

**Republic of Namibia**

**National Planning Commission**



## **Central Statistics Office**

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# **Living Conditions in Namibia**

**BASIC DESCRIPTION WITH HIGHLIGHTS**

**The 1993/1994 Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey**

**MAIN REPORT**

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## **PREFACE**

The 1993/94 Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) is the first module of the National Household Survey Programme endorsed by the Government in 1993. This programme is an integrated part of A Five-Year Development Plan of Statistics in Namibia . In October 1994, a preliminary report from the NHIES was published. This report was based only on the first three survey months of the data collection period.

In November 1995, a special report from the NHIES titled “The distribution of economic resources in the population of Namibia” was published as a background document for the Namibian round-table conference in Geneva, Switzerland. This report was based on the full survey year.

The present report is the main report from the NHIES. The main report provides a basic description of the living conditions in Namibia concerning economic activity, housing and infrastructure, possession of capital goods and property, economic standard as well as consumption and expenditure patterns. The statistics are disaggregated by important domains of study like the 13 regions, rural and urban areas, sex of head of household, main language, household composition, educational level, economic activity and main source of income. Separate chapters deal with Windhoek, Walvis Bay, domestic workers and farm workers. The Central Statistics Office will also publish a table report which provides statistics on household consumption and expenditure on the most detailed level collected in the NHIES. This report will only be published in the form of a diskette.

There is also an administrative and technical report of the NHIES. The administrative and technical report and its annexes provide a detailed description of the administrative and technical details of the NHIES.

The report is produced by the Survey and Cartographic Unit of the Central Statistics Office. The preparation and production of this report was supported by technical assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and from the Swedish International Development Agency under the executing agency of Statistics Sweden.

The NHIES has been supported by various donors through bilateral and multilateral arrangements. On behalf of the Government of Namibia, I take this opportunity to thank the UNDP and the Government of Sweden for their valuable technical and financial support towards this project. I would also like to express my deep appreciation to our Government for its financial and material support.

Finally, I wish to thank all those who contributed to the success of the NHIES project, and in particular, the user/producer reference group of the NHIES, the CSO staff who were involved in the NHIES activities as well as the households of the NHIES sample living all over Namibia without whose support and co-operation the NHIES would never have been possible.

Sarah Kuugongelwa  
Director General  
National Planning Commission

May 1996

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**The purpose of this report is to highlight the living conditions of the Namibian people with the emphasis on the distribution of the economic resources among the Namibian households.**

**In Namibia a lot of exchange of goods and services is done by bartering without money involved. The pure income concept used in developed countries is therefore less relevant. The living conditions of the households are heavily dependent on the volume of work performed by the household members. The socio-demographic characteristics of the households provide the basic background for welfare and consumer behaviour. Yield of work and dependence are influenced by education and health. Consumption and welfare are also dependent on infrastructure, housing and possession of durable goods.**

*This report is divided into 12 chapters as described in the table of contents. This summary only deals with the first 9 chapters. The reader who is especially interested in statistics on the living conditions in Windhoek or Walvis Bay or the living conditions of domestic workers and farm workers are referred directly to chapter 10 - 12.*

### THE NAMIBIAN ECONOMY

Namibia faces the same legacy of apartheid as South Africa with an economy of extreme contrasts. Some of its main characteristics are

- A dualistic economy with a sophisticated modern sector that employs only a minority of the population.
- The economy is depending on a few natural resource based sectors, to a large extent capital intensive with little contribution towards increasing employment and reducing income inequality.
- Regarding the distribution of resources, there are vast disparities between a small, wealthy minority and a big majority of which many live below the poverty line.

The Gross National Income (GNI) per capita amounted to N\$ 6 958 (US\$ 1 960) in 1994. This classifies Namibia as a middle income country. However, in a ranking by the so called Human Development Index, Namibia ranks much lower than by its GNI per capita and trails many countries with a lower GNI per capita.

Although *subsistence agriculture* only contributes about 3-4 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) an estimated 35-40 percent of the employed population work there. *Commercial agriculture* by comparison contributes about 7 percent to the GDP and employs about 10 percent of all employed persons. It involves mainly livestock production, to a large extent exported to South Africa.

The *fishing* industry has been rapidly expanding since Independence. The fish catches are to an increasing extent further processed in Namibia. Thus, the combined contribution to the GDP by fishing and fish processing has grown from 4.5 percent in 1990 to 8.6 percent in 1994.

Namibia is well endowed with a variety of important minerals. The *mining* industry, although decreasing in relative importance, still contributes 10-15 percent to the GDP. However, the industry has had a minor effect on employment creation outside the mining itself.

*Manufacturing*, except meat and fish processing, contributes only about 3.5 percent to the GDP.

A striking feature of the structure of Namibia's economy is that the total expenditure by government amounts to almost 40 percent of the GDP. Among the reasons behind the relatively high percentages of government is the need to establish and organise government in accordance with the new and democratic constitution. This had to be achieved in context with the constitutional agreement to keep all public sector personnel from the previous administration.

Namibia's economy has performed better since Independence than at any time since 1980. The average annual growth of the GDP since 1990 has been 4 percent. However, growth has been erratic with a substantial growth in 1991 and 1992 and a decline in GDP in 1993.

Gross fixed capital formation has been on the average 21 percent of the GDP since Independence which is above the levels of the years prior to 1990. Although the colonial period left Namibia with a relatively well developed physical infrastructure it also left a large deficit in human capital (well educated and healthy people).

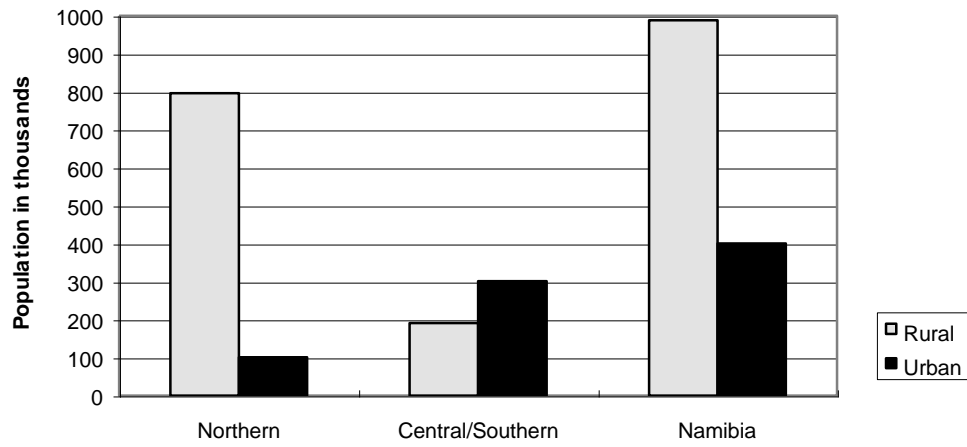
More than 95 percent of the merchandise exports of goods are made up of products of Namibia's primary industries and its related secondary industries, meat and fish processing. Most of the consumption goods and capital goods are imported, mainly from South Africa. Namibia has been a protected market for the manufacturing industry of South Africa. Since Independence, with the exception of 1994, Namibia's terms of trade have been declining.

## **THE POPULATION AND ITS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

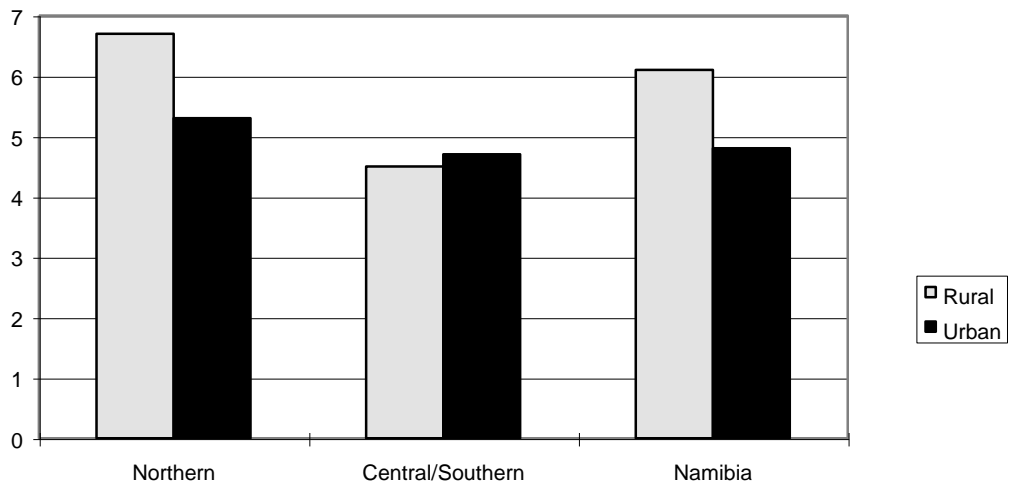
### Population

The number of private households in Namibia is about 245 000 and the number of persons in these households is about 1.4 million. According to the 1991 Population and Housing Census about 100 000 persons live in institutional households like hospitals, hostels, barracks and prisons. Thus the total population in Namibia is about 1.5 million. Most of the population live in the rural areas and in the northern regions of the country. The Khomas region where the capital Windhoek is situated has the largest population of the central/southern regions - about 35 000 private households and 160 000 persons in these households.

**The household population by northern and central/southern regions and rural/urban areas**



**The average household size by northern and central/southern regions and rural/urban areas**



## Age

The Namibian population is young. 43 percent of the household population are below 15 years of age. About 70 percent are below 30 years of age. About half of the Namibian population are in working ages i.e. in the age group 15 - 64. The rate is somewhat lower in rural areas and evidently higher in urban areas. Only 5 percent of the Namibian population is 65 years or older.

## Main language

There are many languages spoken in Namibia and many Namibians are multilingual. The most common main language is Oshiwambo, which is the main language for half of the Namibian population.

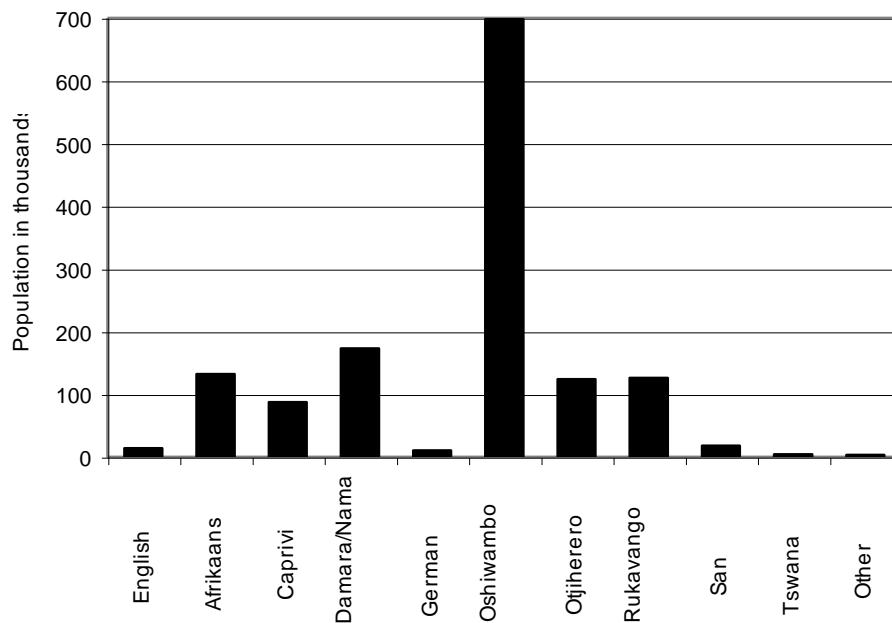
Afrikaans, Damara>Nama, Rukavango and Otjiherero are main languages for about 9 - 12 percent of the Namibian population respectively.

The San language is the main language of somewhat more than 1 percent of the Namibian population.

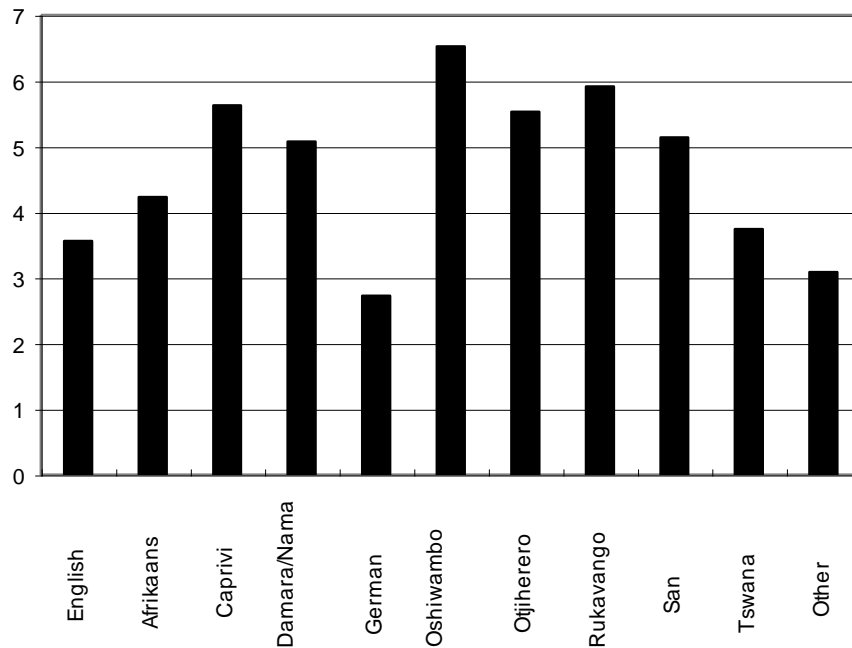
The official language - English - is the main language of only 1 percent of the Namibian population.

As a result of the language policy of the pre-independence regime in Namibia, Afrikaans has become the main language of households from different ethnic groups and also a main language for communication between different ethnic groups.

**The household population by main language spoken in the household**



**Average household size by main language spoken in the household**



### Education

There are about 1 125 000 inhabitants in Namibia who are 6 years or above. 16 percent or about 175 000 have never attended school. About 135 000 or 75 percent of this group are 20 years or older. In the age group 65 and above, 55 percent have never attended school.

About 55 percent of the Namibian population 20 years and above have no secondary education. In the rural areas the corresponding percentage is about 65 percent.

In several of the northern regions the percentage of the population 20 years and above having no secondary education is still higher. For example in the Ohangwena region about 75 percent of the population 20 years and above have no secondary education.

Educational attainment on tertiary level is rare in Namibia. 4 percent of the population 20 years and above or 25 000 persons have some kind of tertiary education. 50 percent of these persons are females and 50 percent are males.

### Economic activity

#### *The labour force*

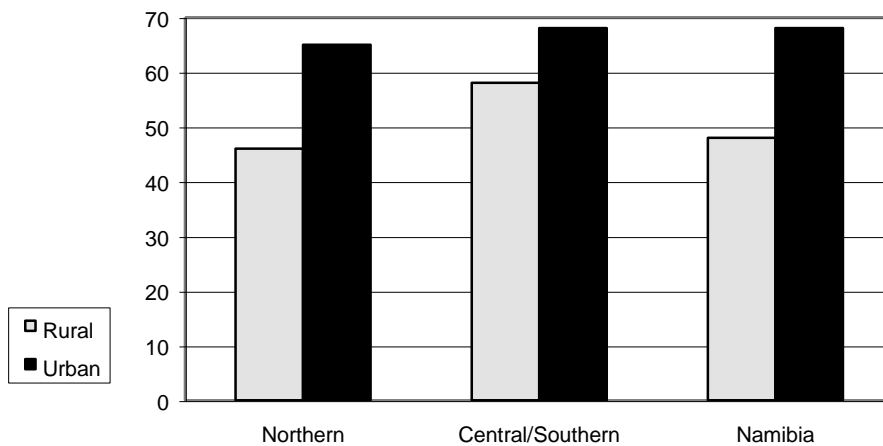
57 percent or about 800 000 of the Namibian population are 15 years and above. Among this part of the population 55 percent or about 435 000 are economically active i.e. belong to the



Namibian labour force. In the age group 10 to 14 years, to which 13 percent of the Namibian population belong, about 7 percent are economically active and the majority of them are unpaid family workers.

The labour force participation rate is lower for females than for males. The labour force participation in the rural areas is low compared to the urban areas. The labour force participation rate is highest in the Khomas region while Ohangwena has the lowest labour force participation rate of the 13 regions in Namibia.

**The labour force participation rate by northern and central/southern regions and rural/urban areas. Percent.**



*The employed*

Out of the economically active population, 81 percent or 350 280 persons are employed i.e have some work.

Income earners constitute about three fourths of the employed population while unpaid family workers constitute somewhat less than one fourth .

About three fourths of the income earners are paid employees and one fourth are own-account workers or employers.

*The unemployed*

19 percent of the economically active population or about 85 000 persons are unemployed i.e. have no work in spite of the fact that they are available for work and looking for work.

Females have a somewhat higher unemployment rate than males. Generally the unemployment rate is high in the younger age groups. The unemployment rate in the rural areas (16%) is low compared to the urban areas (25 %). The reason for this difference might be lack of jobs in the rural areas which discourage people from looking for work.

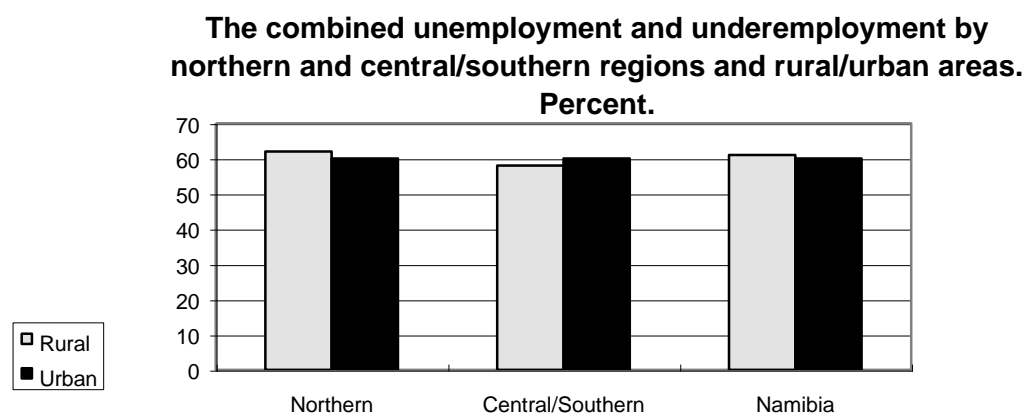
### *The underemployed*

A person is underemployed if he/she has some employment but is available for more work. About half of the employed population is underemployed in Namibia.

The underemployment in the rural areas is higher than in the urban areas. The underemployment of females is slightly higher than for males.

### *The combined unemployment and underemployment*

The percentage of the combined unemployed and underemployed out of the labour force shows the proportion of all persons in the labour force who are available and looking for work. This ratio can be used as an indicator for the demand for work from those who are available and looking for work. This demand is made up of two groups: One group with total lack of work (the unemployed) and one group with partial lack of work (the underemployed).



The combined rate of unemployment and underemployment is about 60 percent in Namibia which is a very high figure. This means that about 60 percent of the Namibian labour force are available and looking for (more) work. About one third of this group is unemployed i.e. without any work while the other two thirds have some employment but they are underemployed and want more work.

The difference in the combined unemployment and underemployment between the rural and urban areas is not significant. The combined rate of unemployment and underemployment is higher for females than for males in rural as well as in urban areas. In all regions of Namibia the combined unemployment and underemployment is about 50 percent or higher.

### *The economic activity of the household*

As an indicator of the total economic activity of a household the concept of full-time employment equivalent is used. One full-time employment equivalent corresponds to one full-time employed person but this employment does not necessary fall on one household member but might be distributed on two or more part-time employed household members. ( One full-

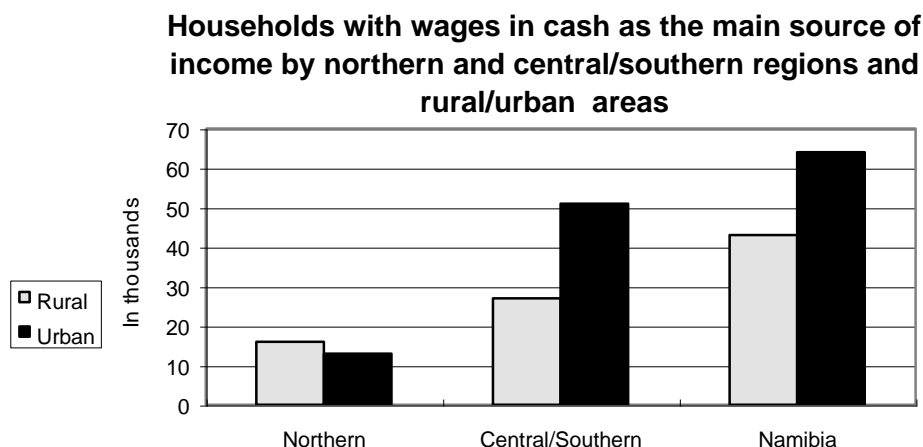
time employment equivalent corresponds to 40 hours of employment by one or more than one of the household members during a period of one week).

In 24 percent of the Namibian households no economic activity at all took place during the week before the NHIES interview. In 55 percent of the households the economic activity corresponded to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent. In 22 percent of the households the economic activity even corresponded to two or more than two full-time employment equivalents.

The economic activity in the households is significantly higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The economic activity in the households is also significantly higher in the central/southern regions of Namibia than in the northern regions.

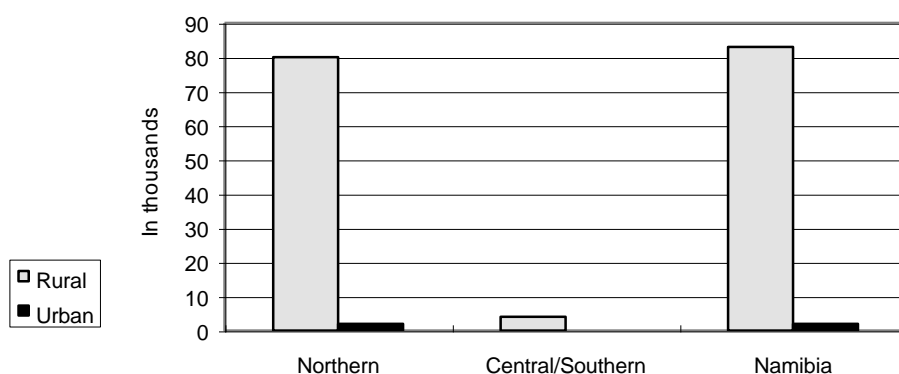
### *Main source of income*

“Wages in cash “ is the most common main source of income for the Namibian households. 44 percent of the households report this main source of income. The second most common main source of income is “subsistence farming”. 35 percent of the households report “subsistence farming” as the main source of income. Among the remaining 21 percent of the households, 11 percent have “pensions”, 6 percent have “business” and 4 percent have “cash remittances” as the main source of income.



About 14 000 households have “business” as main source of income and about 4000 of these households are commercial farmers.

**Households with subsistence farming as the main source of income by northern and central/southern regions and rural/urban areas**



In urban areas as expected, “wages in cash” is the predominant main source of income. Almost 80 percent of the households report “wages in cash” as the main source of income in urban areas. On the other hand, subsistence farming is the predominant main source of income in rural areas. But “wages in cash” is also common as the main source of income in rural areas. “Subsistence farming” is the most common main source of income for female headed households while “wages in cash” is the most common main source of income for male headed households. More female headed households than male headed households report “pensions” and “cash remittances” as the main source of income in rural areas as well as in urban areas.

With the exception of the Kunene region, “subsistence farming” is the predominant main source of income in the northern regions, while “wages in cash” is predominant in the central/southern regions.

**DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES**

Background

The main purpose of this report is to highlight the living conditions in Namibia with the emphasis on the distribution of the economic resources in the Namibian population. Before the NHIES it has not been possible to produce a proper statistical description of the distribution of economic resources for lack of relevant data sources.

An early attempt to illustrate the skewed distribution of economic resources among the population in Namibia was conducted by a UN mission in 1989. In this study the population was divided into three groups: “Whites”, “Non-whites supported by modern economy” and “Non-whites supported by traditional economy”. By means of rough statistical judgements based on available population figures the number of the Namibian population belonging to the three groups was estimated. In the same way the Namibian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was also distributed among the three groups. Based on these calculations the following figures were presented for 1988 (the same information was also presented for the earlier years of the eighties):

Table A. Population and GDP disaggregated by three population groups.

	Whites	Non-whites supported by modern economy	Non-whites supported by traditional economy	All groups
Percentage of population, percent	5.1	40.0	54.9	100
Distribution of GDP, percent	71.2	25.4	3.4	100
Per Capita GDP, Rand	32919	1500	145	2360

“ Though the estimates of per capita GDP are provisional they show the general trend of income distribution among the population groups.”

“ The overall per capita GDP in a developing country like Namibia is greatly affected by the dualistic nature of the economy. This dualistic nature is very apparent in the economy of Namibia and it is the most distinguishing characteristic of that economy. In Namibia, two separate economies exist. On one hand, there is a modern sector which employs highly advanced technologies, techniques and methods in the production process and ways of life. On the other hand, there is a traditional sector which depends on subsistence production and has not reached a level of sophistication and development. Therefore, the overall per capita GDP combining the economies of these two sectors is misleading and conceals great differences in the income accruing to groups of population associated to or supported by these sectors.”

(Report on mission to Windhoek, Namibia 13 October - 3 November, 1989 by Adel Al-Akel, Technical Advisor, UNSO/UNDTCD, National Accounts Consultant and Donald Heiser, Assistant Director, Population Division, Demographic Consultant)

By means of statistics from the 1993/94 Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) it is for the first time possible to describe by a relevant statistical source the economic living conditions indicated in the UN-report from the late eighties. The NHIES data base is created from information on consumption, expenditure and income **collected directly from a representative sample of the Namibian private households.**

### Basic indicators

As experienced internationally the consumption is better recorded than income in household income and expenditure surveys. This means that the most reliable way to estimate (total available) **household income** in a household income and expenditure survey is to add household savings and investments and some other non-consumption disbursements (e.g. income tax) to the total private consumption of the household. The **total private household consumption** is defined as the cash expenditures and the consumption in kind (own produce, bartering, payments/gifts in kind). **Household income and private household consumption defined in this way are the main indicators of economic standard in this report.**

In order to pay attention to differences in household size and household composition when comparing economic standard between households, **private household consumption per capita** (i.e. per household member) as well as **private income per capita** and **adjusted private income per capita** are compiled. Unlike the “unadjusted” per capita income the adjusted per capita income pays attention to the fact that the consumption needs of children are less than the consumption needs of adults. This means that the weight attached to each child is less than 1 when compiling the per capita income (see chapter 8, table 8.1.2 for details). When

compiling the “unadjusted” per capita income all members of the households are given the weight 1.

#### National totals and means.

The total annual private household consumption in Namibia is estimated to about 3.1 billion Namibian dollars (N\$). The average annual private household consumption in Namibia is about N\$ 12 800 and the average annual per capita consumption is about N\$ 2 300.

The total annual income of private households in Namibia is estimated to about 4.2 billion Namibian dollars (N\$). This means that almost 75 percent of this income is used for private consumption while the rest is used for investments and savings and other non-consumption purposes.

The average annual household income in Namibia is about N\$ 17 200 and the average annual per capita income is about N\$ 3 000. The average adjusted per capita income is about N\$ 3 600.

The average per capita income can be compared with the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita for 1994 which is about N\$ 7 000. The first figure - N\$ 3 000 - illustrates the per capita income in private households while the second figure- N\$ 7 000 - is based on the National Accounts and illustrates the income of all income earners in Namibia (besides private households also corporations, government units and other institutions) divided by the size of the Namibian population.

By means of the NHIES the distribution of income in private households can be analysed in an accurate way based on the data collection directly from the private households. A similar approach is not possible to apply for the GNI or the GDP.

#### The skewed distribution

The distribution of economic standard measured as household consumption and household income is very skewed in the Namibian population.

An indication of the skewed distribution of economic standard in Namibia is the great differences between national arithmetical means and medians (annual values):

INDICATOR	Arithmetical mean N\$	Median N\$
Private household consumption	12 783	5 743
Private household consumption per capita	2 253	863
Household income	17 198	6 161
Household income per capita	3 031	933
Adjusted household income per capita	3 608	1 140

The arithmetical means are relatively high because by definition they are influenced by the high consumption and income levels of certain private households in Namibia. The medians on the other hand only reflect the consumption and income levels below which 50 percent of the households/individuals in Namibia have to survive.

The Lorenz curve and the Gini coefficient presented in chapter 8 is another clear evidence of the skewness of the income distribution. A Gini coefficient of about 0.7 is an indication of a very skewed distribution of economic standard.

**Percentile groups** are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in the population. The percentile groups in this report are defined from the (adjusted) per capita income of the private households ( see chapter 8 for a detailed definition of percentile groups).

From studying percentile groups the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in Namibia becomes still more evident.

#### *Household consumption*

The **10** percent of the households (5.3 percent of the population) having the highest economic standard i.e. the highest (adjusted) per capita income are consuming about 44 percent of the total private consumption in households. The other **90** percent of the households ( 94.7 percent of the population) are consuming about 56 percent of the total private consumption in households.

The annual per capita consumption is about N\$ 18 700 in the better off group while it is about N\$ 1 300 in the rest of the population.

The **5** percent of the households who have the highest economic standard have a total consumption which is almost twice the consumption of the **50** percent of the households who have the lowest economic standard. The smaller group of 5 percent of the households includes only 2.5 percent of the population but has a total annual consumption of about Million N\$ 900. The larger group of 50 percent of the households includes about 60 percent of the population and the total annual consumption in this group is about Million N\$ 490.

#### *Household income*

The skewness of the income distribution is still more pronounced than the skewness of the distribution of private consumption.

The **10** percent of the households or 5.3 percent of the population who have the highest (adjusted) per capita income have more than 50 percent of the total income of the private households. The other **90** percent of the households or 94.7 percent of the population have only about 48 percent of the total income of the private households.

The average per capita income is about N\$ 29 500 in the better off group while it is about N\$ 1 500 in the rest of the population. The corresponding figures for the average adjusted per capita income is N\$ 33 000 and N\$ 1 800.

The **5** percent of the households who have the highest economic standard have a total household income which is about three times the household income of the **50** percent of the

households which have the lowest economic standard. The smaller group of 5 percent of the households includes only 2.5 percent of the population but has a total annual household income of about Million N\$ 1 500. The larger group of 50 percent of the households includes about 60 percent of the population and the total annual household income in this group is about Million N\$ 520.

#### Differences between population groups

**The skewed distribution of economic resources illustrated above is reflected in often dramatic differences in living conditions between population groups in Namibia.** In this report such differences in living conditions are systematically described for populations groups defined from the following variables:

- region and rural/urban areas
- sex of head of household
- main language of household
- household composition
- highest formal education of head of household
- main source of income
- the economic activity of the household

*The reader should keep in mind that there is an interrelation between the variables which means that certain differences between population groups defined by one variable might be explained by differences in some other variable. For example, differences in economic standard between regions might to a certain extent be explained by differences in educational level between regions.*

The reader is referred to chapter 6 - 8 in this report for a thorough going-through of differences and similarities in living conditions between the defined population groups. In this summary a few important observations are highlighted.

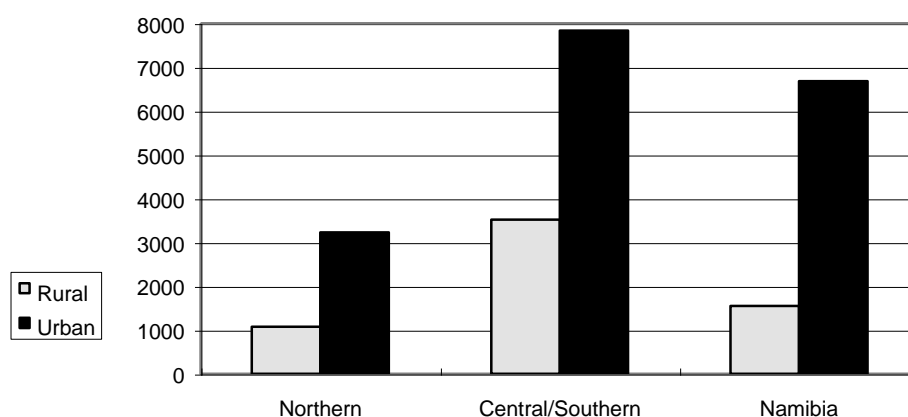
#### *Regions and rural/urban areas*

The Khomas region has the highest level of private income in Namibia. The average annual per capita income in the Khomas region is about N\$ 10 000 and the average adjusted per capita income is about N\$ 11 400. The corresponding figures for the northern regions are between N\$ 900 and N\$ 2 000.



A general observation is that rural areas and the northern regions of Namibia are worse off concerning economic standard.

**The average per capita income (N\$) by northern and central/southern regions and rural/urban areas**



The differences in economic standard are reflected when studying **indicators on housing conditions and possession of household durable/capital goods**.

In the rural areas almost three quarters of the households live in traditional houses and only about 15 percent in modern housing i.e. in a detached or semi-detached house or in a flat. In urban areas the frequencies are the opposite - about 80 percent of the households live in modern housing and only 3 percent in traditional houses. The frequency of improvised housing is about the same in rural and urban areas - about 10 percent.

The majority of the households live in traditional houses in the Caprivi, Kunene (49 %), Ohangwena, Okavango, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto regions i.e. in the northern regions of Namibia. In Caprivi, Ohangwena, Okavango and Omusati the frequencies are 85 percent or higher.

In the central/southern regions - with the exception of the Omaheke region - the majority of the households live in modern housing.

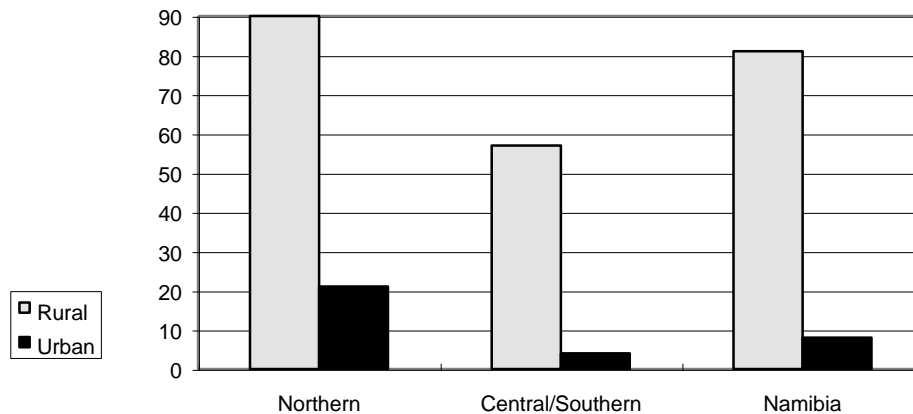
In the Karas, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions more than 20 percent of the households live in improvised housing.

There is no straightforward relation between the **type of house** of a household and the **housing standard**. Also households living in modern housing might have a low housing standard.

About three quarters of the Namibian households have no electricity or gas for cooking. The same frequency of households have no electricity for lighting. Almost 60 percent of the households use the bush or a bucket as toilet. About 45 percent have no pipe or well for drinking water within 5 minutes' one-way walking distance from the house.

There are great differences in housing standard between rural and urban areas. The housing standard is much worse in rural areas. As an example, about 80 percent of the households are using bush or bucket as toilet in rural areas while less than 10 percent in urban areas.

**Percent of households using bush or bucket as toilet by northern and central/southern regions and rural/urban areas**



There are also great differences in housing standard between the regions of Namibia. The Khomas region where the capital Windhoek is situated has, on the average, a significantly better housing standard than the rest of the regions. And among the rest of the regions the housing standard is clearly worst in the seven northern regions of Namibia.

Ownership of or access to **household durable/capital goods** like radio, TV, telephone, refrigerator, sewing machine, motor vehicle, donkey/ox cart and bicycle is important for the daily life of the household.

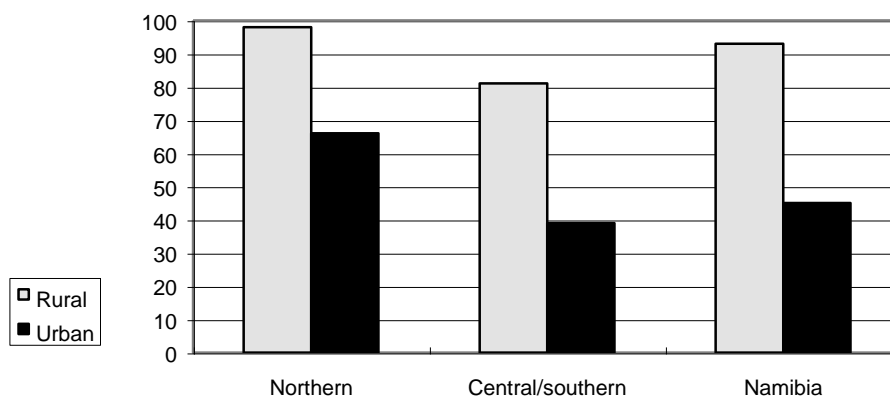
About 70 percent of the Namibian households own or have access free of charge to a radio. Less than 30 percent own or have access to respectively TV, telephone, refrigerator, sewing machine, motor vehicle, donkey/ox cart and bicycle.

There are great differences between households in rural and urban areas. Except for donkey/ox cart, ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods is much more common in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods is for most goods significantly more common in the central/southern regions than in the northern regions. For example, 2 - 6 percent of the households own or have access to a TV, a telephone or a refrigerator in the Caprivi region. The corresponding percentages in the Khomas region are 60 - 70.

But ownership of or access to a radio is common in the households of all regions in Namibia.

**Percent of households without a TV by northern and central/southern regions and rural/urban areas**



*Sex of head of household*

About 40 percent of the Namibian private households are headed by females. The average economic standard of female headed households is about half of the average economic standard in male headed households. This picture is the same independently of whether the household's private consumption or income is used as an indicator of economic standard.

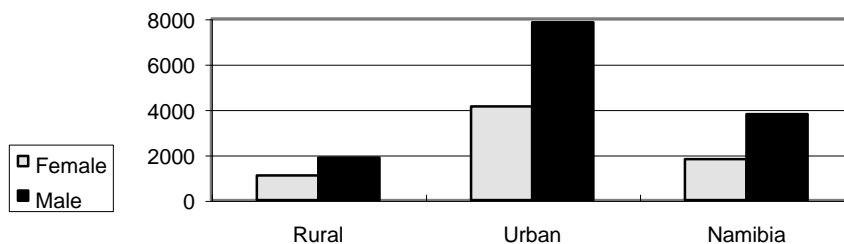
The distribution of the households on different types of houses is basically the same for female headed and male headed households.

Female headed households have, on the average, a worse housing standard than male headed households. This is valid for all the studied standard indicators and for rural as well as urban areas.

The male headed households in Namibia own or have access to household durable/capital goods to a greater extent than the female headed households. This is the case in rural as well as in urban areas.

For example, 30 percent of the male headed households in Namibia own or have access to a motor vehicle. The corresponding percentage for female headed households is 14. In rural areas the percentage for male headed households is 19 and for female headed households 10 and in urban areas the percentages are 48 and 23 respectively.

