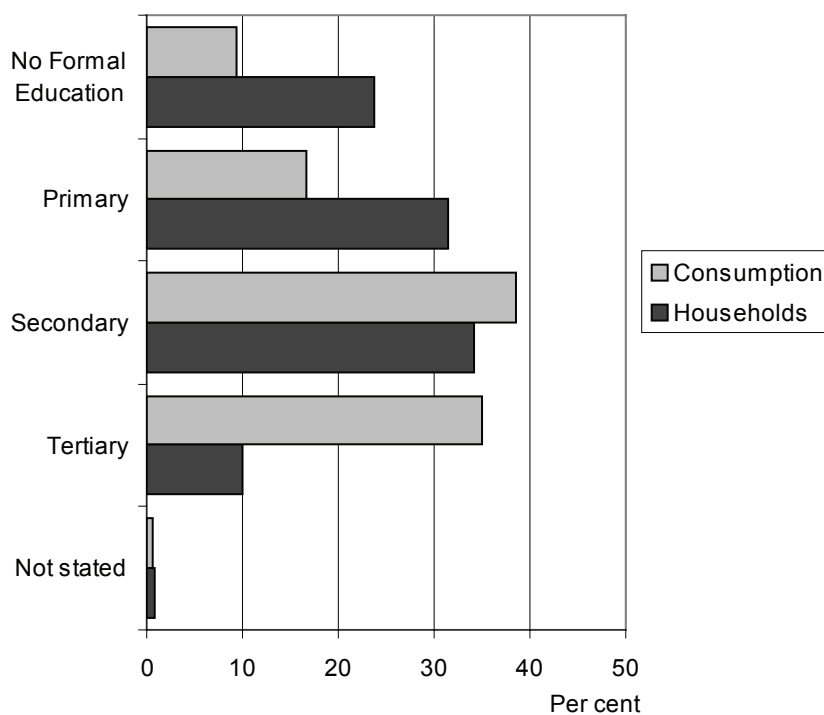
Household composition Orphan hood	House-holds	Popu-lation	Average household size	Total consumption		Average household consumption	Consumption per capita
				Million N\$	%		
				%	%		
Household composition							
With head or head & spouse only	16.4	4.4	1.3	2 611	16.7	42 745	32 750
With 1 child no relatives	7.7	4.0	2.6	1 352	8.6	47 242	18 299
With 2+ children no relatives	18.1	18.7	5.1	3 462	22.1	51 522	10 134
With relatives	48.0	61.4	6.3	6 003	38.4	33 681	5 341
With non-relatives	9.8	11.5	5.8	2 212	14.1	60 493	10 488
Total	100	100	4.9	15 639	100	42 078	8 546
Orphan hood							
Households without orphans	76.8	66.2	4.2	12 817	82.0	44 926	10 580
Households with orphans	23.2	33.8	7.2	2 822	18.0	32 669	4 562

There is a strong correlation between educational attainment of the head of household and consumption in the household (Table 8.1.5). The higher the educational attainment of the head of household, the higher the consumption per capita. In households where the head has no formal education the consumption per capita is N\$2 910, compared to N\$10 993 in households where the head has attained a secondary education and N\$35 329 in households where the head has a tertiary education.

Table 8.1.5
Annual consumption by highest level of educational attainment of head of household

Educational attainment of head	Households %	Population %	Average household size	Total consumption		Average household consumption N\$	Consumption per capita N\$
				Million N\$	%		
No formal education	23.8	27.4	5.7	1 461	9.3	16 530	2 910
Primary	31.4	33.4	5.3	2 591	16.6	22 234	4 233
Secondary	34.2	30.0	4.3	6 040	38.6	47 584	10 993
Tertiary	9.9	8.4	4.2	5 454	34.9	147 477	35 329
Not stated	0.8	0.7	4.2	93	0.6	32 852	7 744
Total	100	100	4.9	15 639	100	42 078	8 546

Figure 8.1.5
Annual household consumption by highest level of educational attainment of head of household



Consumption per capita is N\$67 789 in the relatively few households where commercial farming is the main source of income (Table 8.1.6). This is in contrast with a larger proportion of households which reported subsistence farming as the main source of income but having per capita consumption of N\$3 470. The average consumption in households which reported pension as the main source of income is N\$24 898.

Table 8.1.6
Annual consumption by main source of income

Main source of income	Households %	Population %	Average household size	Total consumption		Average household consumption N\$	Consumption per capita N\$
				Million N\$	%		
Salaries/wages	46.3	39.8	4.2	9 599	61.4	55 727	13 165
Subsistence farming	28.9	36.5	6.2	2 315	14.8	21 530	3 470
Commercial farming	0.7	0.5	3.3	619	4.0	224 850	67 789
Business activities	7.1	6.6	4.6	1 664	10.6	63 400	13 772
Pensions	9.2	9.8	5.3	850	5.4	24 898	4 719
Remittances/grants	2.8	2.4	4.2	228	1.5	21 675	5 157
Drought/other receipts	4.0	3.3	4.1	241	1.5	16 150	3 982
Not stated	0.9	1.0	5.7	122	0.8	37 129	6 515
Namibia	100	100	4.9	15 639	100	42 078	8 546

In Table 8.1.7, households are classified in percentile groups and deciles based on adjusted per capita income (APCI). The first percentile group 1-25 includes the 25 per cent households with the lowest APCI. The last group includes the 2 per cent households with the highest APCI. The deciles divide the households in ten equally sized groups.

The table illustrates the skewness of consumption distribution among households in Namibia. The 25 per cent households (1-25) with the lowest APCI account for only 6.4 per cent of total annual consumption. On the other hand the two per cent (99-100) households with the highest APCI account for 15 per cent of the total consumption.

Accordingly, the same skewness in consumption occurs in the deciles. The ten per cent of households with the lowest adjusted per capita income (decile one) account for only two per cent of the total consumption in Namibia. The ten per cent with the highest incomes (decile ten) account for almost half of all consumption. As a result, the per capita consumption in decile ten is more than 50 times higher than the per capita consumption in decile one (the 10 per cent households with the lowest income).

Table 8.1.7 Annual consumption by percentile group after adjusted per capita income

Percentile group Deciles	Households %	Population %	Average household size	Total consumption		Average household consumption N\$	Consumption per capita N\$
				Million N\$	%		
Percentiles							
1-25	25.0	34.7	6.8	1 063	6.8	11 432	1 676
26-50	25.0	27.2	5.4	1 690	10.8	18 195	3 396
51-75	25.0	21.5	4.2	2 721	17.4	29 283	6 921
76-90	15.0	11.0	3.6	3 406	21.8	61 151	16 922
91-95	5.0	3.1	3.1	2 327	14.9	125 210	40 771
96-98	3.0	1.6	2.6	2 043	13.1	182 475	69 131
99-100	2.0	0.9	2.3	2 389	15.3	323 386	140 870
Total	100	100	4.9	15 639	100	42 078	8 546
Deciles							
1	10	14.9	7.3	317	2.0	8 510	1 158
2	10	13.4	6.6	474	3.0	12 721	1 931
3	10	12.4	6.1	570	3.6	15 355	2 521
4	10	11.1	5.5	649	4.2	17 466	3 198
5	10	10.1	5.0	744	4.8	20 018	4 038
6	10	8.9	4.4	874	5.6	23 526	5 363
7	10	8.5	4.2	1 139	7.3	30 664	7 286
8	10	7.9	3.9	1 545	9.9	41 523	10 722
9	10	7.2	3.5	2 570	16.4	69 211	19 604
10	10	5.7	2.8	6 758	43.2	181 846	65 249

Monthly per capita consumption for the lowest ten per cent in the income distribution (decile 1) increased from N\$30 to N\$135 or 4.5 times between the two surveys (Table 8.1.8). This contrasts with consumption for the top 10 per cent (decile 10) which increased 1.6 times. But the change in absolute values is greater in the tenth decile than in the first decile. While the monthly consumption of the first decile increased by N\$100, the tenth decile increased by N\$19 000.

Table 8.1.8
Monthly per capita consumption, 1993/1994-2003/2004 (in N\$)

Deciles	1993/1994	2003/2004	Ratio of 2003/2004 to 1993/1994 values
1	29.74	135.13	4.5
2	43.11	183.81	4.3
3	57.40	238.35	4.2
4	74.47	302.68	4.1
5	98.85	390.67	4.0
6	134.79	534.44	4.0
7	194.17	748.52	3.9
8	301.52	1 176.32	3.9
9	687.43	2 579.62	3.8
10	31 242.11	49 854.20	1.6

8.2 Annual income

In the NHIES household income is derived as the sum of total consumption and non-consumption expenditures such as for livestock, motor vehicle license, house and land. Savings are not included in computed household income.

The following indicators are used in this report to describe computed annual income i.e. total income, average household income and income per capita in Namibia Dollar (N\$). Results are disaggregated according to various background characteristics of the households. For ease of analysis and comparison, the data is presented as percentages of households and population.

The results show that the aggregated total income in Namibian households over the survey period was N\$16 176 million or N\$16 billion (Table 8.2.1). The average annual household income is N\$43 521 and income per capita of N\$8 839.

The results reveal large disparities between urban and rural areas. Average income per capita is N\$5 141 in rural areas compared to N\$15 810 in urban areas, more than three times as high. While rural areas account for 60 per cent of all households in the country and 65 per cent of the population, they only account for 38 per cent of total income.

The region with the highest income per capita is Khomas with N\$22 860. This is more than six times the region with the lowest income per capita i.e Ohangwena.

In the regions of Khomas and Erongo, the shares of income significantly outweigh the shares of households (Figure 8.2.1). In other words, the households in these regions account for a larger share of the nation's total income than their numbers alone would suggest.

Table 8.2.1
Annual household income by region and urban/rural areas

Region	Households %	Population %	Average household size	Total income		Average household income N\$	Income per capita N\$	Adjusted per capita income N\$
				Million N\$	%			
Caprivi	5.0	4.7	4.6	471	2.9	25 304	5 447	6 411
Erongo	7.5	5.4	3.6	1 480	9.1	53 408	14 948	16 819
Hardap	4.4	3.7	4.2	710	4.4	43 413	10 418	12 092
Karas	4.2	3.4	4.0	695	4.3	44 623	11 123	12 706
Kavango	8.7	11.4	6.4	771	4.8	23 820	3 697	4 427
Khomas	17.5	14.1	4.0	5 909	36.5	91 028	22 860	25 427
Kunene	3.6	3.4	4.6	373	2.3	27 876	6 043	7 240
Ohangwena	10.2	12.9	6.3	841	5.2	22 207	3 551	4 304
Omaheke	3.6	3.1	4.2	584	3.6	43 792	10 431	12 232
Omusati	10.6	12.3	5.7	1 035	6.4	26 369	4 591	5 466
Oshana	8.5	9.3	5.4	1 452	9.0	45 704	8 529	9 963
Oshikoto	8.6	9.4	5.4	854	5.3	26 788	4 945	5 895
Otjozondjupa	7.7	6.8	4.3	1 002	6.2	34 897	8 060	9 457
Namibia	100	100	4.9	16 176	100	43 521	8 839	10 358
Urban	40.5	34.7	4.2	10 028	62.0	66 620	15 810	17 898
Rural	59.5	65.3	5.4	6 147	38.0	27 798	5 141	6 139

Definition of adjusted per capita income

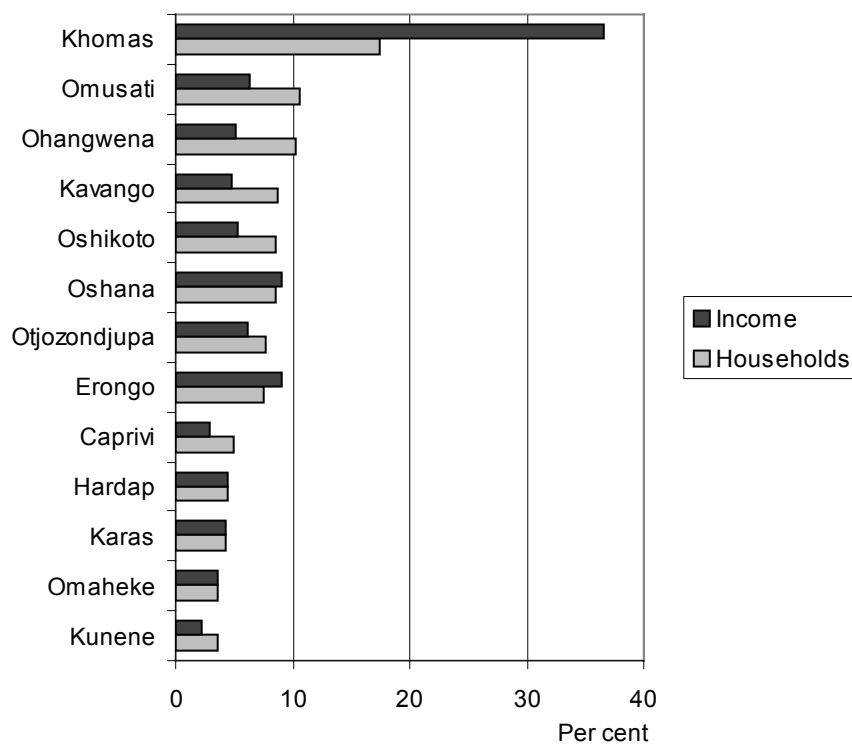
Per capita income is calculated as computed income divided by number of persons in the household, giving each person a weight of 1 regardless of age differences. In this case it is assumed that the consumption of every member is the same. On the other hand *adjusted per capita income* (APCI) is based on the assumption that consumption of children is less than that of adults. Therefore a child is given a lesser weight than an adult. Such a scale, which defines the different weights for different ages, is known as an *adult equivalent scale*. The adult equivalent scale used in this report is given below.

If age ≤ 5 years then the weight = 0.5

If age is between 6 and 15 years then the weight = 0.75

If age > 15 years then the weight = 1

Figure 8.2.1
Annual household income by region



Female headed households which account for 41 per cent of all households, only command a 29 per cent share of total income (Table 8.2.2). The average income in male headed households is N\$51 912 compared to N\$31 402 in female headed households. Similarly, income per capita in male headed households is N\$10 570 compared to N\$6 320 in households headed by females. In other words, income per capita is 40 per cent lower in female headed households.

Table 8.2.2
Annual household income by urban/rural areas and sex of head of household

Urban/rural Sex of head	House- holds %	Popu- lation %	Average household size	Total income		Average household income N\$	Income per capita N\$	Adjusted per capita income N\$
				Million N\$	%			
Urban								
Female	37.6	37.2	4.2	2 680	26.7	47 291	11 344	13 037
Male	62.3	62.7	4.2	7 346	73.2	78 311	18 461	20 716
Both sexes	100	100	4.2	10 028	100	66 620	15 810	17 898
Rural								
Female	42.4	42.8	5.5	2 044	33.3	21 800	3 999	4 845
Male	56.9	57.0	5.4	4 060	66	32 244	5 960	7 041
Both sexes	100	100	5.4	6 147	100	27 798	5 141	6 139
Namibia								
Female	40.5	40.8	5.0	4 724	29.2	31 402	6 320	7 528
Male	59.1	59.0	4.9	11 406	70.5	51 912	10 570	12 248
Both sexes	100	100	4.9	16 176	100	43 521	8 839	10 358

Household income also varies greatly by main language spoken in households (Table 8.2.3). Households in which German, English and Afrikaans are the main language spoken reported the highest income per capita, N\$81 772, N\$59 593, and N\$25 372, respectively. On the other hand households in which Khoisan, Rukavango, Nama/Damara and Oshiwambo are the main language spoken reported the lowest income per capita, N\$2 642, N\$3 464, N\$5 421 and N\$6 151, respectively.

Comparison shows that German-speaking household have a per capita income that is 31 times higher than the per capita income in Khoisan-speaking household and 13 times that of the Oshiwambo speaking households.

Table 8.2.3
Annual household income by main language spoken in household

Main language spoken	Households %	Population %	Average household size	Total income		Average household income N\$	Income per capita N\$	Adjusted per capita income N\$
				Million N\$	%			
Khoisan	1.3	1.5	5.6	74	0.5	14 914	2 642	3 263
Caprivi languages	5.3	4.9	4.6	593	3.7	30 178	6 590	7 728
Otjiherero	8.8	8.1	4.6	1 458	9.0	44 610	9 787	11 478
Rukavango	9.3	11.8	6.2	745	4.6	21 439	3 464	4 137
Nama/Damara	11.4	10.5	4.5	1 042	6.4	24 535	5 421	6 366
Oshiwambo	48.8	51.9	5.2	5 845	36.1	32 225	6 151	7 218
Setswana	0.4	0.3	3.8	62	0.4	41 600	10 854	12 793
Afrikaans	10.6	8.2	3.8	3 785	23.4	96 140	25 372	28 684
German	1.1	0.5	2.5	817	5.1	204 018	81 772	87 649
English	1.9	1.3	3.3	1 369	8.5	198 687	59 593	66 898
Other	0.7	0.6	4.0	298	1.8	117 553	29 486	33 461
Not stated	0.4	0.4	5.0	87	0.5	59 767	11 968	14 200
Total	100	100	4.9	16 176	100	43 521	8 839	10 358

Households that comprise of the head and/or a spouse have a per capita income of N\$34 263 and households where the head lives alone or with a spouse and with 1 child have a per capita income of N\$18 859 (Table 8.2.4). In households where the head lives alone or with a spouse and with relatives have a lower income, N\$5 514. Households where there is one or more orphaned children have a per capita income of N\$4 721 compared to N\$10 942, in households where there are no orphans

Table 8.2.4
Annual household income by household composition and orphan hood

Household composition Orphan hood	House- holds %	Popu- lation %	Average household size	Total income		Average household income N\$	Income per capita N\$	Adjusted per capita income N\$
				Million N\$	%			
Household composition								
With head or head & spouse only	16.4	4.4	1.3	2 731	16.9	44 719	34 263	34 294
With 1 child no relatives	7.7	4.0	2.6	1 393	8.6	48 685	18 859	21 383
With 2+ children no relatives	18.1	18.7	5.1	3 576	22.1	53 216	10 467	12 729
With relatives	48.0	61.4	6.3	6 196	38.3	34 768	5 514	6 517
With non-relatives	9.8	11.5	5.8	2 279	14.1	62 325	10 805	12 306
Total	100	100	4.9	16 176	100	43 521	8 839	10 358
Orphan hood								
Households without orphans	76.8	66.2	4.2	13 255	81.9	46 462	10 942	12 671
Households with orphans	23.2	33.8	7.2	2 920	18.1	33 809	4 721	5 664

There is a strong correlation between educational attainment of the head of household and income in the household (Table 8.2.5). The higher the educational attainment of the head of household, the higher the income per capita. In households where the head has no formal education the income per capita is N\$3 003, compared to N\$11 383 in households where the head has attained a secondary education and N\$36 503 in households where the head has a tertiary education.

Table 8.2.5
Annual household income by highest level of educational attainment of head of household

Educational attainment of head	House- holds %	Popu- lation %	Average household size	Total income		Average household income N\$	Income per capita N\$	Adjusted per capita income N\$
				Million N\$	%			
No formal education	27.4	23.8	5.7	1 507	9.3	17 057	3 003	3 577
Primary	33.4	31.4	5.3	2 682	16.6	23 016	4 382	5 163
Secondary	30.0	34.2	4.3	6 254	38.7	49 270	11 383	13 163
Tertiary	8.4	9.9	4.2	5 635	34.8	152 375	36 503	41 506
Not stated	0.7	0.8	4.2	97	0.6	34 167	8 054	9 870
Total	100	100	4.9	16 176	100	43 521	8 839	10 358

Average household income is N\$246 946 in the relatively few households where commercial farming is the main source of income (Table 8.2.6). This is in contrast with a larger proportion of households which reported subsistence farming as the main source of income but having average household income of N\$22 527. The average income in households which reported pension as the main source of income is N\$25 667.

Table 8.2.6
Annual household income by main source of income

Main source of income	Households %	Population %	Average household size	Total income		Average household income N\$	Income per capita N\$	Adjusted per capita income N\$
				Million N\$	%			
Salaries/wages	46.3	39.8	4.2	9 873	61.0	57 315	13 540	15 487
Subsistence farming	28.9	36.5	6.2	2 422	15.0	22 527	3 631	4 370
Commercial farming	0.7	0.5	3.3	680	4.2	246 946	74 451	83 932
Business income	7.1	6.6	4.6	1 724	10.7	65 661	14 263	16 607
Pensions	9.2	9.8	5.3	877	5.4	25 667	4 865	5 704
Remittances/grants	2.8	2.4	4.2	231	1.4	22 009	5 236	6 116
Drought/in kind receipts	2.4	1.8	3.8	91	0.6	10 364	2 732	3 211
Other	1.6	1.5	4.4	153	0.9	25 058	5 651	6 847
Not stated	0.9	1.0	5.7	124	0.8	37 775	6 628	7 906
Namibia	100	100	4.9	16 176	100	43 521	8 839	10 358

Table 8.2.7 illustrates the skewness of income distribution among households in Namibia. The 25 per cent households (1-25) with the lowest APCI account for 7 per cent of total annual income. On the other hand the two per cent (99-100) households with the highest APCI account for 16 per cent of the total annual income.