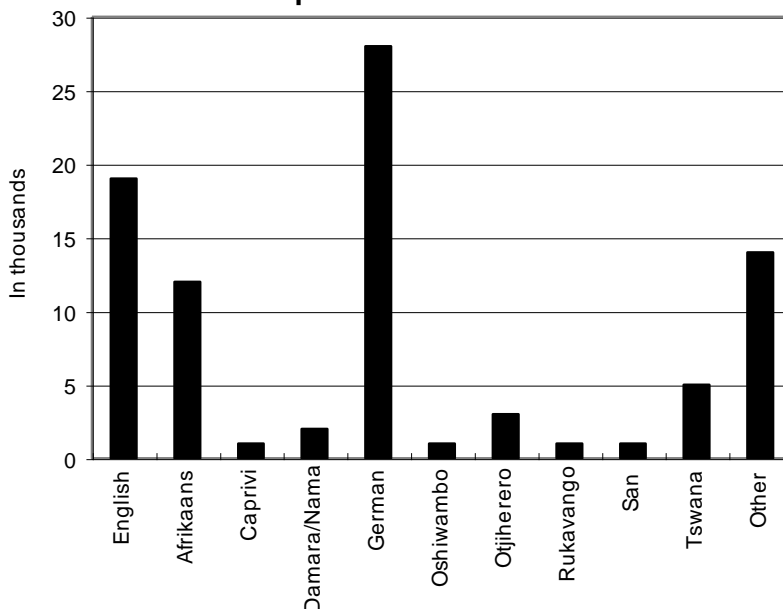
**The average per capita income (N\$) by rural/urban areas and sex of head of household**



*Main language*

The average economic standard of households is much higher in population groups where German, English and Afrikaans are the main languages of the household. For example, the German speaking population, who has the highest private consumption level, has an average consumption level which is 20 times the level of the worst off group in Namibia - the San people. The difference in economic standard is still more pronounced if household income is used as an indicator of economic standard.

**The average per capita income (N\$) by the main language spoken in the household**



There are great differences in type of house between language groups.

In households where English, Afrikaans and German are the main languages almost all households live in modern housing i.e. in detached or semi-detached houses or in flats. Modern housing is also dominating among households where Damara>Nama is the main language.

Traditional houses are dominating among households where Caprivi (languages), Oshiwambo, Rukavango and San are the main languages.

Among households where Otjiherero is the main language the types of houses are more differentiated. Almost 50 percent of the households live in modern housing while about 25 percent of the households live in traditional houses and another 25 percent live in improvised housing.

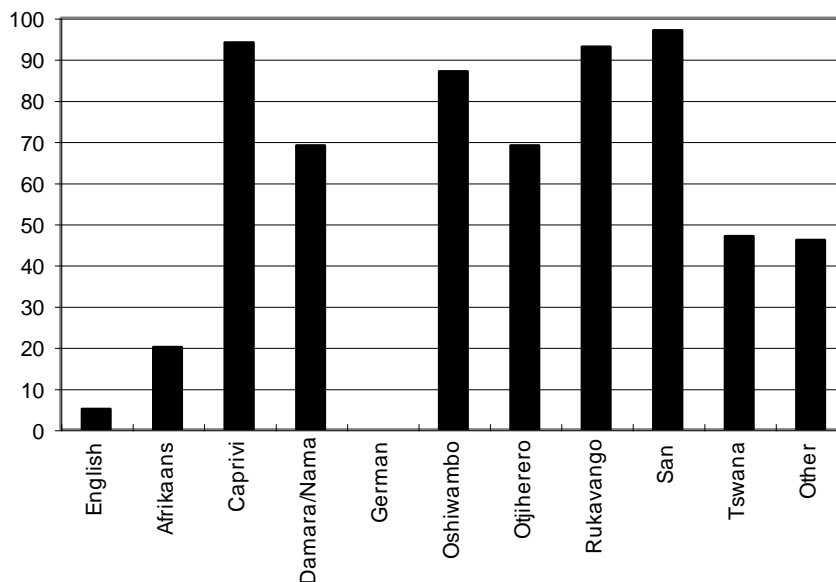
About 25 percent of the households where Damara>Nama, Otjiherero and San are the main languages live in improvised housing.

There are great differences in housing standard between language groups.

Households where English, Afrikaans or German is the main language have, on the average, a good housing standard in comparison with households where Caprivi, Damara>Nama, Oshiwambo, Otjiherero, Rukavango or San is the main language.

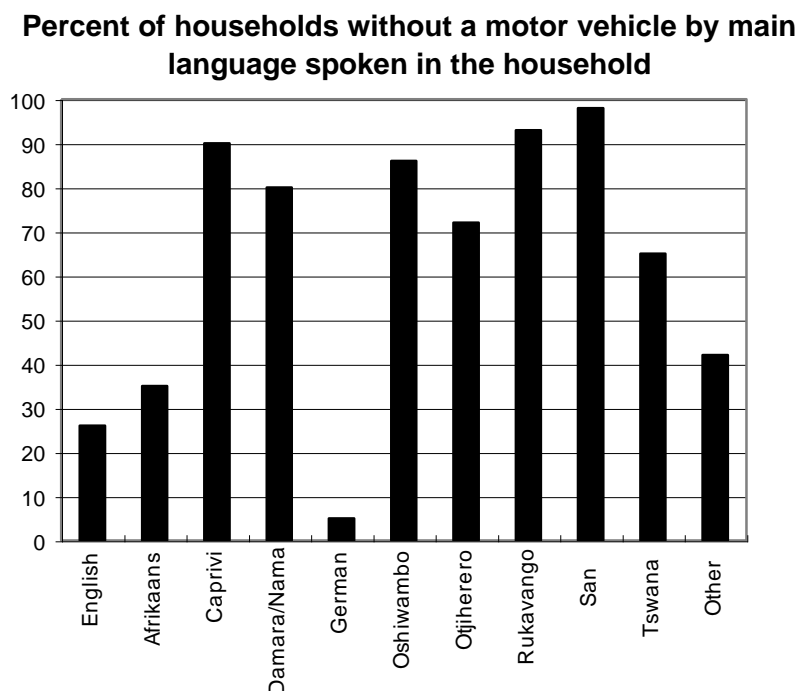
Households where English or German is the main language have, on the average, the best housing standard according to the studied standard indicators like availability of electricity, toilet facilities and distance to drinking water. The worst housing standard is to be found in households where Caprivi, Oshiwambo, Rukavango and San are the main languages.

**Percent of households without electricity for lighting by main language spoken in the household**



Except for donkey/ox cart, the households where German, English or Afrikaans is the main language have a higher or much higher frequency of ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods than the other language groups in Namibia.

Households where the San language is the main language are worst off concerning ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods.



For example, among German speaking households about 70 percent own or have access to a sewing machine. The corresponding percentage among the San speaking households is 2. Almost 100 percent of the German speaking households own or have access to a telephone and a refrigerator. The situation for the San speaking households is that hardly any household owns a telephone or a refrigerator.

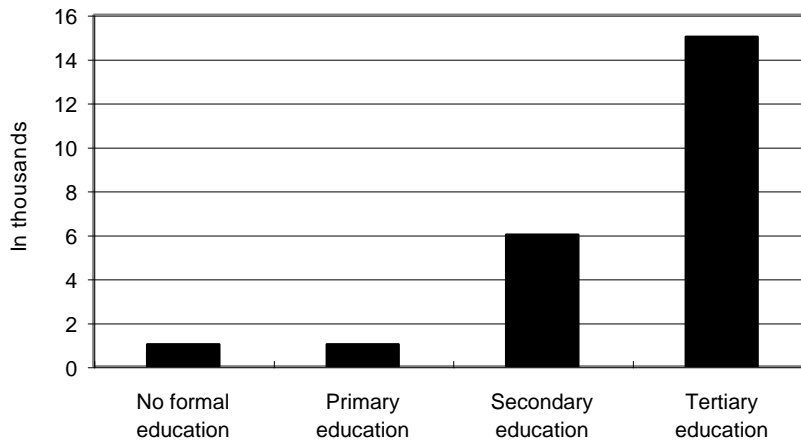
#### *Education of head of household*

There is a strong relationship between the level of educational attainment of the head of household and the economic standard of the household. The average per capita consumption is about 12 times higher in households where the head has finished some tertiary education compared to households where the head has no formal education.

The differences in average income level are still more pronounced. The average per capita income is about 15 times higher in households where the head has finished some tertiary education compared to households where the head has no formal education.

There is a clear correlation between the level of education of the head of household and the type of house of the household. The higher the education, the more frequent the households live in modern housing i.e. in detached or semi-detached houses or in flats. The lower the education, the more frequent the households live in traditional houses or in improvised housing.

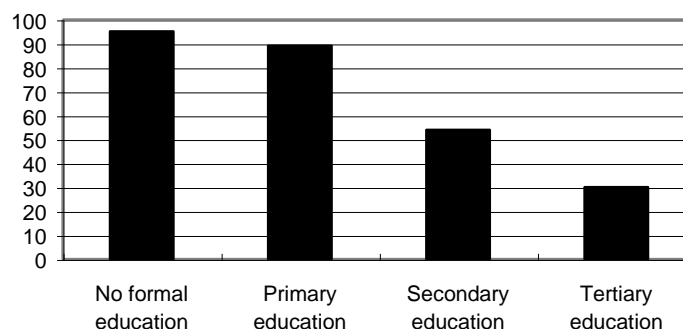
**The average per capita income (N\$) by educational attainment of the head of household**



There is a clear correlation between the level of education of the head of household and the housing standard of the household. For example, in households where the head of household has no formal education about 95 percent of the households have no electricity for cooking or for lighting. The same percentage in households where the head of household has a tertiary education is about 20 percent.

There is a strong correlation between ownership/access to household durable/capital goods and the formal education of the head of household. The higher education, the more households own or have access to durable/capital goods. The main difference is between, on one hand, households where the head of household has only primary education or no formal education at all and, on the other hand, households where the head of household has some secondary or tertiary education.

**Percent of households without a TV by the educational attainment of the head of household**



For example, among households where the head of household has some secondary or tertiary education 46 and 70 percent respectively own or have access to TV. The corresponding

percentage for households where the head of household has no formal education or only some primary education is 5 and 11 percent.

## **CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE PATTERN**

### Basic indicators

The **total private household consumption** consists of cash expenditures for consumption purposes and consumption in kind.

The **cash expenditures** for consumption purposes - the **consumption in cash** - consist of all cash purchases of food, clothing, housing, furniture, household utensils, goods and services for household operation, medical care and health services, transport and communication, education, culture, entertainment, recreation services, personal care, certain insurances etc.

The **consumption in kind** includes consumption of own produce and consumption of items received by bartering, free of charge such as gifts and as payments in kind etc.

The housing consumption in kind is defined as the market value of living in a house owned by the household or provided free of charge to the household. Also households living in a house provided at subsidized rent have a housing consumption in kind.

There are also cash expenditures which are not consumption. For example, paying of income tax, paying of fees for life/pension insurances, household savings and investments.

In order to describe important aspects of the household consumption, the private household consumption is presented in four different ways in this report:

1. The consumption of Food, Housing, Clothing and Other consumption is shown as a percentage of the Total Private Household Consumption in chapter 9, table 9.1 - 9.8 for different groups of households.

Other consumption includes furniture and utensils, goods and services for household operation, medical care, transport and communication, education, personal care, recreation etc.

To satisfy their consumption needs the households will generally start with the basic needs such as food, housing and clothing. If the resources of the households are either inadequate or just good enough to satisfy these basic needs, then the total consumption of the households will mainly consist of these consumption groups - with priority for food - and the "other" consumption will be very small.

In such a situation the percentage of food consumption out of the total household consumption will be high.

If the resources of the households are quite adequate then in addition to their basic needs the households will satisfy their other needs also. This will be reflected by an increase of the percentage of "other" consumption compared to food consumption.

2. The rate of food consumption of the total private household consumption is the indicator presented in chapter 9, table 9.9 - 9.16. If a high proportion of the total consumption of a household is made up of food then it indicates that the household has no means of satisfying other needs.



The food consumption rate is (internationally often) used as a **poverty indicator** and households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more are defined as poor. If the food consumption rate is 80 percent or more the poverty is severe.

**It must be remembered, however, that the presented figures in this report are affected by the fact that the food consumption is only recorded for one month and therefore the estimated food consumption rate as a measure of the longterm food consumption rate might be misleading.**

3. Consumption in kind as part of the total consumption is an indicator which shows the importance of economic transactions without money involved. In chapter 9, table 9.17 - 24 the consumption in kind of different household groups in Namibia is highlighted.

4. Chapter 9, table 9.25 - 32 provides a more detailed description of the consumption pattern of different household groups in Namibia. Also investments, savings, income tax payments etc. are highlighted in these tables.

The reader is referred to chapter 9 in this report for a thorough going-through of differences and similarities in consumption and expenditure pattern between population groups. In this summary a few important observations are highlighted.

#### Namibia as a whole

The average rate of food consumption in Namibia is about one third of the total private household consumption while the average rate of housing consumption is about one fourth. The average rate of clothing consumption is about 5 percent and the rate of consumption of “other” goods and services is about 35 percent.

As an average for Namibia the consumption in kind is about 30 percent of the total private household consumption.

The consumption in kind is dominated by food and housing. On the national level the housing consumption in kind is higher than the food consumption in kind. The food consumption in kind is 10 percent of the total private consumption while the housing consumption is 20 percent of the total private consumption.

As the total food consumption - including cash and kind consumption - is somewhat above 30 percent of the total private consumption it means that about one third of the total food consumption in the Namibian households is consumption in kind i.e. without money transactions involved. The total housing consumption is about 25 percent of the total private consumption and almost four fifths of this consumption are consumption in kind i.e. housing in owned houses, in houses provided free of charge or in houses provided at a subsidized rent.

About 38 percent of the households in Namibia have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more and about 9 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 80 percent or more.

If the food consumption rate in the households (as estimated in this survey) is used as a **poverty** indicator it means that 38 percent of the Namibian *households* are poor or severely poor and 9 percent are severely poor. The percentage of poor or severely poor *individuals* is somewhat

higher. 41 percent of the Namibian household population are poor, of whom 9 percent are severely poor.

### Regions and rural/urban areas

In the rural areas, the rate of food consumption is significantly higher - 47 percent - than in the urban areas - 23 percent. This difference between rural and urban areas can be understood from the low average household consumption in the rural areas - N\$ 7600 - compared to the average household consumption in the urban areas - N\$ 23 000.

The rate of food consumption in rural areas is almost half of the total consumption while in urban areas it is close to one fourth of the total consumption.

The rate of housing consumption is relatively high in the urban areas compared to the rural areas as is also the rate of "other" consumption.

The rate of food consumption is in all the northern regions higher than 40 percent - with Okavango region reporting the highest rate of 60 percent - while in the central/southern regions it is lower than 40 percent - with Khomas region reporting the lowest rate of 18 percent. The reverse pattern can be observed for "other" consumption i.e "other" consumption is higher in the central/southern regions than in the northern regions.

Also the housing consumption in the central/southern regions is high compared to the northern regions with the exception of the Omaheke and the Otjozondjupa regions.

The consumption in kind is dramatically different in the rural and the urban areas.

In the rural areas the consumption in kind is about 38 percent of the total private consumption. Also in the rural areas the consumption in kind is dominated of food and housing. But in the rural areas the food consumption in kind is higher than the housing consumption in kind. The food consumption in kind is about 22 percent of the total private consumption in rural areas while the housing consumption in kind is about 13 percent of the total private consumption.

As the total food consumption is about 47 percent of the total private consumption in rural areas it means that almost half of the total food consumption is consumption in kind. The total housing consumption is about 15 percent of the total private consumption in rural areas and most of this consumption is consumption in kind.

In the urban areas the consumption in kind is only about 24 percent of the total private consumption. And in the urban areas almost all consumption in kind is housing consumption. The housing consumption in kind is about 23 percent of the total private consumption and the food consumption in kind is about 1 percent of the total private consumption.

As the total food consumption is 23 percent of the total private consumption in urban areas it means that more than 95 percent of the food consumption in urban areas is consumption in cash. The total housing consumption is 32 percent of the total private consumption in urban areas which means that about two thirds of the housing consumption in urban areas are consumption in kind and one third is rent payments in cash.

There are also great differences between the 13 regions. Most of the northern regions but also the Omaheke region are relying on consumption in kind in a similar way as described for the rural areas above i.e. food consumption is the greater part of the consumption in kind. The

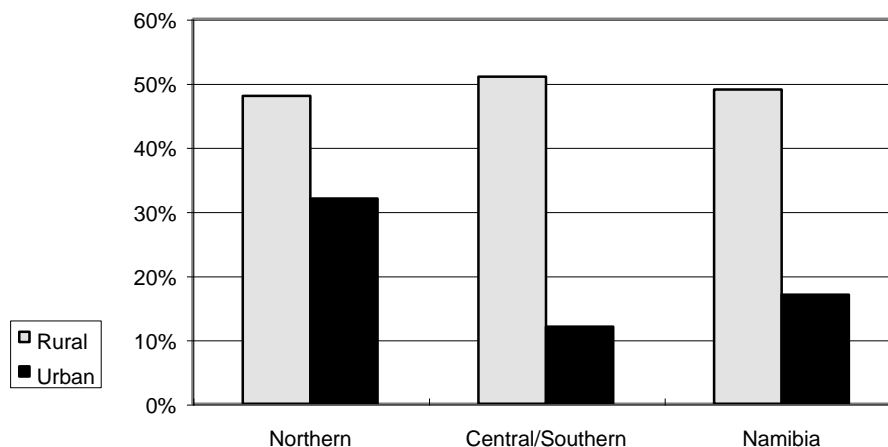
Erongo, Hardap, Karas and Khomas regions are relying on consumption in kind in a similar way as described for the urban areas above i.e. housing consumption is the dominating part of the consumption in kind.

The cash/kind consumption patterns are somewhat different for the Caprivi, Oshana and Otjozondjupa regions.

In the rural areas the percentage of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is 49 percent and of 80 percent or more 12 percent . In the urban areas the figures are fairly low - 17 percent and 3 percent. This indicates that **poverty** is much more common in rural areas than in urban areas.

About 40 percent or more of the households in the northern regions have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. The Okavango region is reporting the highest percentage of households in this category - 71 percent.

**Households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more by northern and central/southern regions and rural/urban areas**



In the central/southern regions the pattern is not very evident. The Erongo, Hardap and Karas regions look similar with about 30 percent of the households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. The Khomas region where the capital Windhoek is situated is quite well off compared to the other regions with only 9 percent of the households above the 60 percent food consumption rate and only 1 percent of the households above the 80 percent food consumption rate. In the Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions 40 - 55 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. And in the Omaheke region 25 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 80 percent or more which is a higher frequency than any other region.

This indicates that **poverty** is common in the northern regions of Namibia as well as in the central/southern regions except for the Khomas region.

### Sex of head of household

In Namibia, the female headed households have a higher rate of food consumption than the male headed households. Especially in the rural areas the difference is great - 56 and 42 percent respectively.

There are no remarkable differences between the rates of housing and clothing consumption between female headed and male headed households.

This means that male headed households have a higher rate of “other “ consumption than female headed households. The average rate of “other” consumption in Namibia is close to 40 percent for male headed households while it is less than 30 percent for female headed households.

Both female and male headed households in the urban areas have lower rates of food consumption and higher rates of housing and “other” consumption compared to the rural areas. This indicates higher standards of living in the urban areas than in the rural areas for female headed as well as male headed households.

Female headed households are somewhat more dependent on consumption in kind than male headed households. About 35 percent of the total private consumption in female headed households is consumption in kind. The corresponding percentage for male headed households is 27 percent. The difference is explained by the fact that a greater part of the total consumption of female headed households is food consumption in kind. This part is 14 percent for female headed households and only 7 percent for male headed households.

The differences between female headed and male headed households concerning food consumption in kind emanate from the rural areas where food consumption in kind is of great importance for female headed as well as male headed households. Almost 30 percent of the total private consumption among female headed households in rural areas is food consumption in kind. The corresponding percentage for male headed households is about 20.

On the national level the percentage of female headed households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is 41 percent while it is 36 percent for male headed households. This indicates that **poverty** is somewhat more common in female headed households than in male headed households.

The percentage of households who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas for female headed as well as for male headed households. The percentages are close to 50 percent in rural areas and 16 - 20 percent in urban areas. The percentage is somewhat higher for female headed households in rural as well as in urban areas.

### Main language of household

There are dramatic differences between language groups concerning the consumption pattern.

The rate of food consumption is lowest in the population groups where German, English and Afrikaans are the main languages of the households - 14 - 19 percent. On the other hand, these households have high rates of housing and “other” consumption - 30 - 38 percent and 42 - 48 percent respectively.

The population groups where San and Rukavango are the main languages of the households are the groups with the highest rates of food consumption - about 60 percent. On the other hand, the rates of housing and “other” consumption are low - around 12-15 percent and 20 percent respectively.

These differences in consumption patterns must be seen in the view of the great differences in average annual household consumption levels between German, English and Afrikaans speaking households on one hand - N\$ 34 000 - 56 000 - and San and Rukavango speaking households on the other hand - N\$ 5000 - 7000.

The food consumption in kind is a very small part of the total private consumption in households where English, Afrikaans, German or Tswana is the main language. The percentage is less than two percent. In the rest of the language groups, food consumption in kind is 10 percent or more of the total private consumption. The San people have the highest rate of food consumption in kind of the total private consumption - 35 percent. The San people belong to the only language group where food consumption in kind is a greater part of the total consumption than food consumption in cash.

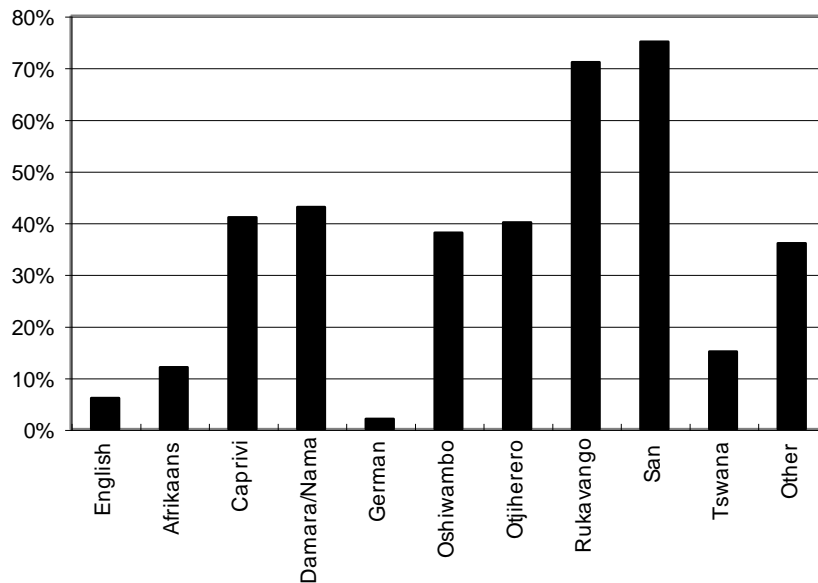
On the other hand, the housing consumption in kind is a great part of the total private consumption for households where English, Afrikaans, German or Tswana is the main language. The percentage is 22 or higher with the highest percentage 31 for German speaking households. For the rest of the language groups, the rate of housing consumption in kind of the total private consumption is less than 18 percent and only about 10 percent for Rukavango and San speaking households.

The population groups where German, English and Afrikaans are the main languages of the households have the lowest frequency of households with a food consumption rate 60 percent or higher - 2 - 12 percent. The corresponding percentage for the Tswana speaking group is about 15 percent.

The rest of the language groups have a much higher percentage of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. The frequency is 38 percent or above. The highest percentages are reported for the San and Rukavango language groups where the frequency of households having a consumption rate of 60 percent or more is 70 - 75 percent.

This indicates that while **poverty** is very rare in some language groups in Namibia it is very common in other language groups. For example, only about 2 percent of the German households in Namibia can be classified as poor according to the poverty indicator used in this report while about 75 percent of the San households can be classified as poor using the same indicator.

**Households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more by main language spoken in the household**



Education of head of household

The correlation between the formal education of the head of the household and the consumption pattern is very strong. As the educational attainment of the head increases from no formal education to some tertiary education, the rate of food consumption decreases from 57 percent to 17 percent while the rate of “other” consumption increases from about 17 percent to 50 percent. The rate of housing consumption increases from 18 percent to 31 percent.

These differences in consumption pattern must be seen in the view of the great differences in average annual household consumption between different educational levels. When the head of household has no formal education the average annual consumption of the household is about N\$ 5 500 and when the head of household has some tertiary education the annual household consumption is N\$ 47 000.

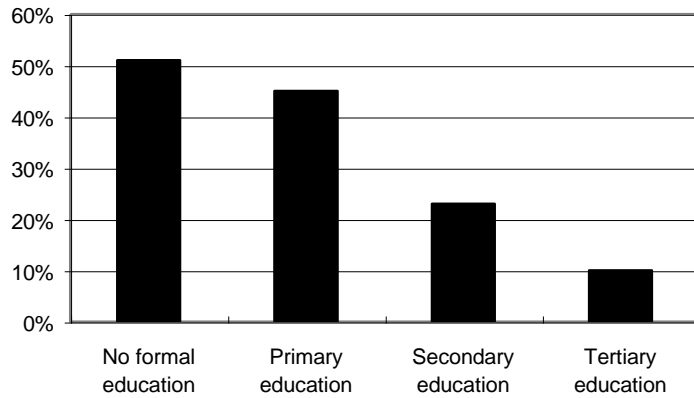
The food consumption in kind is about 30 percent of the total private consumption in households where the head of household has no formal education. This percentage decreases gradually with higher formal education of the head of household and is only 1 percent for households where the head of household has some tertiary education.

There is a strong negative correlation between the educational attainment of the head of the household and the percentage of households who have a high food consumption rate i.e. the higher the formal education of the head of household, the lower the percentage of households having a high food consumption rate.

For example, among the households where the head of household has no formal education or only some primary education the frequency of households who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is about 45 - 50 percent. The corresponding percentage for households where the head of households have some secondary or tertiary education is 10 - 23 percent.

This indicates that **poverty** is much more common in households where the head of household has no formal education or only some primary education than in households where the head of household has some secondary or tertiary education.

**Households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more by educational attainment of the head of household**



## Chapter 1. INTRODUCTION

### The Namibia Household Survey Programme

There is an acute need of policy oriented information concerning the level and change in the living standard of the Namibian population. The lack of accurate and timely information is especially disturbing concerning the people living in communal areas. Such quantitative information is needed for a multitude of purposes related to policy formulation, monitoring and reviewing of national policies, for macro economic analysis as well as for more research oriented studies. One of the major operational demands of improved statistical information is as an appropriate basis for the First National Development Plan and for the follow-up of the same plan. This calls for integrated and representative household based information in addition to data from mainly administrative sources.

The National Household Survey Programme of Namibia, which is endorsed by the Government, was discussed on a user-producer workshop held during the week of 30 August - 3 September 1993 in Windhoek. During the workshop a set of general recommendations for the development of statistics in Namibia was adopted. The need for cooperation and coordination between different producers and between users and producers as well as the central role of the CSO was emphasized.

The National Household Survey Programme is a natural follow-up of the 1991 Population and Housing Census and represents one more step in providing useful statistics for charting and assessing the socio-economic development of the Namibian society.

**The 1993/94 Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES)** is the first module of the National Household Survey Programme. **In 1995, the first Agricultural Census** was carried out which is planned to be followed by **Annual Agricultural Surveys**. **For 1996 the Intercensal Demographic Survey** is planned. **The Labour Force Survey will take place in 1997** and finally **in 1998, the Level of Living Survey/Health and Nutrition Survey/ Equal Opportunity Survey** (the subject-matter contents of the 1998 national survey will be further specified). These national surveys constitute the first round of a National Household Survey Programme of Namibia. A second round should start from 1999 and should be decided on not later than 1997 in connection with the planning of the next Population and Housing Census.

The National Household Survey Programme will generate statistical information for:

- i. Overall national planning and monitoring.
- ii. Sector planning, follow-up and evaluation.
- iii. Design of development projects and programs
- iv. As a basis for research and analytical studies relating to the Namibian society and economy at large.

The National Household Survey Programme will generate competence and capability for country-wide survey operations and set up standards of comparison between surveys.

One important aspect of the National Household Survey Programme is to make sure not to duplicate efforts, while at the same time allow for comparison between surveys.



## Chapter 2. FACTS ABOUT THE SURVEY

The main aim of the NHIES is to get information from private households (*institutions are not included*) on their income, expenditure and consumption. The survey provides important information for many different purposes like:

- National account compilations
- Providing weights for the Consumer Price Index
- Welfare and poverty studies
- Market studies
- Nutrition studies

The survey also includes modules on demographic characteristics, employment and housing.

The survey will contribute to overall national economic and social planning, research and policy formulation.

- The survey is nationwide with altogether 4752 sampled households spread over the survey period November 1993 to October 1994. From May 1994 Walvis Bay is included in the survey. The household response rate was 92.5 % and therefore the statistical estimates in this report are based on a sample of 4 397 households. The statistical estimates are adjusted for the household non-response by assuming that the household non-response is random.
- There is also some non-response from the responding households to different items in the questionnaires. Normally this non-response is negligible.

*Note: When the item non-response is not explicitly presented in a table, rows and columns for totals may not be exactly consistent with the sum of corresponding rows and columns in the table.*

- The sampling variation (measured as half the 95 % confidence interval ) normally is less than 10 percent for national estimates and less than 15 percent for rural/urban estimates. For regional estimates the sampling variation might be much higher - even over 50 %.
- The households were asked to keep daily records during the participating month. Weekly the interviewer transferred the records into a questionnaire. Durable goods like furniture, transport equipment etc are bought very seldom and the one-month approach does not give reliable information. Those expenditures are easier to remember and were captured by recall for the last 12 months.
- All interviewers were carefully trained. The main survey was preceded by a pilot survey. The survey is an important part of a capability programme to build up a permanent survey unit and field organisation at the Namibian Central Statistics Office.
- The survey plan mainly follows the UN/ILO recommendations for Household Budget Surveys and has been practised in many countries since the second world war. The recommendations follow the concepts of the System of National Accounts (SNA).

## Definitions

### *Definition of private household*

A private household consists of one or more persons, related or unrelated, who live together in one or part of one or more than one housing unit/dwelling *and have common catering arrangements*.

In general, a household consists of husband and wife, their children with or without other relatives, domestic servants, boarders and lodgers.

A person who lives alone and caters for himself/herself forms a one person household.

### *Definition of household member*

A household member is a person *who slept in the household during the last 24 hours before an interview* which took place just before or during the survey month *and who had common catering arrangements with the household* during these 24 hours.

### *Definition of northern regions*

Caprivi, Kunene, Ohangwena, Okavango, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto

### *Definition of central/southern regions*

Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa

### *Definition of rural/urban areas*

Two definitions of rural/urban areas have been used in the NHIES. When designing the sample of the NHIES Namibia was classified in rural and urban areas using the classification adopted during the time of the 1991 Population and Housing Census. In the **presentation** of the NHIES statistics the following slightly different definition is used (this definition was also used in the presentation of the statistics from the 1991 Population and Housing Census):

The Local Authorities Act No:23, 1992 has proclaimed 15 municipalities and 12 towns in Namibia. These areas are defined as "Urban". Also the Walvis Bay area is defined as "Urban" except the area of the Topnaars which is defined as "Rural". The rest of the country is defined as "Rural".

Municipalities: Swakopmund, Windhoek, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Karasburg, Keetmanshoop, Mariental, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otavi, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Tsumeb, Usakos, Walvis Bay

Towns: Hentiesbaai, Lüderitz, Okakarara, Ondangwa, Ongwediva, Opuwo, Oshakati, Rehoboth, Rundu, Katima Mulilo, Khorixas, Arandis

### *Definition of variables*

When the definition is not self-evident, the definition of a variable is presented the first time the variable is used in a table.

**See the Administrative and Technical Report for extensive information about data collection, data processing, data sets, definitions, quality, costs and other administrative and technical aspects of the NHIES.**

### **Chapter 3. SOCIO - DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

The total number of private households in Namibia is about 245 000 and about 1.4 million persons live in these households.

Most of the population lives in the rural areas - about 1 million persons - and in the 7 northern regions of the country - about 900 000 persons. The Khomas region - where the capital Windhoek is situated - has the largest population of the central/southern regions.

The average household size in Namibia is 5.7 persons. The average household size is higher in most of the northern regions and in the rural areas.

The Namibian population is young. 30 percent of the household population are below 10 years of age, 43 percent are below 15 years of age, 55 percent are below 20 years of age and 71 percent are below 30 years of age. About half of the Namibian population are in working ages i.e. in the age group 15 - 64. The rate is somewhat lower in rural areas and evidently higher in urban areas. Only 5 percent of the Namibian population is 65 years or older.

About 60 percent of the Namibian households are headed by males.

Males are in the majority as heads of household in most regions. But females are in the majority in certain regions such as Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana.

The percentage of male headed households in urban areas is about 70.

There are many languages spoken in the Namibian private households and many Namibians are multilingual.

The most common main language is Oshiwambo, which is the main language for half of the Namibian population.

Afrikaans, Damara>Nama, Rukavango and Otjiherero are main languages for about 9 - 12 percent of the Namibian population respectively.

The San language is the main language of somewhat more than 1 percent of the Namibian population.

The official language - English - is the main language of only 1 percent of the Namibian population.

As a result of the language policy of the pre-independence regime in Namibia Afrikaans has become the main language of households from different ethnic groups and also a main language for communication between different ethnic groups.

Less than 10 percent of the Namibian households have non-relatives as household members.

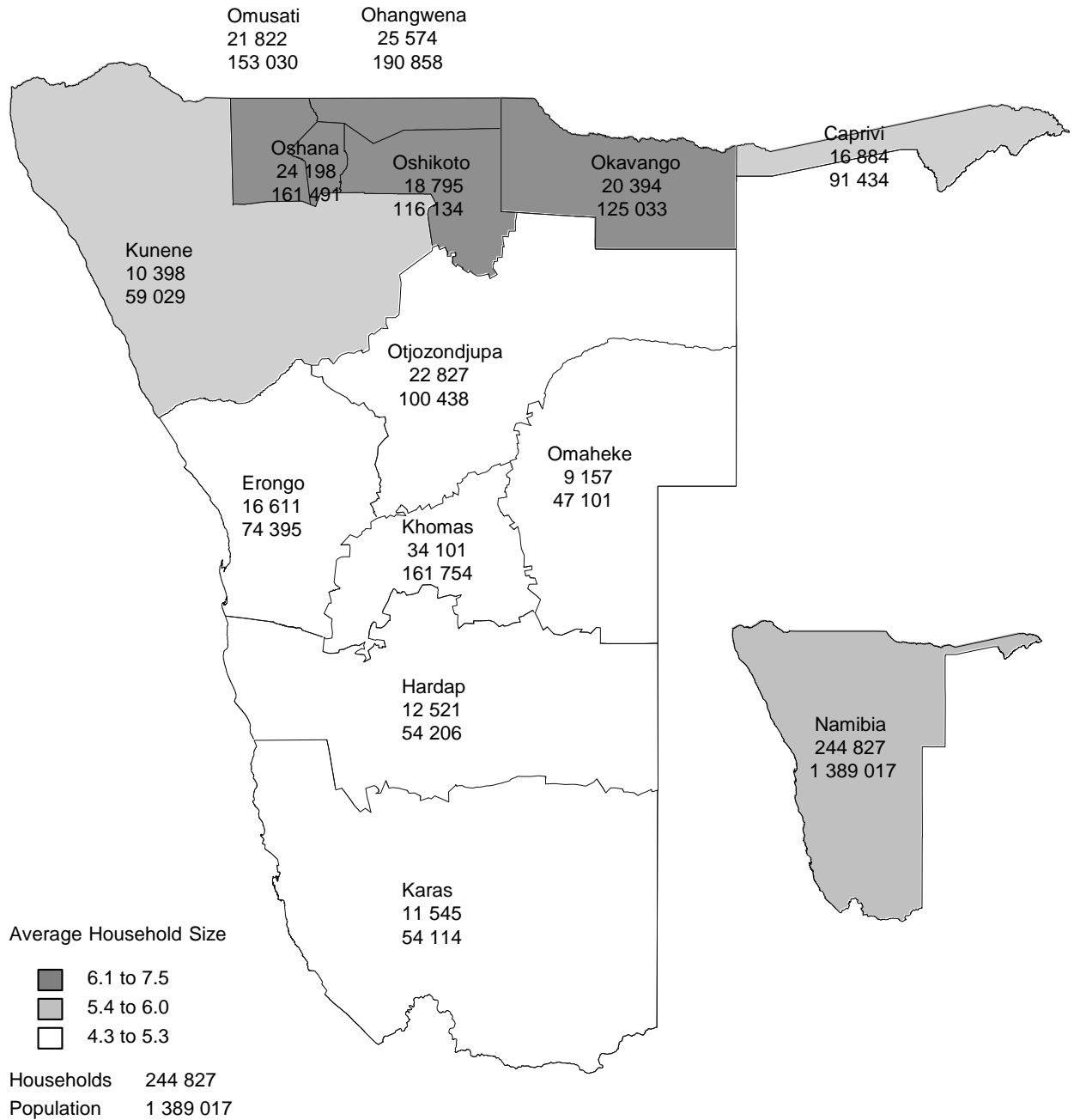
About 50 percent of the Namibian household are extended families (without any non-relatives) i.e. there are other family members than a single person/couple with or without their children .

About 40 percent of the households are nuclear families i.e. they consist only of a single person/couple with or without their children .

About 9 percent or 21 000 of the Namibian households are single person households. 70 percent of these households are headed by males.

About 8 percent or 20 000 of the Namibian households only include a single parent with one or more children. 90 percent of these households are headed by females.

## The private household population by region



**Table 3.1 The private households and their population by region, rural and urban.**

REGION	Households		Population		Average Household Size
	Number	%	Number	%	
Caprivi	16 884	7	91 434	7	5.4
Erongo	16 611	7	74 395	5	4.5
Hardap	12 521	5	54 206	4	4.3
Karas	11 545	5	54 114	4	4.7
Khomas	34 101	14	161 754	12	4.7
Kunene	10 398	4	59 029	4	5.7
Ohangwena	25 574	10	190 858	14	7.5
Okavango	20 394	8	125 033	9	6.1
Omaheke	9 157	4	47 101	3	5.1
Omusati	21 822	9	153 030	11	7.0
Oshana	24 198	10	161 491	12	6.7
Oshikoto	18 795	8	116 134	8	6.2
Otjozondjupa	22 827	9	100 438	7	4.4
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>244 827</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 389 017</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Rural	161 962	66	987 691	71	6.1
Urban	82 864	34	401 325	29	4.8

Note: The population in institutions - about 100 000 - is excluded from the NHIES.

Definitions

*Region: These are the 13 political regions as proclaimed by the Delimitation Commission, Acts 22, 23, 24 and 27 of 1992. The Walvis Bay area is a part of the Erongo region.*

*Rural/Urban: The Local Authorities Act No 23, 1992 has proclaimed 15 municipalities and 12 towns in Namibia. These areas are defined as "Urban". Also the Walvis Bay area is defined as "Urban" except the area of the Topnaars which is defined as "Rural". The rest of the country is defined as "Rural".*

**The total number of private households in Namibia is about 245 000 and about 1.4 million persons live in these households.**

**Most of the population lives in the rural areas - about 1 million persons - and in the 7 northern regions of the country - about 900 000 persons. The Khomas region - where the capital Windhoek is situated - has the largest population of the central/southern regions.**

**The average household size in Namibia is 5.7 persons. The average household size is higher in most of the northern regions and in the rural areas.**

**Table 3.2.1. The Namibian population in private households by age and sex.**

AGE GROUP	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	109 312	15	111 738	17	221 050	16
5-9	98 302	13	98 358	15	196 660	14
10-14	93 105	13	82 538	13	175 643	13
15-19	84 105	11	78 781	12	162 886	12
20-24	72 099	10	59 795	9	131 893	9
25-29	56 488	8	45 913	7	102 401	7
30-34	48 242	7	36 264	6	84 506	6
35-39	35 449	5	28 152	4	63 601	5
40-44	27 944	4	25 466	4	53 410	4
45-49	19 987	3	19 388	3	39 374	3
50-54	18 851	3	16 380	2	35 231	3
55-59	12 623	2	11 751	2	24 375	2
60-64	15 771	2	11 552	2	27 323	2
65+	36 299	5	27 874	4	64 173	5
<b>ALL AGES</b>	<b>731 562</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>657 454</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 389 017</b>	<b>100</b>
0-14	300 719	41	292 634	45	593 353	43
15-64	391 558	54	333 442	51	725 000	52
65+	36 299	5	27 874	4	64 173	5

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.5 % in the age variable which is not presented in the table.

**The Namibian population is young. 30 percent of the household population are below 10 years of age, 43 percent are below 15 years of age, 55 percent are below 20 years of age and 71 percent are below 30 years of age.**

**About half of the Namibian population are in working ages i.e. in the age group 15 - 64.**

**Only 5 percent of the Namibian population is 65 years or older.**

**Table 3.2.2. The rural population in private households by age and sex .**

AGE GROUP	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	84 318	16	86 403	19	170 722	17
5-9	76 732	15	76 146	17	152 878	15
10-14	69 814	13	62 717	14	132 532	13
15-19	62 344	12	59 705	13	122 049	12
20-24	48 472	9	39 754	9	88 226	9
25-29	32 767	6	25 829	6	58 596	6
30-34	29 501	6	17 588	4	47 089	5
35-39	21 799	4	13 890	3	35 689	4
40-44	18 048	3	14 659	3	32 707	3
45-49	13 875	3	11 317	2	25 192	3
50-54	13 882	3	9 816	2	23 698	2
55-59	9 377	2	8 226	2	17 603	2
60-64	13 344	3	9 416	2	22 760	2
65+	30 627	6	23 509	5	54 136	5
<b>ALL AGES</b>	<b>527 048</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>460 643</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>987 691</b>	<b>100</b>
0-14	230 864	44	225 267	49	456 131	46
15-64	263 409	50	210 201	46	473 610	48
65+	30 627	6	23 509	5	54 136	5

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.4 % in the age variable which is not presented in the table.

**The rate of the private household population in working ages is somewhat smaller in rural areas than the average for Namibia.**



**Table 3.2.3. The urban population in private households by age and sex.**

AGE GROUP	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	24 994	12	25 335	13	50 329	13
5-9	21 570	11	22 212	11	43 782	11
10-14	23 291	11	19 820	10	43 111	11
15-19	21 761	11	19 076	10	40 836	10
20-24	23 627	12	20 041	10	43 668	11
25-29	23 721	12	20 084	10	43 805	11
30-34	18 740	9	18 677	9	37 417	9
35-39	13 650	7	14 262	7	27 912	7
40-44	9 896	5	10 807	5	20 703	5
45-49	6 111	3	8 070	4	14 182	4
50-54	4 969	2	6 564	3	11 533	3
55-59	3 246	2	3 526	2	6 772	2
60-64	2 428	1	2 135	1	4 563	1
65+	5 673	3	4 365	2	10 038	3
<b>ALL AGES</b>	<b>204 514</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>196 812</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>401 325</b>	<b>100</b>
0-14	69 855	34	67 367	34	137 222	34
15-64	128 149	63	123 240	63	251 390	63
65+	5 673	3	4 365	2	10 038	3

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.7 % in the age variable which is not presented in the table.

**The rate of the private household population in working ages is evidently higher in urban areas than the average for Namibia.**

**Table 3.3. Private households by sex of head of household, region, rural and urban areas.**

REGION	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Caprivi	7 162	42	9 722	58	16 884	100
Erongo	5 358	32	11 253	68	16 611	100
Hardap	3 198	26	9 324	74	12 521	100
Karas	2 644	23	8 901	77	11 545	100
Khomas	9 824	29	24 277	71	34 101	100
Kunene	3 894	37	6 504	63	10 398	100
Ohangwena	14 114	55	11 460	45	25 574	100
Okavango	7 361	36	13 033	64	20 394	100
Omaheke	2 205	24	6 952	76	9 157	100
Omusati	11 621	53	10 201	47	21 822	100
Oshana	12 496	52	11 702	48	24 198	100
Oshikoto	7 541	40	11 254	60	18 795	100
Otjozondjupa	5 604	25	17 223	75	22 827	100
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>93 022</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>151 805</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>244 827</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	66 108	41	95 855	59	161 962	100
Urban	26 914	32	55 950	68	82 864	100

*Definitions*

*Region and Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

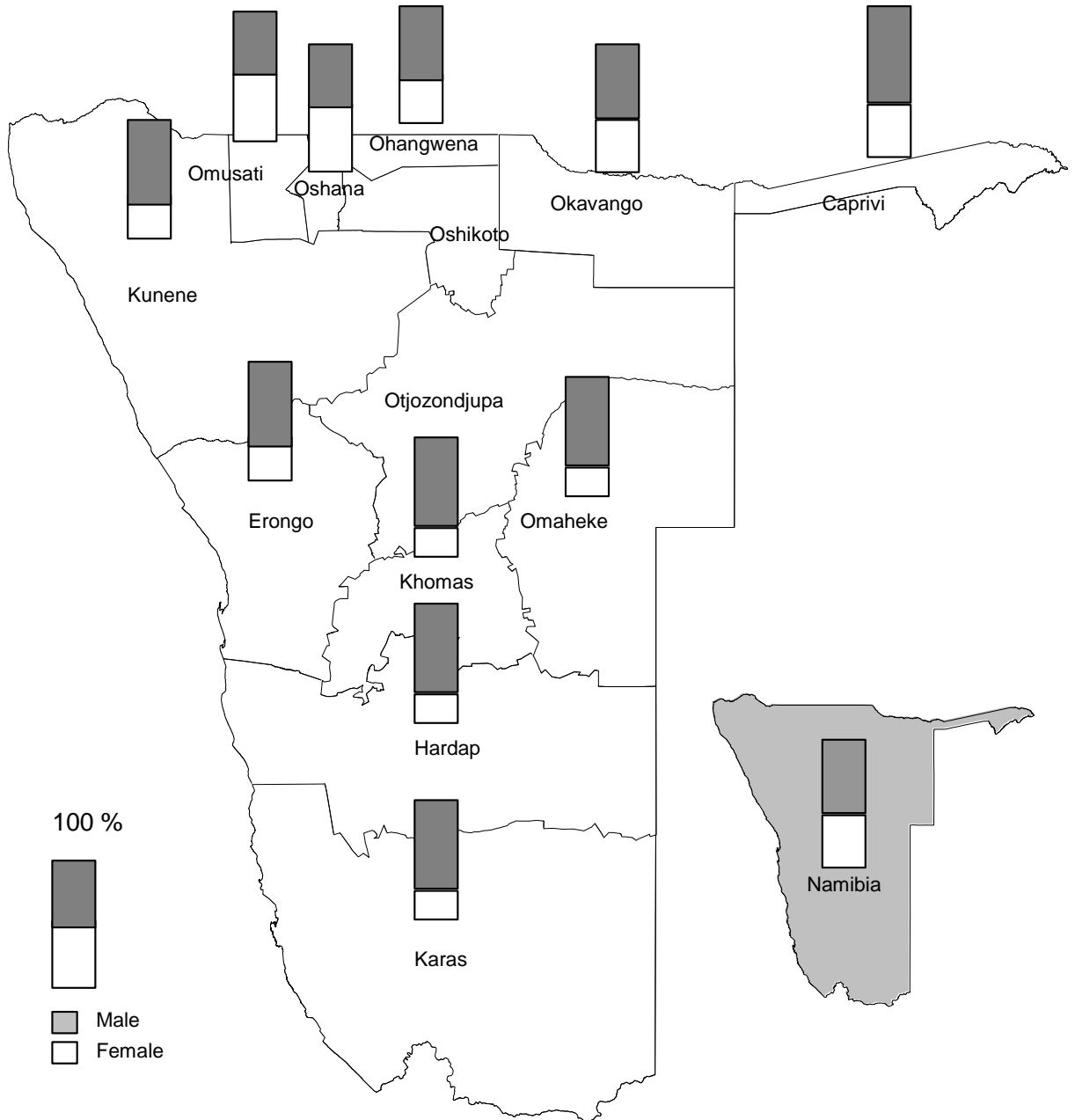
*Head of household: The head of household is the person of either sex who generally runs the affairs of the household and is looked upon by the other members of the household as the main decision maker. The head of household has to be a member of the household.*

**About 60 percent of the Namibian households are headed by males.**

**Males are in the majority as heads of household in most regions. But females are in the majority in certain regions such as Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana.**

**The percentage of male headed households in urban areas is about 70.**

## The private households by sex of head of household



**Table 3.4 Private households and their population by main language spoken.**

MAIN LANGUAGE	Households		Population	
	Number	%	Number	%
English	3 842	2	13 678	1
Afrikaans	31 207	13	131 857	9
Caprivi	15 401	6	86 628	6
Damara>Nama	34 154	14	173 274	12
German	3 837	2	10 443	1
Oshiwambo	106 987	44	697 964	50
Otjiherero	22 375	9	123 676	9
Rukavango	21 233	9	125 532	9
San	3 551	1	18 235	1
Tswana	1 020	0	3816	0
Other	951	0	2 936	0
<b>All languages</b>	<b>244 827</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 389 017</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household main language variable which is not presented in the table.

*Definition*

*The main language classification is based on the answer to the question "What is the main language of the household?". Households who answered Lozi as well as households who answered "Other" and stayed in the Caprivi region are classified as Caprivi language. Households who answered Kwangali as well as households who answered "Other" and stayed in the Okavango region are classified as Rukavango language.*

**There are many languages spoken in the Namibian private households and many Namibians are multilingual.**

**The most common main language is Oshiwambo, which is the main language for half of the Namibian population**

**Afrikaans, Damara>Nama, Rukavango and Otjiherero are main languages for about 9 - 12 percent of the Namibian population respectively.**

**The San language is the main language of somewhat more than 1 percent of the Namibian population.**

**The official language - English - is the main language of only 1 percent of the Namibian population.**

**As a result of the language policy of the pre-independence regime in Namibia, Afrikaans has become the main language of households from different ethnic groups and also a main language for communication between different ethnic groups.**

**Table 3.5 Households by household composition in rural and urban areas.**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	Rural		Urban		NAMIBIA	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Single person</b>						
- alone	9 691	12	11 493	7	21 183	9
- with 1 own child	1 550	2	2 606	2	4 156	2
- with more than 1 own child	3 537	4	11 736	7	15 273	6
- with extended family	18 681	23	49 795	31	68 476	28
- with non-relatives	4 952	6	6 272	4	11 224	5
<b>Couple</b>						
- alone	5 398	7	7 299	5	12 698	5
- with 1 own child	4 554	5	6 003	4	10 557	4
- with more than 1 own child	13 394	16	20 659	13	34 053	14
- with extended family	17 500	21	39 188	24	56 689	23
- with non-relatives	3 562	4	6 647	4	10 209	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>82 864</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>161 962</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>244 827</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household composition variable which is not presented in the table.

Definition

The relationship of household members to the head of the household is used to determine the composition of a household. Domestic employees were not considered in the classification which means that any given composition may or may not include domestic employees. The table distinguishes between two major groups of households: those with a head without a spouse (single) and those with a head who has a spouse (couple).

"Extended family" is a household which includes at least one of the following categories: own children's spouse, children's children, parents (including spouse's parents) or other relatives. It may or may not include own children. However, there are no non-relatives.

**Less than 10 percent of the Namibian households have non-relatives as household members.**

**About 50 percent of the Namibian household are extended families (without any non-relatives) i.e. there are other family members than a single person/couple with or without their children .**

**About 40 percent of the households are nuclear families i.e. they consist only of a single person/couple with or without their children .**

**About 9 percent or 21 000 of the Namibian households are single person households. 70 percent of these households are headed by males.**

**About 8 percent or 20 000 of the Namibian households only include a single parent with one or more children. 90 percent of these households are headed by females.**

## **Chapter 4. EDUCATION**

### School attendance

There are about 1 125 000 inhabitants in Namibia who are 6 years or above.

16 percent or about 175 000 have never attended school. About 135 000 or 75 percent of this group is 20 years or older.

41 percent or about 460 000 are still in school. About 90 percent of this group are below 20 years of age.

43 percent or about 485 000 have left school. About 92 percent of this group are 20 years or older.

Excluding the age group 6 - 9 the percentage of persons who have never attended school is increasing with age. In the age group 65 and above, 55 percent have never attended school.

The rate of persons aged 6 years and above who have never attended school is clearly higher in rural than in urban areas - 19 and 7 percent respectively.

59 percent in the age group 65 and above have never attended school in the rural areas. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 33.

### Highest level of educational attainment of the household

The highest level of educational attainment of a household is defined as the highest level of educational attainment of the head of household.

In 30 percent of the Namibian private households the head of household has no formal education and in about 60 percent of the households the head of household has less than secondary education.

These percentages are significantly higher in rural areas and in most of the northern regions. For example in Ohangwena region 48 percent of the households have a head without any formal education and in about 85 percent of the households the head has less than secondary education. The percentages are also higher in households where the head is a female.

### Highest level of educational attainment in the population

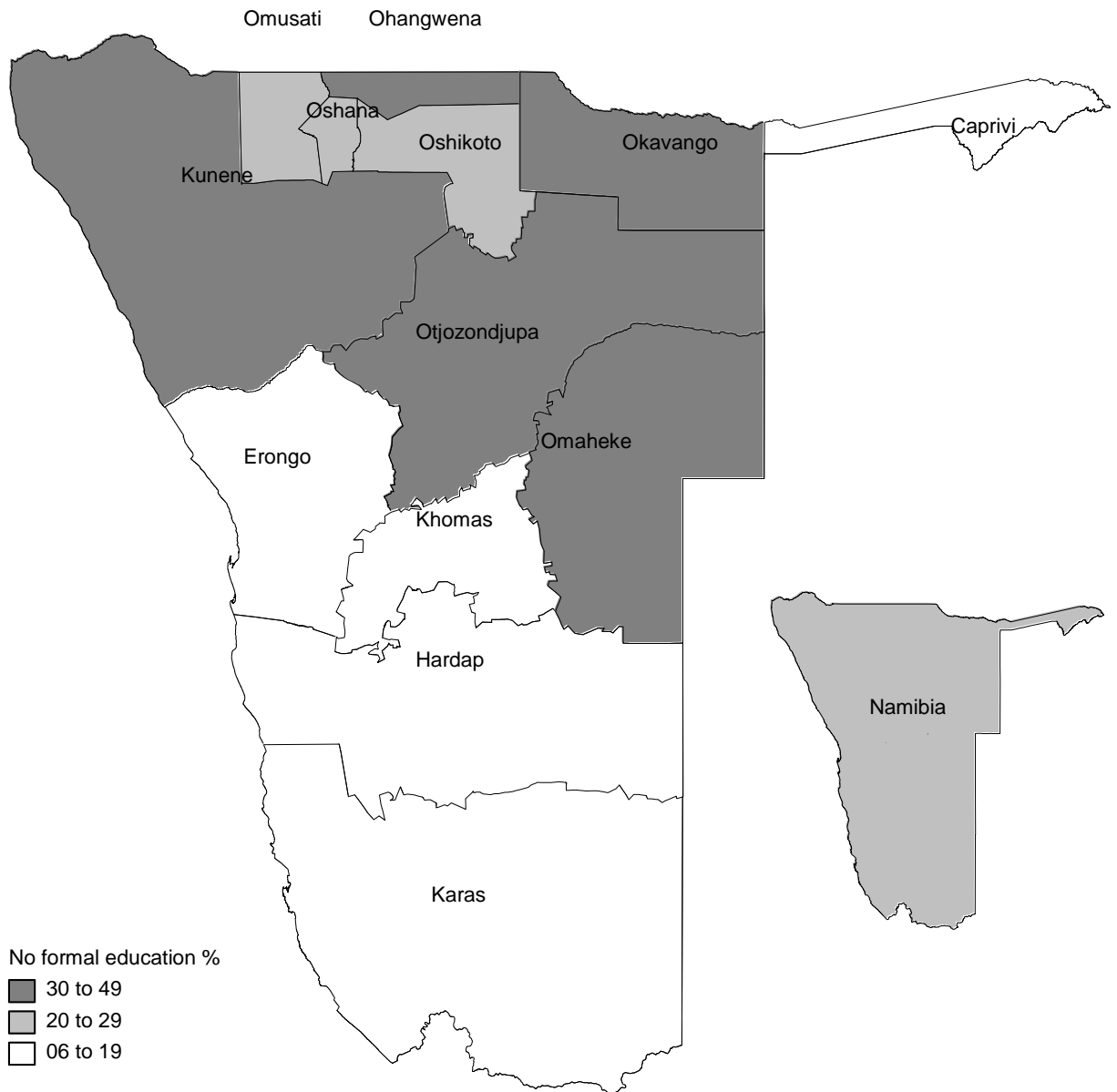
About 65 percent of the Namibian population 6 years and above have no secondary education. This percentage decreases to about 55 percent for the population 20 years and above.

In the rural areas the corresponding percentages are about 75 and 65 percent.

In several of the northern regions the percentages having no secondary education are still higher. For example in the Ohangwena region 85 percent of the population 6 years and above have no secondary education. For the population 20 years and above the percentage is 76.

Educational attainment on tertiary level is rare in Namibia. 2 percent of the population 6 years and above or 25 000 persons have some kind of tertiary education. 50 percent of these persons are females and 50 percent are males.

## The population 6 years and above without any formal education by region



**Table 4.1.1. The population aged 6 years and above by school attendance and sex in Namibia.**

NAMIBIA SEX	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			TOTAL
	Never attended	Still at school	Left school	
Female				
<i>Number</i>	95 816	237 444	266 684	602 134
<i>%</i>	16	39	44	100
Male				
<i>Number</i>	80 450	221 512	217 641	523 068
<i>%</i>	15	42	42	100
<b>Total</b>				
<i>Number</i>	176 266	458 957	484 325	1 125 202
<i>%</i>	16	41	43	100

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.5 % in the school attendance variable which is not presented in the table.

**There are about 1 125 000 inhabitants in Namibia who are 6 years or above.**

**16 percent or about 175 000 have never attended school. About 135 000 or 75 percent of this group are 20 years or older.**

**41 percent or about 460 000 are still in school. About 90 percent of this group are below 20 years of age.**

**43 percent or about 485 000 have left school. About 92 percent of this group are 20 years or older.**



**Table 4.1.2. The population aged 6 years and above by school attendance and sex in rural areas.**

RURAL SEX	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			TOTAL
	Never attended	Still at school	Left school	
Female <i>Number</i>	83 587	180 304	161 763	427 012
<i>%</i>	20	42	38	100
Male <i>Number</i>	68 192	169 326	117 556	356 770
<i>%</i>	19	47	33	100
<b>Total</b> <i>Number</i>	151 779	349 631	279 319	783 782
<i>%</i>	19	45	36	100

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.4 % in the school attendance variable which is not presented in the table.

**Table 4.1.3. The population aged 6 years and above by school attendance and sex in urban areas.**

URBAN SEX	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			TOTAL
	Never attended	Still at school	Left school	
Female <i>Number</i>	12 229	57 140	104 922	175 122
<i>%</i>	7	33	60	100
Male <i>Number</i>	12 258	52 186	100 085	166 298
<i>%</i>	7	31	60	100
<b>Total</b> <i>Number</i>	24 487	109 326	205 007	341 420
<i>%</i>	7	32	60	100

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.8 % in the school attendance variable which is not presented in the table.

**The rate of persons aged 6 years and above who have never attended school is clearly higher in rural than in urban areas - 19 and 7 percent respectively.**

**Table 4.2.1. The population 6 years and above by school attendance and age in Namibia.**

AGE GROUP	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE						TOTAL	
	Still at School		Left School		Never Attended		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
6-9	124 358	81	1 256	1	26 050	17	153 896	100
10-14	164 816	94	3 573	2	6 955	4	175 643	100
15-19	118 891	73	34 666	21	9 205	6	162 886	100
20-24	42 118	32	78 467	59	10 994	8	131 893	100
25-34	7 653	4	157 204	84	21 760	12	186 907	100
35-44	552	0	92 858	79	23 136	20	117 011	100
45-54	272	0	52 637	71	21 232	28	74 605	100
55-64	42	0	31 289	61	20 139	39	51 697	100
65+	99	0	28 757	45	35 014	55	64 173	100
<b>All ages</b>	<b>458 957</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>484 325</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>176 266</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1 125 202</b>	<b>100</b>

**Excluding the age group 6-9, the percentage of persons who have never attended school is increasing with age. In the age group 65 and above 55 percent have never attended school.**

**Table 4.2.2. The population 6 years and above by school attendance and age in rural areas.**

AGE GROUP	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE						TOTAL	
	Still at School		Left School		Never Attended		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
6-9	94 194	79	868	1	23 115	19	119 690	100
10-14	122 969	93	2 889	2	6 479	5	132 532	100
15-19	90 645	74	22 750	19	8 589	7	122 049	100
20-24	34 279	39	44 942	51	8 876	10	88 226	100
25-34	6 829	6	81 349	77	17 508	17	105 685	100
35-44	205	0	49 820	73	18 064	26	68 397	100
45-54	213	0	30 961	63	17 625	36	48 890	100
55-64	42	0	21 956	54	18 263	45	40 363	100
65+	99	0	22 048	41	31 686	59	54 136	100
<b>All ages</b>	<b>349 631</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>279 319</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>151 779</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>783 782</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4.2.3 The population 6 years and above by school attendance and age in urban areas**

AGE GROUP	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE						TOTAL	
	Still at School		Left School		Never Attended		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
6-9	30 165	88	388	1	2 935	9	34 206	100
10-14	41 847	97	684	2	476	1	43 111	100
15-19	28 246	69	11 915	29	616	2	40 836	100
20-24	7 839	18	33 525	77	2 118	5	43 668	100
25-34	824	1	75 855	93	4 252	5	81 222	100
35-44	347	1	43 038	89	5 071	10	48 614	100
45-54	59	0	21 676	84	3 607	14	25 715	100
55-64	0	0	9 333	82	1 876	17	11 335	100
65+	0	0	6 709	67	3 328	33	10 038	100
<b>All ages</b>	<b>109 326</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>205 007</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>24 487</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>341 420</b>	<b>100</b>

**59 percent in the age group 65 and above have never attended school in the rural areas. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 33.**

**Table 4.3.1. Private households by highest level of educational attainment , region, rural and urban areas.**

REGION	No formal education		Primary education		Secondary education		Tertiary education		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Caprivi	4 321	26	4 890	29	6 441	38	1 120	7	16 884	100
Erongo	2 052	12	5 144	31	8 157	49	1 258	8	16 611	100
Hardap	3 254	26	3 745	30	4 560	36	858	7	12 521	100
Karas	1 697	15	3 560	31	4 940	43	1 147	10	11 545	100
Khomas	3 216	9	5 743	17	18 844	55	5 313	16	34 101	100
Kunene	5 824	56	1 811	17	2 449	24	314	3	10 398	100
Ohangwena	12 251	48	9 147	36	3 951	15	109	0	25 574	100
Okavango	7 586	37	8 123	40	3 880	19	399	2	20 394	100
Omaheke	4 522	49	2 115	23	2 305	25	178	2	9 157	100
Omusati	7 601	35	9 674	44	3 450	16	640	3	21 822	100
Oshana	5 722	24	10 909	45	6 225	26	838	3	24 198	100
Oshikoto	6 608	35	7 973	42	3 751	20	418	2	18 795	100
Otjozondjupa	8 088	35	5 872	26	7 573	33	936	4	22 827	100
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>72 742</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>78 708</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>76 524</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13 529</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>244 827</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	63 662	39	60 171	37	32 187	20	4 369	3	161 962	100
Urban	9 080	11	18 537	22	44 337	54	9 160	11	82 864	100

**Table 4.3.2. Private households by highest level of educational attainment and sex of head of household.**

SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	Highest Level of Educational Attainment								TOTAL	
	No formal education		Primary education		Secondary education		Tertiary education		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Female	31 115	33	31 307	34	26 320	28	3 309	4	93 022	100
Male	41 626	27	47 401	31	50 205	33	10 219	7	151 805	100
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>72 742</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>78 708</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>76 524</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13 529</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>244 827</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: There is a non-response in the variable "highest educational attainment of the household" corresponding to 1 percent of the households which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Region and Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3.*

*The highest level of educational attainment of the household is defined by the highest level of educational attainment of the head of the household.*

*The classification in primary, secondary and tertiary education is defined in detail in section 8.5 of the NHIES administrative and technical report.*

**The highest level of educational attainment of a household is defined as the highest level of educational attainment of the head of household.**

**In 30 percent of the Namibian private households the head of household has no formal education and in about 60 percent of the households the head of household has less than secondary education.**

**These percentages are significantly higher in rural areas and in most of the northern regions.**

**The percentages are also higher in households where the head is a female.**

**Table 4.4.1. The population 6 years and above by highest level of educational attainment, region, rural and urban areas.**

REGION	No formal education		Primary education		Secondary education		Tertiary education		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Caprivi	12 781	17	33 922	45	25 987	34	1 383	2	75 838	100
Erongo	8 968	14	24 471	39	27 391	44	1 929	3	62 923	100
Hardap	8 424	19	17 698	39	17 130	38	1 465	3	45 294	100
Karas	5 508	12	16 284	37	19 926	45	1 968	4	44 381	100
Khomas	14 594	10	40 207	29	69 753	50	9 905	7	139 380	100
Kunene	23 384	49	14 309	30	9 254	19	655	1	47 754	100
Ohangwena	50 366	34	74 611	51	18 782	13	858	1	146 153	100
Okavango	30 003	30	50 728	51	16 646	17	452	0	99 450	100
Omaheke	15 538	41	11 711	31	9 425	25	307	1	37 687	100
Omusati	24 915	20	60 376	49	33 234	27	1 892	2	122 215	100
Oshana	25 607	20	63 351	50	33 914	27	1 610	1	126 938	100
Oshikoto	26 828	28	45 644	48	20 665	22	924	1	94 484	100
Otjozondjupa	27 140	33	27 439	33	23 798	29	1 859	2	82 594	100
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	274 057	24	480 751	43	325 906	29	25 207	2	1 125 090	100
Rural	235 807	30	364 286	46	164 918	21	8 832	1	783 708	100
Urban	38 250	11	116 465	34	160 987	47	16 375	5	341 381	100

**Table 4.4.2. The population 6 years and above by highest level of educational attainment and sex of head of household.**

SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	Highest Level of Educational Attainment								TOTAL	
	No formal education		Primary education		Secondary education		Tertiary education		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Female	100 186	24	193 361	46	113 903	27	5 444	1	418 929	100
Male	173 871	25	287 390	41	212 003	30	19 763	3	706 161	100
<b>Both Sexes</b>	274 057	24	480 751	43	325 906	29	25 207	2	1 125 090	100

*Definitions*

*Region and Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3.*

*The classification in primary, secondary and tertiary education is defined in detail in section 8.5 of the NHIES administrative and technical report.*

Note: There is a non-response in the variable "highest educational attainment" corresponding to 2 percent of the population which is not presented in the tables.

**About 65 percent of the Namibian population 6 years and above have no secondary education. This percentage decreases to about 55 percent for the population 20 years and above.**

**In the rural areas the corresponding percentages are about 75 and 65 percent.**

**In several of the northern regions the percentages having no secondary education are still higher. For example in the Ohangwena region 85 percent of the population 6 years and above have no secondary education. For the population 20 years and above the percentage is 76.**

**Educational attainment on tertiary level is rare in Namibia. 2 percent of the population 6 years and above or 25 000 persons have some kind of tertiary education. 50 percent of these persons are females and 50 percent are males.**

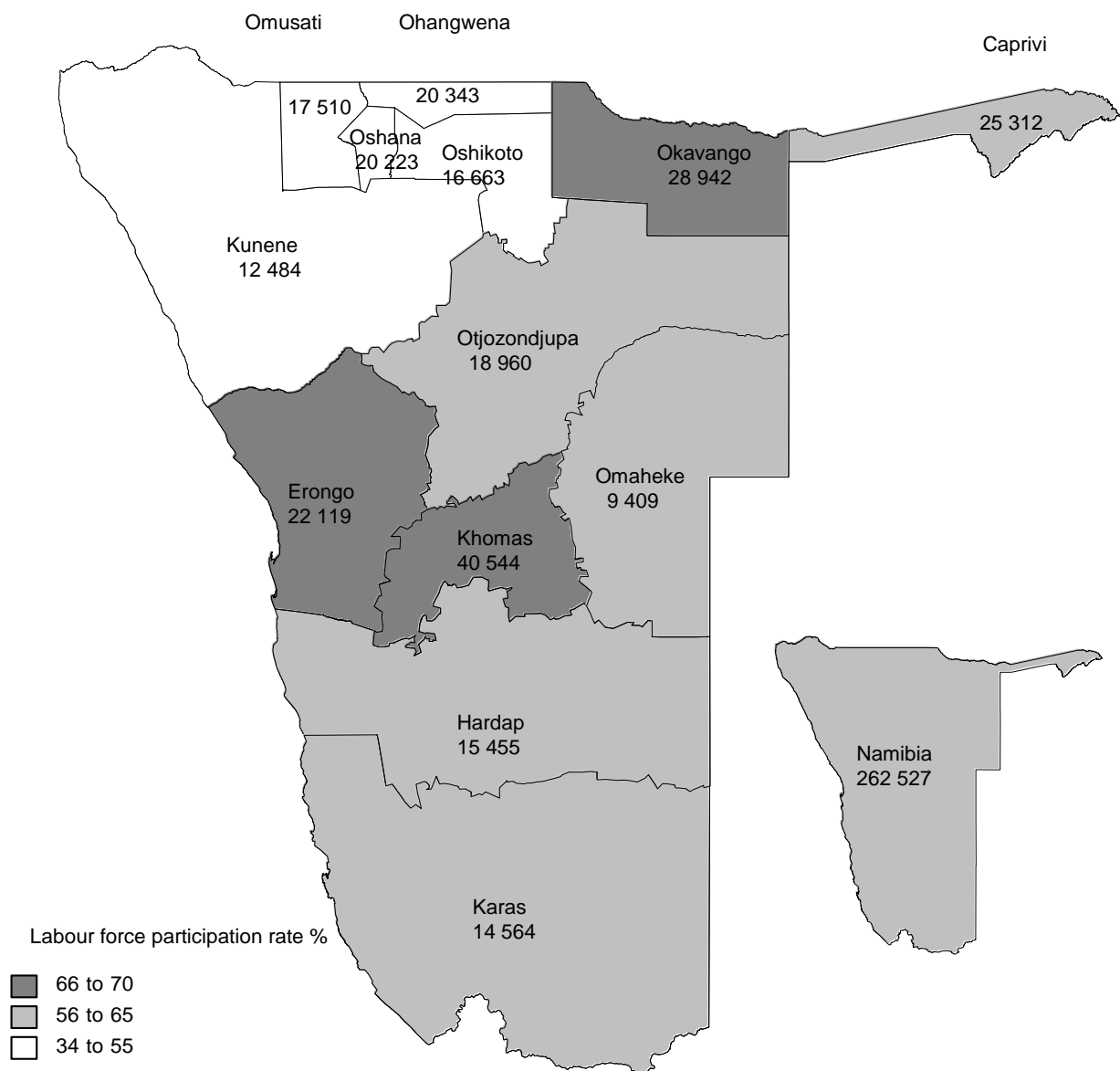
## Chapter 5. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

### CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. *Employed:* All persons who worked for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour during a seven-day period before the interview or who did not work during that period but had a job/business to go back to.
2. *Unemployed:* All persons who did not work during the seven-day period before the interview or had no job/business to go back to during that period but who were available and looking for work during that period..
3. *Underemployed:* All employed persons who were available for more hours' work during the seven-day period.
4. *Economically active population = Labour force = Employed + Unemployed*
5. *Economically inactive = (All persons of age 15 years and above) - (Economically active)*
6. *Labour force participation rate (economic activity rate):*The percentage of labour force (economic active) out of all persons of age 15 years and above.
7. *Unemployment rate:*The percentage of unemployed out of the labour force.
8. *Underemployment rate:*The percentage of underemployed out of the employed
9. *Combined unemployed and underemployed = Unemployed + Underemployed*
10. *Combined unemployment and underemployment rate:*The percentage of the combined unemployment and underemployment out of the labour force.
11. *One full time employment equivalent:*  
40 hours of employment (by one or more than one of the household members) during a period of seven days before the interview.

See the NHIES administrative and technical report , chapter 8 for further details on the concepts and definitions in this chapter. See also chapter 6 of the Interviewer's Instruction Manual in annex 2 of the NHIES administrative and technical report.

## Labour force participation rate and number of unemployed / underemployed by region



## Introduction

In this chapter the economic activity as well as the lack of economic activity among the Namibian population 15 years and above are presented.

The population below 15 years are excluded because they are not looked upon as a part of the Namibian labour force. There is some economic activity also among the population below 15 years of age but only to a rather small extent. In the age group 10 to 14 years, to which 13 percent of the Namibian population belong, about 7 percent are economically active and the majority of them are unpaid family workers.

The main source of income of the Namibian households is also statistically described.

Finally, the activities of the part of the population 15 years and above who are *not* economically active are also presented.

## How many are economically active ?

A person is defined as economically active i.e. as belonging to the labour force if he/she is employed or is available for work and actively looking for work.

57 percent or about 800 000 of the Namibian population are 15 years and above. Among this part of the population 55 percent or about 435 000 are economically active i.e. belong to the Namibian labour force.

About 45 percent of the population 15 years and above or about 360 000 are not economically active i.e. they do not belong to the labour force.

*The labour force participation rate is lower for females than for males.*

This pattern prevails over all the age groups but the difference between females and males in the labour force participation rate is lower in the younger age groups. The labour force participation increases up to the age group 35-39, where it reaches the peak value for both females and males.

*The labour force participation in the rural areas is low compared to the urban areas.*

The labour force participation of females is less than the labour force participation of males in both rural and urban areas. The female and male participation rates show a greater difference in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

The labour force participation of females in the older age groups is much higher in the rural areas compared to the urban areas.

(table 5.3.1-3)

The labour force participation rate is highest in the Khomas region while Ohangwena has the lowest labour force participation rate.

On the average, the percentage of economically active is significantly higher in the six central/southern regions (Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa) than in the seven northern regions (Caprivi, Kunene, Ohangwena, Okavango, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto).



(table 5.7)

### How many are employed ?

Out of the economically active population, 81 percent or about 350 000 persons are employed i.e have some work.

Income earners constitute about three fourths (76%) of the employed population while unpaid family workers constitute somewhat less than one fourth (22%).

About three fourths of the income earners are paid employees and one fourth are own-account workers or employers.

### Unemployment

19 percent of the economically active population or about 84 000 persons are unemployed i.e. have no work in spite of the fact that they are available for work and looking for work.

Females have a somewhat higher unemployment rate than males.

Generally the unemployment rate is high in the younger age groups. The unemployment is highest in the age group 20-24 for both females and males (more than 30 percent). Females in the younger age groups are more unemployed than the males. From the age group 35-39, the unemployment rate is more equal or even higher for males.

The unemployment rate in the rural areas (16%) is low compared to the urban areas (25 %). The unemployment rate for females and males is almost the same in rural areas but in the urban areas, the unemployment rate for females is significantly higher than for males.

(table 5.4.1-3)

(table 5.8)

### Underemployment

A person is underemployed if he/she has some employment (at least one hour during a week) but is available for more work. About half of the employed population is underemployed in Namibia.

The underemployment in the rural areas is higher than in the urban areas.

The underemployment of females is slightly higher than for males.

The female underemployment is significantly higher than the male underemployment in the rural areas but this is not the case in the urban areas where the male underemployment is somewhat higher.

(table 5.5.1-3)  
(table 5.9)

### The combined unemployment and underemployment

The percentage of the combined unemployed and underemployed out of the labour force shows the proportion of all persons in the labour force who are available and looking for work. This ratio can be used as an indicator for the demand for work from those who are available and looking for work. *This demand is made up of two groups: One group with total lack of work (the unemployed) and one group with partial lack of work (the underemployed).*

*The combined rate of unemployment and underemployment is about 60 percent in Namibia which is a very high figure. This means that about 60 percent of the Namibian labour force are available and looking for (more) work. About one third of this group is unemployed i.e. without any work while the other two thirds have some employment but they are underemployed and want more work.*

The difference in the combined unemployment and underemployment between the rural and urban areas is not significant.

The combined rate of unemployment and underemployment is higher for females than for males in rural as well as in urban areas. The difference in the combined rate of unemployment and underemployment between females and males is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

(table 5.6.1-3)

The combined unemployment and underemployment is highest in the Caprivi region - 80 percent - and lowest in the Oshana region - 47 percent i.e. in all regions of Namibia the combined unemployment and underemployment is about 50 percent or higher.

Out of the central/southern regions, Hardap records the highest combined unemployment and underemployment (73 %) while Khomas records the lowest (53 %).

The combined unemployment and underemployment for females is highest in the Caprivi region - 88 percent - and lowest in the Khomas region - 53 percent - while for males, the highest rate is in the Hardap region - 74 percent - and the lowest is in the Okavango and Khomas regions - 52 percent.

(table 5.9)

### Full time employment equivalents

As an indicator of the total economic activity of a household the concept of full-time employment equivalent is used. One full-time employment equivalent corresponds to one full-time employed person but this employment does not necessarily fall on one household member

but might be distributed on two or more part-time employed household members. ( One full time employment equivalent corresponds to 40 hours of employment by one or more than one of the household members during a period of one week).

In 24 percent of the Namibian households no economic activity at all took place during the week before the NHIES interview. In 55 percent of the households the economic activity corresponded to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent. In 22 percent of the households the economic activity even corresponded to two or more than two full-time employment equivalents.

*The economic activity in the households is significantly higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas.* 70 percent of the households have an economic activity corresponding to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent in the urban areas. In the rural areas this percentage is 47. The percentage of households with no economic activity is 30 percent in the rural areas and 13 percent in the urban areas.

*The economic activity in the households is significantly higher in the central/southern regions of Namibia than in the northern regions.* In the central/southern regions more than 70 percent of the households have an economic activity corresponding to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent. Also in the Kunene region the economic activity is relatively high. But in the rest of the northern regions less than 50 percent of the households have an economic activity corresponding to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent.

(5.11)

#### Main source of income

The classification of the households in main source of income is based on the answer to the question “ What is the main source of income of this household i.e. what is most important for the wellbeing of the entire household ?”.

“Wages in cash “ is the most common main source of income for the Namibian households. 44 percent of the households report this main source of income. The second most common main source of income is “subsistence farming”. 35 percent of the households report “subsistence farming” as the main source of income. Among the remaining 21 percent of the households, 11 percent have “pensions”, 6 percent have “business” and 4 percent have “cash remittances” as the main source of income.

About 14 000 households have “business” as main source of income and about 4000 of these households are commercial farmers.

In urban areas as expected, “wages in cash” is the predominant main source of income. Almost 80 percent of the households report “wages in cash” as the main source of income in urban areas. On the other hand, subsistence farming is the predominant main source of income in rural areas. But “wages in cash” is also common as the main source of income in rural areas.

With the exception of the Kunene region, “subsistence farming” is the predominant main source of income in the northern regions, while “wages in cash” is predominant in the central/southern regions.

( table 5.12)

In Namibia, “subsistence farming” is the most common main source of income for female headed households while “wages in cash” is the most common main source of income for male headed households.

“Subsistence farming” is the major main source of income for both female and male headed households in rural areas. But “wages in cash “ is much more common as the main source of income among male headed households in rural areas.

In urban areas “wages in cash” is much more common as the main source of income for male headed households than for female headed households.

More female headed households report “pensions” and “cash remittances” as the main source of income in rural areas as well as in urban areas.

The percentage of female and male headed households who report “business” as the main source of income is almost the same in Namibia, in rural areas as well as in urban areas.

(table 5.13)

#### The economically inactive

The economically inactive population were asked about their activities. If they were engaged in more than one activity they were classified as belonging to one of these activities according to a precedence order e.g. people who were at the same time retired and homemakers were classified as retired and people who were at the same time students and homemakers were classified as students.