The same skewness in income is evident in the deciles. The ten per cent of households with the lowest adjusted per capita income (decile one) account for only 2 per cent of the total income in Namibia. The ten per cent with the highest annual income (decile ten) account for 44 per cent of annual income. As a result, the per capita income in decile ten is 58 times higher than the per capita income in decile one (the 10 per cent households with the lowest income).

Table 8.2.7
Annual household income by percentile group after adjusted per capita income

Percentile group Deciles	House- holds %	Popu- lation %	Average household size	Total income		Average household income N\$	Income per capita N\$	Adjusted per capita income N\$
				Million N\$	%			
Percentiles								
1-25	25.0	34.7	6.8	1 073	6.6	11 545	1 692	2 040
26-50	25.0	27.2	5.4	1 717	10.6	18 483	3 450	4 089
51-75	25.0	21.5	4.2	2 804	17.3	30 178	7 132	8 196
76-90	15.0	11.0	3.6	3 537	21.9	63 496	17 571	19 734
91-95	5.0	3.1	3.1	2 414	14.9	129 924	42 306	46 622
96-98	3.0	1.6	2.6	2 123	13.1	189 597	71 829	80 102
99-100	2.0	0.9	2.3	2 507	15.5	339 382	147 838	157 979
Total	100	100	4.9	16 176	100	43 521	8 839	10 358
Deciles								
1	10	14.9	7.3	319	2.0	8 590	1 169	1 411
2	10	13.4	6.6	478	3.0	12 831	1 948	2 348
3	10	12.4	6.1	577	3.6	15 544	2 552	3 053
4	10	11.1	5.5	659	4.1	17 722	3 245	3 858
5	10	10.1	5.0	757	4.7	20 382	4 112	4 841
6	10	8.9	4.4	897	5.5	24 147	5 504	6 367
7	10	8.5	4.2	1 173	7.3	31 580	7 504	8 634
8	10	7.9	3.9	1 605	9.9	43 143	11 140	12 618
9	10	7.2	3.5	2 666	16.5	71 809	20 340	22 708
10	10	5.7	2.8	7 044	43.5	189 528	68 005	74 811

The nominal values (i.e. without adjusting for inflation) of adjusted per capita income have increased from N\$3 608 in 1993/94 to N\$10 358 in 2003/04 (Figure 8.2.2a). Values have increased in urban areas from N\$7 651 to N\$17 989 and in rural areas from N\$1 875 to N\$6 139.

Adjusted per capita income in male headed households increased from N\$4 454 to N\$12 248 and that of female headed households from N\$2 188 to N\$7 528 between the two surveys (Figure 8.2.2b).

As noted in chapter 1 there have been changes in the methodology between the two surveys, which implies that any changes should be taken merely as indicative. Therefore, caution should be exercised before making conclusions from these comparisons.

Figure 8.2.2a
Annual adjusted per capita income (in N\$) by urban/rural, 1993/1994-2003/2004

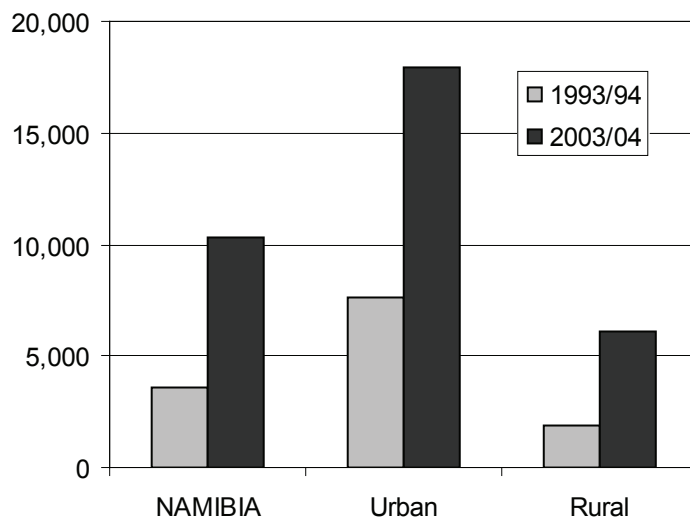


Figure 8.2.2b
Adjusted per capita income (in N\$) by sex of head of household, 1993/1994-2003/1904

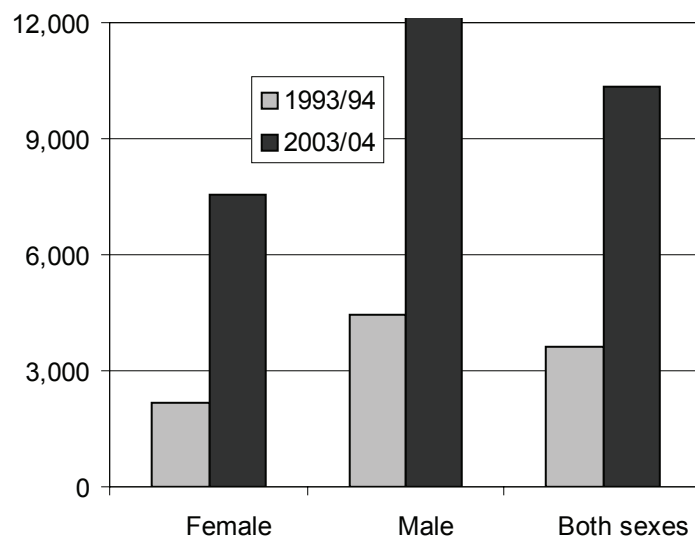
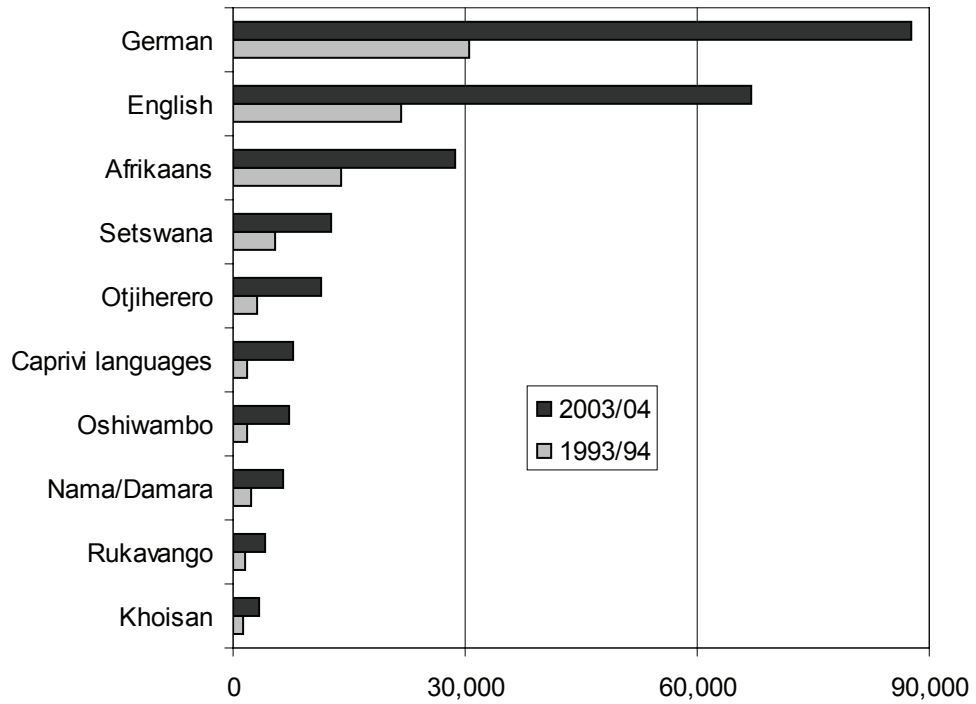


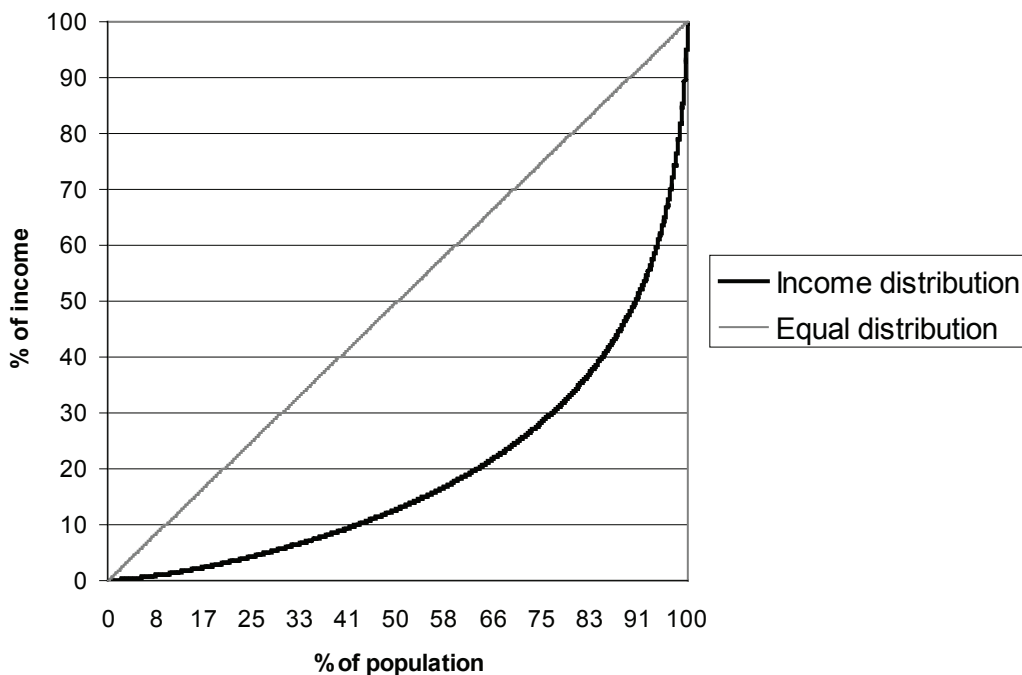
Figure 8.2.3
Income per capita (in N\$) by main language spoken in the household, 1993/1994-2003/2004



8.3 The GINI-coefficient

The GINI coefficient (see definition below) for Namibia is 0.604 according to results from NHIES 2003/2004. It is calculated on the adjusted per capita income for every single household member. The GINI coefficient in 1993/1994 survey was 0.701 and thus the latest survey shows that inequality in the distribution of incomes has decreased. Despite this improvement, however the current level of inequality in Namibia is still among the highest in the world.

Figure 8.3
Lorenz diagram for income distribution among the population in Namibia



Definition GINI-coefficient

The GINI-coefficient is a summary statistics of the Lorenz Curve. It is a measure of the income distribution in a country. It compares the actual distribution to a totally equal distribution. The coefficient ranges from 0 to 1. An equal distribution of income gives a coefficient close to 0. The more unequal the distribution is the closer the coefficient is to 1. The coefficient gives different results depending on how it is calculated. In this survey it is calculated on the adjusted per capita income of every single household member, which gives a more accurate result. It can also be calculated on average per capita income per household or per group of persons or households such as deciles. It is important to know the method of computation to be able to compare over time and between countries.

9 Distribution of annual consumption

Tables in this chapter on distribution of consumption of selected consumption groups, food consumption ratio and type of transaction show correlation with various household characteristics such as educational attainment of the head of household, household composition, orphan hood and income, (see definition in Chapter 8, “Annual consumption and income”).

1.1 Consumption groups

Table 9.1.1 shows that households in Namibia spend 24 per cent of their total expenditures on food and beverages (including alcoholic beverages and tobacco), 21 per cent on housing, 16 per cent on transport and communication and 20 per cent of consumption on “other” goods and services. The category “other” includes recreation, culture, accommodation services and miscellaneous goods and services. Education and health make up a very small proportion of total household consumption, 2 and 3 per cent, respectively.

Overall, the proportion of household consumption that is spent on food and beverages is highly related to a household’s income.

Urban households spend a smaller proportion of their consumption on food and beverages (16%) than rural households (39%). However, urban households spend a large proportion of their consumption on housing (24% compared to 17%)

The proportion of food consumption is higher in Omusati, Kavango, Ohangwena and Caprivi while housing is higher in Khomas, Erongo and Ohangwena.

Table 9.1.1
Annual consumption by consumption group, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Annual consumption %									Total consumption Million N\$	Average household consumption N\$
	Food/beverages	Housing	Clothing/footwear	Health	Education	Furnishing/equipment	Transport/communication	Other	Total		
Caprivi	40.4	14.5	6.6	2.2	2.1	16.2	9.0	9.0	100	452	24 304
Erongo	17.4	23.5	7.1	2.9	1.9	8.2	14.6	24.4	100	1 460	52 675
Hardap	22.0	15.9	4.5	1.5	1.2	11.9	20.8	22.1	100	680	41 575
Karas	22.7	16.6	5.2	1.4	2.0	7.9	18.2	26.0	100	673	43 248
Kavango	42.8	17.6	5.9	1.4	2.5	7.7	9.6	12.5	100	739	22 849
Khomas	12.2	26.8	5.4	1.8	3.2	8.2	19.8	22.7	100	5 782	89 065
Kunene	38.8	17.4	5.6	2.4	1.5	8.4	11.6	14.3	100	346	25 915
Ohangwena	42.3	23.2	7.1	1.4	1.8	5.2	9.0	10.0	100	821	21 685
Omaheke	27.7	11.9	4.4	1.9	3.1	10.6	21.1	19.2	100	523	39 152
Omusati	46.4	16.9	5.4	1.2	2.0	6.0	10.4	11.8	100	994	25 325
Oshana	28.3	15.5	7.0	1.5	3.1	8.7	17.9	18.0	100	1 396	43 965
Oshikoto	39.1	13.4	5.9	1.4	5.6	8.4	9.3	17.0	100	818	25 662
Otjozondjupa	25.4	22.5	6.7	2.1	1.5	8.6	12.4	20.6	100	955	33 251
Namibia	24.3	21.3	5.9	1.8	2.7	8.4	16.0	19.6	100	15 639	42 078
Urban	15.7	23.7	6.3	1.9	2.9	8.3	18.3	22.9	100	9 764	64 863
Rural	38.7	17.2	5.2	1.5	2.3	8.7	12.3	14.0	100	5 875	26 568

Consumption on food and beverages is higher in female headed than in male headed households, 31 per cent of the total annual consumption in a female headed household compared to 22 per cent in a male headed household. The distribution of consumption on housing, clothing/footwear, health, education and furnishing does not differ much between female and male headed households. However, for male headed households, 18 per cent of the annual consumption is spent on transport/communication and 21 per cent on other items, compared to 10 and 17 per cent, respectively for female headed households. This difference in consumption pattern is reflected in both urban and rural households.

Table 9.1.2
Annual consumption by consumption group, urban/rural areas
and sex of head of household

Urban/rural Sex of head	Annual consumption %									Total con- sump- tion Million N\$	Average house- hold consump- tion N\$
	Food/ beve- rages	Housing	Clo- thing/ foot- wear	Health	Edu- cation	Furni- shing/ equip- ment	Trans- port/ com- muni- cation	Other	Total		
Urban											
Female	18.9	27.0	7.2	2.1	2.7	8.6	12.8	20.8	100	2 602	45 913
Male	14.5	22.5	5.9	1.9	3.0	8.2	20.2	23.7	100	7 159	76 324
Both sexes	15.7	23.7	6.3	1.9	2.9	8.3	18.3	22.9	100	9 764	64 863
Rural											
Female	46.1	18.6	5.9	1.7	2.0	8.0	6.3	11.4	100	1 982	21 130
Male	35.2	16.6	4.9	1.4	2.5	9.0	14.8	15.5	100	3 851	30 584
Both sexes	38.7	17.2	5.2	1.5	2.3	8.7	12.3	14.0	100	5 875	26 568
Namibia											
Female	30.6	23.4	6.6	1.9	2.4	8.3	10.0	16.7	100	4 584	30 465
Male	21.7	20.5	5.6	1.7	2.8	8.5	18.3	20.8	100	11 010	50 113
Both sexes	24.3	21.3	5.9	1.8	2.7	8.4	16.0	19.6	100	15 639	42 078

According to Table 9.1.3, major differences exist among households with different main language spoken in the household. The Khoisan speaking households have the lowest annual average household consumption of N\$14 505 and the highest proportion spent on food and beverages of 62 per cent. The German and English speaking households have the highest levels of annual average household consumption, N\$193 684 and N\$193 505 respectively. They also have the lowest spending on food and beverages; with the German speaking household spending 10 per cent of their total consumption expenditure on this while the English speaking households spend 8 per cent.

Households where the main languages spoken are Caprivi languages, Khoisan, Rukavango or Oshiwambo, there is a lower proportion of consumption on housing, 17 and 18 per cent.

Table 9.1.3
Annual consumption by consumption group and main language spoken in household

Main language spoken	Annual consumption %									Total consumption Million N\$	Average household consumption N\$
	Food/beverages	Housing	Clothing/foot-wear	Health	Education	Furnishing/equipment	Transport/communication	Other	Total		
Khoisan	62.3	17.2	3.8	0.5	0.3	5.3	4.6	5.9	100	72	14 505
Caprivi languages	33.8	16.5	6.5	1.8	3.3	14.2	11.6	12.4	100	573	29 133
Otjiherero	23.7	22.0	7.2	2.2	3.6	7.0	17.5	16.9	100	1 388	42 478
Rukavango	45.1	17.9	6.3	1.4	2.3	7.5	8.7	10.7	100	718	20 659
Nama/Damara	28.0	21.8	7.7	2.0	2.2	8.0	11.7	18.7	100	1 016	23 920
Oshiwambo	32.9	18.3	7.4	1.4	3.2	6.9	14.6	15.4	100	5 657	31 188
Setswana	23.5	24.4	5.6	1.5	2.5	8.4	12.3	21.7	100	59	40 025
Afrikaans	13.9	24.0	3.9	2.2	1.9	9.3	19.1	25.8	100	3 668	93 156
German	9.7	25.7	2.7	2.3	2.8	11.0	16.7	29.1	100	776	193 684
English	8.4	25.3	3.8	1.8	1.9	9.4	21.5	28.0	100	1 333	193 505
Other	13.2	25.2	5.8	1.5	5.4	17.9	17.0	14.0	100	294	116 106
Not stated	23.0	26.3	4.0	1.5	0.3	6.9	16.6	21.4	100	84	58 105
Total	24.3	21.3	5.9	1.8	2.7	8.4	16.0	19.6	100	15 639	42 078

Table 9.1.4 shows that annual consumption sums and consumption patterns vary between different household compositions. Households with a head or head and spouse spend the lowest proportion on food and beverages (18%). Households, which include relatives spend the highest proportion on food and beverages (32%) and the lowest proportion on health (1.5%).

Households with orphans spend a higher proportion of their consumption on food and beverages than those without orphans. Average household consumption is also considerably lower in households with orphans than in non-orphan households.

Table 9.1.4
Annual consumption by consumption group, household composition and orphan hood

Household composition	Annual consumption %									Total consumption Million N\$	Average household consumption N\$
	Food/beverages	Housing	Clothing/foot-wear	Health	Education	Furniture/equipment	Transport/municipality	Other	Total		
Orphan hood											
With head or head & spouse only	18.1	23.3	4.2	2.2	1.2	9.6	17.9	23.5	100	2 611	42 745
With 1 child no relatives	18.5	23.8	4.8	2.0	2.4	8.0	16.1	24.4	100	1 352	47 242
With 2+ children no relatives	21.5	22.4	5.3	1.9	2.9	8.3	16.4	21.3	100	3 462	51 522
With relatives	31.6	20.8	7.1	1.5	2.9	7.0	13.0	16.0	100	6 003	33 681
With non-relatives	19.9	16.9	6.2	1.6	3.5	11.4	21.4	19.1	100	2 212	60 493
Total	24.3	21.3	5.9	1.8	2.7	8.4	16.0	19.6	100	15 639	42 078
Orphan hood											
Households without orphans	21.9	21.7	5.7	1.8	2.7	8.7	16.7	20.7	100	12 817	44 926
Households with orphans	35.3	19.2	6.6	1.5	2.8	7.1	12.9	14.6	100	2 822	32 669

Table 9.1.5 shows that the proportion of consumption on food and beverages decreases with the increase in the level of education of the head of household. Households whose heads have attained tertiary education spend more than one quarter (26%) of their consumption on other goods and services. They also spend a significant proportion of their consumption on education compared to other households.

The average consumption is almost 10 times as high in households where the head has attained tertiary education as in households where the head has no formal education. It is three times as high as in households where the head has secondary education.