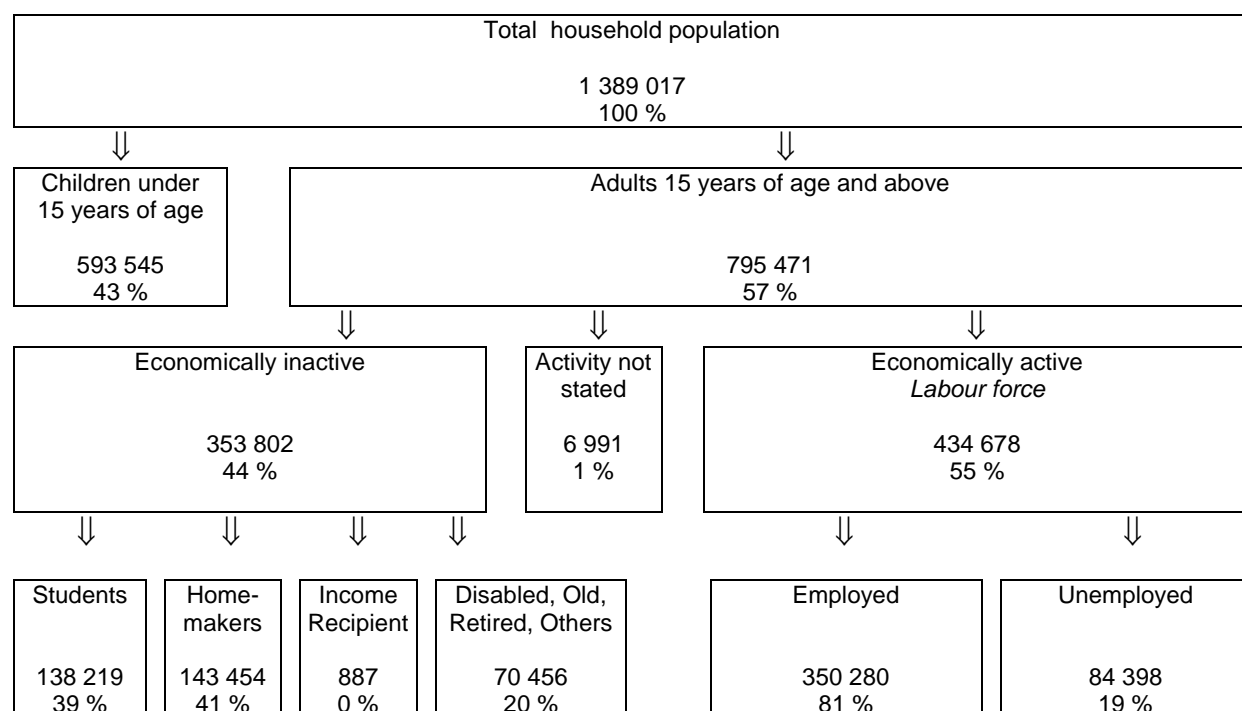
The majority of the economically inactive are homemakers (41%) and students (39%). The remaining 20 percent are old, retired or disabled.

Caprivi has the highest percentage of students while the lowest is observed in the Omaheke region.

Generally, the frequency of students is significantly higher in the northern regions compared to central southern/regions. On the other hand, more homemakers and retired and old people are reported in the central/southern regions.

(5.10)

**Table 5.1. The population by activity status.**



Note: There is a non-response of 0.2 % concerning the activity of the economically inactive which is not included in the table.

**Definitions**

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter.

**The adults of age 15 years and above are about 57 percent of the total population and somewhat more than half of them are economically active.**

**Out of this economically active population, 81 percent or about 350 000 persons are employed while 19 percent or about 85 000 persons are unemployed.**

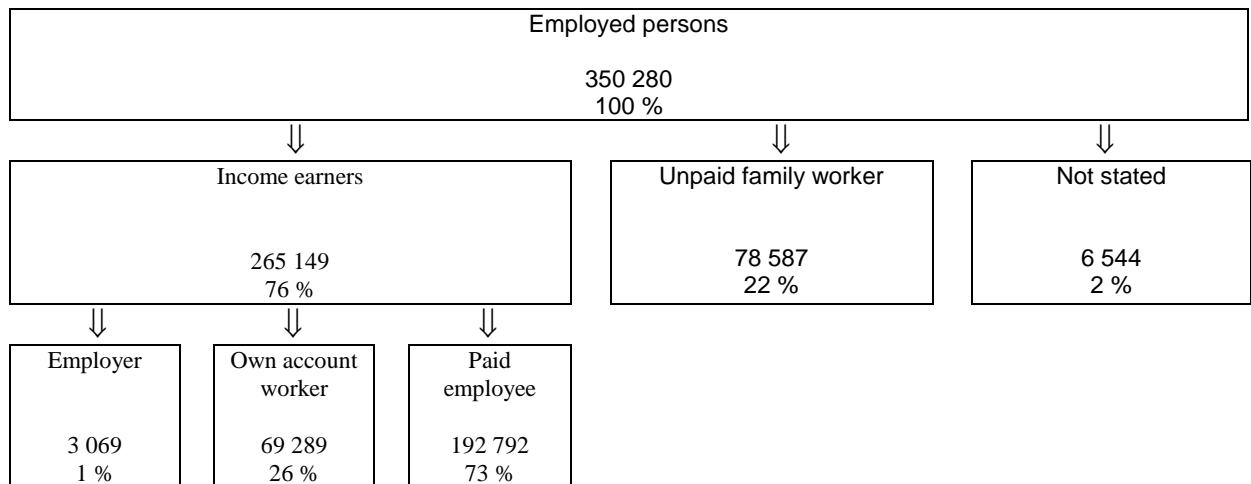
**The economically inactive population were asked about their activities. If they were engaged in more than one activity they were classified as belonging to one of these activities according to a precedence order e.g. people who were at the same time retired and homemakers were classified as retired and people who were at the same time students and homemakers were classified as students.**

**The majority of the economically inactive are homemakers (41%) and students (39%).**

**The economic activity status was collected for all household members of age 10 years and above. But the figures presented in this chapter are for the adults of age 15 years and above.**

**The children in the age group 10 to 14 years are 13 percent of the total population. Out of these children about 7 percent are economically active and the majority of them are unpaid family workers.**

**Table 5.2. Employed persons by employment status.**



Definitions

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter.

**Income earners constitute about three fourths (76%) of the employed population while unpaid family workers constitute somewhat less than one fourth (22%).**

**About three fourths of the income earners are paid employees and one fourth are own-account workers.**

**Table 5.3.1. Labour force participation by sex and age in Namibia.**

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent
15-19	84 105	18 188	22	78 781	19 028	24	162 886	37 216	23
20-24	72 099	35 407	49	59 795	33 360	56	131 893	68 767	52
25-29	56 488	36 634	65	45 913	37 135	81	102 401	73 769	72
30-34	48 242	32 532	67	36 264	32 595	90	84 506	65 126	77
35-39	35 449	25 338	71	28 152	25 314	90	63 601	50 651	80
40-44	27 944	17 853	64	25 466	22 304	88	53 410	40 157	75
45-49	19 987	11 826	59	19 388	16 517	85	39 374	28 342	72
50-54	18 851	9 533	51	16 380	13 557	83	35 231	23 090	66
55-59	12 623	5 522	44	11 751	8 671	74	24 375	14 193	58
60-64	15 771	4 510	29	11 552	6 834	59	27 323	11 344	42
65+	36 299	8 798	24	27 874	9 160	33	64 173	17 958	28
<b>All ages</b>	<b>430 741</b>	<b>207 299</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>364 731</b>	<b>227 379</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>795 471</b>	<b>434 678</b>	<b>55</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.8 % in the age variable which is not presented in the table.

There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter.

Labour force participation rate in any sex/age group is the number of the labour force divided by the number of all persons 15 years and above within that sex age group

**The labour force participation rate for the adult population in Namibia is 55 percent.**

**The labour force participation rate is lower for females than for males.**

**The same pattern prevails over all the age groups but the difference in labour force participation rate between females and males is lower in the younger age groups.**

**The labour force participation increases up to the age group 35-39, where it reaches the peak value for both females and males.**

**Table 5.3.2. Labour force participation by sex and age in rural areas.**

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent
15-19	62 344	13 243	21	59 705	14 422	24	122 049	27 664	23
20-24	48 472	21 282	44	39 754	18 531	47	88 226	39 813	45
25-29	32 767	19 214	59	25 829	18 805	73	58 596	38 019	65
30-34	29 501	18 168	62	17 588	15 053	86	47 089	33 221	71
35-39	21 799	14 484	66	13 890	11 768	85	35 689	26 252	74
40-44	18 048	10 070	56	14 659	12 510	85	32 707	22 580	69
45-49	13 875	7 815	56	11 317	8 863	78	25 192	16 678	66
50-54	13 882	6 613	48	9 816	7 568	77	23 698	14 181	60
55-59	9 377	4 324	46	8 226	5 679	69	17 603	10 003	57
60-64	13 344	4 288	32	9 416	5 728	61	22 760	10 016	44
65+	30 627	8 213	27	23 509	7 690	33	54 136	15 903	29
<b>All ages</b>	<b>296 082</b>	<b>128 331</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>235 286</b>	<b>127 694</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>531 368</b>	<b>256 024</b>	<b>48</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.7 % in the age variable which is not presented in the table.  
There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

**Table 5.3.3. Labour force participation by sex and age in urban areas.**

AGE GROUPS	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent
15-19	21 761	4 946	23	19 076	4 606	24	40 836	9 552	23
20-24	23 627	14 125	60	20 041	14 829	74	43 668	28 954	66
25-29	23 721	17 420	73	20 084	18 330	91	43 805	35 750	82
30-34	18 740	14 364	77	18 677	17 542	94	37 417	31 905	85
35-39	13 650	10 853	80	14 262	13 546	95	27 912	24 399	87
40-44	9 896	7 783	79	10 807	9 794	91	20 703	17 577	85
45-49	6 111	4 011	66	8 070	7 654	95	14 182	11 664	82
50-54	4 969	2 920	59	6 564	5 989	91	11 533	8 908	77
55-59	3 246	1 199	37	3 526	2 992	85	6 772	4 191	62
60-64	2 428	222	9	2 135	1 106	52	4 563	1 328	29
65+	5 673	585	10	4 365	1 470	34	10 038	2 055	20
<b>All ages</b>	<b>134 659</b>	<b>78 969</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>129 444</b>	<b>99 685</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>264 103</b>	<b>178 654</b>	<b>68</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 1.0 % in the age variable which is not presented in the table.  
There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter and table 5.3.1.

Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.

**The labour force participation in the rural areas is low (48%) compared to the urban areas (68%).**

**The labour force participation of females is less than the labour force participation of males in both rural and urban areas. Female and male participation rates show a greater difference in the urban areas than in the rural areas.**

**The labour force participation of females in the older age groups is much higher in the rural areas compared to the urban areas.**



**Table 5.4.1. Unemployment by sex and age in Namibia.**

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Labour force	Unemployed	Unemployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unemployed	Unemployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unemployed	Unemployment rate, percent
15-19	18 188	5 760	32	19 028	5 116	27	37 216	10 876	29
20-24	35 407	12 331	35	33 360	10 396	31	68 767	22 727	33
25-29	36 634	9 942	27	37 135	8 454	23	73 769	18 396	25
30-34	32 532	7 193	22	32 595	5 269	16	65 126	12 461	19
35-39	25 338	3 466	14	25 314	3 359	13	50 651	6 825	13
40-44	17 853	1 986	11	22 304	3 047	14	40 157	5 033	13
45-49	11 826	1 134	10	16 517	1 460	9	28 342	2 594	9
50-54	9 533	1 044	11	13 557	1 452	11	23 090	2 496	11
55-59	5 522	305	6	8 671	674	8	14 193	980	7
60-64	4 510	176	4	6 834	414	6	11 344	591	5
65+	8 798	188	2	9 160	471	5	17 958	659	4
<b>All ages</b>	<b>207 299</b>	<b>43 752</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>227 379</b>	<b>40 646</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>434 678</b>	<b>84 398</b>	<b>19</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.9 % in the age variable which is not presented in the table.  
There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter.

Unemployment rate in any sex/age group is the number of unemployed divided by the number in labour force within that sex/age group.

**The unemployment rate in Namibia is 19 percent.**

**Females have a somewhat higher unemployment rate than males.**

**Generally the unemployment rate is high in the younger age groups. The unemployment is highest in the age group 20-24 for both females and males. Females in the younger age groups are more unemployed than the males. From the age group 35-39, the unemployment rate is more equal or even higher for males.**

**Table 5.4.2. Unemployment by sex and age in rural areas.**

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unem- ployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unem- ployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unem- ployment rate, percent
15-19	13 243	2 830	21	14 422	2 651	18	27 664	5 481	20
20-24	21 282	5 558	26	18 531	3 739	20	39 813	9 297	23
25-29	19 214	4 322	22	18 805	3 636	19	38 019	7 958	21
30-34	18 168	4 074	22	15 053	2 591	17	33 221	6 666	20
35-39	14 484	1 568	11	11 768	1 956	17	26 252	3 524	13
40-44	10 070	855	8	12 510	1 676	13	22 580	2 530	11
45-49	7 815	579	7	8 863	817	9	16 678	1 397	8
50-54	6 613	572	9	7 568	1 121	15	14 181	1 693	12
55-59	4 324	105	2	5 679	394	7	10 003	499	5
60-64	4 288	144	3	5 728	414	7	10 016	558	6
65+	8 213	127	2	7 690	293	4	15 903	420	3
<b>All ages</b>	<b>128 331</b>	<b>20 784</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>127 694</b>	<b>19 367</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>256 024</b>	<b>40 151</b>	<b>16</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.7 % in the age variable for Labour force which is not presented in the table. There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

**Table 5.4.3. Unemployment by sex and age in urban areas.**

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unem- ployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unem- ployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unem- ployment rate, percent
15-19	4 946	2 930	59	4 606	2 466	54	9 552	5 395	56
20-24	14 125	6 773	48	14 829	6 657	45	28 954	13 430	46
25-29	17 420	5 621	32	18 330	4 818	26	35 750	10 439	29
30-34	14 364	3 118	22	17 542	2 677	15	31 905	5 796	18
35-39	10 853	1 898	17	13 546	1 402	10	24 399	3 301	14
40-44	7 783	1 131	15	9 794	1 371	14	17 577	2 503	14
45-49	4 011	555	14	7 654	642	8	11 664	1 197	10
50-54	2 920	472	16	5 989	331	6	8 908	803	9
55-59	1 199	201	17	2 992	280	9	4 191	481	11
60-64	222	32	14	1 106	0	0	1 328	32	2
65+	585	61	10	1 470	179	12	2 055	239	12
<b>All ages</b>	<b>78 969</b>	<b>22 968</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99 685</b>	<b>21 279</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>178 654</b>	<b>44 247</b>	<b>25</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 1.3 % in the age variable for Labour force which is not presented in the table. There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

**Definitions**

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter and table 5.4.1.

Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.

**The unemployment rate in the rural areas (16%) is low compared to the urban areas (25 %). The unemployment rate for females and males is almost the same in rural areas but in urban areas the unemployment rate for females is significantly higher than for males. The unemployment is highest in the age group 20-24 in the rural areas and in the age group 15-19 in the urban areas. Up to the age group 30-34 more females are unemployed in rural areas.**

**In urban areas more females are unemployed throughout the age groups except for the age group 65+.**

**Table 5.5.1. Underemployment by sex and age in Namibia.**

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent
15-19	12 429	7 487	60	13 911	5 925	43	26 340	13 412	51
20-24	23 076	13 195	57	22 964	10 843	47	46 040	24 038	52
25-29	26 692	14 634	55	28 681	14 820	52	55 373	29 454	53
30-34	25 339	12 716	50	27 326	13 722	50	52 665	26 438	50
35-39	21 871	12 456	57	21 955	10 905	50	43 827	23 361	53
40-44	15 867	7 478	47	19 257	10 521	55	35 124	17 999	51
45-49	10 692	5 416	51	15 057	6 964	46	25 748	12 380	48
50-54	8 489	4 102	48	12 105	6 037	50	20 594	10 139	49
55-59	5 217	2 792	54	7 996	3 756	47	13 213	6 548	50
60-64	4 334	2 235	52	6 419	3 255	51	10 753	5 490	51
65+	8 611	4 271	50	8 688	3 582	41	17 299	7 853	45
<b>All ages</b>	<b>163 547</b>	<b>87 178</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>186 733</b>	<b>90 951</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>350 280</b>	<b>178 129</b>	<b>51</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.9 % in the age variable for employed population which is not presented in the table.

There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

There is a non-response of 5.0 % among the employed concerning underemployment which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter.

The underemployment rate in any sex/age group is the number of underemployed divided by the number of employed within that sex/age group.

**About half of the employed population is underemployed in Namibia.**

**The underemployment of females is slightly higher than for males.**

**In the two youngest age groups and in the oldest age group the underemployment is significantly higher for females than for males.**

**Table 5.5.2. Underemployment by sex and age in rural areas.**

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent
15-19	10 413	6 583	63	11 771	5 052	43	22 184	11 636	52
20-24	15 724	9 311	59	14 792	7 236	49	30 516	16 548	54
25-29	14 892	9 047	61	15 169	7 670	51	30 062	16 717	56
30-34	14 093	7 624	54	12 462	6 918	56	26 555	14 542	55
35-39	12 917	8 276	64	9 811	4 590	47	22 728	12 866	57
40-44	9 215	4 441	48	10 834	6 093	56	20 049	10 535	53
45-49	7 236	4 223	58	8 046	3 997	50	15 281	8 220	54
50-54	6 041	3 124	52	6 447	3 580	56	12 488	6 704	54
55-59	4 219	2 538	60	5 285	2 569	49	9 503	5 107	54
60-64	4 145	2 191	53	5 313	2 874	54	9 458	5 065	54
65+	8 087	4 166	52	7 397	3 175	43	15 483	7 341	47
<b>All ages</b>	<b>107 546</b>	<b>61 883</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>108 327</b>	<b>53 913</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>215 873</b>	<b>115 797</b>	<b>54</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.7 % in the age variable for employed population which is not presented in the table.

There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

There is a non-response of 3.9 % among the employed concerning underemployment which is not presented in the table.

**Table 5.5.3 Underemployment by sex and age in urban areas.**

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent
15-19	2 016	904	45	2 140	873	41	4 156	1 776	43
20-24	7 352	3 883	53	8 172	3 607	44	15 524	7 490	48
25-29	11 799	5 587	47	13 512	7 150	53	25 311	12 737	50
30-34	11 246	5 092	45	14 864	6 804	46	26 110	11 896	46
35-39	8 955	4 180	47	12 144	6 315	52	21 099	10 495	50
40-44	6 651	3 037	46	8 423	4 428	53	15 074	7 465	50
45-49	3 456	1 192	34	7 011	2 967	42	10 467	4 160	40
50-54	2 448	978	40	5 658	2 457	43	8 106	3 435	42
55-59	998	254	25	2 712	1 187	44	3 710	1 441	39
60-64	189	44	23	1 106	381	34	1 295	425	33
65+	524	105	20	1 291	406	31	1 816	512	28
<b>All ages</b>	<b>56 001</b>	<b>25 295</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>78 406</b>	<b>37 037</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>134 407</b>	<b>62 332</b>	<b>46</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 1.3 % in the age variable for employed population which is not presented in the table.

There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

There is a non-response of 6.7 % among the employed concerning underemployment which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter and table 5.5.1 .

Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.

**The underemployment in the rural areas (54%) is higher than in the urban areas (46%). The female underemployment is significantly higher than the male underemployment in the rural areas but this is not the case in the urban areas where the male underemployment is somewhat higher.**

**The female underemployment is higher than the male underemployment in most age groups in the rural areas while the opposite is the case in urban areas.**

**Table 5.6.1. Combined unemployment and underemployment by sex and age in Namibia.**

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent
15-19	18 188	13 246	73	19 028	11 041	58	37 216	24 288	65
20-24	35 407	25 526	72	33 360	21 239	64	68 767	46 765	68
25-29	36 634	24 576	67	37 135	23 274	63	73 769	47 850	65
30-34	32 532	19 908	61	32 595	18 991	58	65 126	38 899	60
35-39	25 338	15 922	63	25 314	14 263	56	50 651	30 186	60
40-44	17 853	9 464	53	22 304	13 569	61	40 157	23 032	57
45-49	11 826	6 550	55	16 517	8 424	51	28 342	14 974	53
50-54	9 533	5 146	54	13 557	7 489	55	23 090	12 635	55
55-59	5 522	3 098	56	8 671	4 431	51	14 193	7 528	53
60-64	4 510	2 411	53	6 834	3 669	54	11 344	6 081	54
65+	8 798	4 459	51	9 160	4 053	44	17 958	8 512	47
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>207 299</b>	<b>130 930</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>227 379</b>	<b>131 597</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>434 678</b>	<b>262 527</b>	<b>60</b>

Note: There is a non-response of 0.9 % in the age variable for employed population which is not presented in the table. There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

There is a non-response of 5.0 % among the employed concerning underemployment which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter.

Combined total = Combined unemployed and underemployed.

Combined rate in any sex/age group is the combined total of unemployed and underemployed divided by the number in labour force within that sex/age group.

**The percentage of combined unemployed and underemployed out of the labour force shows the proportion of all persons in the labour force who are available and looking for work. This ratio can be used as an indicator for demand for work from those who are available and looking for work. This demand is made up of two groups: One group with total lack of work (the unemployed) and one group with partial lack of work (the underemployed).**

**The combined rate of unemployment and underemployment is about 60 percent in Namibia which is a very high figure. This means that about 60 percent of the Namibian labour force are available and looking for (more) work. About one third of this group is unemployed i.e. without any work while the other two thirds have some employment but they are underemployed and want more work.**

**The combined rate of unemployment and underemployment is higher for females than for males.**

**The highest combined rates of unemployment and underemployment are observed for females in the age group 15-29. In this age group the combined unemployment and underemployment is about 70 percent.**

**Table 5.6.2. Combined unemployment and underemployment by sex and age in rural areas.**

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent
15-19	13 243	9 413	71	14 422	7 703	53	27 664	17 116	62
20-24	21 282	14 869	70	18 531	10 976	59	39 813	25 845	65
25-29	19 214	13 369	70	18 805	11 306	60	38 019	24 674	65
30-34	18 168	11 698	64	15 053	9 510	63	33 221	21 208	64
35-39	14 484	9 844	68	11 768	6 546	56	26 252	16 390	62
40-44	10 070	5 296	53	12 510	7 769	62	22 580	13 065	58
45-49	7 815	4 803	61	8 863	4 814	54	16 678	9 617	58
50-54	6 613	3 696	56	7 568	4 701	62	14 181	8 397	59
55-59	4 324	2 643	61	5 679	2 963	52	10 003	5 606	56
60-64	4 288	2 335	54	5 728	3 288	57	10 016	5 623	56
65+	8 213	4 293	52	7 690	3 468	45	15 903	7 761	49
<b>All ages</b>	<b>128 331</b>	<b>82 667</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>127 694</b>	<b>73 281</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>256 024</b>	<b>155 948</b>	<b>61</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.7 % in the age variable for labour force which is not presented in the table.  
There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.  
There is a non-response of 3.9 % among the employed concerning underemployment which is not presented in the table.

**Table 5.6.3. Combined unemployment and underemployment by sex and age in urban areas.**

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent
15-19	4 946	3 833	77	4 606	3 338	72	9 552	7 171	75
20-24	14 125	10 656	75	14 829	10 263	69	28 954	20 920	72
25-29	17 420	11 207	64	18 330	11 968	65	35 750	23 176	65
30-34	14 364	8 210	57	17 542	9 481	54	31 905	17 691	55
35-39	10 853	6 079	56	13 546	7 717	57	24 399	13 796	57
40-44	7 783	4 168	54	9 794	5 799	59	17 577	9 967	57
45-49	4 011	1 747	44	7 654	3 610	47	11 664	5 357	46
50-54	2 920	1 450	50	5 989	2 788	47	8 908	4 238	48
55-59	1 199	455	38	2 992	1 467	49	4 191	1 922	46
60-64	222	76	34	1 106	381	34	1 328	458	34
65+	585	166	28	1 470	585	40	2 055	751	37
<b>All ages</b>	<b>78 969</b>	<b>48 263</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>99 685</b>	<b>58 317</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>178 654</b>	<b>106 579</b>	<b>60</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 1.3 % in the age variable for labour force which is not presented in the table.  
There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.  
There is a non-response of 6.7 % among the employed concerning underemployment which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter and table 5.6.1.

Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.

**The difference in combined unemployment and underemployment between rural and urban areas is not significant.**

**The difference in combined rate of unemployment and underemployment between females and males is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.**

**Table 5.7. The population by economic activity status, sex, region and rural/urban areas.**

REGION	Population 15 years and above		Economically active population		Economically inactive population	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Caprivi</b>	<b>49 960</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31 568</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>18 039</b>	<b>36</b>
<i>Female</i>	27 995	100	18 056	64	9 878	35
<i>Male</i>	21 965	100	13 511	62	8 161	37
<b>Erongo</b>	<b>47 732</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33 083</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>14 586</b>	<b>31</b>
<i>Female</i>	23 412	100	13 074	56	10 276	44
<i>Male</i>	24 319	100	20 009	82	4 311	18
<b>Hardap</b>	<b>34 880</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21 134</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>13 608</b>	<b>39</b>
<i>Female</i>	18 007	100	8 581	48	9 386	52
<i>Male</i>	16 873	100	12 553	74	4 222	25
<b>Karas</b>	<b>35 489</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21 894</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>13 553</b>	<b>38</b>
<i>Female</i>	17 666	100	7 994	45	9 631	55
<i>Male</i>	17 823	100	13 900	78	3 923	22
<b>Khomas</b>	<b>109 378</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>76 818</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30 976</b>	<b>28</b>
<i>Female</i>	53 409	100	32 573	61	19 876	37
<i>Male</i>	55 969	100	44 245	79	11 100	20
<b>Kunene</b>	<b>34 916</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18 957</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>15 919</b>	<b>46</b>
<i>Female</i>	18 725	100	8 610	46	10 074	54
<i>Male</i>	16 191	100	10 347	64	5 845	36
<b>Ohangwena</b>	<b>92 979</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32 047</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>60 684</b>	<b>65</b>
<i>Female</i>	55 582	100	19 223	35	36 360	65
<i>Male</i>	37 397	100	12 825	34	24 325	65
<b>Okavango</b>	<b>67 379</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44 613</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>22 287</b>	<b>33</b>
<i>Female</i>	36 082	100	22 973	64	12 748	35
<i>Male</i>	31 298	100	21 639	69	9 539	30
<b>Omaheke</b>	<b>28 514</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16 662</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>11 618</b>	<b>41</b>
<i>Female</i>	14 715	100	6 418	44	8 106	55
<i>Male</i>	13 799	100	10 245	74	3 512	25
<b>Omusati</b>	<b>82 924</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31 346</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>50 705</b>	<b>61</b>
<i>Female</i>	50 497	100	18 616	37	31 376	62
<i>Male</i>	32 427	100	12 731	39	19 329	60
<b>Oshana</b>	<b>85 289</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42 754</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>41 322</b>	<b>48</b>
<i>Female</i>	49 324	100	24 372	49	24 541	50
<i>Male</i>	35 965	100	18 382	51	16 781	47
<b>Oshikoto</b>	<b>64 665</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28 741</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35 107</b>	<b>54</b>
<i>Female</i>	35 144	100	14 871	42	19 960	57
<i>Male</i>	29 522	100	13 870	47	15 147	51
<b>Otjozondjupa</b>	<b>61 367</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35 061</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>25 398</b>	<b>41</b>
<i>Female</i>	30 184	100	11 938	40	17 852	59
<i>Male</i>	31 183	100	23 123	74	7 546	24
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>795 471</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>434 678</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>353 802</b>	<b>44</b>
<i>Female</i>	430 741	100	207 299	48	220 063	51
<i>Male</i>	364 731	100	227 379	62	133 740	37
<b>Rural</b>	<b>531 368</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>256 024</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>271 191</b>	<b>51</b>
<i>Female</i>	296 082	100	128 331	43	166 009	56
<i>Male</i>	235 286	100	127 694	54	105 183	45
<b>Urban</b>	<b>264 103</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>178 654</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>82 611</b>	<b>31</b>
<i>Female</i>	134 659	100	78 969	59	54 054	40
<i>Male</i>	129 444	100	99 685	77	28 557	22

Note: There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter.

Region and rural/urban: See table 3.1.

**The rural population 15 years and above is about twice the urban population 15 years and above.**

**The percentage of economically active persons is significantly lower in rural areas.**

**Khomas region has the highest and Omaheke region the lowest populations 15 years and above.**

**The labour force participation rate is highest in the Khomas region (70%) while Ohangwena has the lowest labour force participation rate (34%).**

**Out of the seven regions in the north of Namibia\* , Okavango (66%) and Caprivi (63%) have the highest proportion of economically active. The Kunene, Oshana, Oshikoto, Omusati and Ohangwena regions have the lowest participation rates out of all regions. Omusati and Ohangwena regions which are almost completely rural lie at the bottom level concerning economic activity .**

**In the six central/southern regions\*\*, Khomas (70%) and Erongo (69%) have the highest proportion of economically active while the lowest participation rate (57%) is reported for the Otjozondjupa region.**

**On the average, the percentage of economically active is significantly higher in the six central/southern regions than in the seven northern regions.**

**The female participation in economic activities is significantly lower than the male participation in economic activities in the six central/southern regions. In the seven northern regions, on the average, the female participation is still low compared to the male participation but the difference is not so pronounced. In the Caprivi, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana regions the female participation in economic activities is about the same as the male participation.**

**Female participation in economic activities is less than the male participation in both rural and urban areas.**

**Female participation in economic activities is highest in the Okavango and Caprivi regions and lowest in the Ohangwena region. Male participation is highest in the Erongo region and lowest in the Ohangwena region. Out of the six central/southern regions, Khomas has the highest female participation.**

**\* Northern regions - Caprivi, Kunene, Ohangwena, Okavango, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto**

**\*\* Central/southern regions -Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa**



**Table 5.8. The employed and unemployed by sex, region and rural/urban areas.**

REGION	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE					
	Labour force		Employed		Unemployed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Caprivi</b>	<b>31 568</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28 350</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3 218</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>Female</i>	18 056	100	15 941	88	2 115	12
<i>Male</i>	13 511	100	12 409	92	1 103	8
<b>Erongo</b>	<b>33 083</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24 490</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>8 593</b>	<b>26</b>
<i>Female</i>	13 074	100	8 421	64	4 653	36
<i>Male</i>	20 009	100	16 069	80	3 939	20
<b>Hardap</b>	<b>21 134</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16 686</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>4 447</b>	<b>21</b>
<i>Female</i>	8 581	100	5 925	69	2 656	31
<i>Male</i>	12 553	100	10 761	86	1 792	14
<b>Karas</b>	<b>21 894</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17 363</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>4 531</b>	<b>21</b>
<i>Female</i>	7 994	100	6 168	77	1 826	23
<i>Male</i>	13 900	100	11 194	81	2 706	19
<b>Khomas</b>	<b>76 818</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58 618</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>18 200</b>	<b>24</b>
<i>Female</i>	32 573	100	23 825	73	8 747	27
<i>Male</i>	44 245	100	34 793	79	9 452	21
<b>Kunene</b>	<b>18 957</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 469</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6 487</b>	<b>34</b>
<i>Female</i>	8 610	100	5 098	59	3 512	41
<i>Male</i>	10 347	100	7 371	71	2 975	29
<b>Ohangwena</b>	<b>32 047</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27 069</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4 978</b>	<b>16</b>
<i>Female</i>	19 223	100	16 559	86	2 664	14
<i>Male</i>	12 825	100	10 510	82	2 314	18
<b>Okavango</b>	<b>44 613</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41 833</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Female</i>	22 973	100	21 547	94	1 427	6
<i>Male</i>	21 639	100	20 287	94	1 353	6
<b>Omaheke</b>	<b>16 662</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13 583</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>3 079</b>	<b>18</b>
<i>Female</i>	6 418	100	4 763	74	1 654	26
<i>Male</i>	10 245	100	8 820	86	1 425	14
<b>Omusati</b>	<b>31 346</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22 647</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>8 700</b>	<b>28</b>
<i>Female</i>	18 616	100	14 249	77	4 366	23
<i>Male</i>	12 731	100	8 397	66	4 333	34
<b>Oshana</b>	<b>42 754</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33 452</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>9 301</b>	<b>22</b>
<i>Female</i>	24 372	100	19 967	82	4 405	18
<i>Male</i>	18 382	100	13 485	73	4 897	27
<b>Oshikoto</b>	<b>28 741</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24 269</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4 472</b>	<b>16</b>
<i>Female</i>	14 871	100	12 926	87	1 946	13
<i>Male</i>	13 870	100	11 344	82	2 527	18
<b>Otjozondjupa</b>	<b>35 061</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29 450</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>5 611</b>	<b>16</b>
<i>Female</i>	11 938	100	8 157	68	3 781	32
<i>Male</i>	23 123	100	21 292	92	1 831	8
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>434 678</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>350 280</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>84 398</b>	<b>19</b>
<i>Female</i>	207 299	100	163 547	79	43 752	21
<i>Male</i>	227 379	100	186 733	82	40 646	18
<b>Rural</b>	<b>256 024</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>215 873</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>40 151</b>	<b>16</b>
<i>Female</i>	128 331	100	107 546	84	20 784	16
<i>Male</i>	127 694	100	108 327	85	19 367	15
<b>Urban</b>	<b>178 654</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>134 407</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>44 247</b>	<b>25</b>
<i>Female</i>	78 969	100	56 001	71	22 968	29
<i>Male</i>	99 685	100	78 406	79	21 279	21

Note: There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter.

Region and rural/urban: See table 3.1.

**The unemployment in the rural areas (16%) is less than in the urban areas (25%).**

**The unemployment is highest in Kunene region (34%) and lowest in the Okavango region (6%).**

**Out of the northern regions\*, Kunene has the highest unemployment followed by Omusati and Oshana . The Okavango and Caprivi regions have the lowest unemployment.**

**Out of the central/southern regions\*\*, Erongo, Hardap, Karas and Khomas have fairly similar unemployment rates - around 20-25 percent.**

**The unemployment rate for females and males is almost the same in rural areas but in urban areas, the unemployment rate for females is significantly higher than for males. The female unemployment is highest in the Kunene region followed by the Erongo region while the male unemployment is highest in the Omusati region. The lowest unemployment is observed in the Okavango region for both females and males.**

**In all the central southern regions the female unemployment is higher than the male unemployment. In the northern regions the female unemployment is higher only in Caprivi and Kunene while the male unemployment is higher in Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto.**

**\* Northern regions - Caprivi, Kunene, Ohangwena, Okavango, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto**

**\*\* Central/southern regions -Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa**

**Table 5.9. The underemployed and the combined unemployed and underemployed by sex, region and rural/urban areas.**

REGION	Employed	Underemployed		Labour force	Combined unemployed and underemployed	
		Number	%		Number	%
<b>Caprivi</b>	<b>28 350</b>	<b>22 094</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>31 568</b>	<b>25 312</b>	<b>80</b>
<i>Female</i>	15 941	13 717	86	18 056	15 832	88
<i>Male</i>	12 409	8 377	68	13 511	9 480	70
<b>Erongo</b>	<b>24 490</b>	<b>13 526</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>33 083</b>	<b>22 119</b>	<b>67</b>
<i>Female</i>	8 421	4 304	51	13 074	8 958	69
<i>Male</i>	16 069	9 222	57	20 009	13 161	66
<b>Hardap</b>	<b>16 686</b>	<b>11 007</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>21 134</b>	<b>15 455</b>	<b>73</b>
<i>Female</i>	5 925	3 503	59	8 581	6 159	72
<i>Male</i>	10 761	7 504	70	12 553	9 296	74
<b>Karas</b>	<b>17 363</b>	<b>10 032</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>21 894</b>	<b>14 564</b>	<b>67</b>
<i>Female</i>	6 168	3 190	52	7 994	5 015	63
<i>Male</i>	11 194	6 842	61	13 900	9 548	69
<b>Khomas</b>	<b>58 618</b>	<b>22 344</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>76 818</b>	<b>40 544</b>	<b>53</b>
<i>Female</i>	23 825	8 578	36	32 573	17 325	53
<i>Male</i>	34 793	13 766	40	44 245	23 218	52
<b>Kunene</b>	<b>12 469</b>	<b>5 997</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>18 957</b>	<b>12 484</b>	<b>66</b>
<i>Female</i>	5 098	2 264	44	8 610	5 776	67
<i>Male</i>	7 371	3 733	51	10 347	6 708	65
<b>Ohangwena</b>	<b>27 069</b>	<b>15 365</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>32 047</b>	<b>20 343</b>	<b>63</b>
<i>Female</i>	16 559	10 071	61	19 223	12 736	66
<i>Male</i>	10 510	5 293	50	12 825	7 607	59
<b>Okavango</b>	<b>41 833</b>	<b>26 163</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>44 613</b>	<b>28 942</b>	<b>65</b>
<i>Female</i>	21 547	16 350	76	22 973	17 777	77
<i>Male</i>	20 287	9 813	48	21 639	11 166	52
<b>Omaheke</b>	<b>13 583</b>	<b>6 330</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>16 662</b>	<b>9 409</b>	<b>56</b>
<i>Female</i>	4 763	2 322	49	6 418	3 977	62
<i>Male</i>	8 820	4 008	45	10 245	5 432	53
<b>Omusati</b>	<b>22 647</b>	<b>8 810</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>31 346</b>	<b>17 510</b>	<b>56</b>
<i>Female</i>	14 249	5 813	41	18 616	10 180	55
<i>Male</i>	8 397	2 997	36	12 731	7 330	58
<b>Oshana</b>	<b>33 452</b>	<b>10 922</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>42 754</b>	<b>20 223</b>	<b>47</b>
<i>Female</i>	19 967	7 187	36	24 372	11 592	48
<i>Male</i>	13 485	3 734	28	18 382	8 631	47
<b>Oshikoto</b>	<b>24 269</b>	<b>12 191</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>28 741</b>	<b>16 663</b>	<b>58</b>
<i>Female</i>	12 926	6 433	50	14 871	8 379	56
<i>Male</i>	11 344	5 758	51	13 870	8 284	60
<b>Otjozondjupa</b>	<b>29 450</b>	<b>13 349</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>35 061</b>	<b>18 960</b>	<b>54</b>
<i>Female</i>	8 157	3 444	42	11 938	7 225	61
<i>Male</i>	21 292	9 905	47	23 123	11 736	51
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>350 280</b>	<b>178 129</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>434 678</b>	<b>262 527</b>	<b>60</b>
<i>Female</i>	163 547	87 178	53	207 299	130 930	63
<i>Male</i>	186 733	90 951	49	227 379	131 597	58
<b>Rural</b>	<b>215 873</b>	<b>115 797</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>256 024</b>	<b>155 948</b>	<b>61</b>
<i>Female</i>	107 546	61 883	58	128 331	82 667	64
<i>Male</i>	108 327	53 913	50	127 694	73 281	57
<b>Urban</b>	<b>134 407</b>	<b>62 332</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>178 654</b>	<b>106 579</b>	<b>60</b>
<i>Female</i>	56 001	25 295	45	78 969	48 263	61
<i>Male</i>	78 406	37 037	47	99 685	58 317	59

Note: There is a non-response of 1 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table. There is a non-response of 5.0 % among the employed concerning underemployment which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter.

Region and rural/urban: See table 3.1.

## **Underemployment**

**About half of the employed population is underemployed.**

**The underemployment is higher in the rural areas (54%) than in the urban areas (46%).**

**The highest underemployment is observed in the Caprivi region followed by the Okavango region. The lowest underemployment is in the Oshana region.**

**Out of the central/southern regions\*\* the highest underemployment is reported from the Hardap region while the lowest underemployment is in the Khomas region.**

**More females than males are underemployed in the rural areas while the opposite is the case in urban areas.**

**In most cases, the female underemployment rate is high in the northern regions\* and low in the central/southern regions\*\* compared to the male underemployment rate.**

**The female underemployment is highest in the Caprivi region and lowest in the Oshana and Khomas regions. The male underemployment is highest in the Hardap region and lowest in the Oshana region.**

## **Combined unemployment and underemployment**

**The combined unemployment and underemployment shows the proportion of all persons in the labour force who are available and looking for work. It can be used as an indicator for demand for (more) work from those who belong to the Namibian labour force. This demand is made up of two groups: One group with total lack of work (the unemployed) and one group with partial lack of work (the underemployed).**

**The combined unemployment and underemployment in Namibia is about 60 percent. The percentage is about the same in rural and urban areas.**

**The combined unemployment and underemployment is highest in the Caprivi region - 80 percent - and lowest in the Oshana region - 47 percent.**

**Out of the central/southern regions, Hardap records the highest combined unemployment and underemployment while Khomas records the lowest.**

**The combined unemployment and underemployment is higher for females than for males in rural as well as in urban areas.**

**The combined unemployment and underemployment for females is highest in the Caprivi region - 88 percent - and lowest in the Khomas region - 53 percent - while for males, the highest rate is in the Hardap region - 74 percent - and the lowest is in the Okavango and Khomas regions - 52 percent.**

**\* Northern regions - Caprivi, Kunene, Ohangwena, Okavango, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto**

**\*\* Central/southern regions - Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa**

**Table 5.10. The economically inactive population by kind of activity, sex, region and rural/urban areas.**

REGION	ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE							
	Total		Student		Homemakers		Retired old etc.	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Caprivi</b>	<b>18039</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10988</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>5155</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1896</b>	<b>11</b>
Female	9878	100	4386	44	4077	41	1415	14
Male	8161	100	6602	81	1077	13	482	6
<b>Erongo</b>	<b>14586</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4233</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5791</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4562</b>	<b>31</b>
Female	10276	100	2345	23	5348	52	2583	25
Male	4311	100	1888	44	444	10	1979	46
<b>Hardap</b>	<b>13608</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2298</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6825</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4441</b>	<b>33</b>
Female	9386	100	1262	13	5817	62	2308	25
Male	4222	100	1036	25	1008	24	2133	51
<b>Karas</b>	<b>13553</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1939</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6918</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4696</b>	<b>35</b>
Female	9631	100	1026	11	5830	61	2775	29
Male	3923	100	913	23	1089	28	1921	49
<b>Khomas</b>	<b>30976</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11816</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11252</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7907</b>	<b>26</b>
Female	19876	100	6250	31	9382	47	4244	21
Male	11100	100	5566	50	1870	17	3664	33
<b>Kunene</b>	<b>15919</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3770</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8964</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3184</b>	<b>20</b>
Female	10074	100	1765	18	6851	68	1459	14
Male	5845	100	2005	34	2114	36	1726	30
<b>Ohangwena</b>	<b>60684</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25581</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27091</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7956</b>	<b>13</b>
Female	36360	100	13459	37	18395	51	4450	12
Male	24325	100	12122	50	8696	36	3506	14
<b>Okavango</b>	<b>22287</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7991</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7367</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6851</b>	<b>31</b>
Female	12748	100	2935	23	6401	50	3335	26
Male	9539	100	5056	53	966	10	3516	37
<b>Omaheke</b>	<b>11618</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1022</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5384</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5056</b>	<b>44</b>
Female	8106	100	460	6	4621	57	2905	36
Male	3512	100	562	16	763	22	2151	61
<b>Omusati</b>	<b>50705</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24870</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>17744</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7980</b>	<b>16</b>
Female	31376	100	13269	42	13211	42	4841	15
Male	19329	100	11601	60	4533	23	3140	16
<b>Oshana</b>	<b>41322</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20290</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>14748</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6284</b>	<b>15</b>
Female	24541	100	9960	41	11142	45	3439	14
Male	16781	100	10330	62	3606	21	2845	17
<b>Oshikoto</b>	<b>35107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17796</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>12268</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4827</b>	<b>14</b>
Female	19960	100	8163	41	9091	46	2620	13
Male	15147	100	9633	64	3177	21	2207	15
<b>Otjozondjupa</b>	<b>25398</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5626</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13945</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5702</b>	<b>22</b>
Female	17852	100	3097	17	11618	65	3011	17
Male	7546	100	2529	34	2326	31	2691	36
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>353802</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>138219</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>143454</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>71343</b>	<b>20</b>
Female	220063	100	68376	31	111784	51	39383	18
Male	133740	100	69843	52	31670	24	31960	24
<b>Rural</b>	<b>271191</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>106802</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>110871</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>53011</b>	<b>20</b>
Female	166009	100	52208	31	83949	51	29530	18
Male	105183	100	54594	52	26922	26	23482	22
<b>Urban</b>	<b>82611</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31417</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32583</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>18332</b>	<b>22</b>
Female	54054	100	16167	30	27835	51	9854	18
Male	28557	100	15250	53	4748	17	8478	30

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.2 % for the variable " activity of the economically inactive " which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter.  
Region and rural/urban: See table 3.1.

**The economically inactive population were asked about their activities. If they were engaged in more than one activity they were classified as belonging to one of these activities according to a precedence order e.g people who were at the same time retired and homemakers were classified as retired and people who were at the same time students and homemakers were classified as students.**

**About 80 percent of the economically inactive population in Namibia, in rural as well as in urban areas, are homemakers and students. The rest are retired, old and disabled people.**

**Caprivi has the highest percentage of students while the lowest is observed in the Omaheke region.**

**Generally, the frequency of students is higher in the northern regions\* compared to central southern/regions\*\*. On the other hand, more homemakers and retired and old people are reported in the central/southern regions.**

**In all regions a significantly higher frequency of the females are classified as homemakers while a higher frequency of the males are classified as students. Especially in the central/southern regions, a higher frequency of the males than the females are classified as retired and old people.**

**\* Northern regions - Caprivi, Kunene, Ohangwena, Okavango, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto**

**\*\* Central/southern regions -Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa**

**Table 5.11. Households by full-time employment equivalents (FEEs), region and rural/urban areas.**

REGION	FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS (FEEs)						TOTAL	
	No economic activity	0< FEEs <0.5	0.5<= FEEs <1.0	1.0<= FEEs <1.5	1.5<= FEEs <2.0	FEEs >=2.0		
Caprivi	Number	1 381	3 473	4 795	2 279	2 051	2 238	16 884
	%	8	21	28	14	12	13	100
Erongo	Number	2 501	280	1 535	6 649	1 347	4 070	16 611
	%	15	2	9	40	8	25	100
Hardap	Number	2 316	142	543	4 740	587	3 807	12 521
	%	18	1	4	38	5	30	100
Karas	Number	1 700	54	545	4 787	449	3 885	11 545
	%	15	0	5	41	4	34	100
Khomas	Number	3 662	1 235	2 156	10 701	1 883	12 004	34 101
	%	11	4	6	31	6	35	100
Kunene	Number	3 245	122	305	3 688	386	2 446	10 398
	%	31	1	3	35	4	24	100
Ohangwena	Number	12 520	1 860	2 817	3 220	1 021	3 208	25 574
	%	49	7	11	13	4	13	100
Okavango	Number	2 187	4 585	3 312	3 797	2 331	3 707	20 394
	%	11	22	16	19	11	18	100
Omaheke	Number	1 587	342	381	3 222	224	2 638	9 157
	%	17	4	4	35	2	29	100
Omusati	Number	10 640	1 004	1 909	3 377	667	3 127	21 822
	%	49	5	9	15	3	14	100
Oshana	Number	8 136	1 946	2 602	4 765	880	4 307	24 198
	%	34	8	11	20	4	18	100
Oshikoto	Number	4 942	1 730	2 271	4 751	1 050	3 079	18 795
	%	26	9	12	25	6	16	100
Otjozondjupa	Number	3 741	559	1 165	9 860	690	5 963	22 827
	%	16	2	5	43	3	26	100
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	Number	58 557	17 333	24 336	65 837	13 566	54 477	244 827
	%	24	7	10	27	6	22	100
Rural	Number	48 078	14 097	17 521	38 489	8 430	28 829	161 962
	%	30	9	11	24	5	18	100
Urban	Number	10 478	3 236	6 815	27 348	5 136	25 648	82 864
	%	13	4	8	33	6	31	100

Note: There is an item non-response of 4 % for the variable "full-time employment equivalents" which is not presented in the table. *Definitions*

See "Concepts and definitions" in the beginning of this chapter.

Full time employment equivalent: 40 hours of employment (by one or more than one of the household members) during a period of seven days before the interview..

Add the number of hours worked for all employed persons in a household. Divide this total number of hours worked by 40 . If the total hours are 60 then the full-time employment equivalents are 1.5 (60/40).

Region and rural/urban: See table 3.1.

**In 24 percent of the Namibian households no economic activity took place during the week before the NHIES interview. In 55 percent of the households the economic activity corresponded to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent. In 22 percent of the households the economic activity corresponded to two or more than two full-time employment equivalents.**

**The economic activity in the households is significantly higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. 70 percent of the households have an economic activity corresponding to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent in the urban areas. In the rural areas this percentage is 47. The percentage of households with no economic activity is 30 percent in rural areas and 13 percent in urban areas.**

**The economic activity in the private households is significantly higher in the central/southern regions\*\* of Namibia than in the northern regions\*. In the central/southern regions more than 70 percent of the households have an economic activity corresponding to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent. Also in the Kunene region the economic activity is relatively high. But in the rest of the northern regions less than 50 percent of the households have an economic activity corresponding to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent.**

**\* Northern regions - Caprivi, Kunene, Ohangwena, Okavango, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto**

**\*\* Central/southern regions -Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa**



**Table 5.12. Households by main source of income, region and rural/urban areas.**

REGION		MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME					TOTAL
		Subsistence farming	Wages in cash	Business	Pensions	Cash Remittances	
Caprivi	<i>Number</i>	7 580	5 506	870	2 022	906	16 884
	<i>%</i>	45	33	5	12	5	100
Erongo	<i>Number</i>	418	12 092	462	1 885	1 690	16 611
	<i>%</i>	3	73	3	11	10	100
Hardap	<i>Number</i>	228	8 573	851	1 980	889	12 521
	<i>%</i>	2	68	7	16	7	100
Karas	<i>Number</i>	268	7 885	810	2 010	474	11 545
	<i>%</i>	2	68	7	17	4	100
Khomas	<i>Number</i>	87	28 049	2 921	1 907	1 137	34 101
	<i>%</i>	0	82	9	6	3	100
Kunene	<i>Number</i>	2 350	4 510	1 476	1 341	670	10 398
	<i>%</i>	23	43	14	13	6	100
Ohangwena	<i>Number</i>	18 209	1 544	587	3 796	1 437	25 574
	<i>%</i>	71	6	2	15	6	100
Okavango	<i>Number</i>	13 099	4 737	737	1 308	514	20 394
	<i>%</i>	64	23	4	6	3	100
Omaheke	<i>Number</i>	1 724	4 761	631	1 717	324	9 157
	<i>%</i>	19	52	7	19	4	100
Omusati	<i>Number</i>	17 071	2 156	507	1 942	84	21 822
	<i>%</i>	78	10	2	9	0	100
Oshana	<i>Number</i>	13 364	6 169	1 739	2 141	774	24 198
	<i>%</i>	55	25	7	9	3	100
Oshikoto	<i>Number</i>	9 788	4 427	531	3 483	503	18 795
	<i>%</i>	52	24	3	19	3	100
Otjozondjupa	<i>Number</i>	863	16 953	1 785	2 071	1 155	22 827
	<i>%</i>	4	74	8	9	5	100
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<i>Number</i>	85 050	107 362	13 909	27 602	10 556	244 827
	<i>%</i>	35	44	6	11	4	100
Rural	<i>Number</i>	83 382	43 474	7 357	21 990	5 421	161 962
	<i>%</i>	51	27	5	14	3	100
Urban	<i>Number</i>	1 668	63 889	6 551	5 612	5 135	82 864
	<i>%</i>	2	77	8	7	6	100

Note: There is a small group "Other" of the variable "Main source of income" representing 0.1% of the households. This group is not presented in the table.

*Definition*

*Region and rural/urban: See table 3.1.*

*Main source of income: The classification of the households in main source of income is based on the answer to the question "What is the main source of income of this household i.e. what is most important for the wellbeing of the entire household?".*

**“Wages in cash “ is the most common main source of income for the Namibian households. 44 percent of the households report this main source of income. The second most common main source of income is “subsistence farming”. 35 percent of the households report “subsistence farming” as the main source of income. Among the remaining 21 percent of the households, 11 percent have “pensions”, 6 percent have “business” and 4 percent have “cash remittances” as the main source of income.**

**About 14 000 households have “business” as main source of income and about 4000 of these households are commercial farmers.**

**In urban areas as expected, “wages in cash” is the predominant main source of income. Almost 80 percent of the households report “wages in cash” is the main source of income in urban areas. On the other hand, subsistence farming is the predominant main source of income in rural areas. But “wages in cash” is also common as the main source of income in rural areas.**

**With the exception of the Kunene region, “subsistence farming” is the predominant main source of income in the northern regions\*, while “wages in cash’ is predominant in the central/southern regions\*\*.**

**\* Northern regions - Caprivi, Kunene, Ohangwena, Okavango, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto**

**\*\* Central/southern regions -Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa**

**Table 5.13 Households by main source of income distributed by rural/urban areas and sex of head of household**

RURAL/URBAN		MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME					TOTAL
		Subsistence farming	Wages in Cash	Business	Pensions	Cash remittances	
SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
<b>RURAL</b>	Number	83 382	43 474	7 357	21 990	5 421	161 962
	%	51	27	5	14	3	100
Female	Number	40 215	8 760	2 334	11 166	3 463	66 108
	%	61	13	4	17	5	100
Male	Number	43 167	34 713	5 023	10 824	1 959	95 855
	%	45	36	5	11	2	100
<b>URBAN</b>	Number	1 668	63 889	6 551	5 612	5 135	82 864
	%	2	77	8	7	6	100
Female	Number	926	17 519	2 001	2 841	3 617	26 914
	%	3	65	7	11	13	100
Male	Number	742	46 370	4 550	2 771	1 518	55 950
	%	1	83	8	5	3	100
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	Number	85 050	107 362	13 909	27 602	10 556	244 827
	%	35	44	6	11	4	100
Female	Number	41 141	26 279	4 336	14 007	7 080	93 022
	%	44	28	5	15	8	100
Male	Number	43 909	81 083	9 573	13 595	3 477	151 805
	%	29	53	6	9	2	100

Note: There is a small group "Other" of the variable "Main source of income" representing 0.1% of the households. This group is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3.*

*Main source of income: See table 5.12.*

**In Namibia, "subsistence farming" is the most common main source of income for female headed households while "wages in cash" is the most common main source of income for male headed households.**

**"Subsistence farming" is the major main source of income for both female and male headed households in rural areas. But "wages in cash" is much more common as the main source of income among male headed households in rural areas.**

**In urban areas "wages in cash" is predominant as the main source of income for both female and male headed households. Again, "wages in cash" is much more common as the main source of income for male headed households than for female headed households.**

**More female headed households report "pensions" and "cash remittances" as the main source of income in rural areas as well as in urban areas.**

**The percentage of female and male headed households who report "business" as the main source of income is almost the same in Namibia, in rural areas as well as in urban areas.**

## Chapter 6. HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The housing conditions is an important part of the living conditions of the population. In this chapter statistics are presented describing in which types of house the Namibian population is living. The standard of the housing is measured by means of a number of housing standard indicators like availability of electricity or gas for cooking, of electricity for lighting, the type of toilet facilities and the distance to drinking water. And, finally, the availability of infrastructure is presented in the form of distances to clinic/hospital, public transport, local shop and primary school.

It is important to keep in mind that the opinions of what constitutes good housing conditions might differ between households and individuals because of differences in habits and taste.

### Namibia as a whole

#### *Type of house*

The most common type of house of the households in Namibia is the traditional house with hut(s) and kraal(s). About 50 percent of the Namibian households live in such houses. More than 35 percent live in *modern housing i.e. in detached or semi-detached houses or in flats. Such houses have a typical high-quality basic construction.* Simple dwellings - so called "improvised housing" frequently in "squatter camps" - are the home of 10 percent of the Namibian households.

(table 6.1)

#### *Housing standard*

There is no straightforward relation between the type of house of a household and the housing standard. Also households living in modern housing might have a low housing standard according to the used standard indicators.

About three quarters of the Namibian households have no electricity or gas for cooking. The same frequency of households have no electricity for lighting. Almost 60 percent of the households use the bush or a bucket as toilet. About 45 percent have no pipe or well for drinking water within 5 minutes' one-way walking distance from the house.

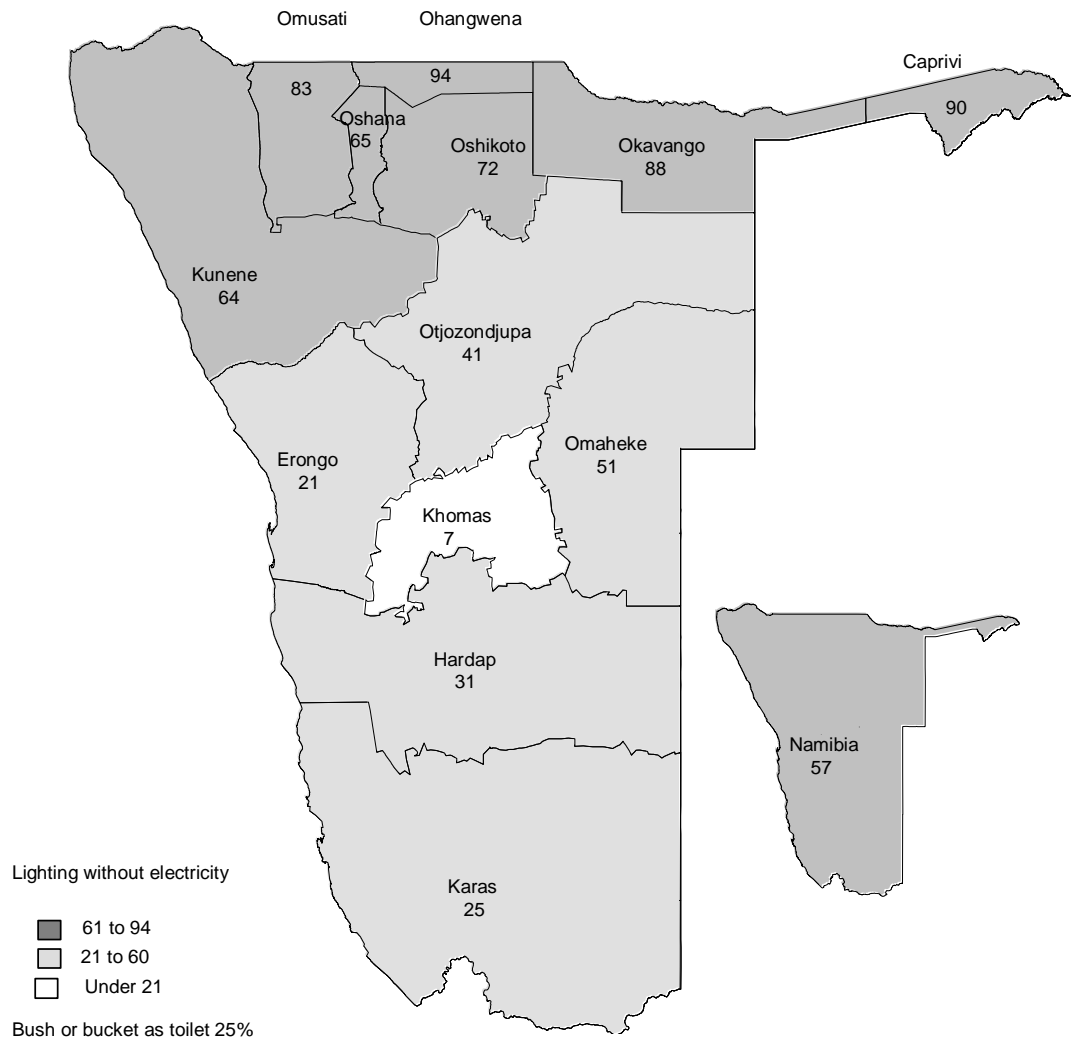
(table 6.9)

#### *Infrastructure*

45 percent of the Namibian households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest *clinic/hospital* while 40 percent have 30 minutes or less.

28 percent of the Namibian households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest *public transport* (for pay) while 60 percent have 30 minutes or less.

## Households without electricity for lighting and with only bucket or bush as toilet by region. Percent



28 percent of the Namibian households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest *local shop* while 62 percent have 30 minutes or less.

23 percent of the Namibian households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest *primary school* while 61 percent have 30 minutes or less.

(table 6.17)

### Regions and rural/urban areas

#### *Type of house*

There are great differences between rural and urban areas. In the rural areas almost three quarters of the households live in traditional houses and only about 15 percent in modern housing. In urban areas the frequencies are the opposite in a still more extreme way - about 80 percent of the households live in modern housing and only 3 percent in traditional houses. The frequency of improvised housing is about the same in rural and urban areas - about 10 percent.

The majority of the households live in traditional houses in the Caprivi, Kunene (only 49 %), Ohangwena, Okavango, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto regions i.e. in the northern regions of Namibia. In Caprivi, Ohangwena, Okavango and Omusati the frequencies are 85 percent or higher.

In the central/southern regions - with the exception of the Omaheke region - the majority of the households live in modern housing.

In the Karas, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions more than 20 percent of the households live in improvised housing.

(table 6.1)

#### *Housing standard*

There are great differences in housing standard between rural and urban areas. The housing standard is much worse in rural areas. As an example, about 80 percent of the households are using bush or bucket as toilet in rural areas while less than 10 percent in urban areas.

There are also great differences in housing standard between the regions of Namibia. The Khomas region where the capital Windhoek is situated has, on the average, a significantly better housing standard than the rest of the regions. And among the rest of the regions the housing standard is clearly worst in the seven northern regions of Namibia.

(table 6.9)

#### *Infrastructure*

As mentioned above 45 percent of the Namibian households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest *clinic/hospital* while 40 percent have 30 minutes or less. The corresponding percentages for rural areas are 65 and 20 and for urban areas 7 and 78 percent.

There are huge differences between regions. In the worst-off region - the Omaheke region - 89 percent of the households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest clinic/hospital while in the best-off region - the Khomas region - where the capital Windhoek is situated - the corresponding percentage is 17.

As mentioned above 28 percent of the Namibian households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest *public transport* (for pay) while 60 percent have 30 minutes or less.

The corresponding percentages for rural areas are 39 and 46 and for urban areas 5 and 90 percent.

There are huge differences between regions. In the worst-off region - the Omaheke region - 69 percent of the households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest public transport (for pay) while in the best-off region - the Khomas region - the corresponding percentage is 10.

As mentioned above 28 percent of the Namibian households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest *local shop* while 62 percent have 30 minutes or less.

The corresponding percentages for rural areas are 43 and 44 and for urban areas 1 and 97 percent.

There are huge differences between regions. In the worst-off regions - the Ohangwena and Omaheke regions - 55 percent of the households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest local shop while in the best-off region - the Khomas region - the corresponding percentage is 3.

As mentioned above 23 percent of the Namibian households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest *primary school* while 61 percent have 30 minutes or less.

The corresponding percentages for rural areas are 33 and 49 and for urban areas 3 and 87 percent.

There are huge differences between regions. In the worst-off region - the Omaheke region - 61 percent of the households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest primary school while in the best-off regions - the Caprivi and Khomas regions the corresponding percentages are 7 and 9.

(table 6.17)

### Sex of head of household

#### *Type of house*

The distribution of the households on different types of house are basically the same for female-headed and male-headed households.

But in rural areas, modern housing - i.e detached and semi-detached houses and flats - are more common among male-headed households while the female-headed households more often live in traditional houses.

It is somewhat more common for male-headed households to live in single quarters or improvised housing.

(table 6.2)

### *Housing standard*

Female headed households have, on the average, a worse housing standard than male headed households. This is valid for all the studied standard indicators and for rural as well as urban areas.

(table 6.10)

### *Infrastructure*

There are, on the average, certain differences in the distance from the dwelling of the household to selected infrastructure facilities like clinic/hospital, public transport, local shop and primary school depending on the sex of the head of household.

In urban areas the differences are small. But in the rural areas a greater proportion of the male-headed households than the female-headed households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking distance to the selected infrastructure facilities. And a greater proportion of the female-headed households than the male-headed households have 30 minutes' or less one-way walking distance to the same facilities.

### Main language of household

#### *Type of house*

There are great differences in type of house between language groups.

In households where English, Afrikaans and German are the main languages almost all households live in modern housing i.e. in detached or semi-detached houses or in flats. Modern housing is also dominating among households where Damara>Nama is the main language.

Traditional houses are dominating among households where Caprivi (languages), Oshiwambo, Rukavango and San are the main languages.

Among households where Otjiherero is the main language the types of house are more differentiated. Almost 50 percent of the households live in modern housing while about 25 percent of the households live in traditional houses and another 25 percent live in improvised housing.

About 25 percent of the households where Damara>Nama, Otjiherero and San are the main languages live in improvised housing.

(table 6.3)

### *Housing standard*

There are great differences in housing standard between language groups.



Households where English, Afrikaans or German is the main language have, on the average, a good housing standard in comparison with households where Caprivi, Damara>Nama, Oshiwambo, Otjiherero, Rukavango or San is the main language.

Households where English or German is the main language have, on the average, the best housing standard according to the studied standard indicators like availability of electricity, toilet facilities and distance to drinking water. The worst housing standard is to be found in households where Caprivi, Oshiwambo, Rukavango and San are the main languages.

(table 6.11)

### *Infrastructure*

Households where English is the main language are, on the average, best-off concerning distance to selected infrastructure facilities like clinic/hospital, public transport, local shop and primary school. Only 10 percent or less of the English speaking households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking distance to the selected facilities. Also households where Afrikaans and German are the main languages are in a relatively good position.

On the average, the San people are worst-off. 86 percent of the households have a one-way walking distance of 60 minutes or more to the nearest clinic/hospital and 40 - 50 percent of the households have a one-way walking distance of 60 minutes or more to public transport, local shop and primary school. Also the other language groups have large proportions of households with long distances to one or more of the selected facilities. Among the households where Caprivi, Damara>Nama, Oshiwambo or Otjiherero is the main language 45-55 percent of the households have 60 or more minutes' one-way walking distance to the nearest clinic/hospital.

(6.19)

### Household composition

#### *Household type*

There is no very clear correlation between the composition (type) of the household and the type of house of the household. But among single person households, modern housing - i.e. detached or semi-detached houses or flats - are significantly more common if the single persons are alone, with one child or with non-relatives. For the household types of couples a similar picture is valid but it is not so pronounced.

As expected, settlement in single quarters is most common within single person households who are alone.

(table 6.4)

#### *Housing standard*

There is no clear relation between household composition and housing standard. But single persons and couples who are alone or with one child and single persons with non-relatives have, on the average, a slightly better housing standard than the rest of the household types.

(table 6.12)

### *Infrastructure*

The correlation between household composition and the distance to infrastructure facilities like clinic/hospital, public transport, local shop and primary school seems to be small.

(table 6.20)

### Highest level of educational attainment of the head of household

#### *Type of house*

There is a clear correlation between the level of education of the head of household and the type of house of the household. The higher the education, the more frequent the households live in modern housing i.e. in detached or semi-detached houses or in flats. The lower the education, the more frequent the households live in traditional houses or in improvised housing.

(table 6.5)

#### *Housing standard*

There is a clear correlation between the level of education of the head of household and the housing standard of the household. For example, in households where the head of household has no formal education about 95 percent of the households have no electricity for cooking or for lighting. The same percentage in households where the head of household has some tertiary education is about 20 percent.

(table 6.13)

### *Infrastructure*

There is a strong correlation between the education level of the head of household and the distance to infrastructure facilities. The higher the education the shorter the distance to infrastructure facilities like clinic/hospital, public transport, local shop and primary school.

(table 6.21)

### Main source of income

#### *Type of house*

The dominating type of house for households where the main source of income is subsistence farming is the traditional house. Also the majority of households where the main source of income is pension live in traditional houses. Modern housing is dominating among households where the main source of income is wages in cash or business. But more than 30 percent of the households where business is the main source of income live in traditional houses.

(table 6.6)

#### *Housing standard*

Households where subsistence farming is the main source of income have the lowest housing standard according to the studied housing indicators. For example, almost 100 percent of these households have no electricity for cooking or lighting and about 90 percent are using bush or bucket as toilet. On the average, the housing standard is highest in households where the main source of income is “wages in cash”.

85 - 90 percent of the households where pension is the main source of income have no electricity for cooking or lighting. And the only toilet facility is the bush or a bucket for 70 percent of these households. More than 50 percent of the households of pensioners have 5 minutes’ or more one-way walking distance to the nearest drinking water supply.

(table 6.14)

### *Infrastructure*

Households where the main source of income is subsistence farming are, on the average, worst-off concerning the distance to clinic/hospital, public transport and local shop. But concerning the distance to primary school their situation is not worse than for other households.

Also among households where the main source of income is “business” and “pensions” a relatively large percent of the households have more than 60 minutes’ one-way walking time to the nearest clinic/hospital, public transport and local shop.

Households, where the main source of income is “wages in cash” and “cash remittances”, have, on the average, a somewhat better situation concerning the distances to the studied infrastructure facilities.

(table 6.22)

### Number of full-time employment equivalents in the household

#### *Type of house*

Modern housing - i.e detached or semi-detached house or flat - is significantly more common if the total economic activity of the household members corresponds to at least one full-time employment equivalent (one full-time employment equivalent means that the employment corresponds to one full-time employed person but the employment might be distributed on more than one household member). If the total economic activity in the household is less than one full-time employment equivalent then the dominating type of house is the traditional house.

The frequency of improvised housing does not seem to decrease in any significant way with increasing economic activity in the household.

(table 6.7)

### *Housing standard*

On the whole, there is a clear relation between the economic activity of the household and the housing standard of the household. The lower the economic activity the lower the housing standard.

(table 6.15)

### *Infrastructure*

There is no very clear correlation between the economic activity of the household and the distance to infrastructure facilities like clinic/hospital, public transport, local shop and primary school.

But, on the average, it seems as if households without any economic activity are worse-off concerning distances to the studied infrastructure facilities than households where there are economically employed household members.

(table 6.23)

### Economic standard

Percentile groups are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in the population. The percentile groups are defined from the adjusted per capita income of the private household (see the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2) . The adjusted per capita income of the household is used as a basic indicator of economic standard in this report.

### *Type of house*

There is a strong correlation between the economic standard of a household and the type of house of the household. The higher the economic standard - i.e the higher percentile group the household belongs to - the more households live in modern housing - i.e. a detached or semi-detached house or flat.

On the other hand, the lower the economic standard of the households the more households live in traditional houses or in improvised housing.

(table 6.8)

### *Housing standard*

There is a strong correlation between the economic standard of a household and the housing standard of the household. The higher the economic standard - i.e the higher percentile group the household belongs to - the higher the housing standard.

On the other hand, the lower the economic standard of the households the lower the housing standard.

For example, among the 10 percent of the households who have the *highest* economic standard only about 10 percent do not have electricity for cooking and lighting. But among the 25 percent of the households having the *lowest* economic standard almost no household has electricity for cooking or lighting.

(table 6.16)

### *Infrastructure*

There is a clear correlation between economic standard and distance to infrastructure facilities like clinic/hospital, public transport, local shop and primary school. The higher the economic standard the shorter the distance.

For example, among the 10 percent of the households who have the *highest* economic standard only about 10 percent have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking distance to the nearest local shop. But among the 25 percent of the households having the *lowest* economic standard 38 percent have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking distance to the nearest local shop. .

(table 6.24)

**Table 6.1. Households by type of house, region and rural/urban areas. Percent.**

REGION	TYPE OF HOUSE							TOTAL	Number of Households
	Detached house	Semi-detached houses	Flat	Mobile home	Traditional house, hut/kraal	Single quarters	Improved housing		
Caprivi	9	0	1	1	87	2	0	100	16 884
Erongo	51	11	4	0	9	12	13	100	16 611
Hardap	82	1	0	2	2	0	12	100	12 521
Karas	73	0	3	0	0	2	21	100	11 545
Khomas	74	6	6	0	0	5	9	100	34 101
Kunene	37	1	5	0	49	0	9	100	10 398
Ohangwena	2	0	0	0	97	0	0	100	25 574
Okavango	6	0	0	0	92	0	2	100	20 394
Omaheke	34	6	3	2	11	5	38	100	9 157
Omusati	3	1	0	1	93	0	1	100	21 822
Oshana	15	1	1	0	70	4	7	100	24 198
Oshikoto	12	4	2	0	75	1	5	100	18 795
Otjozondjupa	38	8	2	3	8	12	29	100	22 827
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>244 827</b>
Rural	12	2	0	1	72	1	10	100	161 962
Urban	70	5	6	0	3	8	8	100	82 864

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute number of each type of house .

*Definition*

*Region and Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Type of house: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form 1 in annex 1 of the same report.*

**One out of two households in Namibia lives in a traditional house. More than 35 percent live in modern housing i.e. in detached or semi-detached houses or in flats. Simple dwellings - so called "improvised housing" - are the homes of 10 percent of the Namibian households.**

**There are great differences between rural and urban areas. In the rural areas almost three quarters of the households live in traditional houses and only about 15 percent in modern housing. In urban areas the frequencies are the opposite in a still more extreme way - about 80 percent of the households live in modern housing and only 3 percent in traditional houses. The frequency of improvised housing is about the same in rural and urban areas - 10 percent.**

**The majority of the households live in traditional houses in the Caprivi, Kunene (only 49 %) , Ohangwena, Okavango, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto regions i.e. in the northern regions of Namibia. In Caprivi, Ohangwena, Okavango and Omusati the frequencies are 85 percent or higher.**

**In the central/southern regions - with the exception of the Omaheke region - the majority of the households live in modern housing.**

**In the Karas, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions more than 20 percent of the households live in improvised housing.**

**Table 6.2. Households by type of house, urban, rural and sex of head of household. Percent.**

RURAL/URBAN SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	TYPE OF HOUSE							TOTAL	Number of Households
	Detached house	Semi- detached houses	Flat	Mobile home	Traditional house, hut/kraal	Single quarters	Improvised housing		
<b>Rural</b>									
Female	5	0	1	0	86	0	8	100	66 108
Male	18	4	0	1	63	2	12	100	95 855
Total	12	2	0	1	72	1	10	100	161 962
<b>Urban</b>									
Female	66	7	8	1	3	5	10	100	26 914
Male	71	4	5	0	3	9	7	100	55 950
Total	70	5	6	0	3	8	8	100	82 864
<b>NAMIBIA</b>									
Female	23	2	3	0	62	2	8	100	93 022
Male	38	4	2	1	41	5	11	100	151 805
Total	32	3	2	1	49	3	10	100	244 827

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute number of each type of house .

Definitions

Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.

Head of household: See table 3.3.

Type of house: See table 6.1.

**The distribution of the households on different types of houses are basically the same for female-headed and male-headed households.**

**But in rural areas, modern housing - i.e detached and semi-detached houses and flats - are more common among male-headed households while the female-headed households more often live in traditional houses.**

**It is somewhat more common for male-headed households to live in single quarters or improvised housing.**

**Table 6.3. Households by type of house and main language spoken. Percent.**

MAIN LANGUAGE	TYPE OF HOUSE							TOTAL	Number of Households
	Detached house	Semi-detached houses	Flat	Mobile home	Traditional house, hut/kraal	Single quarters	Improved housing		
English	84	0	12	0	2	1	1	100	3 842
Afrikaans	85	2	7	1	1	1	4	100	31 207
Caprivi	10	0	2	1	85	2	0	100	15 401
Damara>Nama	55	10	1	1	5	2	26	100	34 154
German	82	7	12	0	0	0	0	100	3 837
Oshiwambo	12	2	1	0	73	6	6	100	106 987
Otjiherero	39	6	2	1	27	2	22	100	22 375
Rukavango	8	1	0	1	87	0	3	100	21 233
San	9	9	0	2	51	5	23	100	3 551
Tswana	62	4	4	0	11	8	11	100	1 020
Other	45	4	14	0	12	0	25	100	951
<b>ALL LANGUAGES</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>244 827</b>

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute number of each type of house .

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household main language variable which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

Main language: See table 3.4.

Type of house: See table 6.1.

**There are great differences in type of house between language groups.**

**In households where English, Afrikaans and German are the main languages almost all households live in modern housing i.e. in detached or semi-detached houses or in flats. Modern housing is also dominating among households where Damara>Nama is the main language.**

**Traditional houses are dominating among households where Caprivi, Oshiwambo, Rukavango and San are the main languages.**

**Among households where Otjiherero is the main language the types of house are more differentiated. Almost 50 percent of the households live in modern housing while about 25 percent of the households live in traditional houses and another 25 percent live in improvised housing.**

**About 25 percent of the households where Damara>Nama, Otjiherero and San are the main languages live in improvised housing.**



**Table 6.4. Households by type of house and household composition. Percent.**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	TYPE OF HOUSE							TOTAL	Number of Households
	Detached house	Semi-detached houses	Flat	Mobile home	Traditional house, hut/kraal	Single quarters	Improved housing		
<b>Single person</b>									
- Alone	30	5	10	3	21	14	16	100	21 183
- With 1 own child	36	5	5	1	36	2	15	100	4 156
- With more than 1 own child	21	1	1	1	69	1	6	100	15 273
- With extended family	23	2	2	0	62	3	8	100	68 476
- With non-relatives	40	6	2	0	23	8	21	100	11 224
<b>Couple</b>									
- Alone	43	8	5	2	22	3	17	100	12 698
- With 1 own child	55	4	2	0	26	3	11	100	10 557
- With more than 1 own child	43	3	1	1	45	2	5	100	34 053
- With extended family	30	2	1	0	58	1	8	100	56 689
- With non-relatives	37	5	0	0	37	2	18	100	10 209
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	32	3	2	1	49	3	10	100	244 827

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute number of each type of house .

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household composition variable which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

Household composition: See table 3.5.

Type of house: See table 6.1.

**There is no very clear correlation between the composition (type) of the household and the type of house of the household.**

**But among single person households, modern housing - i.e. detached or semi-detached houses or flats - are significantly more common if the single persons are alone, with one child or with non-relatives. Of these household types 45 percent or more of the households live in modern housing. On the other hand, if the single persons are with more than one child or with extended family the corresponding percentages are about 25 percent. The other side of this picture is that traditional housing is much more common in the last two household types.**

**For the household types of couples a similar picture is valid but it is not so pronounced.**

**As expected, settlement in single quarters are most common within single person households who are alone.**

**Table 6.5 Households by type of house and highest level of educational attainment of head of household. Percent.**

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	TYPE OF HOUSE							TOTAL	Number of Households
	Detached house	Semi- detached houses	Flat	Mobile home	Traditional house, hut/kraal	Single quarters	Improvised housing		
No Formal Education	14	3	0	1	66	3	14	100	72 742
Primary Education	20	3	1	1	61	4	9	100	78 708
Secondary Education	54	3	5	1	26	4	7	100	76 524
Tertiary Education	72	3	8	0	14	1	1	100	13 529
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>244 827</b>

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute number of each type of house .

Note: There is a non-response in the variable "highest educational attainment of the household" corresponding to 1 percent of the households which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Highest level of educational attainment: See table 4.3.1.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3.*

*Type of house: See table 6.1.*

**There is a clear correlation between the level of education of the head of household and the type of a house of the household. The higher the education, the more frequent the households live in modern housing i.e. in detached or semi-detached houses or in flats. The lower the education, the more frequent the households live in traditional houses or in improvised housing**

**Table 6.6. Households by type of house and main source of income. Percent.**

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME	TYPE OF HOUSE							TOTAL	Number of Households
	Detached house	Semi-detached houses	Flat	Mobile home	Traditional house, hut/kraal	Single quarters	Improvised housing		
Subsistence farming	2	0	0	0	94	0	3	100	85 050
Wages in cash	56	5	4	1	14	7	12	100	107 362
Business	44	3	3	0	33	3	15	100	13 909
Pension	22	2	1	0	59	1	14	100	27 602
Cash remittances	32	8	0	0	37	3	19	100	10 556
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>244 827</b>

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute number of each type of house .