Table 9.1.5
Annual consumption by consumption group and highest level of educational attainment of head of household

Educational attainment of head	Annual consumption %									Total consumption Million N\$	Average household consumption N\$
	Food/beverages	Housing	Clothing/foot-wear	Health	Education	Furniture/equipment	Transport/municipality	Other	Total		
No formal education	54.3	21.0	5.8	1.5	1.4	5.6	5.0	5.6	100	1 461	16 530
Primary	41.6	19.7	7.4	1.4	2.7	6.4	10.0	10.5	100	2 591	22 234
Secondary	22.1	20.5	6.7	2.0	2.1	9.1	16.0	21.0	100	6 040	47 584
Tertiary	10.6	23.1	4.3	1.8	3.7	9.5	21.0	26.1	100	5 454	147 477
Not stated	22.5	11.8	4.3	3.4	0.6	8.9	34.0	14.5	100	93	32 852
Total	24.3	21.3	5.9	1.8	2.7	8.4	16.0	19.6	100	15 639	42 078

Households that reported drought and kind receipts and subsistence farming as their main source of income have the highest proportion of their consumption on food (52% and 63%). Commercial farmers use less than 10 per cent of their consumption on food and beverages.

Table 9.1.6
Annual consumption by consumption group and main source of income

Main source of income	Annual consumption %									Total consumption Million N\$	Average household consumption N\$
	Food/beverages	Housing	Clothing/foot-wear	Health	Education	Furnishing/equipment	Transport/communication	Other	Total		
Salaries and/or wages	18.1	21.6	6.6	1.8	2.8	8.1	17.7	23.3	100	9 599	55 727
Subsistence farming	52.4	18.1	5.8	1.3	2.6	6.0	7.1	6.9	100	2 315	21 530
Commercial farming	9.6	14.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	15.9	28.6	25.1	100	619	224 850
Pensions	34.3	26.9	3.5	3.0	0.9	6.7	10.4	14.1	100	850	24 898
Remittances/Grants	34.2	26.1	6.7	1.9	6.2	8.5	8.2	8.1	100	228	21 675
Drought/kind receipts	63.1	22.3	4.3	0.7	0.8	4.7	1.7	2.3	100	91	10 321
Business income	18.1	21.6	4.8	1.8	3.0	12.0	19.1	19.7	100	1 664	63 400
Other	27.0	28.0	3.8	2.1	1.2	8.3	13.4	16.3	100	150	24 540
Not stated	26.9	24.7	5.8	1.3	1.8	7.4	15.6	16.6	100	122	37 129
Total	24.3	21.3	5.9	1.8	2.7	8.4	16.0	19.6	100	15 639	42 078

The percentile groups show a skewed distribution of average household consumption whereby the last two per cent of households reported an average household consumption of N\$323 386 compared to N\$11 432 reported by the first quarter. The share of transport and communication consumption is highest in the last two per cent of households compared to other consumption items.

The decile grouping shows a much more clear trend on furnishing/equipment and transport, increasing from the first to the last decile as average household consumption increases. Food/beverages consumption on the other hand, decreases with an increase in the average household consumption.

Table 9.1.7
Annual consumption by consumption group, percentile group
after adjusted per capita income

Percentile group Deciles	Annual consumption %									Total con- sump- tion Million N\$	Average house- hold consump- tion N\$
	Food/ beve- rages	Housing	Clo- thing/ foot- wear	Health	Edu- cation	Furni- shing/ equip- ment	Trans- port/ com- muni- cation	Other	Total		
Percentiles											
1-25	57.2	22.9	6.6	1.2	1.5	3.7	3.0	4.0	100	1 063	11 432
26-50	51.6	20.4	7.4	1.4	1.4	5.9	5.0	7.0	100	1 690	18 195
51-75	36.9	19.7	8.4	1.5	2.1	7.9	9.9	13.6	100	2 721	29 283
76-90	20.1	20.1	7.3	1.8	3.2	8.7	17.3	21.4	100	3 406	61 151
91-95	11.5	23.3	5.2	2.0	4.3	8.1	19.9	25.7	100	2 327	125 210
96-98	10.0	25.0	3.5	2.0	2.9	10.4	18.4	27.7	100	2 043	182 475
99-100	6.9	19.5	2.3	2.1	2.3	11.1	28.9	26.9	100	2 389	323 386
Total	24.3	21.3	5.9	1.8	2.7	8.4	16.0	19.6	100	15 639	42 078
Deciles											
1	56.6	25.0	6.2	1.4	1.6	3.2	2.8	3.3	100	317	8 510
2	57.3	22.1	6.9	1.1	1.4	4.2	3.0	4.0	100	474	12 721
3	56.0	21.4	7.1	1.2	1.3	4.0	3.6	5.2	100	570	15 355
4	52.7	21.2	7.4	1.4	1.3	5.0	4.6	6.4	100	649	17 466
5	49.4	19.4	7.2	1.4	1.6	7.3	5.6	8.0	100	744	20 018
6	42.9	20.7	8.2	1.3	1.8	6.9	7.4	10.8	100	874	23 526
7	36.3	18.8	8.6	1.5	2.0	8.3	10.6	13.9	100	1 139	30 664
8	28.0	19.7	8.2	1.7	2.6	8.9	13.2	17.6	100	1 545	41 523
9	18.2	20.3	7.0	1.9	3.4	8.6	18.3	22.3	100	2 570	69 211
10	9.4	22.5	3.7	2.0	3.2	9.9	22.6	26.7	100	6 758	181 846

9.2 Food consumption ratio

In the NHIES the share of food consumption of total consumption is used as a crude poverty measure. If 60 per cent or more of the household's total consumption is spent on food then the household is considered "poor" while a household is considered "severely poor" if 80 per cent or more of household consumption is spent on food.

In Namibia, 4 per cent of households fit the above definition of severely poor (Table 9.2.1). The proportion of poor (incl. severely poor) households is 28 per cent.

The share of severely poor households is 6 per cent in rural areas and 1 per cent in urban areas. The proportion of poor (incl. severely poor) households in rural areas is 42 per cent and 7 per cent in urban areas.

The regions with the highest shares of poor (incl. severely poor) households are Kavango, Oshikoto, Omusati and Caprivi with 50, 47, 47 and 44 per cent, respectively. In Khomas 4 per cent of households can be classified as poor according to this definition.

Table 9.2.1
Households by food consumption ratio, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Food consumption ratio %				Total	Total consumption Million N\$	Total number of households
	80-100	60-79	40-59	00-39			
	Per cent of households						
Caprivi	7.1	36.5	29.0	27.5	100	452	18 607
Erongo	0.4	5.3	19.6	74.7	100	1 460	27 713
Hardap	4.9	22.7	26.0	46.5	100	680	16 365
Karas	3.1	15.4	24.5	57.0	100	673	15 570
Kavango	8.0	42.4	29.1	20.4	100	739	32 354
Khomas	0.6	3.0	13.0	83.4	100	5 782	64 918
Kunene	11.2	25.7	27.5	35.6	100	346	13 365
Ohangwena	0.2	22.5	49.9	27.5	100	821	37 854
Omaheke	12.4	28.0	26.3	33.3	100	523	13 347
Omusati	1.8	44.9	34.4	18.9	100	994	39 248
Oshana	6.0	25.3	29.5	39.2	100	1 396	31 759
Oshikoto	6.1	40.9	26.5	26.5	100	818	31 871
Otjozondjupa	3.4	15.3	26.6	54.7	100	955	28 707
Namibia	3.9	23.9	27.4	44.8	100	15 639	371 678
Urban	0.6	6.0	18.3	75.0	100	9 764	150 533
Rural	6.1	36.0	33.6	24.3	100	5 875	221 145

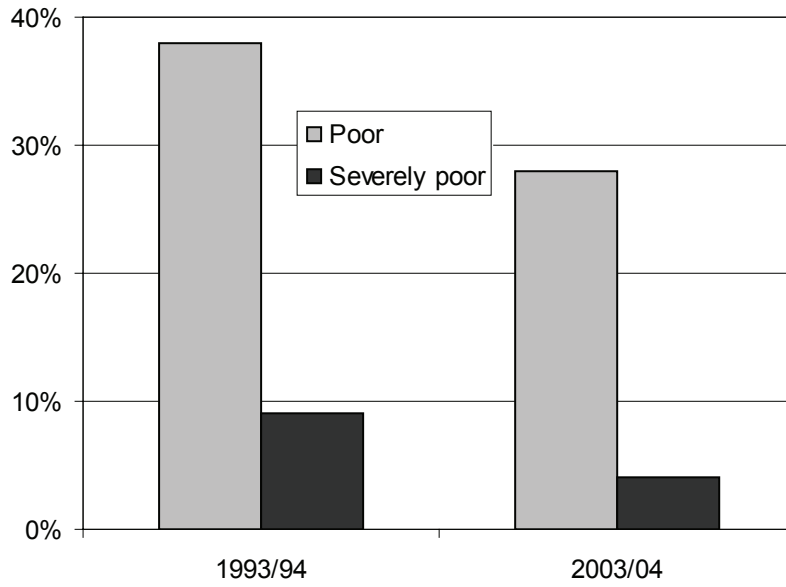
It can be derived from the table below that the share of poor and severely poor households decreases with the increase in the average household consumption (Table 9.2.2).

Table 9.2.2
Household by food consumption ratio and percentile group
after adjusted per capita income

Percentile group	Adjusted per capita income N\$	Food consumption ratio %				Total	Total consumption Million N\$	Total number of households	Average household consumption N\$
		80-100	60-79	40-59	0-39				
		Per cent of households							
1-90	6 223	4.3	26.5	30.2	39.0	100	8 881	334 512	26 549
91-100	74 811	0.3	0.2	2.1	97.5	100	6 758	37 166	181 846
Namibia	10 358	3.9	23.9	27.4	44.8	100	15 639	371 678	42 078
1-25	2 040	5.4	40.8	38.0	15.8	100	1 063	92 985	11 432
26-50	4 089	5.1	32.6	36.1	26.1	100	1 690	92 897	18 195
51-75	8 196	3.8	18.3	27.6	50.3	100	2 721	92 925	29 283
76-90	19 734	1.8	6.2	11.7	80.3	100	3 406	55 706	61 151
91-95	46 622	0.5	0.3	2.7	96.4	100	2 327	18 584	125 210
96-98	80 102	-	0.2	2.3	97.5	100	2 043	11 195	182 475
99-100	157 979	-	-	-	100	100	2 389	7 386	323 386

The results from NHIES 2003/2004 show that the food consumption ratio has decreased since the previous NHIES in 1993/1994. If the food consumption ratio is used as an indicator of poverty, the share of households that are severely poor has been reduced by 55 per cent and those that are poor (incl. severely poor) by 26 per cent (Figure 9.2).

However, as noted in Chapter 1 (section 1.17.3) it must be kept in mind that the difference in the results is partly due to the improvements in survey coverage and methodology used in computation of annual consumption in the latter survey. In NHIES 2003/2004 the sample size is more than double and a larger number of annual non-food expenditures has been included in total consumption.

Figure 9.2**Proportions of households that are "poor" or "severely poor",
1993/1994-2003/2004**

9.3 Annual consumption in kind and cash

At the national level about 75 per cent of total consumption is in cash and 25 per cent is in kind (Table 9.3.1).

Cash transactions are more common in urban areas, 82 per cent, than in rural areas, 62 per cent.

In all regions except Ohangwena and Omusati the consumption in cash ranges between 63 per cent in Oshikoto and 84 per cent in Karas. In Ohangwena and Omusati the distribution between consumption in cash is 52 and 55 per cent, respectively.

The regional distribution is quite similar to the distribution reported in NHIES 1993/1994. The urban households have increased their consumption in cash from 77 to 82 per cent.

Table 9.3.1
Annual consumption by type of transaction,
region and urban/rural areas

Region	Transaction type %			Total consumption Million N\$
	In kind	Cash	Total	
Caprivi	26.7	73.3	100	452
Erongo	19.6	80.4	100	1 460
Hardap	18.2	81.8	100	680
Karas	15.9	84.1	100	673
Kavango	34.1	65.9	100	739
Khomas	19.9	80.1	100	5 782
Kunene	36.2	63.8	100	346
Ohangwena	47.7	52.3	100	821
Omaheke	24.5	75.5	100	523
Omusati	45.5	54.5	100	994
Oshana	22.3	77.7	100	1 396
Oshikoto	37.4	62.6	100	818
Otjozondjupa	23.4	76.6	100	955
Namibia	25.4	74.6	100	15 639
Urban	17.9	82.1	100	9 764
Rural	38.0	62.0	100	5 875

Male headed households reported a higher share of cash transactions, 77 per cent, compared to female headed households, 69 per cent (Table 9.3.2). The pattern is similar in both urban and rural areas.

Table 9.3.2
Annual consumption by type of transaction,
urban/rural areas and sex of head household

Urban/rural Sex of head	Transaction type %			Total consumption Million N\$
	In kind	Cash	Total	
Urban				
Female	20.3	79.7	100	2 602
Male	17.0	83.0	100	7 159
Both sexes	17.9	82.1	100	9 764
Rural				
Female	45.7	54.3	100	1 982
Male	34.3	65.7	100	3 851
Both sexes	38.0	62.0	100	5 875
Namibia				
Female	31.3	68.7	100	4 584
Male	23.0	77.0	100	11 010
Both sexes	25.4	74.6	100	15 639

Households where the main language spoken is English, 84 per cent reported that they use cash transactions compared to 40 per cent in Khoisan-speaking households (Table 9.3.3).

Table 9.3.3
Annual consumption by type of transaction
and main language spoken in household

Main language spoken	Transaction type %			Total consumption Million N\$
	In kind	Cash	Total	
Khoisan	59.9	40.1	100	72
Caprivi languages	22.0	78.0	100	573
Otjiherero	26.6	73.4	100	1 388
Rukavango	36.0	64.0	100	718
Nama/Damara	24.2	75.8	100	1 016
Oshiwambo	31.3	68.7	100	5 657
Setswana	22.6	77.4	100	59
Afrikaans	19.5	80.5	100	3 668
German	21.1	78.9	100	776
English	16.3	83.7	100	1 333
Other	11.5	88.5	100	294
Not stated	24.8	75.2	100	84
Total	25.4	74.6	100	15 639

Table 9.3.4 shows that households, composed by head or head and spouse only, have the highest transactions in cash (80%) followed by households with non-relatives (79%). Households without orphans reported a higher consumption in cash compared to households with orphans, 77 per cent compared to 65 per cent.

Table 9.3.4
Annual consumption by type of transaction, household composition and orphan hood

Household composition Orphan hood	Transaction type %			Total consumption Million N\$
	In kind	Cash	Total	
With head or head & spouse only	20.2	79.8	100	2 611
With 1 child no relatives	23.9	76.1	100	1 352
With 2+ children no relatives	23.8	76.2	100	3 462
With relatives	30.4	69.6	100	6 003
With non-relatives	21.5	78.5	100	2 212
Total	25.4	74.6	100	15 639
Orphan hood				
Households without orphans	23.4	76.6	100	12 817
Households with orphans	34.6	65.4	100	2 822

There is a correlation between the educational attainment of the head of household and the type of transactions (Table 9.3.5). The proportion of cash transactions increases with the increase in the educational attainment of the head of household.

Table 9.3.5
Annual consumption by type of transaction and highest level of educational attainment of head of household

Educational attainment of head	Transaction type %			Total consumption Million N\$
	In kind	Cash	Total	
No formal education	53.0	47.0	100	1 461
Primary	37.2	62.8	100	2 591
Secondary	20.7	79.3	100	6 040
Tertiary	17.8	82.2	100	5 454
Not stated	21.2	78.8	100	93
Total	25.4	74.6	100	15 639

Households, which reported drought relief or in kind receipts and subsistence farming as main source of income have more than half of their consumption transactions in kind (Table 9.3.6). The proportion of in kind transactions of households, which reported commercial farming and salaries and wages as main source of income is 17 and 19 per cent, respectively.

Table 9.3.6
Annual consumption by type of transaction and main source of income

Main source of income	Transaction type %			Total consumption Million N\$
	In kind	Cash	Total	
Salaries and/or wages	18.7	81.3	100	9 599
Subsistence farming	53.0	47.0	100	2 315
Commercial farming	17.1	82.9	100	619
Pensions	38.2	61.8	100	850
Remittances/grants	26.7	73.3	100	228
Drought/kind receipts	63.7	36.3	100	91
Business income	19.6	80.4	100	1 664
Other	27.5	72.5	100	150
Not stated	31.2	68.8	100	122
Total	25.4	74.6	100	15 639

Table 9.3.7 shows that in kind transactions decrease with increase in income. The higher the adjusted per capita income is, the lower are the proportions of in kind transactions.

Table 9.3.7
Annual consumption by type of transaction and percentile group after adjusted per capita income

Percentile group Deciles	Transaction type %			Total consumption Million N\$
	In kind	Cash	Total	
Percentiles				
1-25	57.4	42.6	100	1 063
26-50	46.7	53.3	100	1 690
51-75	29.0	71.0	100	2 721
76-90	18.8	81.2	100	3 406
91-95	17.2	82.8	100	2 327
96-98	18.1	81.9	100	2 043
99-100	15.9	84.1	100	2 389
Total	25.4	74.6	100	15 639
Deciles				
1	56.0	44.0	100	317
2	57.4	42.6	100	474
3	54.2	45.8	100	570
4	49.4	50.6	100	649
5	43.0	57.0	100	744
6	36.1	63.9	100	874
7	27.1	72.9	100	1 139
8	22.0	78.0	100	1 545
9	18.2	81.8	100	2 570
10	17.0	83.0	100	6 758

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Regional tables distributed by urban/rural areas

Table 6.1.1UR
Households by distance to drinking water and urban/rural areas within regions

Region and urban/rural areas	Distance in km to drinking water							Total	number of households
	0	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	>10		
	Per cent of households								
Caprivi									
Urban	84.9	13.0	1.6	0.6	-	-	-	100	5 145
Rural	54.7	27.6	11.1	5.1	0.8	0.6	-	100	13 462
Total	63.1	23.5	8.5	3.9	0.6	0.4	-	100	18 607
Erongo									
Urban	98.2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	100	23 211
Rural	72.6	18.5	5.3	1.2	1.7	0.6	-	100	4 502
Total	94.0	4.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	100	27 713
Hardap									
Urban	94.7	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	100	6 457
Rural	81.3	13.9	3.3	-	-	1.5	-	100	9 908
Total	86.6	10.5	2.0	-	-	0.9	-	100	16 365
Karas									
Urban	95.4	3.2	1.1	0.4	-	-	-	100	8 372
Rural	86.5	11.4	0.9	-	-	1.1	-	100	7 198
Total	91.3	7.0	1.0	0.2	-	0.5	-	100	15 570
Kavango									
Urban	91.7	5.8	1.6	0.6	0.3	-	-	100	6 491
Rural	16.7	37.6	21.9	7.7	8.1	6.9	1.0	100	25 864
Total	31.7	31.2	17.9	6.3	6.6	5.5	0.8	100	32 354
Khomas									
Urban	97.4	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	100	60 021
Rural	91.3	7.2	1.0	-	-	0.5	-	100	4 896
Total	97.0	2.9	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	100	64 918
Kunene									
Urban	95.3	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	100	4 356
Rural	54.0	26.9	7.0	5.5	3.8	2.0	0.9	100	9 008
Total	67.5	19.6	4.7	3.7	2.6	1.3	0.6	100	13 365

Table 6.1.1UR Continued..