Note : There is a small group "Other" of the variable "Main source of income" representing 0.1 % of the households. This group is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Main source of income: See table 5.12.*

*Type of house: See table 6.1.*

**The dominating type of house for households where the main source of income is subsistence farming is the traditional house. Also the majority of households where the main source of income is pension live in traditional houses. Modern housing is dominating among households where the main source of income is wages in cash or business. But more than 30 percent of the households where business is the main source of income live in traditional houses.**

**Table 6.7. Households by type of house and number of full-time employment equivalents (FEEs) .Percent.**

FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS (FEEs)	TYPE OF HOUSE							TOTAL	Number of Households
	Detached house	Semi- detached houses	Flat	Mobile home	Traditional house, hut/kraal	Single quarters	Improvised housing		
No economic activity	15	2	1	0	69	2	11	100	58 557
0<FEEs<0.5	12	0	1	0	81	2	4	100	17 333
0.5<=FEEs<1.0	21	2	3	0	63	3	8	100	24 336
1.0<=FEEs<1.5	41	6	5	2	29	6	12	100	65 837
1.5<=FEEs<2.0	34	3	0	0	52	2	10	100	13 566
FEEs>=2.0	51	3	1	1	32	3	9	100	54 477
<b>Namibia</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>244 827</b>

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute number of each type of house .

Note : There is an item non-response of 4 % in the variable "full-time employment equivalents" which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

Full-time employment equivalents(FEEs): See the beginning of chapter 5 and table5.11.

Type of house: See table 6.1.

**Modern housing - i.e detached or semi-detached house or flat - is significantly more common if the total economic activity of the household members corresponds to at least one full-time employed person (the employment might be distributed on more than one household member). If the total economic activity in the household is less than one full-time employment equivalent then the dominating type of house is the traditional house.**

**The frequency of improvised housing does not seem to decrease in any significant way with increasing economic activity in the household.**

**Table 6.8. Households by type of house and household percentile groups. Percent.**

PERCENTILE GROUPS	TYPE OF HOUSE							TOTAL	Number of Households
	Detached house	Semi-detached houses	Flat	Mobile home	Traditional house, hut/kraal	Single quarters	Improvised housing		
APCI <P90	27	3	1	1	54	3	11	100	220 346
APCI >=P90	78	3	10	1	2	4	2	100	24 481
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>244 827</b>
APCI <P25	8	2	0	1	73	1	15	100	61 257
P25<= APCI <P50	17	2	0	1	68	2	9	100	61 234
P50<= APCI <P75	34	5	1	1	43	5	11	100	61 168
P75<= APCI <P90	61	4	5	0	17	8	5	100	36 687
P90<= APCI <P95	75	2	11	2	2	5	2	100	12 286
P95<= APCI <P99	79	3	10	1	2	4	2	100	9 770
APCI >=P99	92	3	4	2	0	0	0	100	2 425

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute number of each type of house .

*Definitions*

*Percentile groups: The percentile groups are defined from the adjusted per capita income (APCI) . See the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2.*

*Type of house: See table 6.1.*

**Percentile groups are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in the population. The percentile groups in the table are defined from the adjusted per capita income of the private household (see the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2) . The adjusted per capita income of the household is used as a basic indicator of economic standard in this report.**

**There is a strong correlation between the economic standard of a household and the type of house of the household. The higher the economic standard - i.e the higher percentile group the household belongs to - the more households live in modern housing - i.e. detached or semi-detached house or flat.**

**On the other hand, the lower the economic standard of the households the more households live in traditional houses or in improvised housing.**

**Table 6.9. Households by selected housing indicators, region, rural and urban areas. Percent.**

REGION	Cooking without electricity or gas	Lighting without electricity	Bush or bucket as toilet	*No pipe or well within 5 minutes	Number of Households
Caprivi	94	96	90	60	16 884
Erongo	32	37	21	14	16 611
Hardap	57	59	31	15	12 521
Karas	47	54	25	10	11 545
Khomas	18	21	7	4	34 101
Kunene	83	82	64	46	10 398
Ohangwena	100	99	94	80	25 574
Okavango	96	95	88	75	20 394
Omaheke	84	85	51	23	9 157
Omusati	99	98	83	85	21 822
Oshana	88	90	65	62	24 198
Oshikoto	87	85	72	64	18 795
Otjozondjupa	78	63	41	18	22 827
<b>Namibia</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>244 827</b>
Rural	95	95	81	66	161 962
Urban	28	29	8	3	82 864

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Definitions

Region and Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.

Housing indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual.

See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.

\* Within 5 minutes refers to one-way walking distance.

**About three quarters of the Namibian households have no electricity or gas for cooking. The same frequency of households have no electricity for lighting. Almost 60 percent of the households use the bush or a bucket as toilet. About 45 percent have no pipe or well for drinking water within 5 minutes' one-way walking distance from the house.**

**There are great differences in housing standard between rural and urban areas. The housing standard is much worse in rural areas.**

**There are also great differences in housing standard between the regions of Namibia. The Khomas region where the capital Windhoek is situated has, on the average, a significantly better housing standard than the rest of the regions. And among the rest of the regions the housing standard is clearly worst in the seven northern regions of Namibia.**

**Table 6.10. Households by selected housing indicators, rural/urban areas and sex of head of household. Percent.**

RURAL/URBAN SEX OF HEAF OF HOUSEHOLD	Cooking without electricity or gas	Lighting without electricity	Bush or bucket as toilet	* No pipe or well within 5 minutes	Number of Households
<b>Rural</b>					
Female	98	98	88	75	66 108
Male	94	93	77	59	95 855
Total	95	95	81	66	161 962
<b>Urban</b>					
Female	31	36	9	4	26 914
Male	27	26	7	3	55 950
Total	28	29	8	3	82 864
<b>NAMIBIA</b>					
Female	79	80	65	54	93 022
Male	69	68	51	39	151 805
Total	73	73	57	45	244 827

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Definitions

Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.

Head of household: See table 3.3.

Housing indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual.

See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.

\* Within 5 minutes refers to one-way walking distance.

**Female headed households have, on the average, a worse housing standard than male headed households. This is valid for all the housing indicators in the table and for rural as well as urban areas.**

**Table 6.11. Households by selected housing indicators and main language spoken in household. Percent.**

MAIN LANGUAGE	Cooking without electricity or gas	Lighting without electricity	Bush or bucket as toilet	No pipe or well within 5 minutes	Number of Households
English	3	5	2	0	3 842
Afrikaans	16	20	6	3	31 207
Caprivi	93	94	87	55	15 401
Damara>Nama	72	69	39	18	34 154
German	5	0	0	0	3 837
Oshiwambo	88	87	70	64	106 987
Otjiherero	68	69	57	36	22 375
Rukavango	95	93	86	72	21 233
San	97	97	79	53	3 551
Tswana	38	47	11	0	1 020
Other	42	46	37	20	951
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>244 827</b>

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household main language variable which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

Main language: See table 3.4.

Housing indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual.

See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.

\* Within 5 minutes refers to one-way walking distance.

**There are great differences in housing standard between different language groups.**

**Households where English, Afrikaans or German is the main language have, on the average, a good housing standard in comparison with households where Caprivi, Damara>Nama, Oshiwambo, Otjiherero, Rukavango or San is the main language.**

**Households where English or German is the main language have, on the average, the best housing standard according to the indicators in the table. The worst housing standard is to be found in households where Caprivi, Oshiwambo, Rukavango and San are the main languages.**



**Table 6.12. Households by selected housing indicators and household composition. Percent.**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	Cooking without electricity or gas	Lighting without electricity	Bush or bucket as toilet	*No pipe or well within 5 minutes	Number of Households
<b>Single person</b>					
- Alone	65	58	42	24	21 183
- With 1 own child	65	72	51	34	4 156
- With more than 1 own child	81	82	73	63	15 273
- With extended family	82	83	66	55	68 476
- With non-relatives	65	67	41	30	11 224
<b>Couple</b>					
- Alone	55	58	39	21	12 698
- With 1 own child	57	55	40	22	10 557
- With more than 1 own child	61	62	51	38	34 053
- With extended family	78	77	61	51	56 689
- With non-relatives	74	76	49	45	10 209
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>244 827</b>

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

*Definitions*

*Household composition: See table 3.5.*

*Housing indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual.*

*See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.*

*\* Within 5 minutes refers to one-way walking distance.*

**There is no clear relation between household composition and housing standard. But single persons and couples who are alone or with one child and single persons with non-relatives have, on the average, a slightly better housing standard than the rest of the household types.**

**Table 6.13. Households by selected housing indicators and highest level of educational attainment of the head of household. Percent.**

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	Cooking without electricity gas	Lighting without electricity	Bush or bucket as toilet	*No pipe or well within 5 minutes	Number of Households
No Formal Education	96	95	81	61	72 742
Primary Education	88	85	67	56	78 708
Secondary Education	45	47	31	23	76 524
Tertiary Education	17	20	13	9	13 529
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>244 827</b>

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note: There is a non-response in the variable "highest educational attainment of the household" corresponding to 1 percent of the households which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Highest level of educational attainment: See table 4.3.1.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3.*

*Housing indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.*

*\* Within 5 minutes refers to one-way walking distance.*

**There is a clear correlation between the level of education of the head of household and the housing standard of the household. For example, in households where the head of household has no formal education about 95 percent of the households have no electricity for cooking or for lighting. The same percentages in households where the head of household has some tertiary education is about 20 percent.**

**Table 6.14. Households by selected housing indicators and main source of income. Percent.**

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME	Cooking without electricity or gas	Lighting without electricity	Bush or bucket as toilet	*No pipe or well within 5 minutes	Number of Households
Subsistence farming	100	99	91	81	85 050
Wages in cash	49	49	29	16	107 362
Business	60	60	36	32	13 909
Pension	88	85	70	54	27 602
Cash remittances	76	77	48	36	10 556
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>244 827</b>

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note : There is a small group "Other" of the variable "Main source of income" representing 0.1 % of the households.

This group is not presented in the table.

Definitions

Main source of income: See table 5.12.

Housing indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual.

See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.

\* Within 5 minutes refers to one-way walking distance.

**Households where subsistence farming is the main source of income have the lowest housing standard according to the housing indicators presented in the table. On the average , the housing standard is highest in households where the main source of income is "wages in cash".**

**85 - 90 percent of the households where pension is the main source of income have no electricity for cooking or lighting. And the only toilet facility is the bush or a bucket for 70 percent of these households. More than 50 percent of the households of pensioners have 5 minutes' or more one-way walking distance to the nearest drinking water supply.**

**Table 6.15. Households by selected housing indicators and number of full-time employment equivalents (FEEs) in the household. Percent.**

FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS (FEEs)	Cooking without electricity gas	Lighting without electricity	Bush or bucket as toilet	*No pipe or well within 5 minutes	Number of Households
No economic activity	89	89	74	64	58 557
0<FEEs<0.5	90	88	81	62	17 333
0.5<=FEEs<1.0	77	81	66	54	24 336
1.0<=FEEs<1.5	65	63	43	30	65 837
1.5<=FEEs<2.0	71	72	61	41	13 566
FEEs>=2.0	56	57	40	31	54 477
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>244 827</b>

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note : There is an item non-response of 4 % in the variable "full-time employment equivalents" which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

*Full-time employment equivalents(FEEs): See the beginning of chapter 5 and table5.11.*

*Housing indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual.*

*See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.*

*\* Within 5 minutes refers to one-way walking distance.*

**There is a clear relation between the economic activity of the household and the housing standard of the household. The lower the economic activity, the lower the housing standard. To a certain extent, the households where the economic activity corresponds to between 1.5 - 2 full-time employed persons are breaking this pattern.**

**Table 6.16. Percent of households by selected housing indicators and household percentile groups.**

PERCENTILE GROUPS	Cooking without electricity or gas	Lighting without electricity	Bush or bucket as toilet	No pipe or well within 5 minutes	Number of Households
APCI < P90	80	79	62	49	220 346
APCI ≥ P90	11	11	4	2	24 481
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>244 827</b>
APCI < P25	98	97	84	67	61 257
P25 ≤ APCI < P50	92	93	75	61	61 234
P50 ≤ APCI < P75	74	74	53	40	61 168
P75 ≤ APCI < P90	36	37	21	16	36 687
P90 ≤ APCI < P95	12	12	5	3	12 286
P95 ≤ APCI < P99	9	9	4	2	9 770
APCI ≥ P99	11	14	0	0	2 425

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Definitions

*Percentile groups: The percentile groups are defined from the adjusted per capita income (APCI). See the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2.*

*Housing indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.*

\* Within 5 minutes refers to one-way walking distance.

**Percentile groups are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in the population. The percentile groups in the table are defined from the adjusted per capita income of the private household (see the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2). The adjusted per capita income of the household is used as a basic indicator of economic standard in this report.**

**There is a strong correlation between the economic standard of a household and the housing standard of the household. The higher the economic standard - i.e the higher percentile group the household belongs to - the higher the housing standard.**

**On the other hand, the lower the economic standard of the households, the lower the housing standard.**

**For example, among the 10 percent of the households who have the highest economic standard only about 10 percent do not have electricity for cooking and lighting. But among the 25 percent of the households having the lowest economic standard almost no household has electricity for cooking or lighting.**

**Table 6.17. Households by region, rural and urban areas and one-way walking time in minutes to selected facilities. Percent.**

REGION Number of households	FACILITY	MINUTES					TOTAL
		5 or less	6 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 60	More than 60	
Caprivi 16 884	- clinic/hospital	9	21	14	14	42	100
	- public transport for pay	28	25	14	18	15	100
	- local shop	19	32	18	18	13	100
	-primary school	20	32	25	16	7	100
Erongo 16 611	- clinic/hospital	8	25	30	10	27	100
	- public transport for pay	18	24	18	10	30	100
	- local shop	23	36	20	5	16	100
	-primary school	23	28	19	10	21	100
Hardap 12 521	- clinic/hospital	6	25	16	10	43	100
	- public transport for pay	7	34	16	4	40	100
	- local shop	22	38	5	2	33	100
	-primary school	11	43	8	3	35	100
Karas 11 545	- clinic/hospital	4	27	17	9	43	100
	- public transport for pay	13	19	23	11	35	100
	- local shop	27	29	15	7	23	100
	-primary school	11	31	23	8	27	100
Komas 34 101	- clinic/hospital	6	29	32	15	17	100
	- public transport for pay	43	35	10	2	10	100
	- local shop	33	49	13	2	3	100
	-primary school	17	38	25	11	9	100
Kunene 10 398	- clinic/hospital	6	23	15	9	47	100
	- public transport for pay	12	17	21	17	33	100
	- local shop	15	23	13	17	32	100
	-primary school	13	28	15	6	38	100
Ohangwena 25 574	- clinic/hospital	1	3	12	19	64	100
	- public transport for pay	11	11	18	19	40	100
	- local shop	4	13	16	12	55	100
	-primary school	8	15	27	24	26	100
Okavango 20 394	- clinic/hospital	0	8	28	25	38	100
	- public transport for pay	60	18	6	4	12	100
	- local shop	13	26	19	12	31	100
	-primary school	13	25	32	21	10	100
Omaheke 9 157	- clinic/hospital	0	5	3	3	89	100
	- public transport for pay	10	12	5	4	69	100
	- local shop	5	20	11	9	55	100
	-primary school	7	18	10	4	61	100
Omusati 21 822	- clinic/hospital	4	9	19	31	38	100
	- public transport for pay	13	19	23	21	24	100
	- local shop	8	20	25	22	25	100
	-primary school	6	21	29	30	14	100
Oshana 24 198	- clinic/hospital	4	14	13	15	54	100
	- public transport for pay	20	24	19	18	19	100
	- local shop	17	25	20	11	27	100
	-primary school	8	26	31	25	10	100
Oshikoto 18 795	- clinic/hospital	1	8	14	9	68	100
	- public transport for pay	12	18	13	17	39	100
	- local shop	8	14	15	11	52	100
	-primary school	6	16	29	20	29	100
Otjozondjupa 22 827	- clinic/hospital	6	20	15	7	52	100
	- public transport for pay	24	24	10	4	38	100
	- local shop	28	29	9	5	29	100
	-primary school	14	23	11	3	49	100
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	- clinic/hospital	4	17	19	15	45	100
	- public transport for pay	23	22	15	11	28	100
	- local shop	18	28	16	10	28	100
	-primary school	12	26	23	15	23	100
Rural 161 962	- clinic/hospital	3	7	10	15	65	100
	- public transport for pay	18	14	14	14	39	100
	- local shop	10	18	16	14	43	100
	-primary school	9	18	22	18	33	100
Urban 82 864	- clinic/hospital	7	35	36	14	7	100
	- public transport for pay	35	38	17	5	5	100
	- local shop	33	48	16	3	1	100
	-primary school	18	43	26	10	3	100

The distance from the dwelling of the household to selected infrastructure facilities like clinic/hospital, public transport, local shop and primary school varies a lot between different areas of Namibia.

#### **Clinic/hospital**

45 percent of the Namibian households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest clinic/hospital while 40 percent have 30 minutes or less.

The corresponding percentages for rural areas are 65 and 20 and for urban areas 7 and 78 percent.

There are huge differences between regions. In the worst-off region - the Omaheke region - 89 percent of the households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest clinic/hospital while in the best-off region - the Khomas region - where the capital Windhoek is situated - the corresponding percentage is 17.

#### **Public transport**

28 percent of the Namibian households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest public transport (for pay) while 60 percent have 30 minutes or less.

The corresponding percentages for rural areas are 39 and 46 and for urban areas 5 and 90 percent.

There are huge differences between regions. In the worst-off region - the Omaheke region - 69 percent of the households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest public transport (for pay) while in the best-off region - the Khomas region - the corresponding percentage is 10.

#### **Local shop**

28 percent of the Namibian households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest local shop while 62 percent have 30 minutes or less.

The corresponding percentages for rural areas are 43 and 44 and for urban areas 1 and 97 percent.

There are huge differences between regions. In the worst-off regions - the Ohangwena and Omaheke regions - 55 percent of the households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the local shop while in the best-off region - the Khomas region - the corresponding percentage is 3.

#### **Primary school**

23 percent of the Namibian households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest primary school while 61 percent have 30 minutes or less.

The corresponding percentages for rural areas are 33 and 49 and for urban areas 3 and 87 percent.

There are huge differences between regions. In the worst-off region - the Omaheke region - 61 percent of the households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest primary school while in the best-off regions - the Caprivi and Khomas regions the corresponding percentages are 7 and 9.

**Table 6.18. Households by rural//urban areas, sex of head of household and one-way walking time in minutes to selected facilities.**

RURAL/URBAN SEX Number of households	FACILITY	MINUTES					TOTAL
		5 or less	6 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 60	More than 60	
<b>Rural</b>							
Female 66 108	- clinic/hospital	2	8	13	17	61	100
	- public transport for pay	18	15	16	18	33	100
	- local shop	8	19	19	15	39	100
	-primary school	9	21	27	21	22	100
Male 95 855	- clinic/hospital	3	6	9	14	68	100
	- public transport for pay	17	14	12	12	44	100
	- local shop	11	17	13	13	45	100
	-primary school	9	16	19	16	40	100
Total 161 962	- clinic/hospital	3	7	10	15	65	100
	- public transport for pay	18	14	14	14	39	100
	- local shop	10	18	16	14	43	100
	-primary school	9	18	22	18	33	100
<b>Urban</b>							
Female 26 914	- clinic/hospital	7	33	36	16	7	100
	- public transport for pay	32	36	22	5	6	100
	- local shop	31	45	20	3	1	100
	-primary school	18	43	28	8	3	100
Male 55 950	- clinic/hospital	8	35	36	13	7	100
	- public transport for pay	36	39	14	6	5	100
	- local shop	33	50	14	3	1	100
	-primary school	19	43	24	11	3	100
Total 82 864	- clinic/hospital	7	35	36	14	7	100
	- public transport for pay	35	38	17	5	5	100
	- local shop	33	48	16	3	1	100
	-primary school	18	43	26	10	3	100
<b>NAMIBIA</b>							
Female 93 022	- clinic/hospital	3	16	19	17	45	100
	- public transport for pay	22	21	18	14	25	100
	- local shop	15	26	19	11	28	100
	-primary school	12	27	27	17	17	100
Male 151 805	- clinic/hospital	5	17	19	14	45	100
	- public transport for pay	24	23	13	10	30	100
	- local shop	19	29	14	9	29	100
	-primary school	13	26	21	14	26	100
Total 244 827	- clinic/hospital	4	17	19	14	45	100
	- public transport for pay	23	22	15	11	28	100
	- local shop	18	28	16	10	28	100
	-primary school	12	26	23	15	23	100

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

*Definitions*

*Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3.*

*Distance indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.*

**There are, on the average, certain differences in the distance from the dwelling of the household to selected infrastructure facilities like clinic/hospital, public transport, local shop and primary school depending on the sex of the head of household.**

**In urban areas the differences are small. But in the rural areas a greater proportion of the male-headed households than the female-headed households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking distance to the selected infrastructure facilities. And a greater proportion of the female-headed households than the male-headed households have 30 minutes' or less one-way walking distance to the same facilities.**



**Table 6.19. Households by main language spoken and one-way walking time in minutes to selected facilities. Percent.**

MAIN LANGUAGE Number of household	FACILITY	MINUTES					TOTAL
		5 or less	6 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 60	More than 60	
English 3 842	- clinic/hospital	12	32	31	15	10	100
	- public transport for pay	32	41	12	9	7	100
	- local shop	29	50	9	7	5	100
	-primary school	27	47	18	3	5	100
Afrikaans 31 207	- clinic/hospital	8	29	25	13	25	100
	- public transport for pay	30	32	15	4	19	100
	- local shop	29	43	13	4	12	100
	-primary school	15	40	20	8	16	100
Caprivi 15 401	- clinic/hospital	9	20	15	11	45	100
	- public transport for pay	31	25	13	15	17	100
	- local shop	19	30	19	14	19	100
	-primary school	20	34	27	12	7	100
Damara>Nama 34 154	- clinic/hospital	4	20	17	9	51	100
	- public transport for pay	16	17	14	8	45	100
	- local shop	21	28	15	7	29	100
	-primary school	17	30	11	5	38	100
German 3 837	- clinic/hospital	9	23	22	16	29	100
	- public transport for pay	32	35	12	8	13	100
	- local shop	33	41	12	2	12	100
	-primary school	17	23	22	17	20	100
Oshiwambo 106 987	- clinic/hospital	3	12	18	18	50	100
	- public transport for pay	17	20	18	16	28	100
	- local shop	13	22	18	12	35	100
	-primary school	8	21	29	23	19	100
Otjiherero 22 375	- clinic/hospital	5	18	15	6	55	100
	- public transport for pay	19	24	9	7	41	100
	- local shop	18	28	9	9	35	100
	-primary school	13	20	16	5	46	100
Rukavango 21 233	- clinic/hospital	1	11	27	26	35	100
	- public transport for pay	50	19	8	9	14	100
	- local shop	14	28	18	15	25	100
	-primary school	12	24	27	24	12	100
San 3 551	- clinic/hospital	0	0	2	11	86	100
	- public transport for pay	39	14	1	5	42	100
	- local shop	15	20	15	6	45	100
	-primary school	7	16	18	4	54	100
Tswana 1 020	- clinic/hospital	0	16	30	16	38	100
	- public transport for pay	14	37	19	0	30	100
	- local shop	11	47	16	4	22	100
	-primary school	13	30	27	8	22	100
Other 951	- clinic/hospital	8	25	25	9	33	100
	- public transport for pay	24	35	13	12	15	100
	- local shop	29	33	4	5	28	100
	-primary school	14	35	17	5	28	100
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	- clinic/hospital	4	17	19	15	45	100
	- public transport for pay	23	22	15	11	28	100
	- local shop	18	28	16	10	28	100
	-primary school	12	26	23	15	23	100

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household main language variable which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

Main language: See table 3.4.

Distance indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.

**Households where English is the main language are, on the average, best-off concerning distance to selected infrastructure facilities like clinic/hospital, public transport, local shop and primary school. Only 10 percent or less of the English speaking households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking distance to the selected facilities. Also households where Africaans and German are the main languages are in a relatively good position.**

**On the average, the San people are worst-off. 86 percent of the households have a one-way walking distance of 60 minutes or more to the nearest clinic/hospital and 40 - 50 percent of the households have a one-way walking distance of 60 minutes or more to public transport, local shop and primary school. Also the other language groups have large proportions of households with long distances to one or more of the selected facilities. Among the households where Caprivi, Damara>Nama, Oshiwambo or Otjiherero is the main language 45-55 percent of the households have 60 or more minutes' one-way walking distance to the nearest clinic/hospital.**

**Table 6.20. Households by household composition and one-way walking time in minutes to selected facilities. Percent.**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION Number of households	FACILITY	MINUTES					TOTAL
		5 or less	6 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 60	More than 60	
<b>Single person - alone</b> 21 183	- clinic/hospital	7	18	21	12	42	100
	- public transport for pay	23	25	12	10	30	100
	- local shop	23	34	10	8	26	100
	-primary school	16	25	16	12	31	100
<b>Single person - with 1 own child</b> 4 156	- clinic/hospital	6	15	25	7	47	100
	- public transport for pay	31	21	12	9	27	100
	- local shop	30	26	15	5	23	100
	-primary school	16	31	26	7	20	100
<b>Single person - with more than 1 own child</b> 15 273	- clinic/hospital	1	16	17	17	49	100
	- public transport for pay	21	18	18	18	24	100
	- local shop	11	26	20	14	29	100
	-primary school	9	28	26	19	19	100
<b>Single person - with "extended" family</b> 68 476	- clinic/hospital	4	17	18	16	46	100
	- public transport for pay	20	22	17	14	27	100
	- local shop	15	26	18	12	30	100
	-primary school	13	27	25	17	18	100
<b>Single person - with non-relatives</b> 11 224	- clinic/hospital	6	17	21	13	42	100
	- public transport for pay	28	21	14	5	32	100
	- local shop	28	23	13	5	30	100
	-primary school	11	21	24	12	32	100
<b>Couple - alone</b> 12 698	- clinic/hospital	5	18	15	10	51	100
	- public transport for pay	21	24	12	13	30	100
	- local shop	21	29	11	11	28	100
	-primary school	10	24	18	13	34	100
<b>Couple - with 1 own child</b> 10 557	- clinic/hospital	3	20	17	12	47	100
	- public transport for pay	26	28	12	5	30	100
	- local shop	16	37	16	7	24	100
	-primary school	9	27	20	11	33	100
<b>Couple - with more than 1 own child</b> 34 053	- clinic/hospital	5	14	19	17	44	100
	- public transport for pay	29	21	13	11	25	100
	- local shop	19	32	14	11	24	100
	-primary school	13	29	23	13	23	100
<b>Couple - with "extended" family</b> 56 689	- clinic/hospital	4	16	20	16	44	100
	- public transport for pay	23	22	15	11	29	100
	- local shop	17	26	17	10	30	100
	-primary school	12	25	26	17	20	100
<b>Couple - with non-relatives</b> 10 209	- clinic/hospital	4	19	17	12	48	100
	- public transport for pay	22	25	12	7	34	100
	- local shop	15	32	12	7	34	100
	-primary school	12	28	18	18	25	100
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	- clinic/hospital	4	17	19	15	45	100
	- public transport for pay	23	22	15	11	28	100
	- local shop	18	28	16	10	28	100
	-primary school	12	26	23	15	23	100

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

*Definitions*

*Household composition: See table 3.5.*

*Distance indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex I of the same report.*

**The correlation between household composition and the distance to infrastructure facilities like clinic/hospital, public transport, local shop and primary school seems to be small.**

**Table 6.21. Households by highest level of educational attainment of head of household and one-way walking time in minutes to selected facilities. Percent.**

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Number of household	FACILITY	MINUTES					TOTAL
		5 or less	6 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 60	More than 60	
No formal education 72 742	- clinic/hospital	1	8	14	15	61	100
	- public transport for pay	16	18	14	12	40	100
	- local shop	11	21	15	13	40	100
	-primary school	9	18	22	17	34	100
Primary education 78 708	- clinic/hospital	2	13	18	16	51	100
	- public transport for pay	20	19	15	16	30	100
	- local shop	14	24	17	11	34	100
	-primary school	9	26	23	19	23	100
Secondary education 76 524	- clinic/hospital	7	26	24	14	29	100
	- public transport for pay	30	29	15	8	18	100
	- local shop	25	37	16	8	15	100
	-primary school	16	33	25	11	14	100
Tertiary education 13 529	- clinic/hospital	13	30	18	15	24	100
	- public transport for pay	40	29	13	5	13	100
	- local shop	30	40	14	3	12	100
	-primary school	30	33	20	6	11	100
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	- clinic/hospital	4	17	19	15	45	100
	- public transport for pay	23	22	15	11	28	100
	- local shop	18	28	16	10	28	100
	-primary school	12	26	23	15	23	100

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note: There is a non-response in the variable "highest educational attainment of the household" corresponding to 1 percent of the households which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

Highest level of educational attainment: See table 4.3.1.

Head of household: See table 3.3.

Distance indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.

**There is a strong correlation between the education level of the head of household and the distance to infrastructure facilities. The higher the education the shorter the distance to infrastructure facilities like clinic/hospital, public transport, local shop and primary school.**

**Table 6.22. Households by main source of income and one-way walking time in minutes to selected facilities. Percent.**

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME Number of household	FACILITY	MINUTES					TOTAL
		5 or less	6 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 60	More than 60	
Subsistence farming 85 050	- clinic/hospital	1	6	14	18	60	100
	- public transport for pay	19	15	17	16	32	100
	- local shop	7	16	19	15	43	100
	-primary school	7	19	28	24	22	100
Wages in cash 107 362	- clinic/hospital	7	25	23	12	32	100
	- public transport for pay	29	29	12	6	24	100
	- local shop	26	39	13	6	16	100
	-primary school	16	33	21	8	22	100
Business 13 909	- clinic/hospital	5	20	20	10	45	100
	- public transport for pay	31	20	9	11	29	100
	- local shop	28	26	9	9	27	100
	-primary school	10	25	23	10	33	100
Pensions 27 602	- clinic/hospital	2	12	14	18	54	100
	- public transport for pay	13	22	19	15	31	100
	- local shop	10	25	20	12	33	100
	-primary school	11	24	21	20	24	100
Cash remittances 10 556	- clinic/hospital	8	20	24	11	36	100
	- public transport for pay	20	18	24	15	23	100
	- local shop	24	26	20	8	22	100
	-primary school	19	31	18	10	21	100
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	- clinic/hospital	4	17	19	15	45	100
	- public transport for pay	23	22	15	11	28	100
	- local shop	18	28	16	10	28	100
	-primary school	12	26	23	15	23	100

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note : There is a small group "Other" of the variable "Main source of income" representing 0.1 % of the households.

This group is not presented in the table.

Definitions

Main source of income: See table 5.12.

Distance indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.

**Households where the main source of income is subsistence farming are, on the average, worst-off concerning the distance to clinic/hospital, public transport and local shop. But concerning the distance to primary school their situation is not worse than for other households.**

**Also among households where the main source of income is "business" and "pensions" a relatively large percent of the households have more than 60 minutes' one-way walking time to the nearest clinic/hospital, public transport and local shop.**

**Households where the main source of income is "wages in cash" and "cash remittances" have, on the average, a somewhat better situation concerning the distances to the infrastructure facilities in the table.**

**Table 6.23. Households by number of full-time employment equivalents ( FEEs) in household and one-way walking time in minutes to selected facilities.  
Percent.**

FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS Number of household	FACILITY	MINUTES					TOTAL
		5 or less	6 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 60	More than 60	
No economic activity 58 557	- clinic/hospital	2	10	16	16	56	100
	- public transport for pay	14	18	18	17	33	100
	- local shop	8	23	19	14	35	100
	-primary school	9	22	27	20	22	100
0 < FEEs < 0.5 17 333	- clinic/hospital	4	10	14	15	57	100
	- public transport for pay	30	21	11	12	26	100
	- local shop	14	20	20	14	32	100
	-primary school	12	28	30	14	16	100
0.5 <= FEE s < 1.0 24 336	- clinic/hospital	5	13	27	16	39	100
	- public transport for pay	26	23	17	13	21	100
	- local shop	17	26	18	13	25	100
	-primary school	12	25	30	20	13	100
1.0<= FEE s < 1.5 65 837	- clinic/hospital	5	19	19	12	45	100
	- public transport for pay	24	22	14	10	30	100
	- local shop	23	29	13	8	28	100
	-primary school	13	26	18	12	31	100
1.5 <= FEE s < 2.0 13 566	- clinic/hospital	4	24	20	21	31	100
	- public transport for pay	29	26	13	14	19	100
	- local shop	16	36	14	11	23	100
	-primary school	10	30	23	23	13	100
FEE s>= 2.0 54 477	- clinic/hospital	6	21	20	14	38	100
	- public transport for pay	28	26	12	7	27	100
	- local shop	23	33	13	6	24	100
	-primary school	14	31	22	10	23	100
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	- clinic/hospital	4	17	19	15	45	100
	- public transport for pay	23	22	15	11	28	100
	- local shop	18	28	16	10	28	100
	-primary school	12	26	23	15	23	100

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note : There is an item non-response of 4 % in the variable "full-time employment equivalents" which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Full-time employment equivalents(FEEs): See the beginning of chapter 5 and table5.11.*

*Distance indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex I of the same report.*

**There is no very clear correlation between the economic activity of the household and the distance to infrastructure facilities like clinic/hospital, public transport, local shop and primary school.**

**But, on the average, it seems as if households without any economic activity are worse-off concerning distances to the infrastructure facilities in the table than households where there are economically employed household members.**

**Table 6.24. Households by household percentile groups and one-way walking time in minutes to selected facilities. Percent.**

PERCENTILE GROUPS Number of household	FACILITY	MINUTES					TOTAL
		5 or less	6 - 15	16 - 30	31 - 60	More than 60	
APCI < P90 220 346	- clinic/hospital	4	15	18	15	48	100
	- public transport for pay	22	21	15	12	29	100
	- local shop	16	26	16	11	30	100
	-primary school	12	25	24	16	24	100
APCI >= P90 24 481	- clinic/hospital	9	29	25	15	23	100
	- public transport for pay	31	36	14	5	14	100
	- local shop	28	45	13	4	10	100
	-primary school	20	36	22	9	14	100
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	- clinic/hospital	4	17	19	15	45	100
	- public transport for pay	23	22	15	11	28	100
	- local shop	18	28	16	10	28	100
	-primary school	12	26	23	15	23	100
APCI < P25 61 257	- clinic/hospital	2	9	16	16	57	100
	- public transport for pay	17	18	17	14	34	100
	- local shop	11	20	19	12	38	100
	-primary school	11	22	24	20	24	100
P25<= APCI < P50 61 234	- clinic/hospital	2	11	13	16	58	100
	- public transport for pay	18	18	14	15	35	100
	- local shop	12	21	17	13	37	100
	-primary school	8	24	22	18	28	100
P50<= APCI < P75 61 168	- clinic/hospital	4	17	22	15	42	100
	- public transport for pay	27	22	15	10	27	100
	- local shop	19	31	14	9	27	100
	-primary school	12	26	24	13	26	100
P75<= APCI < P90 36 687	- clinic/hospital	9	30	25	12	24	100
	- public transport for pay	32	29	14	7	18	100
	- local shop	30	37	13	8	12	100
	-primary school	18	33	25	12	12	100
P90 <= APCI < P95 12 286	- clinic/hospital	9	28	28	13	23	100
	- public transport for pay	25	41	17	5	12	100
	- local shop	27	46	12	5	10	100
	-primary school	20	33	24	9	13	100
P95 <= APCI < P99 9 770	- clinic/hospital	7	30	25	17	21	100
	- public transport for pay	35	33	12	5	14	100
	- local shop	24	47	16	2	11	100
	-primary school	20	39	21	8	13	100
APCI >= P99 2 425	- clinic/hospital	19	27	8	19	27	100
	- public transport for pay	48	22	1	3	26	100
	- local shop	48	30	4	4	14	100
	-primary school	15	38	13	12	22	100

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

*Definitions*

*Percentile groups: The percentile groups are defined from the adjusted per capita income (APCI). See the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2.*

*Distance indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.*

**Percentile groups are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in the population. The percentile groups in the table are defined from the adjusted per capita income of the private household (see the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2). The adjusted per capita income of the household is used as a basic indicator of economic standard in this report.**

**There is a clear correlation between economic standard and distance to infrastructure facilities like clinic/hospital, public transport, local shop and primary school. The higher the economic standard the shorter the distance.**

## **Chapter 7. ACCESS TO DURABLE/CAPITAL GOODS AND PROPERTY IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS**

### Introduction

Ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods like radio, TV, telephone, refrigerator, sewing machine, motor vehicle, donkey/ox cart and bicycle is important for the daily life of the household. They are used for entertainment, collecting of information, communication with people far away, keeping food in good condition, sewing and repairing clothes for own use or for income generation and for private transport. It is not necessary to own or have access to all these durable/capital goods to have a decent life but lack of these facilities is definitely an indication of troublesome living conditions.

In this chapter statistics are presented describing the ownership of or access to these household durable/capital goods in different household groups of Namibia.

Agriculture is important for income generation in the majority of the Namibian households. Subsistence farming is the traditional way to provide food to the household but agricultural products are also produced for selling on the market by many households.

Statistics on ownership of or access to income generating agricultural facilities like cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, poultry, grazing land, fields and fishing in different household groups in Namibia are also presented in this chapter.

### Namibia as a whole

#### *Household durable/capital goods*

About 70 percent of the Namibian households own or have access free of charge to a radio. Less than 30 percent own or have access to respectively TV, telephone, refrigerator, sewing machine, motor vehicle, donkey/ox cart and bicycle.

(table 7.1)

#### *Income generating agricultural facilities*

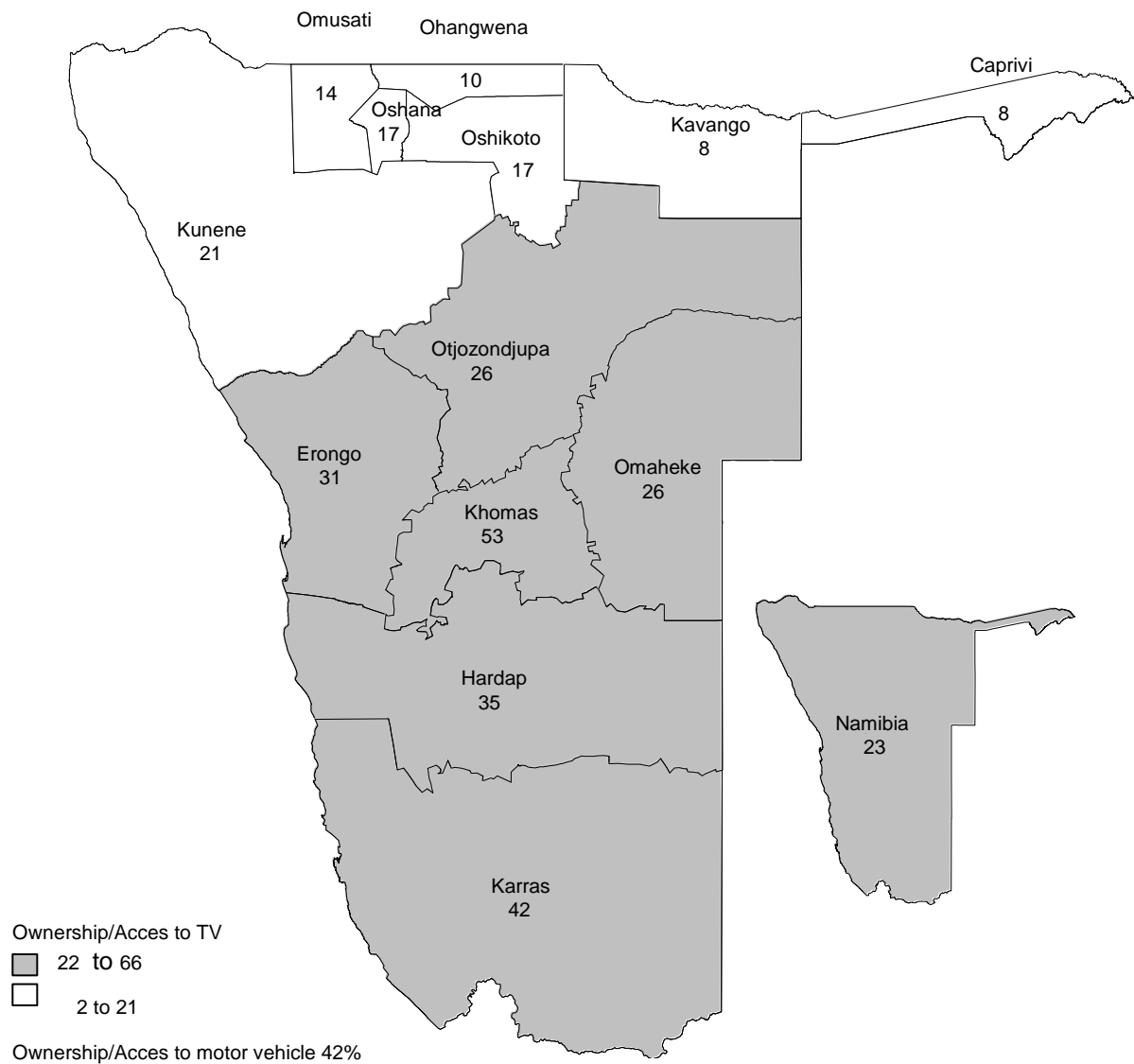
Many Namibian households are depending on agriculture for generating income - in most cases for own consumption but also for selling of agricultural products. Subsistence farming is the main source of income for about 85 000 households in Namibia and commercial farming is the main source of income for about 4000 households.

40 - 45 percent of the Namibian households own or have access free of charge to cattle and/or goats. 60 - 65 percent of the households own or have access to poultry, grazing land and/or fields. About 25 percent of the households have access to fishing and 10 - 15 percent of the households own or have access to sheep and/or pigs.

(table 7.9)



### Households owning or having access to TV and motor vehicles by region. Percent



## Regions and rural/urban areas

### *Household durable/capital goods*

There are great differences between households in rural and urban areas. Except for donkey/ox cart, ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods is much more common in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods is for most goods significantly more common in the central/southern regions than in the northern regions. For example, 2 - 6 percent of the households own or have access to a TV, a telephone or a refrigerator in the Caprivi region. The corresponding percentages in the Khomas region are 60 - 70.

But ownership of or access to a radio is common in the households of all regions in Namibia

(table 7.1)

### *Income generating agricultural facilities*

As expected, ownership of or access to income generating agricultural facilities is much more common in rural areas than in urban areas. More than 50 percent of the households in rural areas own or have access to cattle and/or goats and 80 percent own or have access to poultry and/or fields.

The dependency of households on agriculture for generating income is higher in the northern regions than in the central/southern regions. Almost 90 percent of the households in the Caprivi region own or have access to cattle while the corresponding percentage in the Karas region is 13.

(table 7.9)

## Sex of head of household

### *Household durable/capital goods*

The male headed households in Namibia own or have access to household durable/capital goods to a greater extent than the female headed households. This is the case in rural as well as in urban areas.

For example, 30 percent of the male headed households in Namibia own or have access to a motor vehicle. The corresponding percentage for female headed households is 14. In rural areas the percentage for male headed households is 19 and for female headed households 10 and in urban areas the percentages are 48 and 23 respectively.

(table 7.2)

### *Income generating agricultural facilities*

There are no great differences between female headed and male headed households in ownership of and access to income generating agricultural facilities.

(table 7.10)

## Main language of household

### *Household durable/capital goods*

Except for donkey/ox cart, the households where German, English or Afrikaans is the main language have a higher or much higher frequency of ownership or access to household durable/capital goods than the other language groups in Namibia.

Households where the San language is the main language are worst off concerning ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods.

For example, among German speaking households about 70 percent own or have access to a sewing machine. The corresponding percentage among the San speaking households is 2. Almost 100 percent of the German speaking households own or have access to a telephone and a refrigerator. The situation for the San speaking households is that hardly any household owns a telephone or a refrigerator.

(table 7.3)

### *Income generating agricultural facilities*

With some variations between the language groups, ownership of or access to income generating agricultural facilities is most common among households where Caprivi, Rukavango, Oshiwambo, Otjiherero or Tswana is the main language spoken.

Ownership of or access to income generating agricultural facilities is somewhat less common in households where Damara>Nama or San is the main language.

Least common is ownership of and access to income generating agricultural facilities among households where English, Afrikaans or German is the main language spoken. But Afrikaans and German are common languages among households where commercial farming is the main source of income.

(table 7.11)

## Household composition

### *Household durable/capital goods*

There is no very clear relationship between ownership/access to household durable capital goods and household composition. But households of couples normally own or have access to household durable/capital goods to a greater extent than households of single persons. Nuclear families of couples with or without children own or have access to TV, telephone, refrigerator and motor vehicle to a greater extent than other households.

(table 7.4)

### *Income generating agricultural facilities*

There is no clear relation between household composition on one hand and ownership of and access to income generating agricultural facilities on the other hand. But especially among households of couples, there is a tendency that households who are extended families and households with non-relatives own or have access to income generating agricultural facilities to a greater extent than households of nuclear families.

(table 7.12)

### Highest level of educational attainment of the head of household

#### *Household durable/capital goods*

There is a strong correlation between ownership/access to household durable/capital goods and the formal education of the head of household. The higher education, the more households own or have access to durable/capital goods. The main difference is between, on one hand, households where the head of household has only primary education or no formal education at all and, on the other hand, households where the head of household has some secondary or tertiary education.

For example, among households where the head of household has some secondary or tertiary education 46 and 70 percent respectively own or have access to TV. The corresponding percentage for households where the head of household has no formal education or only some primary education is 5 and 11 percent.

(table 7.5)

### *Income generating agricultural facilities*

In most cases, there is a negative correlation between the formal education of the head of household, on one hand, and, on the other hand, ownership of or access to income generating agricultural facilities i.e. the lower the formal education of the head of household, the more households own or have access to income generating agricultural facilities.

For example, among households where the head of household has no formal education or only some primary education almost 50 percent own or have access to cattle. The corresponding percentage for households where the head of household has some secondary or tertiary education is 34 - 38 percent.

For goats the percentage of ownership or access is 50 percent for households where the head of household has no formal education or only some primary education while the percentage is about 35 percent for households where the head of household has some secondary education and about 20 percent for households where the head of household has some tertiary education.

A similar negative correlation is valid for pigs, poultry, grazing land and fields. But ownership of or access to sheep and fishing is rather independent of the formal education of the head of household.

(table 7.13)

## Main source of income

### *Household durable/capital goods*

Ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods is most common among households where wages in cash or business is the main source of income. Worst off are the large group of households where subsistence farming is the main source of income. For example, only 2-3 percent of these households own or have access to a TV or a telephone or a refrigerator.

(table 7.6)

### *Income generating agricultural facilities*

Independent of what is the main source of income, ownership of or access to income generating agricultural facilities is common among Namibian households. As expected, ownership of and access to income generating agricultural facilities is most common when the main source of income is “subsistence farming”.

If the group of households where “commercial farming” is the main source of income - about 4000 households - is demarcated in the group of households where the main source of income is “business”, the frequency of ownership of or access to income generating facilities increases to even higher or much higher levels than for households where “subsistence farming” is the main source of income. This is the case for cattle, goats and sheep where the percentages for ownership are 85, 76 and 53 respectively. The corresponding percentages for “subsistence farmers” (including ownership and access) are 61, 61 and 7 respectively.

(table 7.14)

## Number of full-time employment equivalents in the household

### *Household durable/capital goods*

There is a clear correlation between the economic activity in the household as measured by the number of full-time employment equivalents and the ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods. With few exceptions, households who have an economic activity corresponding to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent own or have access to durable/capital goods to a larger extent than households where the economic activity is lower. Exceptions from this clear positive correlation are sewing machine, donkey/ox cart and bicycle where ownership and access are more evenly spread among the households independently of the economic activity.

(table 7.7)

### *Income generating agricultural facilities*

There is no clear correlation between ownership of or access to income generating agricultural activities on one hand and the economic activity of the household on the other hand.

(table 7.15)

## Economic standard

### *Household durable/capital goods*

Percentile groups are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in the population. The percentile groups in the table are defined from the adjusted per capita income of the private household (see the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2) . The adjusted per capita income of the household is used as a basic indicator of economic standard in this report.

There is a strong correlation between the economic standard of a household and the ownership of and access to household durable/capital goods. The higher the economic standard - i.e. the higher percentile group of households - the more frequent is ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods. The only exception from this statement is ownership of or access to a donkey/ox cart.

For example, among the 25 percent of the households having the lowest economic standard only 2 - 3 percent own or have access to a TV or a phone or a refrigerator. Among the 10 percent of the households having the highest economic standard about 80 percent own or have access to a TV or a telephone and 85 percent own or have access to a refrigerator. The corresponding percentages for motor vehicle are 8 and 80.

Some durable/capital goods, like radio, sewing machine and bicycle, are somewhat more evenly spread among the households. But also for these durable/capital goods the positive correlation between economic standard and ownership or access is very clear.

(table 7.8)

### *Income generating agricultural facilities*

There is a clear negative correlation between the percentile group to which a household belongs, on one hand, and ownership of or access to income generating agricultural facilities, on the other hand, i.e. the higher percentile group a household belongs to the less common is ownership or access to income generating agricultural facilities. The only exceptions from this statement are ownership of or access to sheep and fishing where the correlation is very small or even positive.

(table 7.16)

**Table 7.1. Households by regions, rural/urban areas and access to durable/capital goods.**

REGION Number of households		DURABLE/CAPITAL GOODS %							
		Radio	TV	Phone	Fridge	Sewing machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ ox cart	Bicycle
Caprivi 16 884	Owned	56	2	2	2	3	5	2	12
	Access	12	0	4	1	1	3	4	4
Erongo 16 611	Owned	78	39	27	45	32	28	19	24
	Access	7	9	8	8	5	3	3	0
Hardap 12 521	Owned	72	29	27	36	33	26	19	18
	Access	5	5	8	2	2	9	2	3
Karas 11 545	Owned	78	38	38	41	36	35	21	27
	Access	4	5	6	3	1	7	3	3
Khomas 34 101	Owned	85	60	56	68	37	48	9	24
	Access	4	5	6	2	3	5	3	1
Kunene 10 398	Owned	42	9	9	12	33	17	21	8
	Access	6	6	7	7	5	4	5	0
Ohangwena 25 574	Owned	58	1	0	1	21	7	6	24
	Access	4	1	1	0	2	3	1	5
Okavango 20 394	Owned	46	6	1	4	7	7	1	8
	Access	9	3	3	0	5	1	1	3
Omaheke 9 157	Owned	61	11	12	16	39	22	31	9
	Access	10	2	5	1	1	4	12	1
Omusati 21 822	Owned	57	2	1	3	21	13	20	29
	Access	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	4
Oshana 24 198	Owned	69	7	7	7	22	15	9	21
	Access	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	3
Oshikoto 18 795	Owned	57	10	5	10	23	15	14	13
	Access	3	1	4	1	3	2	4	3
Otjozondjupa 22 827	Owned	65	21	16	22	30	21	15	20
	Access	12	10	11	3	2	5	4	2
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	Owned	65	19	17	22	25	20	13	20
	Access	6	4	5	2	2	3	3	3
Rural 161 962	Owned	57	5	4	5	21	12	15	17
	Access	7	2	4	1	2	4	4	3
Urban 82 864	Owned	80	48	41	54	33	37	7	24
	Access	4	7	5	3	3	3	1	1

Note: Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

*Definitions*

*Region and Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.*

**About 70 percent of the Namibian households own or have access to a radio. Less than 30 percent own or have access to respectively TV, telephone, refrigerator, sewing machine, motor vehicle, donkey/ox cart and bicycle.**

**There are great differences between households in rural and urban areas. Except for donkey/ox cart, ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods is much more common in urban than in rural areas.**

**Ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods is for most goods significantly more common in the central/southern regions than in the northern regions.**

**Table 7.2. Households by rural/urban areas, sex of the head of household and access to durable/capital goods.**

RURAL/URBAN SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD Number of households		DURABLE/CAPITAL GOODS %							
		Radio	TV	Phone	Fridge	Sewing machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ ox cart	Bicycle
<b>RURAL</b>									
Female headed households 66 108	Owned	52	2	1	2	18	7	10	14
	Access	7	1	3	1	3	3	3	4
Male headed households 95 855	Owned	60	7	6	7	24	15	19	20
	Access	6	3	5	2	2	4	5	3
TOTAL 161 962	Owned	57	5	4	5	21	12	15	17
	Access	7	2	4	1	2	4	4	3
<b>URBAN</b>									
Female headed households 26 914	Owned	73	38	34	46	32	18	7	12
	Access	5	10	6	6	3	5	0	0
Male headed households 55 950	Owned	83	52	44	58	33	46	7	29
	Access	4	6	5	2	3	2	1	2
TOTAL 82 864	Owned	80	48	41	54	33	37	7	24
	Access	4	7	5	3	3	3	1	1
<b>NAMIBIA</b>									
Female headed households 93 022	Owned	58	12	11	15	22	10	9	14
	Access	6	4	4	2	3	4	3	3
Male headed households 151 805	Owned	69	23	20	26	27	27	14	23
	Access	5	4	5	2	2	3	3	2
TOTAL 244 827	Owned	65	19	17	22	25	20	13	20
	Access	6	4	5	2	2	3	3	3

Note: Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

*Definitions*

*Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3.*

*Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.*

**The male headed households in Namibia own or have access to household durable/capital goods to a greater extent than the female headed households. This is the case in rural as well as in urban areas.**

**For example, 30 percent of the male headed households in Namibia own or have access to a motor vehicle. The corresponding percentage for female headed households is 14. In rural areas the percentage for male headed households is 19 and for female headed households 10 and in urban areas the percentages are 48 and 23 respectively.**



**Table 7.3. Households by main language spoken and access to durable/capital goods. Percent .**

MAIN LANGUAGE		Radio	TV	Phone	Fridge	Sewing machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ox cart	Bicycle
English 3 842	Owned	91	80	83	89	47	69	5	48
	Access	2	2	3	2	0	5	3	1
Afrikaans 31 207	Owned	87	70	64	76	45	59	8	36
	Access	2	5	6	2	3	6	2	1
Caprivi 15 401	Owned	59	4	3	4	5	7	2	13
	Access	12	1	4	1	0	3	5	4
Damara>Nama 34 154	Owned	66	18	11	21	29	13	31	13
	Access	10	9	8	5	4	7	5	2
German 3 837	Owned	98	81	96	100	69	91	9	42
	Access	1	3	2	0	2	4	0	0
Oshiwambo 106 987	Owned	62	6	4	7	20	12	10	22
	Access	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	3
Otjiherero 22 375	Owned	58	17	15	22	43	22	20	5
	Access	8	7	10	6	4	6	8	0
Rukavango 21 233	Owned	45	5	2	5	6	5	1	7
	Access	11	4	4	0	4	2	1	4
San 3 551	Owned	40	2	0	0	2	2	14	11
	Access	9	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
Tswana 1 020	Owned	80	33	33	46	40	19	18	12
	Access	6	4	4	0	0	16	0	0
Other 951	Owned	63	43	50	54	30	51	7	6
	Access	7	0	0	0	0	7	10	0
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	Owned	65	19	17	22	25	20	13	20
	Access	6	4	5	2	2	3	3	3

Note : Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

Note : There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household main language variable which is not presented in the table.

**Definitions**

Main language spoken: See table 3.4.

Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.

**Except for donkey/ox cart, the households where German, English or Afrikaans is the main language have a higher or much higher frequency of ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods than the other language groups in Namibia.**

**Households where the San language is the main language are worst off concerning ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods.**

**For example, among German speaking households about 70 percent own or have access to a sewing machine. The corresponding percentage among the San speaking households is 2.**

**Table 7.4. Households by household composition and access to durable/capital goods. Percent.**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION		Radio	TV	Phone	Fridge	Sewing machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ox cart	Bicycle
SINGLE - Alone 21 183	Owned	57	15	16	23	14	18	7	11
	Access	8	7	13	4	4	9	3	3
SINGLE - with 1 own child 4 156	Owned	42	17	11	23	28	16	7	12
	Access	9	6	6	1	2	4	2	0
SINGLE - with more than 1 own child 15 273	Owned	44	13	11	13	16	9	7	15
	Access	8	4	2	2	3	2	5	4
SINGLE - with "extended" family 68 476	Owned	61	9	8	14	21	10	12	16
	Access	6	4	3	2	2	3	3	3
SINGLE - with non-relatives 11 224	Owned	71	16	16	24	24	20	10	13
	Access	6	6	3	2	1	4	5	3
COUPLE - Alone 12 698	Owned	68	32	32	37	31	35	15	14
	Access	7	4	6	4	2	5	2	1
COUPLE - with 1 own child 10 557	Owned	69	41	38	43	31	38	9	26
	Access	7	3	5	4	1	3	5	2
COUPLE - with more than 1 own child 34 053	Owned	67	34	29	34	27	31	13	29
	Access	6	3	3	1	4	2	3	2
COUPLE - with "extended" family 56 689	Owned	71	19	14	19	32	22	18	24
	Access	3	3	4	1	2	3	2	2
COUPLE - with non-relatives 10 209	Owned	82	24	16	24	35	30	15	22
	Access	3	3	7	2	2	4	2	2
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	Owned	65	19	17	22	25	20	13	20
	Access	6	4	5	2	2	3	3	3

Note : Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

Note : There is an item non-response of 0.1% in the household composition variable which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Household composition: See table 3.5.*

*Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.*

**There is no very clear relationship between ownership/access to household durable capital goods and household composition. But households of couples normally own or have access to household durable/capital goods to a greater extent than households of single persons. Nuclear families of couples with or without children own or have access to TV, telephone, refrigerator and motor vehicle to a greater extent than other households.**

**Table 7.5. Households by highest formal education of the head of household and access to durable/capital goods. Percent.**

HIGHEST EDUCATION		Radio	TV	Phone	Fridge	Sewing machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ox cart	Bicycle
Number of households									
No formal education 72 742	Owned	49	2	2	3	20	6	16	14
	Access	9	3	4	1	2	3	4	3
Primary education 78 708	Owned	58	7	5	8	21	10	13	18
	Access	5	4	5	2	3	3	3	2
Secondary education 76 524	Owned	81	40	34	44	31	36	9	24
	Access	4	6	5	3	3	4	3	2
Tertiary education 13 529	Owned	94	67	70	75	50	71	7	36
	Access	0	3	3	1	3	4	1	1
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	Owned	65	19	17	22	25	20	13	20
	Access	6	4	5	2	2	3	3	3

Note : Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

Note : There is an item non-response of 1% in the variable "highest formal education of head of household" which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

Highest education: See table 4.3.1.

Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.

**There is a strong correlation between ownership/access to household durable/capital goods and the formal education of the head of household. The higher education, the more households own or have access to durable/capital goods. The main difference is between, on one hand, households where the head of household has only primary education or no formal education at all and ,on the other hand, households where the head of household has some secondary or tertiary education.**

**For example, among households where the head of household has some secondary or tertiary education 46 and 70 percent respectively own or have access to TV. The corresponding percentage for households where the head of household has no formal education or only some primary education is 5 and 11 percent.**

**Table 7.6. Households by main source of income and access to durable/capital goods. Percent.**

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME Number of households		Radio	TV	Phone	Fridge	Sewing machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ox cart	Bicycle
Subsistence farming 85 050	Owned	52	2	1	2	20	8	11	18
	Access	5	1	1	0	3	2	3	4
Wages in cash 107 362	Owned	76	34	29	38	26	30	12	24
	Access	6	6	8	4	3	5	3	2
Business 13 909	Owned	75	35	35	40	43	45	16	21
	Access	4	4	2	1	2	2	2	3
Pensions 27 602	Owned	56	9	11	14	31	11	18	12
	Access	6	2	2		1	3	3	3
Cash remittances 10 556	Owned	53	15	10	19	23	12	10	10
	Access	8	7	6	2	3	5	5	3
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	Owned	65	19	17	22	25	20	13	20
	Access	6	4	5	2	2	3	3	3

Note: Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.  
Note: There is a small group "Other" of the variable "main source of income" representing 0.1 % of the households. This group is not presented in the table.

Definitions

Main source of income: See table 5.12.

Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.

**Ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods is most common among households where wages in cash or business is the main source of income. Worst off are the large group of households where subsistence farming is the main source of income. For example, only 2-3 percent of these households own or have access to a TV or a telephone or a refrigerator.**

**Table 7.7. Households by number of full-time employment equivalents ( FEEs ) and access to durable/capital goods. Percent.**

FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS		Radio	TV	Phone	Fridge	Sewing machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ox cart	Bicycle
Number of households									
No economic activity 58 557	Owned	55	7	7	9	24	11	15	17
	Access	5	2	2	1	3	3	3	4
0 < FEEs < 0.5 17 333	Owned	49	8	6	9	16	8	8	14
	Access	10	1	2	1	4	4	4	4
0.5 <= FEEs < 1.0 24 336	Owned	63	12	11	14	19	15	10	19
	Access	7	3	4	2	2	3	3	3
1.0 <= FEEs < 1.5 65 837	Owned	69	22	19	28	26	23	15	18
	Access	6	6	8	4	2	6	3	1
1.5 <= FEEs < 2.0 13 566	Owned	67	22	17	20	21	17	7	22
	Access	5	5	8	1	3	1	2	4
FEEs > =2.0 54 477	Owned	74	34	28	37	33	32	12	26
	Access	4	4	5	1	2	2	3	1
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	Owned	65	19	17	22	25	20	13	20
	Access	6	4	5	2	2	3	3	3

Note : Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

Note : There is an item non-response of 4 % in the variable "full-time employment equivalents" which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

Full-time employment equivalents: See table 5.11.

Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.

**There is a clear correlation between the economic activity in the household as measured by the number of full-time employment equivalents and the ownership of or access to household durable/capital goods. With few exceptions, households who have an economic activity corresponding to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent own or have access to durable/capital goods to a larger extent than households where the economic activity is lower. Exceptions from this clear positive correlation are sewing machine, donkey/ox cart and bicycle where ownership and access are more evenly spread among the households independently of the economic activity.**

**Table 7.8. Households by percentile groups and access to durable/capital goods. Percent.**

PERCENTILE GROUPS		Radio	TV	Phone	Fridge	Sewing machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ox cart	Bicycle
APCI < P90 220 346	Owned	61	13	10	15	22	14	13	18
	Access	6	4	5	2	3	3	3	3
APCI ≥ P90 24 481	Owned	93	77	75	84	51	76	6	36
	Access	1	2	4	2	2	4	1	0
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	Owned	65	19	17	22	25	20	13	20
	Access	6	4	5	2	2	3	3	3
APCI < P25 61 257	Owned	53	1	0	2	19	6	17	16
	Access	7	2	2	1	1	2	3	2
P25 ≤ APCI < P50 61 234	Owned	56	4	3	6	21	9	12	16
	Access	6	3	4	1	3	4	4	3
P50 ≤ APCI < P75 61 168	Owned	65	15	12	18	24	14	14	17
	Access	6	6	6	3	2	4	4	4
P75 ≤ APCI < P90 36 687	Owned	79	43	35	47	28	38	9	25
	Access	5	7	8	4	5	4	2	1
P90 ≤ APCI < P95 12 286	Owned	92	74	69	80	42	69	5	34
	Access	1	4	6	2	2	5	1	0
P95 ≤ APCI < P99 9 770	Owned	94	78	79	86	62	80	7	38
	Access	0	1	3	2	1	4	1	1
APCI ≥ P99 2 425	Owned	98	82	93	92	55	93	7	40
	Access	0	0	2	2	4	3	0	0

Note : Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

Definitions

*Percentile groups:* The percentile groups are defined from the adjusted per capita income (APCI). See the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2.

*Access:* Not owned but access to free of charge.

**Percentile groups are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in the population. The percentile groups in the table are defined from the adjusted per capita income of the private household (see page ... and table 8.1.2) . The adjusted per capita income of the household is used as a basic indicator of economic standard in this report.**

**There is a strong correlation between the economic standard of a household and the ownership of and access to household durable/capital goods. The higher the economic standard - i.e. the higher percentile group of households - the more frequent is ownership or access to household durable/capital goods. The only exception from this statement is ownership of or access to a donkey/ox cart.**

**For example, among the 25 percent of the households having the lowest economic standard only 2 - 3 percent own or have access to a TV or a phone or a refrigerator. Among the 10 percent of the households having the highest economic standard about 80 percent own or have access to a TV or a telephone and 85 percent own or have access to a refrigerator. The corresponding percentages for motor vehicle are 8 and 80.**

**Some durable/capital goods, like radio, sewing machine and bicycle, are somewhat more evenly spread among the households. But also for these durable/capital goods the positive correlation between economic standard and ownership or access is very clear.**

**Table 7.9. Households by region, rural/urban areas and access to income generating agricultural facilities. Percent .**

REGION Number of households		Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Grazing land	Fields	Fishing
Caprivi 16 884	Owned	59	13	0	3	69	2	85	2
	Access	28	0	0	0	4	93	7	79
Erongo 16 611	Owned	24	37	13	3	40	5	7	0
	Access	4	4	2	0	3	36	27	45
Hardap 12 521	Owned	15	32	11	1	36	15	20	2
	Access	1	2	1	0	0	22	15	6
Karas 11 545	Owned	13	26	12	2	37	10	22	4
	Access	0	2	1	0	2	30	20	1
Khomas 34 101	Owned	19	20	9	2	19	5	10	0
	Access	4	5	1	2	4	25	9	17
Kunene 10 398	Owned	59	61	23	4	44	2	20	5
	Access	4	4	2	0	1	76	45	0
Ohangwena 25 574	Owned	51	72	0	36	97	17	97	1
	Access	3	0	0	0	0	68	1	11
Okavango 20 394	Owned	38	30	0	12	72	0	76	2
	Access	17	0	0	0	1	90	17	89
Omaheke 9 157	Owned	44	42	22	2	62	7	17	4
	Access	2	3	1	0	2	56	24	0
Omusati 21 822	Owned	47	69	10	46	93	15	94	2
	Access	1	1	1	0	0	65	2	8
Oshana 24 198	Owned	35	52	5	20	76	12	79	1
	Access	2	3	1	1	1	57	3	9
Oshikoto 18 795	Owned	47	54	1	24	79	11	75	1
	Access	2	1	1	1	0	63	4	6
Otjozondjupa 22 827	Owned	40	35	14	3	55	6	19	10
	Access	5	3	1	0	1	53	24	0
NAMIBIA 244 827	Owned	37	42	8	14	61	9	52	1
	Access	6	2	1	0	1	56	13	23
Rural 161 962	Owned	45	51	8	20	79	10	70	1
	Access	7	2	1	0	1	70	13	23
Urban 82 864	Owned	23	24	9	3	26	6	16	1
	Access	3	3	1	1	3	29	12	23

Note: Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

*Definitions*

*Region and Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.*

**Many Namibian households are depending on agriculture for generating income - in most cases for own consumption but also for selling of agricultural products. Subsistence farming is the main source of income for about 85 000 households in Namibia and commercial farming is the main source of income for about 4000 households.**

**40 - 45 percent of the Namibian households own or have access to cattle and/or goats. 60 - 65 percent of the households own or have access to poultry, grazing land and/or fields. About 25 percent of the households have access to fishing and 10 - 15 percent of the households own or have access to sheep and/or pigs.**

**As expected, these percentages are in most cases significantly higher in rural areas.**

**The dependency of households on agriculture for generating income is higher in the northern regions than in the central/southern regions.**

**Table 7.10. Households by sex of head of household, rural/urban areas and access to income generating agricultural facilities. Percent.**

RURAL/URBAN SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD Number of households		Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Grazing land	Fields	Fishing
<b>RURAL</b>									
Female headed household 66 108	Owned	38	50	6	21	82	10	82	1
	Access	7	2	1	0	1	71	8	25
Male headed household 95 855	Owned	49	52	9	19	76	10	62	1
	Access	7	2	1	0	1	69	17	22
TOTAL 161 962	Owned	45	51	8	20	79	10	70	1
	Access	7	2	1	0	1	70	13	23
<b>URBAN</b>									
Female headed household 26 914	Owned	18	20	8	3	25	6	12	0
	Access	3	2	1	1	1	27	10	18
Male headed household 55 950	Owned	25	27	9	3	27	6	18	1
	Access	4	3	1	1	3	31	13	26
TOTAL 82 864	Owned	23	24	9	3	26	6	16	1
	Access	3	3	1	1	3	29	12	23
<b>NAMIBIA</b>									
Female headed household 93 022	Owned	32	41	6	16	66	8	61	1
	Access	6	2	1	0	1	58	9	23
Male headed household 151 805	Owned	40	42	9	13	58	9	45	1
	Access	6	2	1	1	2	55	15	24
TOTAL 244 827	Owned	37	42	8	14	61	9	52	1
	Access	6	2	1	0	1	56	13	23

Note: Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

*Definitions*

*Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3.*

*Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.*

**There are no great differences between female headed and male headed households in ownership and access to income generating agricultural facilities.**



**Table 7.11. Households by main language spoken and access to income generating agricultural facilities . Percent .**

MAIN LANGUAGE		Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Grazing land	Fields	Fishing
Number of households									
English 3 842	Owned	8	3	2	0	2	6	5	5
	Access	0	0	0	0	2	7	11	32
Afrikaans 31 207	Owned	14	18	12	1	20	11	14	2
	Access	1	1	1	0	1	14	6	22
Caprivi 15 401	Owned	57	12	0	3	69	3	81	2
	Access	26	0	0	0	4	90	9	75
Damara>Nama 34 154	Owned	16	34	10	1	50	4	12	0
	Access	2	3	1	0	2	42	26	10
German 3 837	Owned	17	9	7	3	12	18	17	3
	Access	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	19
Oshiwambo 106 987	Owned	44	59	4	28	80	13	77	1
	Access	3	2	1	1	2	61	6	11
Otjiherero 22 375	Owned	66	58	30	2	51	4	18	0
	Access	7	5	2	0	1	73	30	9
Rukavango 21 233	Owned	42	31	0	10	70	1	74	0
	Access	20	0	0	0	1	90	18	85
San 3 551	Owned	15	9	0	9	59	0	43	7
	Access	0	0	0	0	0	61	14	38
Tswana 1 020	Owned	49	34	23	0	44	25	16	0
	Access	6	6	0	0	0	45	34	11
Other 951	Owned	16	16	10	0	13	0	0	0
	Access	4	4	0	0	4	21	26	14
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	Owned	37	42	8	14	61	9	52	1
	Access	6	2	1	0	1	56	13	23

Note : Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

Note : There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household main language variable which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Main language spoken: See table 3.4.*

*Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.*

**With some variations between the language groups, ownership of or access to income generating agricultural facilities is most common among households where Caprivi, Rukavango, Oshiwambo, Otjiherero or Tswana is the main language spoken.**

**Ownership of or access to income generating agricultural facilities is somewhat less common in households where Damara>Nama or San is the main language.**

**Least common is ownership of and access to income generating agricultural facilities among households where English, Afrikaans or German is the main language spoken. But Afrikaans and German are common languages among households where commercial farming is the main source of income.**

**Table 7.12. Households by household composition and access to income generating agricultural facilities. Percent .**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION Number of households		Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Grazing land	Fields	Fishing
SINGLE - Alone 21 183	Owned	21	26	5	3	32	4	22	0
	Access	7	6	2	0	2	46	22	18
SINGLE - with 1 own child 4 156	Owned	31	27	10	7	43	5	36	3
	Access	7	4	0	0	0	50	11	30
SINGLE - with more than 1 own child 15 273	Owned	29	39	6	12	68	9	66	1
	Access	11	2	1	0	1	57	8	27
SINGLE - with "extended" family 68 476	Owned	37	47	7	17	70	9	64	1
	Access	5	2	1	0	2	62	11	20
SINGLE - with non-relatives 11 224	Owned	35	47	12	12	53	8	31	1
	Access	4	4	2	1	4	53	17	12
COUPLE - Alone 12 698	Owned	28	26	12	4	47	12	30	2
	Access	5	1	0	0	1	36	16	23
COUPLE - with 1 own child 10 557	Owned	20	17	7	1	36	7	32	2
	Access	11	2	1	0	1	40	16	25
COUPLE - with more than 1 own child 34 053	Owned	33	32	7	9	51	7	46	0
	Access	7	1	1	0	2	51	11	31
COUPLE - with "extended" family 56 689	Owned	53	56	9	23	73	11	61	1
	Access	5	1	1	1	1	64	12	25
COUPLE - with non-relatives 10 209	Owned	47	54	12	19	73	7	51	2
	Access	2	2	1	1	2	60	12	22
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	Owned	37	42	8	14	61	9	52	1
	Access	6	2	1	0	1	56	13	23

Note : Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

Note : There is an item non-response of 0.1% in the household composition variable which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

Household composition: See table 3.5.

Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.

**There is no clear relation between household composition on one hand and ownership of and access to income generating agricultural facilities on the other hand. But especially among households of couples, there is a tendency that households who are extended families and households with non-relatives own or have access to income generating agricultural facilities to a greater extent than households of nuclear families.**

**Table 7.13. Households by highest formal education of head of household and access to income generating agricultural facilities . Percent.**

HIGHEST EDUCATION		Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Grazing land	Fields	Fishing
Number of households									
No formal education 72 742	Owned	41	49	7	17	74	8	63	1
	Access	6	1	1	0	1	68	15	21
Primary education 78 708	Owned	40	47	7	19	72	9	62	0
	Access	7	3	1	0	2	63	13	23
Secondary education 76 524	Owned	33	34	10	8	43	9	35	1
	Access	5	2	1	1	2	43	12	24
Tertiary education 13 529	Owned	32	21	11	5	28	12	26	2
	Access	2	1	0	1	2	29	7	28
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	Owned	37	42	8	14	61	9	52	1
	Access	6	2	1	0	1	56	13	23

Note : Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

Note : There is an item non-response of 1% in the variable "highest formal education of head of household" which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Highest education: See table 4.3.1.*

*Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.*

**In most cases, there is a negative correlation between the formal education of the head of household, on one hand, and ,on the other hand, ownership or access to income generating agricultural facilities i.e. the lower the formal education of the head of household, the more households own or have access to income generating agricultural facilities.**

**For example, among households where the head of household has no formal education or only some primary education almost 50 percent own or have access to cattle. The corresponding percentage for households where the head of household has some secondary or tertiary education is 34 - 38 percent.**

**For goats the percentage of ownership or access is 50 percent for households where the head of household has no formal education or only some primary education while the percentage is about 35 percent for households where the head of household has some secondary education and about 20 percent for households where the head of household has some tertiary education.**

**A similar negative correlation is valid for pigs, poultry, grazing land and fields. But ownership of or access to sheep and fishing is rather independent of the formal education of the head of household.**

**Table 7.14. Households by main source of income and access to income generating agricultural facilities. Percent.**

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME Number of households		Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Grazing land	Fields	Fishing
Subsistence farming 85 050	Owned	52	60	6	28	88	12	92	1
	Access	9	1	1	0	0	75	6	28
Wages in cash 107 362	Owned	28	30	8	4	41	5	22	1
	Access	4	3	1	0	2	42	18	21
Business 13 909	Owned	43	42	20	10	51	16	44	1
	Access	6	5	2	2	4	46	12	23
Pensions 27 602	Owned	32	39	8	16	65	6	54	1
	Access	5	1	0	0	1	59	12	17
Cash remittances 10 556	Owned	21	29	4	6	44	5	35	1
	Access	6	4	1	0	5	52	15	20
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	Owned	37	42	8	14	61	9	52	1
	Access	6	2	1	0	1	56	13	23

Note: Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

Note: There is a small group "Other" of the variable "main source of income" representing 0.1 % of the households. This group is not presented in the table.

**Definitions**

Main source of income: See table 5.12.

Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.

**Independent of what is the main source of income, ownership of or access to income generating agricultural facilities is common among Namibian households. As expected, ownership of and access to income generating agricultural facilities is most common when the main source of income is "subsistence farming".**

**If the group of households where "commercial farming" is the main source of income is isolated from the group of households where the main source of income is "business", the frequency of ownership of or access to income generating facilities increases to even higher or much higher levels than for households where "subsistence farming" is the main source of income. This is the case for cattle, goats and sheep where the percentages for ownership are 85, 76 and 53 respectively. The corresponding percentages for "subsistence farmers" (including ownership and access) are 61, 61 and 7 respectively.**

**Table 7.15. Households by number of full-time employment equivalents ( FEEs ) in the household and access to income generating agricultural facilities. Percent.**

FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS		Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Grazing land	Fields	Fishing
Number of households									
No economic activity 58 557	Owned	37	52	8	20	72	13	68	1
	Access	3	2	1	0	2	56	7	14
0 < FEEs < 0.5 17 333	Owned	43	36	4	16	75	5	75	1
	Access	12	1	1	1	1	75	9	42
0.5 <= FEEs < 1.0 24 336	Owned	40	38	6	13	67	4	64	1
	Access	11	1	1	0	1	69	8	39
1.0 <= FEEs < 1.5 65 837	Owned	31	35	9	7	52	7	36	1
	Access	5	3	1	0	2	51	18	18
1.5 <= FEEs < 2.0 13 566	Owned	42	41	3	14	59	3	53	2
	Access	10	2	1	0	1	67	11	44
FEEs > =2.0 54 477	Owned	39	42	11	13	54	9	39	1
	Access	4	2	1	1	1	49	16	22
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	Owned	37	42	8	14	61	9	52	1
	Access	6	2	1	0	1	56	13	23

Note : Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

Note : There is an item non-response of 4 % in the variable "full-time employment equivalents" which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

Full-time employment equivalents: See table 5.11.

Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.

**There is no clear correlation between ownership of or access to income generating agricultural activities on one hand and the economic activity of the household on the other hand.**

**Table 7.16. Households by percentile groups and access to income generating agricultural facilities.**

PERCENTILE GROUPS		Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Grazing land	Fields	Fishing
Number of households									
APCI < P90 220 346	Owned	39	44	7	15	65	8	56	1
	Access	6	2	1	0	1	60	13	23
APCI ≥ P90 24 481	Owned	22	21	13	3	16	13	15	1
	Access	3	2	1	1	3	19	8	24
<b>NAMIBIA</b> 244 827	Owned	37	42	8	14	61	9	52	1
	Access	6	2	1	0	1	56	13	23
APCI < P25 61 257	Owned	42	51	6	21	78	9	72	1
	Access	8	2	1	0	1	69	9	23
P25 ≤ APCI < P50 61 234	Owned	40	48	6	17	75	7	65	1
	Access	6	1	1	0	0	69	12	23
P50 ≤ APCI < P75 61 168	Owned	38	41	8	14	61	9	46	1
	Access	5	3	1	0	2	56	18	24
P75 ≤ APCI < P90 36 687	Owned	32	33	10	7	37	8	28	1
	Access	5	3	1	1	2	39	14	23
P90 ≤ APCI < P95 12 286	Owned	22	23	6	3	17	11	16	1
	Access	3	3	1	1	3	21	9	19
P95 ≤ APCI < P99 9 770	Owned	21	17	19	1	12	12	13	2
	Access	2	1	1	0	2	19	10	30
APCI ≥ P99 2 425	Owned	31	27	23	10	28	27	17	3
	Access	2	2	2	2	2	7	3	27

Note : Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number in each cell.