Region and urban/rural areas	Distance in km to drinking water							Total	Total number of households
	0	1	2	3	4-5	6-10	>10		
	Per cent of households								
Ohangwena									
Urban	85.1	12.7	2.0	0.2	-	-	-	100	757
Rural	24.1	43.3	18.3	3.7	7.3	2.9	0.2	100	37 098
Total	25.3	42.7	18.0	3.6	7.1	2.9	0.2	100	37 854
Omaheke									
Urban	95.5	4.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	100	3 238
Rural	81.5	14.8	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.9	-	100	10 109
Total	84.9	12.2	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	-	100	13 347
Omusati									
Urban	88.9	10.5	0.3	-	0.2	-	-	100	699
Rural	26.9	47.9	14.2	5.3	4.0	1.7	-	100	38 549
Total	28.0	47.3	14.0	5.2	3.9	1.7	-	100	39 248
Oshana									
Urban	95.2	3.9	0.9	-	-	-	-	100	13 070
Rural	42.1	35.2	11.9	5.0	4.0	1.6	0.1	100	18 689
Total	64.0	22.3	7.4	2.9	2.4	1.0	0.1	100	31 759
Oshikoto									
Urban	95.2	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	100	4 151
Rural	38.3	24.1	23.0	1.2	7.8	4.9	0.6	100	27 719
Total	45.7	21.6	20.0	1.0	6.8	4.3	0.5	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa									
Urban	95.2	4.2	0.6	-	-	-	-	100	14 565
Rural	87.3	7.8	1.4	2.6	0.5	0.3	-	100	14 142
Total	91.3	6.0	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	-	100	28 707
Namibia									
Urban	96.0	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	-	-	100	150 533
Rural	43.8	31.5	13.4	3.8	4.5	2.6	0.3	100	221 145
Total	64.9	20.2	8.1	2.3	2.7	1.6	0.2	100	371 678

Table 8.1.1UR
Annual consumption by urban/rural areas within regions

Region and urban/rural areas	Households %	Population %	Average household size	Total consumption		Average household consumption N\$	Consumption per capita N\$
				Million N\$	%		
Caprivi							
Urban	27.6	29.3	4.9	219	48.3	42 496	8 620
Rural	72.4	70.7	4.5	234	51.7	17 352	3 825
Total	100	100	4.6	452	100	24 304	5 232
Erongo							
Urban	83.8	83.8	3.6	1 183	81.1	50 981	14 254
Rural	16.2	16.2	3.6	276	18.9	61 413	17 281
Total	100	100	3.6	1 460	100	52 675	14 743
Hardap							
Urban	39.5	43.2	4.6	299	43.9	46 255	10 148
Rural	60.5	56.8	3.9	382	56.1	38 525	9 847
Total	100	100	4.2	680	100	41 575	9 977
Karas							
Urban	53.8	56.1	4.2	385	57.1	45 936	10 967
Rural	46.2	43.9	3.8	289	42.9	40 121	10 540
Total	100	100	4.0	673	100	43 248	10 780
Kavango							
Urban	20.1	18.6	6.0	261	35.3	40 177	6 711
Rural	79.9	81.4	6.6	478	64.7	18 500	2 821
Total	100	100	6.4	739	100	22 849	3 547
Khomas							
Urban	92.5	94.2	4.1	5 502	95.2	91 672	22 600
Rural	7.5	5.8	3.1	280	4.8	57 104	18 584
Total	100	100	4.0	5 782	100	89 065	22 367
Kunene							
Urban	32.6	34.6	4.9	114	33	26 269	5 361
Rural	67.4	65.4	4.5	232	67	25 743	5 754
Total	100	100	4.6	346	100	25 915	5 618

Table 8.1.1UR Continued...

Region and urban/rural areas	Households %	Population %	Average household size	Total consumption		Average household consumption N\$	Consumption per capita N\$
				Million N\$	%		
Ohangwena							
Urban	2.0	1.3	4.0	33	4.1	44 044	11 120
Rural	98.0	98.7	6.3	788	95.9	21 229	3 369
Total	100	100	6.3	821	100	21 685	3 467
Omaheke							
Urban	24.3	24.6	4.3	146	27.9	45 082	10 579
Rural	75.7	75.4	4.2	377	72.1	37 252	8 916
Total	100	100	4.2	523	100	39 152	9 325
Omusati							
Urban	1.8	1.0	3.1	27	2.7	38 786	12 596
Rural	98.2	99.0	5.8	967	97.3	25 081	4 331
Total	100	100	5.7	994	100	25 325	4 410
Oshana							
Urban	41.2	32.7	4.3	858	61.5	65 678	15 446
Rural	58.8	67.3	6.1	538	38.5	28 779	4 693
Total	100	100	5.4	1 396	100	43 965	8 204
Oshikoto							
Urban	13.0	9.5	3.9	190	23.2	45 761	11 595
Rural	87.0	90.5	5.6	628	76.8	22 652	4 019
Total	100	100	5.4	818	100	25 662	4 738
Otjozondjupa							
Urban	50.7	53.8	4.6	547	57.3	37 524	8 172
Rural	49.3	46.2	4.1	408	42.7	28 850	7 107
Total	100	100	4.3	955	100	33 251	7 680
Namibia							
Urban	40.5	34.7	4.2	9 764	62.4	64 863	15 393
Rural	59.5	65.3	5.4	5 875	37.6	26 568	4 914
Total	100	100	4.9	15 639	100	42 078	8 546

Table 9.1.1UR
Annual consumption by consumption group and urban/rural areas within regions

Region and urban/rural areas	Annual consumption %									Total consumption Million N\$	Average household consumption N\$
	Food/beverages	Housing	Clothing/footwear	Health	Education	Furnishing/equipment	Transport/communication	Other	Total		
Caprivi											
Urban	27.8	18.3	7.1	2.0	2.4	15.8	13.7	12.8	100	219	42 496
Rural	52.3	10.9	6.2	2.3	1.7	16.4	4.6	5.5	100	234	17 352
Total	40.4	14.5	6.6	2.2	2.1	16.2	9.0	9.0	100	452	24 304
Erongo											
Urban	18.5	23.0	7.7	3.0	2.0	6.9	14.6	24.2	100	1 183	50 981
Rural	12.9	25.5	4.5	2.2	1.4	13.4	14.9	25.1	100	276	61 413
Total	17.4	23.5	7.1	2.9	1.9	8.2	14.6	24.4	100	1 460	52 675
Hardap											
Urban	20.4	19.3	5.9	1.9	1.0	9.4	19.1	23.0	100	299	46 255
Rural	23.3	13.3	3.5	1.2	1.4	13.9	22.1	21.3	100	382	38 525
Total	22.0	15.9	4.5	1.5	1.2	11.9	20.8	22.1	100	680	41 575
Karas											
Urban	21.0	18.9	6.4	1.6	2.3	7.9	15.8	26.0	100	385	45 936
Rural	25.1	13.4	3.6	1.2	1.5	7.8	21.4	26.0	100	289	40 121
Total	22.7	16.6	5.2	1.4	2.0	7.9	18.2	26.0	100	673	43 248
Kavango											
Urban	27.7	18.8	7.2	1.7	3.3	11.2	13.3	16.7	100	261	40 177
Rural	51.0	17.0	5.1	1.2	2.0	5.8	7.6	10.2	100	478	18 500
Total	42.8	17.6	5.9	1.4	2.5	7.7	9.6	12.5	100	739	22 849
Komas											
Urban	12.0	27.0	5.5	1.8	3.3	7.8	19.7	22.9	100	5 502	91 672
Rural	15.8	22.3	3.2	1.9	1.3	15.8	20.8	18.9	100	280	57 104
Total	12.2	26.8	5.4	1.8	3.2	8.2	19.8	22.7	100	5 782	89 065
Kunene											
Urban	29.5	17.4	8.6	2.2	2.0	10.5	11.5	18.2	100	114	26 269
Rural	43.4	17.4	4.1	2.5	1.3	7.4	11.6	12.3	100	232	25 743
Total	38.8	17.4	5.6	2.4	1.5	8.4	11.6	14.3	100	346	25 915

Appendix 2 Detailed tables

Table 7.1.9 Households by ownership of and access to assets

Assets	Owns	Has access	Has no access	Not stated	Total
Radio	71.4	13.1	15.3	0.1	100
Stereo/Hi-Fi	24.4	6.6	68.7	0.3	100
Tape recorder	27.9	6.4	65.3	0.4	100
Television	29.1	10.3	60.3	0.3	100
Satellite dish	8.3	3.8	87.6	0.4	100
Video cassette recorder/DVD	12.6	4.2	82.7	0.4	100
Telephone/cell phone	33.5	33.3	33.0	0.3	100
Refrigerator	30.3	6.3	63.1	0.3	100
Stove, gas or electric	42.5	2.3	54.9	0.3	100
Microwave	11.7	1.8	86.2	0.3	100
Freezer	19.3	5.2	75.3	0.3	100
Washing machine	13.9	2.3	83.6	0.2	100
Motor vehicle	18.5	28.1	53.1	0.3	100
Motor cycle/scooter	1.1	0.9	97.6	0.5	100
Sewing/knitting machine	15.9	6.2	77.5	0.4	100
Donkey/ox cart	8.3	7.6	83.7	0.4	100
Plough	22.6	13.0	64.1	0.3	100
Tractor	1.3	12.0	86.3	0.5	100
Wheelbarrow	19.1	12.5	68.0	0.4	100
Grinding mill	1.9	9.8	88.0	0.4	100
Bicycle	15.6	6.9	76.9	0.6	100
Computer	5.4	6.5	87.7	0.5	100
Internet service	2.8	5.6	91.2	0.4	100
Canoe/boat	1.5	2.1	95.9	0.4	100
Motorboat	0.3	0.5	98.8	0.5	100
Camera	13.8	9.7	76.1	0.4	100

Table 9.1.9
Average annual household consumption by region, urban/rural areas and consumption items, Namibian Dollar

Consumption items	Caprivi	Erongo	Hardap	Karas	Kavango	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena
Total number of households	18 607	27 713	16 365	15 570	32 354	64 918	13 365	37 854
Average household size	4.6	3.6	4.2	4.0	6.4	4.0	4.6	6.3
Food expenditures, cash	6 585	8 231	6 768	8 504	5 516	10 331	4 681	3 550
Bread and cereals	2 324	1 564	1 269	1 658	2 176	1 881	1 575	1 370
Meat	997	1 672	1 220	1 795	809	2 046	657	597
Fish	548	291	76	177	340	318	57	405
Milk, cheese and eggs	352	635	465	525	231	933	239	71
Oils and fats	300	323	218	282	242	385	213	148
Vegetables	376	537	335	495	323	709	189	142
Fruits, nuts and berries	94	187	92	168	62	338	45	39
Sugar	495	536	642	653	381	690	593	253
Non-alcoholic beverages	555	644	486	653	318	1 001	402	136
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	244	853	586	928	347	943	374	257
Other food	199	639	1 185	929	240	457	191	88
Ready-made foods	101	349	194	241	49	630	145	43
Food consumption, in kind	3 242	959	2 394	1 327	4 269	499	5 377	5 618
Bread and cereals	1 414	85	226	91	1 816	61	402	3 152
Meat	248	242	911	423	318	144	990	564
Fish	283	143	28	29	259	19	12	75
Vegetables	504	32	25	39	924	21	129	882
Fruits, nuts and berries	110	6	16	23	409	13	19	136
Other food in kind	684	451	1 188	720	543	242	3 823	809
Total food	9 827	9 190	9 162	9 831	9 785	10 830	10 058	9 167
Clothing and footwear	1 609	3 760	1 891	2 242	1 337	4 801	1 448	1 545
Housing	3 529	12 367	6 611	7 171	4 031	23 842	4 509	5 024
Furnishing and utensils	3 927	4 308	4 967	3 407	1 758	7 332	2 186	1 136
Health	523	1 501	637	617	323	1 578	625	295
Transport and communication	2 194	7 707	8 636	7 886	2 203	17 607	2 995	1 955
Education	501	995	503	855	560	2 854	391	395
Recreation and culture	492	2 073	1 163	1 673	533	4 004	386	229
Other	1 703	10 775	8 005	9 567	2 320	16 217	3 316	1 939
Total non-food consumption	14 478	43 485	32 413	33 416	13 064	78 235	15 856	12 517
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	24 305	52 675	41 575	43 247	22 849	89 064	25 914	21 685
Total consumption 1993/1994	5 479	15 087	13 484	15 722	7 537	34 152	7 882	6 111
Ratio consumption 2003/2004 over consumption 1993/1994	4.4	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.5

Table 9.1.9 Continued...

Consumption items	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozond- jupa	Namibia	Urban	Rural
Total number of households	13 347	39 248	31 759	31 871	28 707	371 678	150 533	221 145
Average household size	4.2	5.7	5.4	5.4	4.3	4.9	4.2	5.4
Food expenditures, cash	5 130	4 246	7 820	3 516	6 388	6 507	9 557	4 431
Bread and cereals	1 257	1 269	1 974	896	1 465	1 610	1 950	1 378
Meat	728	771	1 545	699	1 124	1 202	1 913	718
Fish	38	474	628	219	111	321	332	313
Milk, cheese and eggs	336	116	374	153	428	409	754	174
Oils and fats	197	149	275	156	287	253	382	166
Vegetables	182	260	568	200	309	391	653	212
Fruits, nuts and berries	86	88	235	47	88	143	253	68
Sugar	920	322	532	328	656	512	648	420
Non-alcoholic beverages	494	306	730	316	457	530	870	298
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	541	341	605	327	599	556	821	376
Other food	259	100	262	128	671	370	566	237
Ready-made foods	92	52	92	48	194	209	416	69
Food consumption, in kind	5 717	7 501	4 631	6 534	2 073	3 731	598	5 864
Bread and cereals	318	4 167	2 429	2 551	235	1 490	110	2 430
Meat	973	754	391	1 100	485	514	123	779
Fish	12	98	93	47	27	86	43	116
Vegetables	37	978	665	1 075	57	467	45	754
Fruits, nuts and berries	14	531	269	142	22	153	16	247
Other food in kind	4 364	974	784	1 618	1 247	1 021	260	1 539
Total food	10 846	11 748	12 452	10 050	8 461	10 238	10 155	10 294
Clothing and footwear	1 739	1 372	3 063	1 520	2 239	2 474	4 062	1 394
Housing	4 663	4 279	6 829	3 451	7 483	8 955	15 392	4 574
Furnishing and utensils	4 166	1 512	3 840	2 167	2 865	3 551	5 373	2 311
Health	734	299	660	347	706	747	1 248	406
Transport and communication	8 266	2 633	7 856	2 394	4 124	6 738	11 842	3 264
Education	1 233	495	1 351	1 435	509	1 133	1 909	605
Recreation and culture	748	377	964	547	1 052	1 361	2 641	489
Other	6 757	2 610	6 950	3 822	5 810	6 881	12 242	3 231
Total non-food consumption	28 306	13 578	31 513	15 685	24 789	31 840	54 708	16 273
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	39 152	25 325	43 965	25 735	33 251	42 078	64 863	26 568
Total consumption 1993/1994	12 936	7 746	8 928	7 407	10 374	12 783	22 912	7 601
Ratio consumption 2003/2004 over consumption 1993/1994	3.0	3.3	4.9	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.5

Table 9.1.10
Average annual household consumption by urban/rural areas,
sex of head of household and consumption items, Namibian Dollar

Consumption items	Urban			Rural			Namibia		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
Total number of households	56 671	93 803	150 533	93 781	125 905	221 145	150 451	219 709	371 678
Average household size	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.9
Food expenditures, cash	7 993	10 504	9 557	3 854	4 894	4 431	5 413	7 289	6 507
Bread and cereals	1 811	2 034	1 950	1 313	1 438	1 378	1 501	1 692	1 610
Meat	1 675	2 057	1 913	633	787	718	1 026	1 329	1 202
Fish	286	359	332	359	279	313	331	313	321
Milk, cheese and eggs	613	839	754	149	194	174	324	469	409
Oils and fats	355	398	382	155	176	166	230	270	253
Vegetables	547	718	653	189	230	212	324	438	391
Fruits, nuts and berries	195	288	253	66	69	68	115	163	143
Sugar	629	659	648	340	484	420	449	559	512
Non-alcoholic beverages	694	977	870	231	351	298	406	618	530
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	464	1 038	821	217	499	376	310	729	556
Other food	493	610	566	165	293	237	289	428	370
Ready-made foods	231	527	416	37	93	69	110	279	209
In Kind	671	553	598	5 877	5 883	5 864	3 916	3 607	3 731
Bread and cereals	139	92	110	2 686	2 247	2 430	1 727	1 327	1 490
Meat	139	114	123	657	875	779	462	550	514
Fish	38	46	43	118	113	116	88	85	86
Vegetables	58	36	45	879	663	754	570	395	467
Fruits, nuts and berries	18	15	16	280	224	247	181	134	153
Other food in kind	280	249	260	1 256	1 761	1 539	888	1 115	1 021
Total food	8 664	11 057	10 155	9 731	10 777	10 294	9 329	10 897	10 238
Clothing and footwear	3 302	4 521	4 062	1 247	1 511	1 394	2 021	2 796	2 474
Housing	12 386	17 211	15 392	3 934	5 074	4 574	7 118	10 256	8 955
Furnishing and utensils	3 948	6 229	5 373	1 694	2 765	2 311	2 543	4 244	3 551
Health	946	1 431	1 248	366	439	406	584	862	747
Transport and communication	5 883	15 446	11 842	1 334	4 536	3 264	3 047	9 194	6 738
Education	1 231	2 319	1 909	414	753	605	722	1 421	1 133
Recreation and culture	1 548	3 302	2 641	233	686	489	728	1 803	1 361
Other	8 005	14 808	12 242	2 178	4 045	3 231	4 372	8 640	6 881
Total non-food consumption	37 248	65 267	54 708	11 400	19 807	16 273	21 136	39 216	31 840
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	45 912	76 325	64 863	21 130	30 584	26 568	30 465	50 112	42 078
Total consumption 1993/1994	14 409	27 001	22 912	5 907	8 769	7 601	8 367	15 489	12 783
Consumption 2003/2004									
over consumption 1993/1994	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.3

Table 9.1.11
Average annual household consumption by main language spoken and consumption items, Namibian Dollar

Consumption items	Khoisan	Caprivi languages	Otjiherero	Rukavango	Nama/Damara	Oshiwambo
Total number of households	4 967	19 664	32 686	34 748	42 484	181 395
Average household size	5.6	4.6	4.6	6.2	4.5	5.2
Food expenditures, cash	6 020	8 805	9 181	8 222	6 973	7 762
Bread and cereals	1 352	2 449	1 830	2 564	1 409	1 656
Meat	849	1 216	1 504	1 012	1 311	1 172
Fish	474	638	293	506	268	586
Milk, cheese and eggs	653	505	931	370	517	466
Oils and fats	251	435	417	456	285	343
Vegetables	211	487	452	501	364	492
Fruits, nuts and berries	248	259	255	261	205	291
Sugar	726	553	797	652	704	567
Non-alcoholic beverages	359	755	583	515	481	669
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	557	769	951	785	635	847
Other food	201	334	550	382	467	327
Ready-made foods	139	405	618	218	327	346
In Kind	13 038	6 576	12 090	7 259	6 581	10 112
Bread and cereals	2 559	2 004	827	2 210	568	3 410
Meat	1 953	465	1 599	755	1 231	1 016
Fish	473	628	432	533	327	290
Vegetables	834	662	608	1 093	206	1 063
Fruits, nuts and berries	420	324	281	728	178	783
Other food in kind	6799	2493	8343	1940	4071	3550
Total food	19 058	15 381	21 271	15 481	13 554	17 874
Clothing and footwear	792	1 952	3 401	1 506	2 120	2 408
Housing	2 501	4 823	9 365	3 707	5 207	5 723
Furnishing and utensils	908	4 143	3 173	1 807	2 034	2 223
Health	119	539	1 056	311	524	465
Transport and communication	2 254	4 006	8 214	2 392	3 647	4 897
Education	270	1 487	2 576	664	919	1 417
Recreation and culture	659	1 387	1 598	781	1 057	778
Other	1 186	3 052	6 987	2 632	4 344	4 696
Total non-food consumption	8 689	21 389	36 370	13 800	19 852	22 607
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	27 747	36 770	57 641	29 281	33 406	40 481
Total consumption 1993/1994	5 337	5 983	10 651	7 151	7 529	8 016
Consumption 2003/2004 over consumption 1993/1994	5.2	6.1	5.4	4.1	4.4	5.1

Table 9.1.11 Continued...

Consumption items	Setswana	Afrikaans	German	English	Other	Total
Total number of households	1 479	39 374	4 005	6 889	2 532	371 678
Average household size	3.8	3.8	2.5	3.3	4.0	4.9
Food expenditures, cash	8 762	14 702	22 906	18 155	16 978	9 515
Bread and cereals	947	1 652	1 924	1 962	2 760	1 777
Meat	1 921	2 835	3 110	3 113	3 105	1 476
Fish	314	518	1 121	674	736	561
Milk, cheese and eggs	721	1 209	2 309	1 633	1 353	703
Oils and fats	233	479	682	596	831	389
Vegetables	447	876	1 733	1 483	1 535	581
Fruits, nuts and berries	325	453	1 230	893	624	350
Sugar	1 028	767	883	661	704	649
Non-alcoholic beverages	578	1 033	1 371	1 758	1 568	718
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	1 167	1 954	3 172	2 000	1 910	1 019
Other food	501	1 535	1 796	760	571	563
Ready-made foods	580	1 391	3 575	2 622	1 281	729
In Kind	9 545	12 096	12 907	6 883	7 114	10 644
Bread and cereals	698	646	887	349	1 061	2 743
Meat	2 700	2 594	2 084	776	1 551	1 137
Fish	260	1 317	384	1 103	349	411
Vegetables	287	473	710	329	254	986
Fruits, nuts and berries	40	403	389	103	186	690
Other food in kind	5560	6663	8453	4223	3713	4677
Total food	18 307	26 798	35 813	25 038	24 092	20 159
Clothing and footwear	2 544	3 907	5 892	7 719	7 163	2 673
Housing	9 779	22 364	49 827	48 924	29 268	8 957
Furnishing and utensils	3 667	9 077	21 663	18 251	22 983	3 747
Health	710	2 324	4 729	3 680	2 242	825
Transport and communication	5 641	19 058	32 289	41 913	20 124	7 656
Education	1 772	3 329	13 040	6 486	9 522	1 766
Recreation and culture	3 330	4 967	15 307	9 341	6 665	1 970
Other	8 260	20 632	41 465	44 972	10 792	7 794
Total non-food consumption	35 703	85 658	184 212	181 286	108 759	35 388
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	54 010	112 456	220 025	206 324	132 851	55 547
Total consumption 1993/1994	12 425	33 750	56 105	50 029	37 365	12 783
Consumption 2003/2004 over consumption 1993/1994	4.3	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.6	4.3

Appendix 3 Sampling errors

Since the sample survey results are estimates of the population figures there will be a difference between the survey estimates and the actual population figures. This difference occurs because the data was collected from a sample of units rather than the whole population and hence is called the sampling error.

If probability sampling was used in the selection procedure of the units then the sampling errors can be evaluated statistically. The sample of households (10 920) selected for the NHIES 2003/04 is one sample out of a large number of samples of same size and design, which could have been selected from the Namibian households (population). Each of these samples would have produced somewhat different estimates from NHIES actual sample and all these estimates would have been around the population figure, which the survey is trying to find out. Measurement of sampling error of a certain characteristic is the measure of the variability of that characteristic between all possible samples of same size and design. Since it is not practical to implement all possible samples, the degree of the variability cannot be measured exactly but it can be estimated from the survey results of the single actual sample.

The NHIES 2003/04 estimates take the form of totals, means or averages, proportions or percentages, ratios or rates, which are generally termed as statistics. The sampling error of a particular statistic is measured in terms of the **standard error (SE)** of that statistic which is the square root of the variance. A better measure is developed as the ratio of the standard error relative to the magnitude of the statistic called the **relative standard error (RSE)**.

The standard errors are also used to calculate the **Confidence intervals (CI)**. Confidence interval for a given statistic is an interval of values computed from the sample observations such that it includes the unknown true population figure with a specified high probability. This high probability could be 90%, 95% or 99%. In the calculations of CI s for the NHIES 2003/04, 95% probability is used which means a 95% confidence interval is presented. This means that the true population figure of a certain statistic will fall within plus or minus two standard errors of that statistic in 95 percent out of all possible samples.

If the sample design of the survey was a simple random sample (SRS) then the calculation of the sampling errors would have been straightforward. NHIES 2003/04, however used a stratified two stage sample design which makes the calculation of sampling errors more complex. Hence these calculations were carried out using the STATA 7 software, which takes into account the stratification, clustering and the weighting.

Other than the sampling errors, STATA computes the design effect (DEFF) for each estimate. This is defined as the ratio of the variance of a certain statistic under the given complex survey design to that of the variance of the same statistic if a SRS design is used with the same sample size. If DEFF value is 1, the complex survey design is as efficient as the SRS. DEFF value more than 1 means sampling errors have increased due to the complex survey design compared to the SRS and therefore is less efficient.

Sampling errors are calculated for the whole country, urban and rural areas, for each region and urban and rural areas within a region. The different components presented are the estimate, Standard Errors, Relative Standard Errors, Number of observations, unweighted and weighted, Confidence Intervals and DEFF.

In this report, sampling errors are presented only for average household size and the total consumption variables. Sampling errors for all other variables will be presented in the Methodological and Technical report of NHIES 2003/2004.

A 3.1 Average household size

Domains of estimation	Estimate Standard Error		Number of observations		Relative error		Confidence limits		Design effect
	E	SE	Unweighted	Weighted	RE = (SE/E)	RE%	E - (2*SE)	E + (2*SE)	Deff
Namibia	4.9	0.0537	9,801	371,678	0.0109	1.1	4.82	5.03	2.86
<i>urban</i>	4.2	0.0699	4,322	150,533	0.0166	1.7	4.08	4.35	2.92
<i>rural</i>	5.4	0.0740	5,479	221,146	0.0137	1.4	5.26	5.55	2.70
Caprivi	4.6	0.1312	731	18,607	0.0283	2.8	4.39	4.90	1.87
<i>urban</i>	4.9	0.2606	280	5,145	0.0529	5.3	4.42	5.44	2.72
<i>rural</i>	4.5	0.1526	451	13,462	0.0336	3.4	4.24	4.84	1.59
Erongo	3.6	0.1767	545	27,713	0.0495	4.9	3.23	3.92	2.79
<i>urban</i>	3.6	0.2015	366	23,211	0.0563	5.6	3.18	3.97	2.45
<i>rural</i>	3.6	0.3225	179	4,502	0.0907	9.1	2.92	4.19	2.92
Hardap	4.2	0.1410	640	16,365	0.0338	3.4	3.89	4.44	1.90
<i>urban</i>	4.6	0.2358	248	6,457	0.0517	5.2	4.09	5.02	2.26
<i>rural</i>	3.9	0.1712	392	9,908	0.0438	4.4	3.58	4.25	1.65
Karas	4.0	0.1786	645	15,570	0.0445	4.5	3.66	4.36	2.82
<i>urban</i>	4.2	0.2646	345	8,372	0.0632	6.3	3.67	4.71	3.60
<i>rural</i>	3.8	0.2290	300	7,198	0.0601	6.0	3.36	4.26	1.99
Kavango	6.4	0.1768	714	32,354	0.0274	2.7	6.10	6.79	1.98
<i>urban</i>	6.0	0.2818	265	6,491	0.0471	4.7	5.43	6.54	2.15
<i>rural</i>	6.6	0.2086	449	25,864	0.0318	3.2	6.15	6.97	1.69
Khomas	4.0	0.1061	1,160	64,918	0.0267	2.7	3.77	4.19	2.25
<i>urban</i>	4.1	0.1123	927	60,021	0.0277	2.8	3.84	4.28	2.01
<i>rural</i>	3.1	0.2637	233	4,896	0.0858	8.6	2.55	3.59	3.24
Kunene	4.6	0.3433	478	13,365	0.0744	7.4	3.94	5.29	5.52
<i>urban</i>	4.9	0.2625	242	4,356	0.0536	5.4	4.38	5.42	1.51
<i>rural</i>	4.5	0.4934	236	9,008	0.1103	11.0	3.50	5.44	5.88
Ohangwena	6.3	0.2321	725	37,854	0.0371	3.7	5.80	6.71	2.93
<i>urban</i>	4.0	0.2788	226	757	0.0704	7.0	3.41	4.51	1.72
<i>rural</i>	6.3	0.2362	499	37,098	0.0375	3.7	5.84	6.76	2.09
Omaheke	4.2	0.1566	495	13,347	0.0373	3.7	3.89	4.51	1.43
<i>urban</i>	4.3	0.2870	251	3,238	0.0673	6.7	3.70	4.83	2.19
<i>rural</i>	4.2	0.1852	244	10,109	0.0443	4.4	3.81	4.54	1.02
Omusati	5.7	0.1795	964	39,248	0.0313	3.1	5.39	6.10	3.19
<i>urban</i>	3.1	0.2506	223	699	0.0814	8.1	2.59	3.57	2.64
<i>rural</i>	5.8	0.1828	741	38,549	0.0316	3.2	5.43	6.15	2.56
Oshana	5.4	0.1236	1,005	31,759	0.0231	2.3	5.12	5.60	1.54
<i>urban</i>	4.3	0.2134	375	13,070	0.0502	5.0	3.83	4.67	2.26
<i>rural</i>	6.1	0.1297	630	18,689	0.0211	2.1	5.88	6.39	1.04
Oshkoto	5.4	0.1545	998	31,871	0.0285	2.9	5.11	5.72	2.22
<i>urban</i>	3.9	0.2949	246	4,151	0.0747	7.5	3.37	4.53	2.95
<i>rural</i>	5.6	0.1725	752	27,719	0.0306	3.1	5.30	5.98	2.05
Otjozondjupa	4.3	0.2193	701	28,707	0.0506	5.1	3.90	4.76	3.33
<i>urban</i>	4.6	0.2746	328	14,565	0.0598	6.0	4.05	5.13	2.42
<i>rural</i>	4.1	0.3447	373	14,142	0.0849	8.5	3.38	4.74	4.46

A 3.1 Total consumption variable

Domains of estimation	Estimate	Standard Error	Number of observations		Relative error		Confidence limits		Design effect
	Million N\$	Million N\$	Unweighted	Weighted			Million N\$		
	E	SE			RE = (SE/E)	RE%	E - (2*SE)	E + (2*SE)	Deff
Namibia	15,640	732	9,801	371,678	0.0468	4.7	14,200	17,100	8.01
<i>urban</i>	9,764	702	4,322	150,533	0.0719	7.2	8,390	11,100	12.85
<i>rural</i>	5,875	207	5,479	221,146	0.0352	3.5	5,470	6,280	2.00
Caprivi	452	39	731	18,607	0.0871	8.7	375	530	4.72
<i>urban</i>	219	36	280	5,145	0.1629	16.3	149	289	8.84
<i>rural</i>	234	17	451	13,462	0.0723	7.2	200	267	3.42
Erongo	1,460	263	545	27,713	0.1801	18.0	944	1,980	8.45
<i>urban</i>	1,183	231	366	23,211	0.1953	19.5	729	1,640	10.06
<i>rural</i>	277	124	179	4,502	0.4485	44.8	32	521	8.01
Hardap	680	84	640	16,365	0.1233	12.3	516	845	2.50
<i>urban</i>	299	56	248	6,457	0.1888	18.9	188	409	5.94
<i>rural</i>	382	62	392	9,908	0.1627	16.3	260	504	1.71
Karas	673	95	645	15,570	0.1411	14.1	487	860	4.77
<i>urban</i>	385	74	345	8,372	0.1921	19.2	239	530	8.51
<i>rural</i>	289	60	300	7,198	0.2067	20.7	172	406	2.86
Kavango	739	67	714	32,354	0.0901	9.0	608	870	2.91
<i>urban</i>	261	50	265	6,491	0.1921	19.2	162	359	8.12
<i>rural</i>	479	44	449	25,864	0.0920	9.2	392	565	1.79
Khomas	5,782	627	1,160	64,918	0.1084	10.8	4,550	7,010	9.30
<i>urban</i>	5,502	624	927	60,021	0.1134	11.3	4,280	6,730	8.69
<i>rural</i>	280	66	233	4,896	0.2346	23.5	151	409	3.45
Kunene	346	39	478	13,365	0.1135	11.3	269	423	3.32
<i>urban</i>	114	25	242	4,356	0.2212	22.1	65	164	13.99
<i>rural</i>	232	30	236	9,008	0.1294	12.9	173	291	1.68
Ohangwena	821	49	725	37,854	0.0597	6.0	725	917	3.03
<i>urban</i>	33	5	226	757	0.1567	15.7	23	44	7.70
<i>rural</i>	788	49	499	37,098	0.0618	6.2	692	883	2.32
Omaheke	523	61	495	13,347	0.1171	11.7	402	643	1.80
<i>urban</i>	146	44	251	3,238	0.3041	30.4	59	233	7.42
<i>rural</i>	377	42	244	10,109	0.1118	11.2	294	459	0.76
Omusati	994	49	964	39,248	0.0494	4.9	898	1,090	2.24
<i>urban</i>	27	6	223	699	0.2253	22.5	15	39	7.01
<i>rural</i>	967	49	741	38,549	0.0504	5.0	871	1,060	1.85
Oshana	1,396	173	1,005	31,759	0.1239	12.4	1,060	1,740	6.35
<i>urban</i>	858	168	375	13,070	0.1957	19.6	527	1,190	7.12
<i>rural</i>	538	40	630	18,689	0.0734	7.3	460	615	2.14
Oshkoto	818	62	998	31,871	0.0757	7.6	696	940	2.33
<i>urban</i>	190	41	246	4,151	0.2163	21.6	109	271	7.34
<i>rural</i>	628	46	752	27,719	0.0737	7.4	537	719	1.62
Otjozondjupa	955	84	701	28,707	0.0880	8.8	789	1,120	2.40
<i>urban</i>	547	68	328	14,565	0.1248	12.5	413	680	4.17
<i>rural</i>	408	49	373	14,142	0.1203	12.0	312	504	1.37

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Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2003/04

PART A

Classification information

Region Name Number

Constituency Rural/Urban

PSU number

Sample Household Number

Survey round Fr D M To D M

Particulars of the household

Physical location of the household

Telephone number of enumerated household (if any)

Questionnaire number for this household (for persons no. 01 - 10 = 1, etc.)

Total number of questionnaires for this household

Name of head of household

Name of primary respondent

Field administrative information

FINAL RESULTS	RESULT CODES
Form 1 <input type="text"/>	1 = Completed
Form 2, week 1 <input type="text"/>	2 = Partially completed
Form 2, week 2 <input type="text"/>	3 = Non-contact
Form 2, week 3 <input type="text"/>	4 = Refusal
Form 2, week 4 <input type="text"/>	5 = Other

Comments on all non-response

Field staff

Interviewer Name: Number

Signature:

Supervisor Name: Number

Signature:

+

+

+

Region no

PSU no

Hh. no

Questionnaire no

+

+

+

PART B This part covers the household composition and particulars of each person in the household

The following information must be obtained in respect of every person who spent the last night in this household.

Do not forget babies. If there are more than 10 persons in the household, use a second questionnaire for Part B - D.

		Person (respondent) number									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
B 1	Ask for all persons in the household Write the names, starting with the <u>head</u> of the household, then the spouse, children, etc.										
B 2	First name and surname Write down first name and surname of each member of the household, starting with the head Surname: First name: Write sideways if necessary										
B 3	Is a female or a male? 1 = FEMALE 2 = MALE	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2
B 4	How old was at his/her last birthday? Write two digits. Less than 1 year = 00. More than 95 = 95.										
B 5	Ask if 18 years or less on B 4, otherwise go to B 6 What is 's date of birth? Give year and month in two figures each										

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
B 6	<p>What is 's relationship to the head of the household? (i.e. to the person in column 1)</p> <p>1 = HEAD 2 = HUSBAND/WIFE/PARTNER 3 = SON/DAUGHTER/STEPCHILD/ADOPTED CHILD 4 = FATHER/MOTHER 5 = OTHER RELATIVE (E.G. OTHER IN-LAWS OR AUNT/UNCLE) 6 = DOMESTIC WORKER 7 = OTHER NON-RELATED PERSON</p>									
B 7	<p>What is 's marital status?</p> <p>1 = MARRIED WITH CERTIFICATE 2 = MARRIED TRADITIONALLY/CUSTOMARY 3 = CONSENSUAL UNION 4 = WIDOW/WIDOWER 5 = DIVORCED OR SEPARATED 6 = NEVER MARRIED</p>									
B 8	<p>Is 's biological mother still alive?</p> <p>1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = DON'T KNOW</p>									
B 9	<p>Is 's biological father still alive?</p> <p>1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = DON'T KNOW</p>									

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
B 10	What is 's country of citizenship? 01 = NAMIBIA 02 = ANGOLA 03 = BOTSWANA 04 = SOUTH AFRICA 05 = ZAMBIA 06 = ZIMBABWE 07 = OTHER SADC 08 = OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES 09 = ALL OTHER COUNTRIES 10 = DON'T KNOW									
B 11	Ask only of women aged between 12 - 49 years. Is pregnant?									
B 12	For all persons in the household Weight of (in kilogram, with one decimal)									
B 13	Height of (in centimetre)									

Household composition control

Ask only at the 2nd – 5th visit. Start from person no 1 and ask for all recorded persons.

	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
B 14	Did spend at least four nights in this household during the last seven days? 1 = DURING WEEK 1 Record at 2 nd visit 2 = DURING WEEK 2 Record at 3 rd visit 3 = DURING WEEK 3 Record at 4 th visit 4 = DURING WEEK 4 Record at 5 th visit											
B 15	Since my last visit, has any other person stayed in this household? If "YES", cross the box in the next empty column and complete Part B - D for each new person, starting from B 1. Do not forget to ask B 14 for new persons.											

PART C Ask for all persons aged 6 years and above

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
C 1	<p>Can write and read a message in at least one language with understanding?</p> <p>1 = YES 2 = NO</p>									
C 2	<p>Has ever been to school?</p> <p>1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = DON'T KNOW</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} → Go to Part D</p>									
C 3	<p>Is still at school?</p> <p>1 = YES 2 = NO</p>									
C 4	<p>What is the highest grade/standard/level of education has completed?</p> <p>Give highest grade/standard/level of education</p> <p>Give code from code list</p>									

PART D Ask for all persons aged 8 years and above

D 1	<p>In the last seven days, did do any work for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour?</p> <p>1 = YES → Go to D 3 2 = NO</p>									
D 2	<p>Even though did not do any kind of work in the last seven days, does he/she have a job, business, or other economic or farming activity that he/she will definitely return to?</p> <p>1 = YES 2 = NO → Go to D 8</p>									

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
D 3	<p>What kind of work did do in his/her main job during the last seven days (or usually does, even if he/she was absent in the last seven days)?</p> <p>Describe the work or give occupation or job title.</p> <p><i>Record at least two words: Car sales person, Office cleaner, Vegetable farmer, Primary school teacher, etc.</i></p> <p><i>For agricultural work on own/family farm/plot, state whether for <u>own</u> use or for <u>sale</u> mostly.</i></p>										
	Code box for office use										
D 4	<p>What are the main goods and services produced at 's place of work? What are its main functions?</p> <p><i>Examples: Repairing cars, Selling commercial real estate, Sell food wholesale to restaurants, Retail clothing shop, Manufacture electrical appliances, Bar/ restaurant, Primary Education, Delivering newspapers to homes.</i></p>										
	Code box for office use										
D 5	<p>In 's main job, did he/she work?</p> <p>1 = as a paid employee for a private employer 2 = as a paid employee for government or state enterprise 3 = as an employer 4 = as a self-employed or own account worker 5 = in subsistence farming activities 6 = an unpaid family worker 7 = DON'T KNOW</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7
D 6	<p>How many hours did work in all his/her work activities during the last seven days?</p> <p><i>Give answer in whole hours</i></p>										

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
D 7	<p>Does want to work longer hours? 1 = YES 2 = NO 3 = DON'T KNOW → Go to Part E</p>									
D 8	<p>Why did not work during the past seven days? 1 = INCOME RECEIPT 2 = RETIRED OR TOO OLD TO WORK 3 = SCHOLAR OR STUDENT 4 = HOUSEWIFE/HOMEMAKER 5 = ILLNESS, DISABLED OR UNABLE TO WORK 6 = CANNOT FIND SUITABLE WORK/NO JOBS AVAILABLE 7 = TOO YOUNG TO WORK 8 = OTHER REASON, <i>specify in column</i></p>									
D 9	<p>If offered work, was then available and ready to work during the last seven days? 1 = YES 2 = NO → Go to Part E</p>									
D 10	<p>Was looking for work during the last seven days? 1 = YES 2 = NO</p>									

PART E Housing characteristics and amenities

E 1	<p>Indicate the type of main dwelling that the household occupies.</p> <p>01 = DETACHED HOUSE 02 = SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE/TOWN HOUSE 03 = APARTMENT 04 = GUEST FLAT 05 = PART COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL BUILDING 06 = MOBILE HOME (CARAVAN/TENT) 07 = SINGLE QUARTERS 08 = TRADITIONAL DWELLING 09 = IMPROVISED HOUSING UNIT 10 = OTHER, <i>specify:</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 10
E 2	<p>Is the dwelling</p> <p>1 = Owned with no outstanding debts 2 = Owned, but not yet fully paid off (e.g. with a mortgage) 3 = Occupied free 4 = Rented without subsidy 5 = Rented with subsidy 6 = OTHER, <i>specify:</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6

E 3	<p>What is the main material used for the roof and the outer walls of the main dwelling?</p> <p><i>Mark one code in each column.</i></p> <p>01 = CEMENT BLOCKS/BRICKS/STONES 02 = BURNT BRICKS/FACE BRICKS 03 = CORRUGATED IRON/ZINC 04 = WOODEN POLES, STICKS AND GRASS 05 = STICKS, MUD, CLAY AND/OR COW-DUNG 06 = ASBESTOS 07 = BRICK TILES 08 = SLATE 09 = THATCH, GRASS 10 = NONE 11 = OTHER, <i>specify:</i></p>	<p>Roof</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11	<p>Outer walls</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11
E 4	<p>What is the main material used for the floor of the main dwelling</p> <p>1 = SAND 2 = CONCRETE 3 = MUD, CLAY AND/OR COW DUNG 4 = WOOD 5 = OTHER, <i>specify:</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5	

E 5	What is the main source of energy/fuel for this household? 01 = ELECTRICITY FROM MAINS 02 = ELECTRICITY FROM GENERATOR 03 = GAS 04 = PARAFFIN 05 = WOOD OR WOOD CHARCOAL 06 = COAL 07 = CANDLES 08 = ANIMAL DUNG 09 = SOLAR ENERGY 10 = OTHER, specify: 11 = NONE	Cooking <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11	Heating <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11	Lighting <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11
E 6	What is the household's main source of drinking water? <i>Mark one code only</i> 01 = PIPED (TAP) WATER IN DWELLING 02 = PIPED (TAP) WATER ON SITE OR IN YARD (OUTSIDE) 03 = NEIGHBOUR'S TAP 04 = PUBLIC TAP 05 = BOREHOLE, PRIVATE 06 = RAIN-WATER TANK ON SITE 07 = WATER-CARRIER/TANKER 08 = BOREHOLE, COMMUNAL 09 = FLOWING WATER/STREAM/RIVER/CANAL 10 = DAM/POOL/STAGNANT WATER 11 = WELL, PROTECTED 12 = WELL, UNPROTECTED 13 = SPRING 14 = OTHER, specify:			

E 7	What type of toilet facility is available for this household? <i>Mark only one, the main toilet</i> 1 = FLUSH TOILET CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC SEWAGE SYSTEM 2 = FLUSH TOILET CONNECTED TO A SEPTIC TANK 3 = PIT LATRINE WITH VENTILATION PIPE (VIP) 4 = PIT LATRINE WITHOUT VENTILATION PIPE 5 = BUCKET TOILET 6 = OTHER 7 = BUSH/NO TOILET	In dwelling <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input type="checkbox"/> 17	In yard <input type="checkbox"/> 21 <input type="checkbox"/> 22 <input type="checkbox"/> 23 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 25 <input type="checkbox"/> 26 <input type="checkbox"/> 27	Outside yard <input type="checkbox"/> 31 <input type="checkbox"/> 32 <input type="checkbox"/> 33 <input type="checkbox"/> 34 <input type="checkbox"/> 35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36 <input type="checkbox"/> 37
E 8	What is the one way walking distance in kilometres or how long does it take to walk to <i>Give one answer, either an answer in whole kms or in minutes</i> 01 = Drinking water 02 = Hospital or clinic 03 = Public transport 04 = Local shop, market 05 = Primary school 06 = High school 07 = Combined school Cont.			
	Kms		Minutes	

E 8	<i>Continued</i>	Kms	Minutes
	08 = Police station		
	09 = Post office		
	10 = Magistrates court		
	11 = Traditional court		
E 9	<p>Does any mobile clinic regularly come to this area or an area nearby?</p> <p>1 = YES } → Go to Part F 2 = NO } 3 = DON'T KNOW }</p>		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3
E10	<p>How frequently is it available?</p> <p>01 = 7 DAYS A WEEK 02 = EVERY SECOND DAY 03 = 2 DAYS A WEEK 04 = 1 DAY A WEEK 05 = 1 DAY EVERY SECOND WEEK 06 = 1 DAY A MONTH 07 = OTHER, specify 08 = DON'T KNOW</p>		<input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08
E 11	<p>What is the one way walking distance in kilometres or how long does it take to walk to the mobile clinic?</p> <p><i>Give one answer, either an answer in whole kms or in minutes</i></p>	Kms	Minutes

PART F Ownership of selected items and sources of household income

F 1	Does the household own or have access to any of the following?	Owns	Does not own, but has access	Neither owns nor has access
	01 = Radio	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	02 = Stereo/HiFi	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	03 = Tape recorder	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	04 = Television	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	05 = Satellite dish	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	06 = Video cassette recorder/DVD	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	07 = Telephone/Cell telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	08 = Refrigerator	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	09 = Stove, gas or electric	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	10 = Microwave	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	11 = Freezer	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	12 = Washing machine	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	13 = Motor vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	14 = Motor cycle/Scooter	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	15 = Sewing/Knitting machine	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	16 = Donkey cart/Ox cart	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	17 = Plough	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	18 = Tractor	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	19 = Wheelbarrow	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	20 = Grinding mill	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	21 = Bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	22 = Computer	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	23 = Internet service	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	24 = Canoe/Boat	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	25 = Motorboat	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	26 = Camera	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

F 2	Does the household own or have access to any of the following?	Owns	Does not own, but has access	Neither owns nor has access	Number (if owns or has access)
	01 = Cattle	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
	02 = Sheep	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
	03 = Pig	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
	04 = Goat	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
	05 = Donkey/mule	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
	06 = Horse	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
	07 = Poultry	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
	08 = Ostrich	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
	09 = Grazing land	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
	10 = Field for crops	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
F 3	Does any member of this household own a business? 1 = YES 2 = No → Go to F 5				<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2

F 4	Please, describe the type of business (-es)	For office use
	1. _____	
	2. _____	
	3. _____	
	4. _____	
F 5	What is the main source of income for this household? 01 = SALARIES AND/OR WAGES 02 = SUBSISTENCE FARMING 03 = COMMERCIAL FARMING 04 = BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, NON-FARMING 05 = PENSIONS 06 = CASH REMITTANCES 07 = RENTAL INCOME 08 = INTEREST FROM SAVINGS/INVESTMENTS 09 = MAINTENANCE GRANTS 10 = DROUGHT RELIEF ASSISTANCE 11 = IN KIND RECEIPTS 12 = OTHER, specify 13 = NO INCOME	<input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13
F 6	Which is the main language spoken in the household? <i>Write the language beneath and give code from code list</i>	

PART G Cost of housing

- Amounts shown against Part G.2, should relate to one month only, amounts relating to periods other than a month should be converted to show the estimated monthly value.
 - If the household does not own the dwelling or pay rent, it should be regarded as a rent received as a gift and Question G.1 must be 'No' and Part G.2 to be completed.

G.1 Is this dwelling owned, whether fully paid off or not?

1 = YES → Go to Part G.2.5 1
 2 = NO → Go to Part G.2.1 2

G.2 Monthly housing cost

IF RENTED OR OCCUPIED FREE OF RENT

Item	Cost for the last month
2.1 RENT PAID FOR THIS DWELLING UNIT	
2.1.1 Monthly rent paid by the household for this dwelling unit (excluding subsidy)	
2.1.2 Cash subsidy or value of subsidy (value of reduced rent)	
2.1.3 Estimated market value of rent, if the dwelling unit is occupied free	
2.2 Rent paid for garage and/or domestic worker's room, if rented separately	
2.3 Levy	
2.4 Boarding – lodging paid (This item only covers permanent boarding and also includes amounts paid to members of your family if you board with them, excluding meals	
→ Go to G.2.6	

IF OWNED

Item	Cost for the last month
2.5 If you were to rent your dwelling, how much do you estimate a monthly market rent in N\$ would be?	
PAYMENT ON DWELLING-UNIT (including additional payments for immovable improvements) <i>You can either complete item G.2.5.1 or attach a copy of your mortgage bond statement.</i> NOTE: <i>If the composition of your instalment is not known, please obtain the information from your building society or from the person or body who granted the loan.</i>	
2.5.1 Monthly instalment for the last month (including voluntary additional monthly payment and subsidy/allowance, but excluding insurance)	
of which - Capital	↔ Do not include in total.
of which - Interest	↔ Do not include in total.
2.5.2 Subsidy <i>Must also be shown as Income in Part U.2.4.1, page 39</i> Amount received from employer, or value of reduction in instalment if loan is repaid at a rate lower than the current interest rate	
2.5.3 Levy paid in the case of dwelling units under sectional title or shareholding/block scheme <i>Insurance must be shown against Part R.4.4, page 30</i>	

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SERVICES FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS

Item	Cost for the last month
2.6 PAYMENTS FOR HOUSING SERVICES (You can either complete G.2.6 or you can attach a copy of your municipal account)	
2.6.1 Assessment rates and taxes	
2.6.2 Water (including basic levies, water bought from tankers, kiosks and from neighbours, where applicable. Water for livestock and irrigation must be shown under Part S 5, page 34.)	
2.6.3 Electricity (including basic levies where applicable)	
2.6.4 Electricity (pre-payment cards, "Koopkrug", E-cards, specify, excluding VAT where applicable)	
2.6.5 Sanitary service	
2.6.6 Refuse removal	
2.6.7 Value Added Tax (VAT)	
TOTAL MONTHLY COST OF HOUSING (ITEMS 2.1.1 – 2.6.7)	

+

G.3 Annual housing costs for all dwellings occupied by this household

- Amounts shown against G.3.1 – G.3.5 should relate to 12 months.

- If the household in the last 12 month has moved, or has occupied more than this dwelling, costs of the other dwellings should also be included here.

Item	Cost for the last 12 months
3.1 ADDITIONAL SINGLE AMOUNT PAID TO BANK/BUILDING SOCIETY REGARDING MORTGAGE BOND (You can either complete item 1 or you can attach a copy of your loan statement)	
3.1.1 Capital payments (including deposit)	
3.1.2 Other payments such as transfers due and transfer costs and registration of mortgage bond	
3.2 Contributions made towards communal provision of housing services, such as water facilities and electricity supply (e.g. communal water tap)	
3.3 Payment for right to access a piece of land (tribal/shacks) .	

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Region no

PSU no

Hh. no

Questionnaire no

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G.4 Annual holiday expenditure

G.4.1 Did this household go on holiday during the past 12 months?

1 = YES → Go to Part G.4.2.1.1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
2 = No → Go to Part G.4.2.1.3	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

G.4.2 Annual holiday accommodation cost

Item	Cost for the last 12 months
4.2.1 HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION	
4.2.1.1 Hotel, motel and/or boarding fees (private capacity)	
4.2.1.2 Rent: Holiday flat or house, caravan, etc. (including site fees) (private capacity)	
4.2.1.3 Does the household own any timeshare or holiday accommodation? 1 = YES 2 = No → Go to Part H	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2
4.2.1.4 ANNUAL PAYMENT ON TIMESHARE	
- Payment	
- Levy	
4.2.2 Net expenses incurred as owner of a holiday home, i.e. after deduction of income received from letting. (If net income is involved, see Part U.1.3, page 37	
TOTAL ANNUAL COST OF HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION (ITEMS 4.2.1.1 – 4.2.2)	

3.4 Did this household do any repairs and/or improvements to this or any other dwelling unit of which payments were not included in the dwelling-units' mortgage bond above (Part G.2.5)? 1 = YES → Go to 3.4.1 2 = No → Go to Part G.4	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2
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Item	Cost for the last 12 months
3.4.1 Repair and maintenance of existing buildings, swimming pools, etc. (plumbers, electricians)	
3.4.2 Additions and alterations (including installation of security systems, built-in furniture, solar energy systems, swimming pools, stoeps and garden lay-outs)	
3.4.3 Security structures (including fences, electronic gates)	
3.4.4 Security systems (including alarms, panic buttons)	
3.5 Security services (including reaction services and neighbourhood watch)	
3.6 Building materials not included in 3.4.1 or 3.4.2 (e.g. for building houses)	
TOTAL ANNUAL COST OF HOUSING (ITEMS 3.1 – 3.6)	

PART H Domestic workers in the past month

H.1 Did this household during the past month make use of domestic or household workers' services (e.g. gardeners, child minders, watchmen and other domestic workers)?

1 = Yes → Go to H 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
2 = No → Go to Part I	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

H.2 Cost of domestic workers' services

Particulars of domestic workers			Total remuneration paid by the household to domestic workers in the past month				
Type of domestic worker	Number of domestic workers	Total number of hours usually worked per month	a. Cash wage including transport allowance	b. Contributions to personnel funds (pension, medical aid, social security, etc.)	Estimated value of c. Free food	d. Free accommodation	e. Free clothing, health care, etc
General domestic worker							
Child minder							
Cook							
Chauffeur							
Clothes washer or ironer							
Garden worker							
Watchman							
Other (fetching wood, carrying water)							
TOTAL REMUNERATION TO DOMESTIC WORKERS							
TOTAL COST OF DOMESTIC WORKERS' SERVICES (The sum of totals for column a – e)							

PART I Clothing and footwear purchases in the past 12 months

NOTES:

- *Include clothing and footwear received as gifts*
- *Uniforms and clothing purchased for domestic workers must be included here*
- *Sportswear must be included below, but sports equipment and special sports footwear, such as rugby boots, must be shown in Part Q.1.5.3, page 27*
- *Lay-byes and credit purchases, monthly payments, must be included*

I.1 Cost of clothing

Item	Actual amount paid in the past 12 months
1.1 Men's clothing	
1.2 Women's clothing	
1.3 Boys' clothing	
1.4 Girls' clothing	
1.5 Infants' clothing	
TOTAL COST OF CLOTHING (ITEM 1.1 – 1.5)	

I.2 Cost of footwear

Item	Actual amount paid in the past 12 months
2.1 Men's footwear	
2.2 Women's footwear	
2.3 Boys' footwear	
2.4 Girls' footwear	
2.5 Infants' footwear	
TOTAL COST OF FOOTWEAR (ITEM 2.1 – 2.5)	

I.3 Cost of home-made and specially made-up clothes (not for re-sale) and clothing repairs

Item	Actual amount paid in the past 12 months
3.1 Material for clothing	
3.2 Knitting wool and yarns	
3.3 Patterns, lace, sewing cotton, etc.	
3.4 Amount paid for making or repair of clothing and footwear	
3.5 Cost of hire of clothing	
3.6 Scissors, needles, pins	
TOTAL COST OF HOME-MADE + SPECIALLY MADE-UP CLOTHES + CLOTHING REPAIRS (ITEM 3.1 – 3.6)	

PART J Furniture and equipment purchases and payment in the past 12 months

NOTES:

- Expenditure on musical instruments, sound and vision equipment and general tools must be shown in Part Q.1, page 26

J.1 Cost of furniture, fixtures and floor coverings

NOTES:

- The payment on hire purchases should be included.
- Credit purchases, monthly payments must be included.
- Give actual amount paid during the past 12 months, irrespective of date of purchase

Item	Actual amount paid during the past 12 months
1.1 FURNITURE	
1.1.1 Bed bases and mattresses	
1.1.2 Other bedroom furniture	
1.1.3 Dining-room furniture	
1.1.4 Lounge furniture	
1.1.5 Kitchen furniture and units (excluding electrical appliances)	

Item	Actual amount paid during the past 12 months
1.1.6 Garden and patio furniture	
1.1.7 Other loose items of furniture, specify (e.g. mirrors)	
1.2 FLOOR COVERINGS (wall-to-wall carpets and tiles - see Part G.3.4.2, page 14)	
1.2.1 Loose carpets and rugs	
1.2.2 Other loose floor coverings, specify	
1.3 Other (e.g. ornaments, paintings and other works of art), specify	
1.4 Upholstering and other repair costs	
TOTAL COST OF FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND FLOOR COVERINGS (ITEM 1.1.1 – 1.4)	

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J.2 Cost of household textiles

Item	Actual amounts paid during the past 12 months
2.1 Blankets and travelling rugs	
2.2 Sheets and pillow cases	
2.3 Duvets and duvet covers	
2.4 Table-cloths and serviettes	
2.5 Curtains (including making and hanging charges), material for curtains, and blinds	
2.6 Pillows and cushions	
2.7 Sleeping bags	
2.8 Repair of household textiles	
2.8 Other, specify	
TOTAL COST OF HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES (ITEM 2.1 – 2.8)	

J.3 Cost of appliances**NOTES:**

- Expenditure on musical instruments, sound and video equipment and general tools must be shown in Part Q.1, page 26-27.
- Payments on hire purchases should be included.

Item	Actual amounts paid during the past 12 months
3.1 ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES	
3.1.1 Refrigerators, deep freezers and refrigerator/ - deep freeze combinations	
3.1.2 Stoves and ovens, including microwave ovens	
3.1.3 Hotplates	
3.1.4 Washing machines, dishwashers and tumble dryers	
3.1.5 Vacuum cleaners, polishers and carpet cleaners	
3.1.6 Irons	
3.1.7 Kettles and percolators	
3.1.8 Sewing machines, over lockers and knitting machines	
3.1.9 Food mixers, processors and similar accessories	
3.1.10 Frying pans and woks	
3.1.11 Toasters, waffle pans and sandwich toasters	

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Region no

PSU no

Hh. no

Questionnaire no

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J.4 Cost of other household equipment

Item	Actual amounts paid during the past 12 months
3.1.12 Electrically operated lawn-mowers and edge-trimmers	
3.1.13 Other electrical appliances (e.g. heaters, electric blankets, lamps, air-conditioners and fans), <i>specify</i>	
3.2 NON-ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES	
3.2.1 Gas stoves and heaters	
3.2.2 Coal, wood and anthracite stoves	
3.2.3 Paraffin stoves and heaters	
3.2.4 Sewing and knitting machines	
3.2.5 Lawnmowers and edge-trimmers - petrol driven	
3.2.6 Gas refrigerators	
3.2.7 Other (e.g. gas lamps, safes), <i>specify</i> :	
3.3 Repairs of electrical and non-electrical appliances	
TOTAL COST OF APPLIANCES (ITEM 3.1 -3. 3)	

Item	Actual amounts paid during the past 12 months
4.1 Kitchen cooking ware (non-electrical)	
4.2 Tableware (cutlery, crockery, glassware, including plastics)	
4.3 Light bulbs and tubes, power plugs, fuses, electric wires, etc.	
4.4 Ironing boards, laundry baskets, etc.	
4.5 Gardening equipment, such as watering cans, hosepipes, spades, etc.	
4.6 Other (ladders, bathroom scales, etc.) <i>specify</i>	
TOTAL COST OF OTHER HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT (ITEM 4.1 - 4.6)	

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PART K Health services and medical requisites for the past 12 months

K.1 Cost of members of medical aid/ insurance schemes, medical provident schemes

Item	Total costs for the past 12 months	
	Members of medical aid/ insurance schemes, medical provident schemes	
1.1 SUBSCRIPTIONS AND PREMIUMS IN CONNECTION WITH MEDICAL AID SCHEMES AND MEDICAL PROVIDENT SCHEMES		
1.1.1 Paid by the household		
1.1.2 Contribution by employer		
1.2 ACTUAL COST PAID BY THE HOUSEHOLD (not paid for by scheme) FOR:		
1.2.1 Medical services, including healers (traditional, spiritual)		
1.2.2 Medicine with a prescription		
1.2.3 Health services and medicine not covered by medical schemes		
1.2.4 Therapeutic appliances and equipment, like spectacles, contact lenses, dentures, crutches, etc. and other medical products, like clinical thermometers, bandages, condoms and other mechanical contraceptives		
1.3 Medicines purchased without a prescription		
TOTAL COST OF MEDICAL CARE FOR MEDICAL AID MEMBERS (ITEM 1.1.1 – 1.3)		

K.2 Cost of non-members of medical aid/ insurance schemes, medical provident schemes

Item	Total costs for the past 12 months	
		Non-members
2.1 SERVICES		
2.1.1 Flat rate in respect of services and medicine obtained at hospital/clinic		
2.1.2 DOCTORS, DENTISTS, PSYCHIATRISTS, SPECIALISTS, OPTICIANS, NURSES, HOMEOPATHS, PAEDIATRICIANS, ETC.		
• Private sector		
• Public sector		
2.1.3 Healers (traditional, spiritual)		
2.1.4 HOSPITALS, NURSING-HOMES, CLINICS, ETC., INCLUDING AMBULANCE SERVICES		
• Private sector		
• Public sector		
2.1.5 Therapists (physiotherapist, etc.)		

PART L Transport during the past 12 months

L.1 Private transport – for household’s own use
L.1.1 Cost of private vehicles, purchased
(Vehicles for business purposes must not be included)

NOTES:

- This section deals only with vehicles owned by or registered in the name of any member of the household.
- The value of vehicles traded in or sold during the past 12 months should be shown as income in Part U.2.2, page 39.
- Payments on hire purchases should be included.

Item	Total costs for the past 12 months	Non-members
2.2 MEDICINES, OINTMENTS, DISINFECTANTS, BANDAGES, ETC.		
2.2.1 Purchased on prescription		
2.2.2 PURCHASED WITHOUT PRESCRIPTION (patent medicine, cough mixtures, laxatives, fruit salts, pain killers, etc.)		
2.3 Therapeutic appliances and equipment, like spectacles, contact lenses, dentures, crutches, etc. and other medical products, like clinical thermometers, bandages, condoms and other mechanical contraceptives		
TOTAL COST OF MEDICAL CARE FOR NON MEDICAL AID MEMBERS (ITEM 2.1 – 2.3)		

Item	Actual amount paid during the past 12 months		Actual amount paid during the past 12 months
	New	Used	Used
1.1.1 Motor cars, station wagons and mini-buses			
1.1.2 Bakkies and four-wheel drive vehicles			
1.1.3 Motor cycles and scooters			
1.1.4 Bicycles			
1.1.5 Caravans and trailers including motorised caravans			
1.1.6 Other vehicles, e.g. donkey carts, Specify:			
TOTAL COST OF PRIVATE TRANSPORT (ITEM 1.1.1 – 1.1.6)			

L.1.2 Running costs during the past 12 months

NOTES:

- Amount spent on motorcar fuel during holiday journeys must be included in item 2.
- Expenditure in connection with the purchase and maintenance of aircraft, boats, etc. must be shown in Part Q.1.4 page 27.
- Expenses incurred (except rent) in connection with vehicles not belonging to you (e.g. rented cars, company cars, borrowed cars) should be included here, unless these expenses were recovered from the employer.

Item	Total costs for the past 12 months
1.2.1 Estimated value of private use of company or similar vehicle	
1.2.2 Motor car fuel (N\$ per month x 12 =)	
1.2.3 Parking fees (N\$ per month x 12 =)	
1.2.4 Traffic fines	
1.2.5 Oil and grease	
1.2.6 TYRES AND TUBES	
1.2.6.1 New	
1.2.6.2 Retreaded	
1.2.7 Batteries	
1.2.8 Spare parts and accessories purchased for private repair and installation	

Item	Total costs for the past 12 months
1.2.9 Lubrication and maintenance services	
1.2.10 Installation of air conditioning	
1.2.11 Installation of security systems	
1.2.12 PANEL-BEATING REPAIRS (including repairs to vehicles belonging to others)	
1.2.12.1 Paid for by you	
1.2.12.2 Paid for by your insurance company or other party	
1.2.13 OTHER REPAIR WORK (including repairs to vehicles belonging to others)	
1.2.13.1 Paid for by you	
1.2.13.2 Paid for by your insurance company or other party	
1.2.14 Licence and registration fees (including that of motor cycles)	
1.2.15 Driving lessons	
1.2.16 Car wash and valet services	
1.2.17 Other, <i>specify</i>	
TOTAL RUNNING COST (ITEM 1.2.1 – 1.2.17)	

L.2 Cost of public and hired transport, for example to work and to school and for other private purposes (excluding holiday journeys)

Item	Total costs for the past 12 months
2.1 Bus (including school bus)	
2.2 Train	
2.3 Rented vehicle	
2.4 Taxi (whether metered or not, including minibus taxi)	
2.5 Value of reduced transport tariffs	
2.6 Furniture removal and transport of goods	
2.7 Other (e.g. lift clubs, neighbourhood arrangements, occasional air-transport, excluding those for business purposes), specify:	
TOTAL COST OF PUBLIC AND HIRED TRANSPORT (ITEM 2.1 – 2.7)	

L.3 Did this household make use of any public and hired transport for holiday purposes during the past 12 months?

1 = YES → Go to Part L.4 1
 2 = No → Go to Part M 2

L.4 Cost of public and hired transport for travelling expenses while on holidays away from home

Item	Total costs for the past 12 months
4.1 Bus	
4.2 Train	
4.3 Boat	
4.4 Aircraft	
4.5 Taxi	
4.6 Rented vehicles (show fuel in Part L.1.2.2, page 22)	
4.7 Supporting services (e.g. parking services, port operators)	
4.8 Other (e.g. cable car)	
TOTAL COST OF PUBLIC AND HIRED TRANSPORT FOR HOLIDAY PURPOSES (ITEM 4.1 – 4.8)	

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PART M Computer and telecommunication equipment during the past 12 months

Item	Total costs for the past 12 months
M.1 Cost of computer and telecommunication equipment	
1.1 Personal computers and laptops	
1.2 Software	
1.3 Calculators	
1.4 Diskettes and consumable goods	
1.5 Printers	
1.6 Modems, play-stations, CD-writers and other hardware components accompanying computers	
1.7 COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	
1.7.1 Cellular telephones and pagers	
1.7.2 Telephones, cordless telephones, motor telephones	
1.7.3 Fax machines and telephone answering machines for household purposes	
1.8 Two-way radios	
TOTAL COST OF COMPUTER AND TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT (ITEM 1.1 – 1.8)	

+

PART N Communication for household purposes during the past 12 months

Item	Actual amount paid during the past 12 months
N.1 Cost of communication for household purposes (excluding expenses which incurred for business purposes)	
1.1 TELEPHONE FEES	
1.1.1 Telephone rental and installation	
1.1.2 Telephone calls	
• private	
• from public telephones	
• from cellular telephones	
• flexicards	
1.1.3 Value Added Tax (VAT) (only if telephone account is available)	
1.1.4 Connection to the cellular telephone network	
1.1.5 Rent for cellular telephone network	
1.1.6 Subscription to internet	
1.2 Postage	
1.3 Other (telegrams, courier services, renting of post boxes, fax charges, etc.)	
TOTAL COST OF COMMUNICATION FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES (ITEM 1.1 – 1.3)	

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PART O Education cost during the past 12 months

NOTES:

- Expenditure on the following must not be included:*
- School bags: Part R.1.2, page 29
 - Travelling expenses: Part L, appropriate items, pages 21-23

O.1 Cost of education

Item	Costs for the past 12 months	
	Paid by you or by means of loans	Paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries, etc
1.1 TUITION (including correspondence and distance courses) AND ATTENDANCE FEES		
1.1.1 Day-care mothers, crèches, and playgroups		
1.1.2 Pre-primary schools, after school centres etc.		
1.1.3 SCHOOLS (primary, secondary and combined schools)		
• Public		
• Private		
1.1.4 Teachers' training, agricultural and technical colleges and technikons		
1.1.5 Universities		
1.1.6 Private tuition in subjects of an educational nature, (e.g. extra lessons in school subjects)		

Item	Costs for the past 12 months	
	Paid by you or by means of loans	Paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries, etc
1.1.7 Field trips		
<i>Other lessons, see Part Q.4.4.3, page 28</i>		
1.2 BOARDING FEES		
1.2.1 Schools, teachers' training and technical colleges, technicons, universities, etc.		
1.3 Schools and other educational institutions (expenses incurred not normally regarded as tuition e.g. contributions to sport grounds)		
1.4 Textbooks		
1.5 Stationery		
1.6 Other, specify (e.g. training and adult education)		
TOTAL COST OF EDUCATION (ITEM 1.1 – 1.6)		

PART P Reading material and stationery during the past 12 months

Item	Total purchases for the past 12 months
1.1 READING MATERIAL	
1.1.1 Newspapers – daily and weekly	
1.1.2 Magazines and periodicals	
1.1.3 Books (excluding those for tuition)	
1.1.4 Library fees and fines	
1.2 Stationery (excluding those for education)	
TOTAL COST OF READING MATERIAL AND STATIONERY (ITEM 1.1.1 – 1.2)	

PART Q Recreation, entertainment and sport during the past 12 months

Q.1 Cost of instruments, equipment and accessories

NOTES:

- The cost of items purchased during the past 12 months (whether paid for or not) should include finance charges (if any).
- Rental paid must be included (see Part Q.4, page 28).
- The amounts actually paid during the past 12 months for items purchased during this period or earlier should include all cash purchases, instalments, deposits and the value of items traded in during this period.

Item	Actual amount paid during the past 12 months
1.1 Musical instruments: Pianos, organs and other musical instruments	
1.2 SOUND AND VIDEO EQUIPMENT	
1.2.1 Television sets, decoder, video recorder/DVD	
1.2.2 Aerials and satellite dishes	
1.2.3 Radios (including motor car radios), tape recorders, compact disc players, record players and similar equipment	
1.2.4 Magnetic tapes and compact discs	
1.3 Photography: Cameras, video cameras, projectors, flashes and films (expenditure in connection with developing Part Q.4.4.2 page 28).....	

Q.2 Did this household buy any other recreation, entertainment and sport goods and any pets and pet requisites during the past 12 months?

1 = YES → Go to Part Q.3 1
 2 = No → Go to Part Q.4 2

Item	Costs for the past 12 months
1.4 Aircraft, boats (including outboard motors), go-carts, etc.	<input type="text"/>
1.5 SPORTS EQUIPMENT	
1.5.1 Rifles and ammunition	<input type="text"/>
1.5.2 Tennis rackets and balls, fishing rods, etc.	<input type="text"/>
1.5.3 Game specific footwear and protection gear (rugby boots, knee pads, life jackets, etc.)	<input type="text"/>
1.6 Camping equipment (tents, etc.)	<input type="text"/>
1.7 Power driven and other tools (excluding gardening tools, which must be shown in Part J.3.2.5 or Part J.4.5, page 19)	<input type="text"/>
1.8 Repairs and service charges for the above-mentioned equipment	<input type="text"/>
TOTAL COST OF RECREATION, INSTRUMENTS, EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES (ITEM 1.1 – 1.8)	<input type="text"/>

Q.3 Cost of other goods

Item	Costs for the past 12 months
3.1 Swimming pool equipment and repairs of equipment	<input type="text"/>
3.2 Gardening requirements (excluding gardening equipment, which must be shown in Part J.4.5, page 19)	<input type="text"/>
3.3 Seeds, plants, shrubs and trees, fertilizer, plant and pest spray remedies	<input type="text"/>
3.4 PETS	
3.4.1 Purchase of pets, foods/feeds and other requisites	<input type="text"/>
3.5 Bouquets and cut flowers for household use	<input type="text"/>
3.6 Net expenditure on hobbies, toys and games	<input type="text"/>
3.7 Other, specify.	<input type="text"/>
TOTAL COST OF RECREATION, ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORT GOODS, ETC. (ITEM 3.1 – 3.7)	<input type="text"/>

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Q.4 Cost of licenses, rental and other service charges

Item	Costs for the past 12 months
4.1 TELEVISION	
4.1.1 Licences	
4.1.2 Rental	
4.1.3 Subscription to pay TV channels	
4.1.4 Rent for decoder, video-equipment and tapes	
4.2 Admission charges: cinemas, theatres, concerts, shows, swimming pools, sports events, museums, zoological and botanical gardens, etc	
4.3 PETS	
4.3.1 Licences	
4.3.2 Care (e.g. doggy parlour, kennels and veterinary costs)	

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Item	Costs for the past 12 months
4.4 OTHER	
4.4.1 Garden and swimming pool maintenance (excluding wages of persons who maintain pool, but including chemicals)	
4.4.2 Film development and photo-prints	
4.4.3 Fees for lessons connecting with recreation, entertainment and sport	
<i>For lessons in educational subjects, see Part O.1, Page 25 and for motor car driving lessons, see Part L. 1.2.15, page 22</i>	
4.4.4 Holiday tour packages (all inclusive holidays)	
4.4.5 Other, specify	
TOTAL COST OF LICENSES, RENT OR SERVICE CHARGES FOR RECREATION, ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORT PURPOSES (ITEM 4.1.4 – 4.4.5)	

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PART R Miscellaneous expenditure over the past 12 months

Item	Total purchases for the past 12 months
1.1 Watches and personal jewellery	<input type="text"/>
1.2 Handbags, travelling bags, schoolbags, etc.	<input type="text"/>
1.3 Prams, push-carts, carry-cots, car seats, etc.	<input type="text"/>
1.4 Repair of miscellaneous goods	<input type="text"/>
1.5 Other (umbrellas, pocket-knives, sunglasses, etc.), specify	<input type="text"/>
TOTAL COST OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS (ITEM 1.1 – 1.5)	<input type="text"/>

R.2 Cost of membership fees, remittance and members' fees, donations, gifts and maintenance

NOTE
 • Include amounts paid by means of stop or debit orders and employer deductions

Item	Total cost for the past 12 months
2.1 Maintenance of/remittance to family member and dependants living elsewhere (including alimony paid to ex-wife, children)	<input type="text"/>
2.2 Gifts for persons who are not members of this household (including cash gifts)	<input type="text"/>
2.3 Tribal levies (not for housing)	<input type="text"/>

Item	Total cost for the past 12 months
2.4 MEMBERSHIP FEES, MEMBER'S FEES	<input type="text"/>
2.4.1 Trade unions and staff associations, professional associations, scientific, art and cultural societies	<input type="text"/>
2.4.2 Gymnasiums, health, sports and social clubs	<input type="text"/>
2.5 Pocket money for children	<input type="text"/>
<i>Where it does not include expenditure on cinema fees, etc. which has already been accounted for elsewhere in this questionnaire.</i>	
2.6 Payments and donations to religious institutions	<input type="text"/>
2.7 Other, including donations to charity and political organisations, street collections, etc.	<input type="text"/>
TOTAL COST OF MEMBERSHIP FEES, REMITTANCE AND MEMBERS' FEES, DONATIONS, GIFTS AND MAINTENANCE (ITEM 2.1 – 2.7)	<input type="text"/>

R.3 Cost of income tax

Item	Total cost for the past 12 months
3.1 Deductions (PAYE) according to payslip	<input type="text"/>
3.2 Other payments according to assessment including preliminary tax payments, payments with regard to previous assessments	<input type="text"/>
3.3 Refunds received (according to assessment)	<input type="text"/>
NET AMOUNT PAID (ITEM 3.1 + 3.2 minus 3.3)	<input type="text"/>

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R.4 Cost of finance, insurance, etc.

NOTE

Include amounts by means of stop orders and debit orders

Item	Total cost for the past 12 months
4.1 FINANCE AND BANK CHARGES	
4.1.1 Bank charges (cheque books, service charges, etc) .	
4.1.2 Interest/finance charges not shown elsewhere	
4.1.3 Repayments on personal and overdraft loans , including credit cards, but excluding instalments shown elsewhere (e.g. housing, furniture, studies, vehicles and recreational equipment)	
4.2 INSURANCE PREMIUMS PAID BY YOU OR YOUR EMPLOYER	
4.2.1 Life and endowment policies (including study policies)	
4.2.2 Funeral policies	
4.2.3 Medical insurance	
4.2.4 Legal insurance	
4.3 Insurance paid for holiday purposes (life, luggage, medical)	
4.4 INSURANCE OF PROPERTY	
4.4.1 Insurance of buildings	
4.4.2 Insurance covering mortgage debt	

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Item	Total cost for the past 12 months
4.5 INSURANCE ON CONTENTS OF DWELLING/VEHICLE	
4.5.1 Insurance of contents of dwelling (excluding package insurance)	
4.5.2 Insurance of motor vehicle (excluding package insurance)	
4.5.3 Package insurance (comprehensive insurance)	
4.6 CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION, PROVIDENT AND ANNUITY FUNDS	
4.6.1 Paid by you	
4.6.2 Paid by your employer	
4.7 Contributions to stokvel (merry-go-round)	
4.8 INVESTMENT	
4.8.1 Shares and unit trusts	
4.8.2 Investment plans	
4.8.3 Offshore	
4.9 Amount paid into savings account	
TOTAL COST OF FINANCE, INSURANCE, ETC. (ITEM 4.1 – 4.9)	

+

+

R.5 Cost of other expenditure

Item	Total cost for the past 12 months
5.1 PROFESSIONAL FEES	
5.1.1 Legal fees, architects' and other professional fees not shown elsewhere	
5.2 Lobola/dowry paid	
5.3 Funeral expenses	
5.4 Gravestones and maintenance of graves (excluding unweiling)	
5.5 Religious and traditional ceremonies (e.g. unweiling, weddings)	
5.6 Fines, excluding traffic and library fines (e.g. fines for straying livestock). See Part L.1.2.4 page 22 and Part P.1.1, page 26 . . .	
5.7 Gambling (e.g. Pera, horse racing)	
5.8 All other expenditure, (e.g. guns) specify	
TOTAL COST OF OTHER EXPENDITURE (ITEM 5.1 – 5.8)	

R.6 Cost of other dwelling units

R.6.1 Did this household in the last 12 months own/occupy any other dwelling unit than this one?

1 = YES	→ Go to Part R.6.2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
2 = NO	→ Go to Part R.7	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

R.6.2 Cost of other dwelling units than this one

Item	Total cost for the past 12 months
6.2.1 Rent and/or instalments	
6.2.2 Water	
6.2.3 Electricity	
6.2.4 Repair and maintenance	
6.2.5 Staff costs (e.g. domestic servants, including support in cash or/and in kind)	
6.2.6 Other expenses related to other dwelling units than this one, specify	
TOTAL COST OF OTHER DWELLING UNITS THAN THIS ONE (ITEM 6.2.1-6.2.6)	

R.7 Net loss

Item	Total cost for the past 12 months
7.1 Net loss on expenditure incurred in obtaining income or additional income by working for your own account, including part-time farming, but excluding dwelling(s) (which should be shown in Part G, page 12)	
TOTAL NET LOSS (ITEM 7.1)	

+

Part S Details of household's production and sales of home grown products, livestock and poultry during the past 12 months

S.1 Has this household grown produce for own consumption in the past 12 months?

1 = YES 1

2 = No 2

→ Go to Part S.2

→ Go to Part S.3

S.2 Produce

Item	1. Quantity produced in the past 12 months			2. Quantity sold in the past 12 months			3. Value of sales in the past 12 months	
	Kg	Litre	Dozen	Kg	Litre	Dozen	N\$	
2.1 Maize								
2.2 Mahangu								
2.3 Sorghum								
2.4 Other grains								
2.5 Fruit								
2.6 Vegetables								
2.7 Other foods, e.g. beans, nuts								
2.8 Milk								
2.9 Eggs								
2.10 Sorghum beer/ home brewed								
2.11 Other, specify:								

+

+

+

S.3 Has this household kept any livestock or poultry in the past 12 months?

1 = YES → Go to Part S.4 1
 2 = No → Go to Part S.5 2

S.4 Livestock and poultry

Item	1. Number of live-stock and poultry 12 months ago	2. Number of live-stock and poultry today	3. Number of livestock and poultry sold live or sold slaughtered in the past 12 months	4. Value of sales in the past 12 months	
					N\$
4.1 Cattle					
4.2 Sheep					
4.3 Pigs					
4.4 Goats					
4.5 Donkeys/mules					
4.6 Horses					
4.7 Poultry					
4.8 Ostrich					
4.9 Other					

+

5.5 Input costs (Ask only if any "Yes" in S 1 or S 3)

Item	Total cost for the past 12 months	
	N\$	
5.1 Seeds and feed		
5.2 Fertilizers, manure		
5.3 Water for animals or irrigation		
5.4 Services (e.g. ploughing, wages)		
5.5 Processing (e.g. grinding and slaughtering)		
5.6 Veterinary services and treatment		
5.7 Other, specify		
TOTAL INPUT COST (ITEM 5.1 – 5.7)		

+

+

PART T – Debts

T.1 Debts (Including outstanding amounts on hire purchases)

Item	Outstanding amounts due/owed
1.1 Bond	
1.2 Car	
1.3 Furniture and household appliances - hire purchase ..	
1.4 Bank loans/ bank overdraft/ credit card	
1.5 Open accounts at retail stores or lay-byes	
1.6 Loans from friends and family (cash loans)	
1.7 Other cash loans	
1.8 Other debts, e.g. unpaid fees	
TOTAL DEBTS (ITEM 1.1 – 1.8)	

+

PART U Particulars of income for the past 12 months

NOTES:

- All income of members of the household must be shown. Payments within the household, e.g. to domestic workers recorded as household members, are not to be recorded
- Note, income for persons who normally reside in the household but who are temporarily absent should also be recorded. If an absent person is expected to return to the household within the recording period, try to make an appointment and ask the person himself/herself. If the person is not expected to return within the recording period, try to get the answers from other household members.
- Income before the deductions must be shown.
- The cash value of all benefits received, whether from the employer or not, must be shown in Part U.2, page 39.

U.0.1	Give person number of all persons 8 years and above from B 1	1								
U.0.2	<p>Are there any persons who normally reside in this household, who are temporarily absent and who are expected to return to the household in a near future?</p> <p>If "Yes", write the name in the first empty column and write person number 91 in U.0.1 for the first person, 92 for the second, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Surname:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">First name:</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Write sideways if necessary</i></p>									

U.1	Regular income	
Item		Income for the past 12 months
1.1	SALARIES AND WAGES	
1.1.1	Basic monthly wage or salary	
1.1.2	Bonuses and income from overtime	
1.1.3	Sitting allowances (commissioners' and directors' fees)	

U.1 Regular income, continued

Item	1																		
1.1.4 CASH ALLOWANCES (including checks, transfers, etc.)																			
1.1.4.1 Transport																			
1.1.4.2 Housing																			
1.1.4.3 Clothing																			
1.1.4.4 Other cash allowances, <i>specify</i>																			
1.2 DEDUCTIONS BY THE EMPLOYER																			
1.2.1 Car loan																			
1.2.2 Housing loan, mortgage																			
1.2.3 House rent																			
1.2.4 Income tax																			
1.2.5 Medical aid																			
1.2.6 Insurance																			
1.2.7 Pension																			
1.2.8 Social security																			
1.2.9 Other deductions, <i>specify:</i>																			

U.1 Regular income, continued

Item	1								
1.3.1	Net profit from household business or professional practice/ activities conducted on a full-time or regular part-time basis (excl. profit from farming and excluding interest and dividends) (see also Part U. 2, item 1). <i>If a net loss, show it in Part R.6, page 31</i>								
1.3.2	Income from passenger transport (not business)								
1.4	NET INCOME FROM LETTING OF FIXED PROPERTY (only if the letting of property is not a bona fide business - see U.1.3.1)								
1.4.1	Property for holiday purposes								
1.4.2	Other								
1.5	Royalties								
1.6	Interest received and/or accrued on deposits, loans, savings certificates, and dividends on shares, and annuities and similar recurring receipts resulting from own investments								
1.7	Dividends on shares other than building society shares								
1.8	REGULAR RECEIPTS FROM PENSION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND GRANTS PROVIDED AND OTHER ANNUITY FUNDS								
1.8.1	Pension from previous employment								

+

U.1 Regular income, continued

Item	1																			
1.8.2 SOCIAL PENSION(S) OR ALLOWANCES																				
1.8.2.1 Old age pension																				
1.8.2.2 War veterans/Ex-combatants' and war orphans' grants																				
1.8.2.3 Disability grants																				
1.8.2.4 Family and other allowances (including state maintenance grant and child grants)																				
1.8.3 From the Workmen's Compensation and similar funds																				
1.9 Alimony, maintenance and other kinds of allowances received from divorced spouse, family members, etc., living elsewhere																				
1.10 Other, specify:.....																				
TOTAL REGULAR INCOME (ITEM 1.1.1 – 1.1.1.4, 1.3.1 - 1.10)*																				
TOTAL REGULAR HOUSEHOLD INCOME																				

*Note: Item 1.2.1-1.2.9 should not be included in total regular income

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+

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U.2 Other household income

Item	Income for the past 12 months
2.1 Net income from hobbies, side-lines and part-time activities, (if net loss, show under Part R.6 page 31)	<input type="text"/>
2.2 INCOME DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF VEHICLES, PROPERTY, ETC.	<input type="text"/>
2.2.1 Motor vehicles (including the trade-in value of vehicles. See the "Note" at Part L.1.1, page 21)	<input type="text"/>
2.2.2 Fixed property (building, land)	<input type="text"/>
2.2.3 All other personal property and second-hand goods, e.g. clothing and furniture (including value of traded in articles)	<input type="text"/>
2.3 Payments received from boarders and other non-members of the household	<input type="text"/>
2.4 VALUE OF GOODS AND SERVICES RECEIVED BY VIRTUE OF YOUR OCCUPATION AND SHOWN AS EXPENDITURE IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE	<input type="text"/>
2.4.1 Housing (value of subsidies, reduced interest rates and rent, etc.)	<input type="text"/>
2.4.2 Transport (value of company transport for private use, reduced air and train fares, etc.) <i>(See Part L.1.2.1, page 22 and Part L.2.5, page 23)</i>	<input type="text"/>
2.4.3 Pension, provident, medical and annuity funds (value of employer's contribution). See Part R.4.6, page 30)	<input type="text"/>
2.4.4 Other, specify	<input type="text"/>

Item	Income for the past 12 months
2.5 GRATUITIES AND OTHER LUMP SUM PAYMENTS RECEIVED FROM PENSION, PROVIDENT AND OTHER INSURANCE OR FROM PRIVATE PERSONS	<input type="text"/>
2.5.1 Lump sums resulting from your employment before retirement (including payment for leave not taken during your period of employment)	<input type="text"/>
2.5.2 Endowment policies and other similar lump sums (e.g. annuity)	<input type="text"/>
2.5.3 Lump sums received from the Workmen's Compensation and other similar funds	<input type="text"/>
2.5.4 Life insurance and inheritances received	<input type="text"/>
2.6 CLAIMS	<input type="text"/>
2.6.1 Funeral funds, including funds' contributions to funeral expenses	<input type="text"/>
2.6.2 In respect of damage to fixed property	<input type="text"/>
2.6.3 In respect of road traffic collisions	<input type="text"/>
2.6.4 Other gratuities, specify	<input type="text"/>
2.7 Stokvel (merry-go-round)	<input type="text"/>

+

Item	Income for the past 12 months
2.8 Net withdrawals from savings (i.e. total withdrawals minus total deposits) <i>The surrender of insurance policies must be included here</i>	
2.9 Non-refundable bursaries from all sources (See Part O, page 25)	
2.10 Benefits, donations and gifts received from private persons (excluding from members of the household), welfare funds, clubs, the government, etc	
2.11 Cash (including bonuses) from shops	
2.12 Value of food received	
2.13 Value of housing (including benefits, such as the value of rent deductions allowed by persons and organisations other than the employer)	
2.14 Value of clothing (not received from employer) .	
2.15 Value of other benefits, donations, gifts, etc. ...	

+

Item	Income for the past 12 months
2.16 Maternity, sick and death benefit	
2.17 Reimbursements from Medical Aid (<i>which has not been covered in Part K</i>)	
2.18 All other income (e.g. from gambling, Pera and TV Jackpot winnings), <i>specify:</i>	
2.19 All other income not elsewhere specified	
TOTAL OTHER INCOME (ITEM 2.1 – 2.19)	

+

+

Form 1 number

Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2003/04

DAILY RECORD BOOK

WEEK 1

From Day Month To Day Month

Region	<input type="text"/>	INTERVIEWER number	<input type="text"/>	SUPERVISOR number	<input type="text"/>
PSU number	<input type="text"/>	Name	Name
Household sample number	<input type="text"/>	Signature	Signature
Survey round	<input type="text"/>	Date	<input type="text"/>	Date	<input type="text"/>

Y Y M M D D Y Y M M D D

How to complete the Daily Record Book

Introduction

- Record transactions as they occur on a daily basis.
- Values of all expenditures (purchases, remittances, taxes, licenses and gifts given out) should be recorded in **Column ⑦**
- Values of all incomes (salary, value of gifts and payments-in-kind received, winnings) should be recorded in **Column ⑧**.
- Do not record transactions between members of the household. Only items purchased or received or sold or given out from/to non-household members should be recorded.
- Be specific in description of items.

Column definitions

The recording form of Daily Record Book has 8 numbered columns. One form is given for each day of the week. Three extra forms are given at the end of the Daily Record Book in order to record extra items for a day in which the household purchased and/or received more than 19 items.

Follow the instructions below in order to complete the forms accurately.

The unnumbered column to the extreme left is for office use only. Do not write anything in this column.

1. In **Column ①** record transactions in specific terms. Do not write meat, but give type of meat, e.g. beef, kudu, mutton, goat, chicken, pork. In case of foods indicate whether fresh, frozen, dried, smoked, etc. Indicate whether the transaction was for a household business. Record for example: *Cigarettes bought for household business; Chicken, fresh, sold from household business.*
2. In **Column ②** record type of transaction, whether in kind (**K**), where no money or cheque changes hands, or cash (**C**), cash or cheque transaction.
3. In **Column ③** record source of **food items only**. Codes for sources are given at the bottom of the form.
4. In **Column ④** use the units of measurement from the table given to the right. In case of canned or packed or bottled foods give the code for the unit of measurement shown on the can, packet or bottle. If you bought margarine write **g** for unit and the weight **500 or 250** as written on the container.

5. In **Column ⑤** record the total number of units purchased, given out and received. Give the total amount received by all members of the household. Use an extra row in case you forgot a transaction of a household member.

In case of bunch of heap purchases or own produce, where quantities are not known use the food portion scale to measure the weight or the calibrated jug to measure the volume.

6. **Column ⑥** is to be completed **only** in respect of clothing and footwear. Give the code for whom (man, woman, boy, girl or infant) the clothes/shoes were bought. Codes are at the bottom of the page.

7. **Column ⑦** should only be completed in case of expenditure items. These include purchases (all types), fees, rents, domestic services, laundry, telephone and electricity bills paid, gifts and remittances given away, value of own produce consumed by the household, goods exchanged through barter, etc.

Note

In case of Column ⑦, if the values of own produce consumed in the household or gifts given away are not known, give the price you would have paid to purchase the item at the local market.

8. **Column ⑧** is for recording value of receipts. These are salary, rents and interest received, gifts and remittances received, ration received, etc.

How to measure

The scale – The scale is easy to use. Follow the following instructions.

1. Hang the container, containing the item to measure, unto the scale hook. The container should be light, preferably made of light plastic material, such as those used to pack purchases by supermarkets.
2. Hold the scale firmly with your hands and lift the total weight, with the scale preferably up to the level with your eyes.
3. If you cannot bring to eye level ask another person to read it for you.

It must leave the ground.

4. Read the units to two decimal places, as indicated on the scale.

Note

1. If you use a heavy container, measure its weight and take away its weight from the total weight before recording on the record book.
2. Do not weigh goods purchased from a shop or supermarkets, of which the weights have already been recorded.
3. Do not weigh anything you feel weighs more than 20 kg.

The jug is to be used to measure food liquids, e.g. milk. Do not use it to measure oils or fats. For fats put them in a plastic container and use the scale as detailed above.

The jug – The jug has a capacity of 2000 ml or 2 l. It is calibrated into 100 ml units. The marks shown on the jar are 500 ml, 1000 ml, 1500 ml and 2000 ml. In between any two of these figures there are four marks to read *mls* between the 500, 1000, 2500 and 2000. For example the first mark after 500 should read 600 ml, the second mark 700 ml, the third mark 800 ml and the fourth mark 900 ml.

Place the jug on a level object, preferably a table, and pour in the liquid of which you want to measure the capacity. If the liquid settles between 700 ml and 800 ml record either 700 ml or 800 ml depending on which mark it is near. Do not record 750 ml even if it appears to be halfway between the 700 ml and 800 ml.

Units of measurement to be used for Column ④

Weight	Unit	Abbreviation
	Gram	g
	Kilogram	kg
	Ton	Ton
Length	Centimetre	cm
	Metre	m
Volume	Millilitre	ml
	Litre	l
	Tot (e.g. whisky)	Tot
Other	Number	No
	Dozen	Doz
	Stick (cigarettes)	Stick
	Set (e.g. sofa)	Set
	Plate (food)	Plate
	Packet (e.g. matches)	Packet
	Box (e.g. paper)	Box
	Ream (e.g. shoes)	Ream
	Pair (e.g. shoes)	Pair
Conversion	1 kg	= 1000 g
	1 m	= 100 cm
	1 litre	= 1000 ml
	1 dozen	= 12

Example

Assume that a typical household in a day had the following transactions:

1.	1 kg	Fish, frozen	N\$13.95	Bought from a supermarket
2.	1 packet (10 kg)	Mahangu	N\$43.99	Bought from a market
3.	1 packet (of 4)	Batteries	N\$9.90	Bought from a petrol station
4.	1 serving	Braai	N\$6.00	Take away
5.	2 cans (340 ml)	Cool drink	N\$3.00	Bought from a shebeen
6.	1	Bus fare	N\$80.00	Tsumeb - Windhoek
7.	750 g	Spinach, fresh	N\$4.75	Taken from own produce
8.	10 packets	Cigarettes	N\$150	Bought for household business
9.	5 kg	Maize meal	N\$22.65	Ration received from employer
10.	1	Book	N\$35.00	Gift from a friend
11.		Rent	N\$900	Rent paid
12.		Doctor's fees	N\$120	Paid to a doctor
13.		Monthly salary	N\$1400	Received from employer
14.		Remittances	N\$120	Received from relative
15.	20 sticks	Cigarettes	N\$20.00	Sold from household business
16.	1	Shirt (men's)	N\$149.95	
17.	1 (pair of)	Shoes (ladies')	N\$309.90	
18.		Inheritance	N\$5000	
19.	1 (pair of)	Socks (babies')	N\$9.95	

① Description of item <i>In case of food items, indicate whether fresh, frozen, dried, smoked, canned, ready-cooked, etc. Indicate whether for household business.</i>	② Type of trans- action <i>See below</i>	③ Source of food and beverages <i>See below</i>	④ Unit <i>See below</i>	⑤ Quantity	⑥ For whom <i>Clothes and footwear only. See below</i>	⑦ Expenditure		⑧ Income	
						N\$	C	N\$	C
1 Fish, frozen	C	01	kg	1		13	95		
2 Mahangu	C	02	kg	10		43	99		
3 Batteries	C		No	4		9	90		
4 Meal out – braai	C	06	Plate	1		6	00		
5 Cool drink	C	03	ml	680		3	00		
6 Bus fare	C		No	1		80	00		
7 Spinach, fresh	K	10	g	750		4	75		
8 Cigarettes for business	C		Packet	10		150	00		
9 Maize meal ration	K	11	kg	5				22	65
10 Book, gift from friend	K		No	1				35	00
11 Rent paid	C					900	00		
12 Doctor's fees	C					120	00		
13 Salary received	C							1400	00
14 Remittance received from relative	C							120	00
15 Cigarettes sold from business	C		Stick	20				20	00
16 Shirt	C		No	1	1	149	95		
17 Shoes	C		Pair	1	2	309	90		
18 Inheritance	C							5000	00
19 Socks	C		Pair	1	5	9	95		

If there are more items to record, use the extra sheets at the end of this Daily Record Book

② **Type** ③ **Source** (from where obtained)

K = In Kind **01** = Supermarket **04** = Bottle store **07** = Restaurant/Hotel
C = Cash **02** = Open market/Vendor **05** = Butchery **08** = Petrol station
03 = Shebeen **06** = Take away **09** = Own produce

10 = From nature*
11 = From employer
12 = Other, specify

⑥ **For whom** (clothes, footwear only)

1 = Man **4** = Girl (3 - 13 yrs)
2 = Woman **5** = Infant (0 - 2 yrs)
3 = Boy (3 - 13 yrs)

*From nature = Picked wild, hunted or fished

Daily Record of Household Expenditure and Receipts

Wednesday

① Description of item <i>In case of food items, indicate whether fresh, frozen, dried, smoked, canned, ready-cooked, etc. Indicate whether for household business.</i>	② Type of transaction <i>See below</i>	③ Source of food and beverages <i>See below</i>	④ Unit	⑤ Quantity	⑥ For whom <i>Clothes and footwear only. See below</i>	⑦ Expenditure		⑧ Income	
						N\$	C	N\$	C
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									

If there are more items to record, use the extra sheets at the end of this Daily Record Book

② Type ③ Source (from where obtained)

K = In Kind
C = Cash

01 = Supermarket
02 = Open market/Vendor
03 = Shebeen

04 = Bottle store
05 = Butchery
06 = Take away

07 = Restaurant/Hotel
08 = Petrol station
09 = Own produce

10 = From nature*
11 = From employer
12 = Other, specify

⑥ For whom (clothes, footwear only)

1 = Man
2 = Woman
3 = Boy (3 - 13 yrs)

4 = Girl (3 - 13 yrs)
5 = Infant (0 - 2 yrs)

*From nature = Picked wild, hunted or fished

Signature of interviewer

Daily Record of Household Expenditure and Receipts *Sunday*

For office use	① Description of item <i>In case of food items, indicate whether fresh, frozen, dried, smoked, canned, ready-cooked, etc. Indicate whether for household business.</i>	② Type of trans-action <i>See below</i>	③ Source of food and beverages <i>See below</i>	④ Unit	⑤ Quantity	⑥ For whom <i>Clothes and footwear only. See below</i>	⑦ Expenditure	⑧ Income
	1							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
	6							
	7							
	8							
	9							
	10							
	11							
	12							
	13							
	14							
	15							
	16							
	17							
	18							
	19							

If there are more items to record, use the extra sheets at the end of this Daily Record Book

② Type ③ Source (from where obtained)

K = In Kind

C = Cash

01 = Supermarket

02 = Open market/Vendor

03 = Shebeen

04 = Bottle store

05 = Butchery

06 = Take away

07 = Restaurant/Hotel

08 = Petrol station

09 = Own produce

10 = From nature*

11 = From employer

12 = Other, specify

⑥ For whom (clothes, footwear only)

1 = Man

2 = Woman

3 = Boy (3 - 13 yrs)

4 = Girl (3 - 13 yrs)

5 = Infant (0 - 2 yrs)

*From nature = Picked wild, hunted or fished

Signature of interviewer

FOR PROCESSING

	NAME	SIGNATURE	NUMBER	DATE
EDITED (REGIONAL OFFICE)				
CODED (REGIONAL OFFICE)				
CHECKED BY REGIONAL SUPERVISOR				
CHECKED BY HEAD OFFICE MONITOR				
CHECKED (HEAD OFFICE)				
DATA CAPTURED (HEAD OFFICE)				

Appendix 5 Specification of sub groups

Education

Variable	Sub group	Specification
Highest level of educational attainment	Primary	Currently in Sub A/ Grade 1
		Sub A/Grade 1
	Secondary	Sub B/Grade 2
		Standard 1/ Grade 3
		Standard 2/ Grade 4
		Standard 3/ Grade 5
		Standard 4/ Grade 6
		Standard 5/ Grade 7
		Standard 6/ Grade 8
		Standard 7/ Grade 9
Tertiary	Standard 8/ Grade 10	
	Standard 9/ Grade 11	
	Standard 10/ Grade 12	
	Higher Grades (Grade 13, A Level)	
	University/technical undergraduate	
	University postgraduate	
	Post standard 10/grade12	
	Teacher training (dipolma, certificates)	
	Bachelor's degree	

Main source of income

Variable	Sub group	Specification
Main source of income	Salaries/wages	Salaries and/or wages
	Subsistence farming	Subsistence farming
	Commercial farming	Commercial farming
	Business income	Business activities, non-farming
		Rental income
		Interest from savings/investments
	Pensions	Pensions
	Remittances/grants	Cash remittances
		Maintenance grants
	Drought/in kind receipts	Drought relief assistance
		In kind receipts
	Other	Other
	Not stated	No income
		Not stated

Housing

Type of dwelling	Detached	Detached house
	Semi-detached	Semi-detached house/Town House
	Flat	Apartment
		Guest flat
	Mobile home	Mobile home (caravan/tent)
	Single quarters	Singel quarters
	Traditional dwelling	Traditional dwelling
	Improvised house	Improvised housing unit
	Other	Part commercial/industrial building
		Other

Materials used for dwelling

Roof, outer walls	Cement blocks/brick tiles	Cement blocks/bricks/stones
		Burnt bricks/Face bricks
		Brick tiles
	Corrugated iron/Zinc	Corrugated iron/Zinc
	Wood,grass,cow dung	Wooden poles, sticks and gras
		Sticks, mud, clay and/or cow dung
		Thatch, grass
	Asbestos	Asbestos
	Other	Slate
		Other
	None	
Not stated	Not stated	

Materials used for dwelling

Floor	Sand	Sand
	Concrete	Concrete
	Mud	Mud, clay and/or cow dung
	Wood	Wood
	Other	Other
		Not stated

Housing continued..

Type of tenure	Owned with no mortgage	Owned with no outstanding debts
	Owned with mortgage	Owned, but not yet fully paid off
	Occupied free	Occupied free
	Rented	Rented without subsidy
		Rented with subsidy
	Other	Other
	Not stated	Not stated
Source of energy	Electricity	Electricity from mains
		Electricity from generator
	Solar energy	Solar energy
	Gas	Gas
	Parafin	Paraffin
	Wood or wood charcoal	Wood or wood charcoal
	Coal	Coal
	Candles	Candles
	Animal dung	Animal dung
	Other	Other
	None	None
	Not stated	Not stated
	Source of water	Piped water
		Piped (tap) water on site or in yard (outside)
		Neighbour's tap
		Public tap
		Water-carrier/tanker
Boreholes/protected wells		Borehole, private
		Borehole, communal
		Well, protected
Stagnant water		Rain-water tank on site
		Dam/Pool/Stagnant water
		Well, unprotected
Flowing water		Flowing water/Stream/River/Canal
		Spring
Other source	Other	
	Not stated	

Housing continued..

Toilet facilities	Flush toilet	Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system
		Flush toilet connected to a septic tank
	Pit latrine	Pit latrine with ventilation pipe(VIP)
		Pit latrine without ventilation pipe
	Bucket toilet	Bucket toilet
	Other	Other
	Bush/No toilet	Bush/No toilet
Not stated	Not stated	

Consumption

Variable	Sub group	Specification
Consumption group	Food/beverages	Food and non-alcoholic beverages Alcoholic beverages and tobacco Ready-made foods
	Housing	Rent paid for dwelling Other rental costs Estimated value of rent for dwelling occupied free or owned Maintenance and repair of dwelling Water, sewage, garbage, refuse collection charges Other services related to the dwelling (cleaning, security etc.) Electricity, gas and other fuels like charcoal, firewood etc.
	Clothing/footwear	Cost of clothing Cost of footwear Cost of home-made clothes and clothing repairs
	Health	Actual household cost of health services Cost of medicines
	Education	Tuition and attendance fees for Pre-primary schools Primary, secondary and combined schools Teachers' training, agricultural and technical colleges Universities Private tuition of educational nature Other education
	Furnishing/equipment	Furnishing and household equipment Payment of domestic workers Cost of furniture, fixtures and floor coverings Cost of household textiles Cost of appliances Household utensils Tools and equipment for the household Goods and services for routine household maintenance
	Transport/communication	Private vehicles, purchased Running costs for private transport Public and hired transport Communication equipment Two-way radios Communication for household purposes
	Other	Recreation and culture Accommodation services (incl. boarding fees for schools etc.) Miscellaneous goods and services

Abbreviations

APCI	Adjusted per capita income
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CI	Confidence Interval
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DRB	Daily Record Book
EA	Enumeration Area
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
NDP	National Development Plan
NEPRU	Namibia Economic Policy Research Unit
NHIES	Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey
NPCS	National Planning Commission Secretariat
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RSE	Relative Standard Error
SE	Standard Error
Sida	Swedish International Development Agency
SQL	Sequence Query Language
UNAM	University of Namibia
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
UR	Urban Rural



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