**Definitions**

*Percentile groups:* The percentile groups are defined from the adjusted per capita income (APCI). See the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2.

*Access:* Not owned but access to free of charge.

**Percentile groups are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in the population. The percentile groups in the table are defined from the adjusted per capita income of the private household (see the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2) . The adjusted per capita income of the household is used as a basic indicator of economic standard in this report.**

**There is a clear negative correlation between the percentile group to which a household belongs, on one hand, and ownership of or access to income generating agricultural facilities , on the other hand, i.e. the higher percentile group a household belongs to the less common is ownership of or access to income generating agricultural facilities. The only exceptions from this statement are ownership of or access to sheep and fishing where the correlation is very small or even positive.**

## Chapter 8. ECONOMIC STANDARD

### *BASIC INDICATORS*

*As experienced internationally the consumption is better recorded than income in household income and expenditure surveys. This means that the most reliable way to estimate (total available) **household income** in a household income and expenditure survey is to add household savings and investments and some other non-consumption disbursements (e.g. income tax) to the total private consumption of the household. The **total private household consumption** is defined as the cash expenditures and the consumption in kind (own produce, bartering, payments/gifts in kind). **Household income and private household consumption defined in this way are the main indicators of economic standard in this chapter.***

*In order to pay attention to differences in household size and household composition when comparing economic standard between households **private household consumption per capita** (i.e. per household member) as well as **private income per capita** and **adjusted private income per capita** is compiled. Unlike the “unadjusted” per capita income the adjusted per capita income pays attention to the fact that the consumption needs of children are less than the consumption needs of adults. This means that the weight attached to each child is less than 1 when compiling the per capita income (see table 8.1.2 for details). When compiling the “unadjusted” per capita income all members of the households are given the weight 1.*

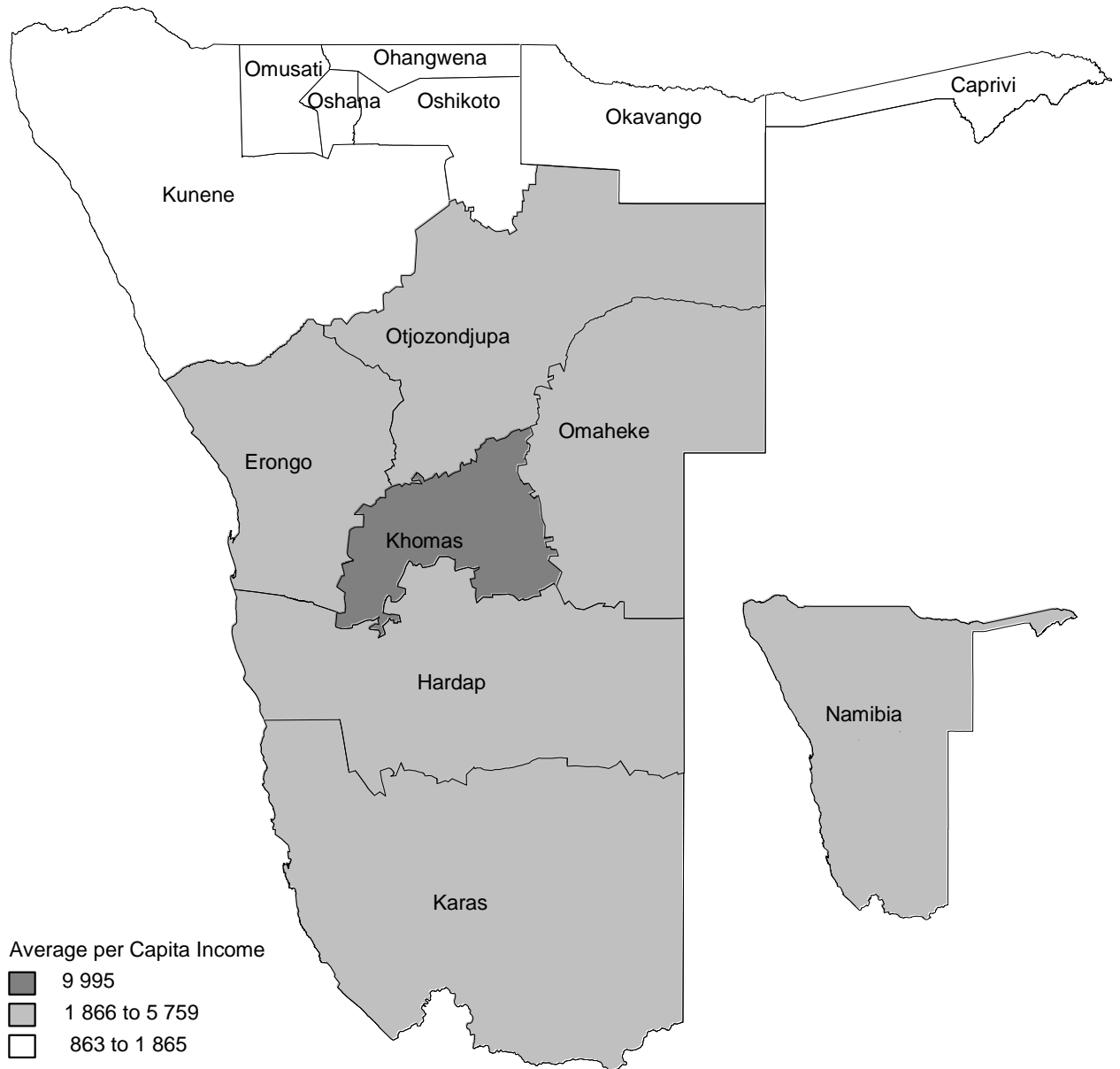
### National totals and means.

The total annual private household consumption in Namibia is estimated to about 3.1 billion Namibian dollars (N\$). (See chapter 9 of the NHIES Administrative and Technical Report for a comparison with the corresponding estimate of the National Accounts.) The average annual private household consumption in Namibia is about N\$ 12 800 and the average annual per capita consumption is about N\$ 2 300.

The total annual income of private households in Namibia is estimated to about 4.2 billion Namibian dollars (N\$). This means that almost 75 percent of this income is used for private consumption while the rest is used for investments and savings and other non-consumption purposes.

The average annual household income in Namibia is about N\$ 17 200 and the average annual per capita income is about N\$ 3 000. The average adjusted per capita income is about N\$ 3 600.

## The average per capita income by region





## **PERCENTILE GROUPS**

A population of households can be divided into 100 equalized subgroups of households defined by the size of a certain variable.

In this report the variable used is **the adjusted per capita income** which is used as an indicator of the economic standard of the household. The 1st percentile group includes the 1 percent of the households having the lowest economic standard i.e. the lowest adjusted per capita income. The 2nd percentile group includes the 1 percent of the households having the lowest economic standard after exclusion of the 1st percentile group. The 3rd percentile group includes the 1 percent of the households having the lowest economic standard after exclusion of the 1st and 2nd percentile groups. Etc. The 100th percentile group includes the one percent of the households having the highest economic standard.

The values defining the borderlines between the different percentile groups are called percentiles: P1, P2 etc. to P99. For example, the first percentile P1 is the value of the adjusted per capita income which demarcates the 1st percentile group from the 2nd percentile group and the 99th percentile P99 is the value of the adjusted per capita income which demarcates the 99th percentile group from the 100th percentile group.

In this report the percentile groups are aggregated to bigger groups in two basic groupings A and B:

- A.1. Adjusted per capita income (APCI) less than ( $<$ ) P90.  
This group includes the 90 percent of the households having the lowest value of APCI.
- A 2. APCI larger than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) P90.  
This group includes the 10 percent of the households having the highest value of APCI.
- B1.  $APCI < P25$ .  
This group includes the 25 percent of the households having the lowest APCI.
- B2.  $P25 \leq APCI < P50$ .  
This group includes the 25 percent of the households which have a higher economic standard than B1, i.e. the 25 percent having the lowest APCI, but a lower economic standard than the 50 percent of the households having the highest APCI.
- B3.  $P50 \leq APCI < P75$ .
- B4.  $P75 \leq APCI < P90$ .
- B5.  $P90 \leq APCI < P95$ .
- B6.  $P95 \leq APCI < P99$ .  
The household groups B3, B4, B5 and B6 are defined in a similar way as B2.
- B7.  $APCI \geq P99$ .  
This group includes the 1 percent of the households having the highest economic standard i.e. the highest APCI.

P25, P50 and P75 are also called the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quartiles respectively.

P50 is also called the median.

### The distribution of economic standard

The distribution of economic standard measured as household consumption and household income is very skewed in the Namibian population. The Lorenz curve and the Gini coefficient presented later in this chapter is a clear evidence of the skewness of the income distribution. A Gini coefficient of about 0.7 is an indication of a very skewed distribution of economic standard.

Another indication of the skewed distribution of economic standard in Namibia are the big differences between national arithmetical means and medians:

INDICATOR	Arithmetical mean Annual value N\$	Median Annual value N\$
Private household consumption	12 783	5 743
Private household consumption per capita	2 253	863
Household income	17 198	6 161
Household income per capita	3 031	933
Adjusted household income per capita	3 608	1 140

The arithmetical means are relatively high because by definition they are influenced by the high consumption and income levels of certain private households in Namibia. The medians on the other hand reflect the consumption and income levels below which 50 percent of the households/individuals in Namibia have to survive.

Percentile groups are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in the population. The percentile groups are defined from the (adjusted) per capita income of the private households (see the beginning of this chapter and table 8.1.2).

From studying percentile groups (table 8.1.1-2) the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in Namibia becomes still more evident.

#### *Household consumption*

The **10** percent of the households (5.3 percent of the population) which have the highest economic standard i.e. the highest (adjusted) per capita income are consuming about 44 percent of the total private consumption in households. The other **90** percent of the households ( 94.7 percent of the population) are consuming about 56 percent of the total private consumption in households.

The annual per capita consumption is about N\$ 18 700 in the better off group while it is about N\$ 1 300 in the rest of the population.

The **5** percent of the households who have the highest economic standard have a total consumption which is almost twice the consumption of the **50** percent of the households who have the lowest economic standard. The smaller group of 5 percent of the households includes

only 2.5 percent of the population but has a total annual consumption of about Million N\$ 900. The larger group of 50 percent of the households includes about 60 percent of the population and the total annual consumption in this group is about Million N\$ 490.

(table 8.1.1)

### *Household income*

The skewness of the income distribution is still more pronounced than the skewness of the distribution of private consumption.

The **10** percent of the households or 5.3 percent of the population who have the highest (adjusted) per capita income have more than **50** percent of the total income of the private households. The other 90 percent of the households or 94.7 percent of the population have only about 48 percent of the total income of the private households.

The average per capita income is about N\$ 29 500 in the better off group while it is about N\$ 1 500 in the rest of the population. The corresponding figures for the average adjusted per capita income is N\$ 33 000 and N\$ 1 800.

The **5** percent of the households who have the highest economic standard have a total household income which is about three times the household income of the **50** percent of the households which have the lowest economic standard. The smaller group of 5 percent of the households includes only 2.5 percent of the population but has a total annual household income of about Million N\$ 1 500. The larger group of 50 percent of the households includes about 60 percent of the population and the total annual household income in this group is about Million N\$ 520.

(table 8.1.2)

### Regions and rural/urban areas

The Khomas region where the capital Windhoek is situated has the highest level of private consumption in Namibia. The average annual per capita consumption in the Khomas region is about N\$ 7 000. The corresponding figure for the northern regions is below N\$ 1500.

The Khomas region has also the highest level of private income in Namibia. The average annual per capita income in the Khomas region is about N\$ 10 000 and the average adjusted per capita income is about N\$ 11 400. The corresponding figures for the northern regions are between N\$ 900 and N\$ 2 000.

A general observation is that rural areas and the northern regions of Namibia are worse off concerning economic standard.

(table 8.2.1-2)

### Sex of head of household

About 40 percent of the Namibian private households are headed by females. The average economic standard of female headed households is about half of the average economic standard in male headed households. This picture is the same independently of whether household private consumption or household income is used as an indicator of economic standard.

There are relatively fewer female headed households in urban areas than in rural areas. The average economic standard is much higher in urban than in rural areas for female headed households as well as for male headed households.

The relative difference in average economic standard between female headed and male headed households is somewhat lower in rural areas.

(table 8.3.1-2)

#### Main language of household

The average economic standard of households is much higher in population groups where German, English and Afrikaans are the main languages of the household. For example, the German speaking population, who has the highest private consumption level, has an average consumption level which is 20 times the level of the worst off group in Namibia - the San people.

The difference in economic standard is still more pronounced if household income is used as an indicator of economic standard.

(table 8.4.1-2)

#### Household composition

Single persons and couples living alone without any children have the highest economic standard. Also single persons with only 1 own child and couples with only own children in the household have a relatively high economic standard.

Extended families with only relatives have the lowest average economic standard.

(table 8.5.1-2)

#### Highest level of educational attainment of head of household

There is a strong relationship between the level of educational attainment of the head of household and the economic standard of the household. The average per capita consumption is about 12 times higher in households where the head has finished some tertiary education compared to households where the head has no formal education.

The differences in average income level are still more pronounced. The average per capita income is about 15 times higher in households where the head has finished some tertiary education compared to households where the head has no formal education.

(table 8.6.1-2)

### Main source of income

“Subsistence farming” is the main source of income for about 35 percent of the Namibian households.

Households where “business” is the main source of income - about 6 percent of the households - have, on the average, 6-7 times the economic standard of households where “subsistence farming” is the main source of income.

Households where “wages in cash” is the main source of income - about 44 percent of the Namibian households - have, on the average, about 4-5 times the economic standard of households where “subsistence farming” is the main source of income.

About 15 percent of the private households of Namibia rely on “pensions” or “cash remittances” as their main source of income. The economic standard for these households is, on the average, about 40-50 percent higher than for households where “subsistence farming” is the main source of income. But the economic standard is only about 50-60 percent of the average economic standard of households in Namibia.

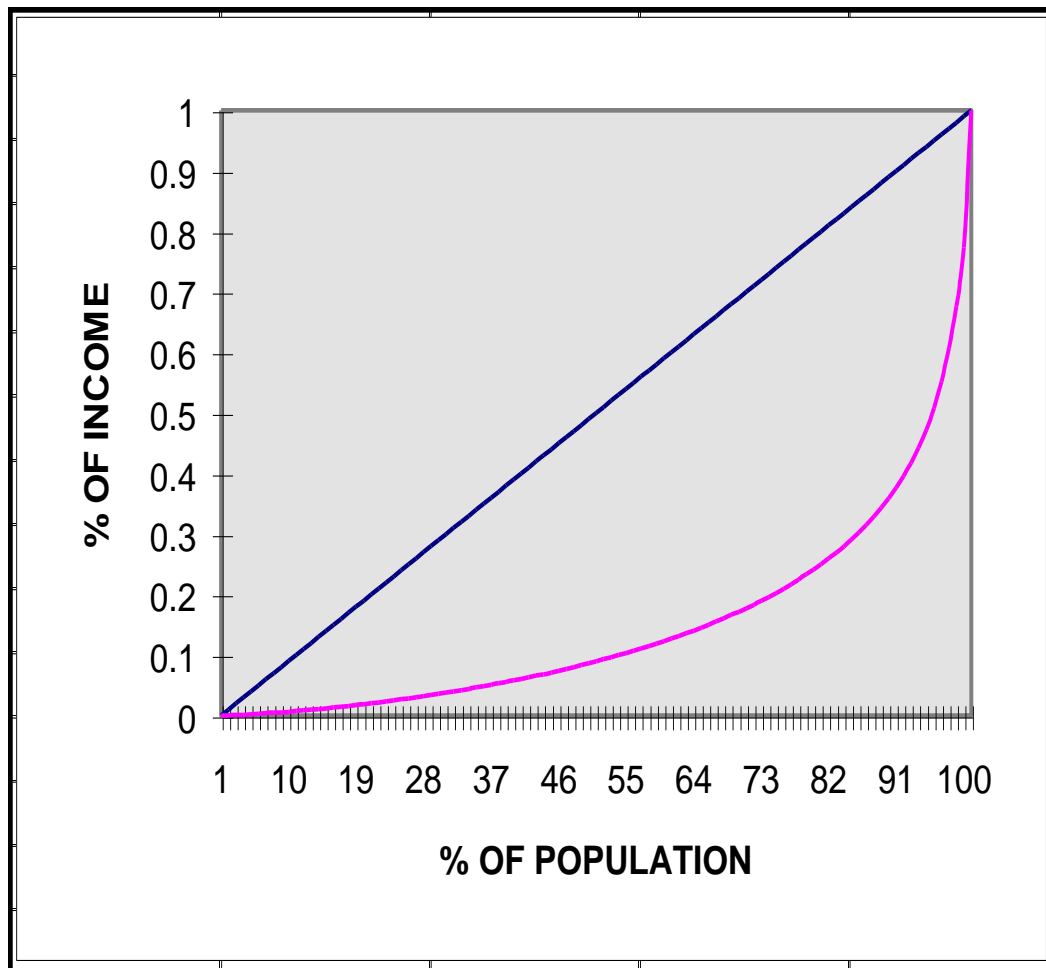
(table 8.7.1-2)

### Number of full-time employment equivalents in the household

There is a clear relation between the level of gainful employment in the household and the economic standard of the household. Households having at least the equivalence of 2 full-time employed members (the gainful employment might be distributed among more than two members in the form of part-time employment) have an average economic standard of about 3 times the level of households having no member employed.

(table 8.8.1-2)

## LORENZ CURVE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AMONG THE NAMIBIAN POPULATION



Note: The Lorenz curve is based on individuals as unit of analysis. The income variable used is the adjusted per capita income of the household. This variable is used as an indicator of the economic standard of all members of the household.

**The Gini coefficient is 0.701.**

**The Gini coefficient is defined as the ratio between the area below the diagonal and above the curve (the nominator) and the whole area below the diagonal (the denominator). The size of the first area is an expression for the skewness of the income distribution. The bigger the area, the larger the skewness of the income distribution.**

**The value of the Gini coefficient will always be between 0 and 1. The higher the value, the skews the income distribution.**

**A Gini coefficient of 0.7 is an indication of a very skewed income distribution.**

**Table 8.1.1 The population and the annual household private consumption disaggregated by household percentile groups.**

PERCENTILE GROUPS	Households %	Average Household size	Population %	Total Consumption Million N\$	Total Consumption %	Average Household Consumption N\$	Average Per Capita Consumption N\$
APCI<P90	90	6.0	94.7	1 748	55.9	7 933	1 329
APCI>=P90	10	3.0	5.3	1 381	44.1	56 434	18 675
NAMIBIA	100	5.7	100	3 129	100	12 783	2 253
APCI<P25	25	7.6	33.3	172	5.5	2 811	372
P25<= APCI <P50	25	6.2	27.5	322	10.3	5 273	845
P50<= APCI <P75	25	5.1	22.3	547	17.5	8 952	1 766
P75<= APCI <P90	15	4.4	11.5	705	22.5	19 226	4 408
P90<= APCI <P95	5	3.3	2.9	466	14.9	37 939	11 599
P95<= APCI <P99	4	2.8	2.0	601	19.2	61 595	22 093
APCI>=P99	1	2.7	0.5	313	10.0	129 335	47 850

*Definitions*

*Percentile groups: The percentile groups are defined from the adjusted per capita income (APCI). See the beginning of this chapter and table 8.1.2.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind. For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**The total annual private household consumption in Namibia is estimated to about 3.1 billion Namibian dollars (N\$). The average annual private household consumption in Namibia is about N\$ 12 800 and the average annual per capita consumption is about N\$ 2 300. The corresponding median values are about N\$ 5 700 and N\$ 900 respectively. The great differences between averages and corresponding medians are an indication of the skewness of the distribution of private consumption in Namibia .**

**Percentile groups are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in the population. The percentile groups in the table are defined from the (adjusted) per capita income of the private household (see the beginning of this chapter and table 8.1.2)**

**From the table it is evident that the distribution of the annual private household consumption is very skewed in Namibia. The 10 percent of the households (5.3 percent of the population) which have the highest (adjusted) per capita income are consuming about 44 percent of the total private consumption in households. The other 90 percent of the households ( 94.7 percent of the population) are consuming about 56 percent of the total private consumption in households.**

**The annual per capita consumption is about N\$ 18 700 in the better off group while it is about N\$ 1 300 in the rest of the population.**

**From the lower part of the table it is evident that there are great differences in the consumption level also *within* the two groups presented in the first part of the table.**

**Table 8.1.2 The annual private household income disaggregated by household percentile groups.**

PERCENTILE GROUPS	Population %	Total Income Million N\$	Total Income %	Average Household Size	Average Household Income N\$	Average Per Capita Income N\$	Average Adjusted Per Capita Income N\$
APCI <P90	94.7	2 023	48.1	6.0	9 182	1 539	1 838
APCI >=P90	5.3	2 187	51.9	3.0	89 339	29 564	33 012
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 210</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>17 198</b>	<b>3 031</b>	<b>3 608</b>
APCI <P25	33.3	177	4.2	7.6	2 890	382	464
P25<= APCI <P50	27.5	343	8.2	6.2	5 608	8 99	1 079
P50<= APCI <P75	22.3	615	14.6	5.1	10 055	1 984	2 337
P75<= APCI <P90	11.5	887	21.1	4.4	24 201	5 549	6 436
P90<= APCI <P95	2.9	634	15.1	3.3	51 625	15 783	17 703
P95<= APCI <P99	2.0	897	21.3	2.8	91 864	32 951	36 553
# >=P99	0.5	655	15.6	2.7	270 236	99 979	111 635

*Definitions*

*Percentile groups: The percentile groups are defined from the adjusted per capita income (ACPI) . See the beginning of this chapter.*

*Household income is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind plus household savings and investments and some other non-consumption disbursements(e.g. income tax). For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

*Adjusted per capita income is compiled by means of the following weights allocated to each member of the household depending on age: if Age<=5 then the weight=0.5, if 5<age<=15 then the weight=0.75 and if age>15 then the weight=1.0 (SSD Research Report 10, February 1994, UNAM)*

**The total annual income of private households in Namibia is estimated to about 4.2 billion Namibian dollars (N\$). 75 percent of this income is used for private consumption while the rest is used for investments and savings and other non-consumption purposes.**

**The average annual household income in Namibia is about N\$ 17 200 and the average annual per capita income is about N\$ 3 000. The average adjusted per capita income is about N\$ 3 600. The corresponding median values are about N\$ 6 200, N\$ 900 and N\$ 1 100 respectively. The great differences between averages and corresponding medians are an indication of the skewness of the distribution of household income in Namibia . From the table it is evident that the distribution of household income is very skewed in Namibia. It is even more skewed than the private household consumption. The 10 percent of the households or 5.3 percent of the population who have the highest (adjusted) per capita income they have more than 50 percent of the total income of the private households. The other 90 percent of the households or 94.7 percent of the population have only about 48 percent of the total income of the private households.**

**The average per capita income is about N\$ 29 500 in the better off group while it is about N\$ 1 500 in the rest of the population. The corresponding figures for the average adjusted per capita income is N\$ 33 000 and N\$ 1 800.**

**From the lower part of the table it is evident that there are great differences in income level also *within* the two groups presented in the first part of the table.**



**Table 8.2.1 The population and the annual household private consumption in regions and rural/urban areas.**

REGION	Households %	Average Household size	Population %	Total Consumption Million N\$	Total Consumption %	Average Household Consumption N\$	Average Per Capita Consumption N\$
Caprivi	6.9	5.4	6.6	92	3.0	5 479	1 012
Erongo	6.8	4.5	5.4	250	8.0	15 087	3 369
Hardap	5.1	4.3	3.9	168	5.4	13 484	3 115
Karas	4.7	4.7	3.9	181	5.8	15 722	3 354
Khomas	13.9	4.7	11.6	1 164	37.2	34 152	7 200
Kunene	4.2	5.7	4.2	81	2.6	7 882	1 388
Ohangwena	10.4	7.5	13.7	156	5.0	6 111	819
Okavango	8.3	6.1	9.0	153	4.9	7 537	1 229
Omaheke	3.7	5.1	3.4	118	3.8	12 936	2 515
Omusati	8.9	7.0	11	169	5.4	7 746	1 105
Oshana	9.9	6.7	11.6	216	6.9	8 928	1 338
Oshikoto	7.7	6.2	8.4	139	4.4	7 407	1 199
Otjozondjupa	9.3	4.4	7.2	236	7.6	10 374	2 358
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 129</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>	<b>2 253</b>
Rural	66.2	6.1	71.1	1 231	39.3	7 601	1 246
Urban	33.8	4.8	28.9	1 898	60.7	22 912	4 731

*Definitions*

*Region and Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind. For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**The Khomas region where the capital Windhoek is situated has the highest level of private consumption in Namibia. The average annual per capita consumption in the Khomas region is about N\$ 7 000. The corresponding figure for the northern regions is below N\$ 1500.**

**A general observation is that rural areas and the northern regions of Namibia are worse off concerning private household consumption level.**

**Table 8.2.2 The annual private household income in regions and rural/urban areas.**

REGION	Population	Total Income	Total Income	Average Household Size	Average Household Income	Average Per Capita Income	Average Adjusted Per Capita Income
	%	Million N\$	%		N\$	N\$	N\$
Caprivi	6.6	122	2.9	5.4	7 248	1 338	1 598
Erongo	5.4	349	8.3	4.5	21 055	4 701	5 423
Hardap	3.9	279	6.6	4.3	22 308	5 153	5 945
Karas	3.9	311	7.4	4.7	26 991	5 758	6 655
Khomas	11.6	1 616	38.4	4.7	47 409	9 995	11 359
Kunene	4.2	110	2.6	5.7	10 583	1 864	2 203
Ohangwena	13.7	164	3.9	7.5	6 439	863	1 070
Okavango	9.0	182	4.3	6.1	8 944	1 459	1 763
Omaheke	3.4	157	3.7	5.1	17 183	3 341	3 944
Omusati	11	184	4.4	7.0	8 441	1 204	1 452
Oshana	11.6	254	6.1	6.7	10 528	1 577	1 922
Oshikoto	8.4	163	3.9	6.2	8 689	1 406	1 680
Otjozondjupa	7.2	314	7.5	4.4	13 756	3 126	3 659
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	100	4 210	100	5.7	17 198	3 031	3 608
Rural	71.1	1 531	36.4	6.1	9 453	1 550	1 875
Urban	28.9	2 679	63.6	4.8	32 335	6 676	7 651

*Definitions*

*Region and Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Household income is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind plus household savings and investments and some other non-consumption disbursements (e.g. income tax). For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

*Adjusted per capita income: See table 8.1.2*

**The Khomas region where the capital Windhoek is situated has the highest level of private income in Namibia. The average annual per capita income in the Khomas region is about N\$ 10 000 and the average adjusted per capita income is about N\$ 11 400. The corresponding figures for the northern regions are between N\$ 900 and N\$ 2 000. A general observation is that rural areas and the northern regions of Namibia are worse off concerning household income level. This is even more pronounced for household income than for private household consumption.**

**Table 8.3.1 The population and the annual household private consumption disaggregated by rural/urban areas and sex of head of household.**

RURAL/URBAN SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	Households  %	Average Household size	Population  %	Total Consumption  Million N\$	Total Consumption  %	Average Household Consumption N\$	Average Per Capita Consumption N\$
<b>RURAL</b>							
Female	27.0	6.1	29.0	390	12.5	5 907	969
Male	39.2	6.1	42.1	840	26.9	8 769	1 437
TOTAL	66.2	6.1	71.1	1231	39.3	7601	1 246
<b>URBAN</b>							
Female	11.0	4.6	9.0	387	12.4	14 409	3 103
Male	22.9	4.9	19.9	1 510	48.3	27 001	5 467
TOTAL	33.8	4.8	28.9	1 898	60.7	22 912	4 731
<b>NAMIBIA</b>							
Female	38.0	5.7	38.0	778	24.9	8 367	1 475
Male	62.0	5.7	62.0	2 351	75.1	15 489	2 730
TOTAL	100	5.7	100	3 129	100	12 783	2 253

*Definitions*

*Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind. For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**About 40 percent of the Namibian private households are headed by females. The household private consumption level in female headed households is about half of the consumption level in male headed households.**

**There are relatively fewer female headed households in urban areas than in rural areas. The level of the private household consumption is much higher in urban than in rural areas for female headed households as well as for male headed households. The relative difference in the level of the private household consumption between female headed and male headed households is somewhat lower in rural areas.**

**Table 8.3.2 The annual private household income disaggregated by rural/urban areas and sex of head of household.**

RURAL/URBAN SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	Population  %	Total Income  Million N\$	Total Income  %	Average Household Size	Average Household Income  N\$	Average Per Capita Income  N\$	Average Adjusted Per Capita Income  N\$
<b>RURAL</b>							
Female	29.0	437	10.4	6.1	6 612	1 085	1 334
Male	42.1	1 093	26.0	6.1	11 412	1 870	2 236
TOTAL	71.1	1 531	36.4	6.1	9 453	1 550	1 875
<b>URBAN</b>							
Female	9.0	515	12.2	4.6	19 143	4 122	4 781
Male	19.9	2 164	51.4	4.9	38 681	7 832	8 927
TOTAL	28.9	2 679	63.6	4.8	32 335	6 676	7 651
<b>NAMIBIA</b>							
Female	38.0	952	22.6	5.7	10 238	1 804	2 188
Male	62.0	3 258	77.4	5.7	21 462	3 783	4 454
TOTAL	100	4 210	100	5.7	17 198	3 031	3 608

*Definitions*

*Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3.*

*Household income is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind plus household savings and investments and some other non-consumption disbursements(e.g. income tax). For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

*Adjusted per capita income: See table 8.1.2*

**The same highlights as for household private consumption in table 8.3.1 can be made for household income.**

**The level of the household income in female headed households is about half of the income level in male headed households.**

**The level of the household income is much higher in urban than in rural areas for female headed households as well as for male headed households.**

**The relative difference in the level of the household income between female headed and male headed households is somewhat lower in rural areas.**

**Table 8.4.1 The population and the annual household private consumption disaggregated by main language of household.**

MAIN LANGUAGE	Households	Average Household size	Population	Total Consumption	Total Consumption	Average Household Consumption	Average Per Capita Consumption
	%		%	Million N\$	%	N\$	N\$
English	1.6	3.6	1.0	192	6.1	50 029	14 053
Afrikaans	12.7	4.2	9.5	1 053	33.7	33 750	7 988
Caprivi	6.3	5.6	6.2	92	2.9	5 983	1 064
Damara>Nama	14.0	5.1	12.5	257	8.2	7 529	1 484
German	1.6	2.7	0.8	215	6.9	56 105	20 617
Oshiwambo	43.7	6.5	50.2	857	27.4	8 016	1 229
Otjiherero	9.1	5.5	8.9	238	7.6	10 651	1 927
Rukavango	8.7	5.9	9.0	151	4.9	7 151	1 209
San	1.5	5.1	1.3	18	0.6	5 337	1 039
Tswana	0.4	3.7	0.3	12	0.4	12 425	3 321
Other	0.4	3.1	0.2	35	1.1	37 365	12 101
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 129</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>	<b>2 253</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household main language variable which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Main language: See table 3.4.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind. For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**The level of the private household consumption is much higher in population groups where German, English and Afrikaans are the main languages of the household. For example, the German speaking population, who has the highest level of private consumption, has a consumption level which is 20 times the level of the worst off group in Namibia - the San people.**

**Table 8.4.2 The annual private household income disaggregated by main language of household.**

MAIN LANGUAGE	Population	Total Income	Total Income	Average Household Size	Average Household Income	Average Per Capita Income	Average Adjusted Per Capita Income
	%	Million N\$	%		N\$	N\$	N\$
English	1.0	260	6.2	3.6	67 822	19052	21708
Afrikaans	9.5	1 616	38.4	4.2	51 791	12258	13995
Caprivi	6.2	123	2.9	5.6	8 000	1422	1692
Damara>Nama	12.5	355	8.4	5.1	10 401	2050	2404
German	0.8	291	6.9	2.7	75 864	27878	30459
Oshiwambo	50.2	988	23.5	6.5	9 241	1416	1707
Otjherero	8.9	321	7.6	5.5	14 366	2599	3077
Rukavango	9.0	171	4.1	5.9	8 054	1362	1652
San	1.3	20	0.5	5.1	5 684	1107	1315
Tswana	0.3	17	0.4	3.7	17 138	4581	5325
Other	0.2	40	1	3.1	42 728	13838	15085
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 210</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>17 198</b>	<b>3031</b>	<b>3608</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household main language variable which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

*Main language: See table 3.4.*

*Household income is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind plus household savings and investments and some other non-consumption disbursements(e.g. income tax). For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

*Adjusted per capita income: See table 8.1.2*

**The same highlights as for private household consumption in table 8.4.1 can be made for household income. But the differences in income level are still more pronounced than for the private household consumption.**

**The household income level is much higher in population groups where German, English and Afrikaans are the main languages of the household. For example, the German speaking population, who has the highest level of household income, has an income level which is 23-25 times the level of the worst off group in Namibia - the San people.**

**Table 8.5.1 The population and the annual private household consumption in households of different composition.**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	Households %	Average Household size	Population %	Total Consumption Million N\$	Total Consumption %	Average Household Consumption N\$	Average Per Capita Consumption N\$
<b>Single person</b>							
- alone	8.7	1.0	1.6	215	6.9	10 190	9 966
- with 1 own child	1.7	2.0	0.6	33	1.1	7 997	3 937
-with more than 1 own child	6.2	4.5	4.9	121	3.9	7 927	1 769
- with "extended family"	2.8	6.2	30.5	547	17.5	7 996	1 293
- with non-relatives	4.6	6.5	5.3	143	4.6	12 749	1 951
<b>Couple</b>							
- alone	5.2	2.0	1.9	308	9.8	24 265	11 971
- with 1 own child	4.3	3.0	2.3	230	7.4	21 869	7 249
- with more than 1 own child	13.9	5.7	13.9	693	22.2	20 370	3 603
- with "extended family"	23.2	8.0	32.6	658	21.0	11 621	1 455
- with non-relatives	4.2	8.7	6.4	175	5.6	17 214	1 978
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	100	5.7	100	3 129	100	12 783	2 253

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household composition variable which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Household composition: See table 3.5.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind. For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**Single persons and couples living alone without any children have the highest private consumption level. Also single persons with only 1 own child and couples with only own children in the household have a relatively high private consumption level.**

**Extended families with only relatives have the lowest private consumption level.**

**Table 8.5.2 The annual private household income in households of different composition.**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	Population %	Total Income Million N\$	Total Income %	Average Household Size	Average Household Income N\$	Average Per Capita Income N\$	Average Adjusted Per Capita Income N\$
<b>Single person</b>							
- alone	1.6	266	6.3	1.0	12 592	12 316	12 337
- with 1 own child	0.6	36	0.9	2.0	8 901	4 382	4 987
-with more than 1 own child	4.9	142	3.4	4.5	9 352	2 087	2 621
- with "extended family"	30.5	647	15.4	6.2	9 458	1 529	1 835
- with non-relatives	5.3	196	4.7	6.5	17 524	2 682	3 077
<b>Couple</b>							
- alone	1.9	476	11.3	2.0	37 555	18 528	18 536
- with 1 own child	2.3	352	8.4	3.0	33 400	11 071	12 441
- with more than 1 own child	13.9	983	23.4	5.7	28 892	5 111	6 262
- with "extended family"	32.6	861	20.5	8.0	15 195	1 903	2 279
- with non-relatives	6.4	243	5.8	8.7	23 804	2 735	3 214
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	100	4 210	100	5.7	17 198	3 031	3 608

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household composition variable which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

Household composition: See table 3.5.

Household income is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind plus household savings and investments and some other non-consumption disbursements (e.g. income tax). For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.

Adjusted per capita income: See table 8.1.2

**The same highlights as for private household consumption in table 8.5.1 can be made for household income.**

**Single persons and couples living alone without any children have the highest household income level. Also single persons with only 1 own child and couples with only own children in the household have a relatively high household income level.**

**Extended families with only relatives have the lowest household income level.**



**Table 8.6.1 The population and the annual household private consumption disaggregated by highest level of educational attainment of the head of household.**

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Households %	Average Household size	Population %	Total Consumption Million N\$	Total Consumption %	Average Household Consumption N\$	Average Per Capita Consumption N\$
No formal education	29.7	6.1	31.8	389	12.4	5 354	881
Primary education	32.1	6.1	34.4	554	17.7	7 042	1 158
Secondary education	31.3	5.0	27.8	1 505	48.1	19 678	3 906
Tertiary education	5.5	4.5	4.4	634	20.3	46 918	10 480
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	100	5.7	100	3 129	100	12 783	2 253

Note: There is a non-response in the variable "highest educational attainment of the household" corresponding to 1 percent of the households which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

*Highest level of educational attainment: See table 4.3.1.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind. For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**There is a strong relationship between the level of educational attainment of the head of household and the level of private consumption in the household. The per capita consumption is about 12 times higher in households where the head has finished some tertiary education compared to households where the head has no formal education.**

**Table 8.6.2 The annual private household income by highest level of educational attainment of the head of household.**

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Population %	Total Income Million N\$	Total Income %	Average Household Size	Average Household Income N\$	Average Per Capita Income N\$	Average Adjusted Per Capita Income N\$
No formal education	31.8	426	10.1	6.1	5861	965	1 155
Primary education	34.4	634	15.1	6.1	8057	1 325	1 592
Secondary education	27.8	2151	51.1	5.0	28111	5 580	6 556
Tertiary education	4.4	904	21.5	4.5	66867	14 937	17 451
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	100	4 210	100	5.7	17 198	3 031	3 608

Note: There is a non-response in the variable "highest educational attainment of the household" corresponding to 1 percent of the households which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

*Highest level of educational attainment: See table 4.3.1.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3*

*Household income is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind plus household savings and investments and some other non-consumption disbursements (e.g. income tax). For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

*Adjusted per capita income: See table 8.1.2*

**The same highlights as for private household consumption in table 8.6.1 can be made for household income. But the differences in income level are still more pronounced than for household private consumption.**

**There is a strong relationship between the level of educational attainment of the head of household and the level of income in the household. The per capita income is about 15 times higher in households where the head has finished some tertiary education compared to households where the head has no formal education.**

**Table 8.7.1 The population and the annual household private consumption disaggregated by main source of income.**

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME	Households %	Average Household size	Population %	Total Consumption Million N\$	Total Consumption %	Average Household Consumption N\$	Average Per Capita Consumption N\$
Subsistence farming	34.7	6.9	42.2	549	17.6	6 459	936
Wages in cash	43.9	4.8	37.4	1 905	60.9	17 748	3 673
Business	5.7	5.3	5.3	403	12.9	29 039	5 526
Pensions	11.3	5.8	11.4	201	6.4	7 294	1 266
Cash remittances	4.3	4.7	3.6	68	2.2	6 485	1 366
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 129</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>	<b>2 253</b>

Note : There is a small group "Other" of the variable "main source of income" representing 0.1 % of the households. This group is not presented in the table.

Definitions

*Main source of income: See table 5.12.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind. For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**"Subsistence farming" is the main source of income for about 35 percent of the Namibian households.**

**Households where "business" is the main source of income - about 6 percent of the households - have about 6 times the private consumption level of households where "subsistence farming" is the main source of income.**

**Households where "wages in cash" is the main source of income - about 44 percent of the Namibian households - have about 4 times the private consumption level of households where "subsistence farming" is the main source of income.**

**About 15 percent of the private households of Namibia rely on "pensions" or "cash remittances" as their main source of income. The annual private per capita consumption for these households is about N\$ 1300. This consumption level is about 40 percent higher than for households where "subsistence farming" is the main source of income. But it is only about 60 percent of the average private per capita consumption in Namibia.**

**Table 8.7.2 The annual private household income disaggregated by main source of income.**

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME	Population %	Total Income Million N\$	Total Income %	Average Household Size	Average Household Income N\$	Average Per Capita Income N\$	Average Adjusted Per Capita Income N\$
Subsistence farming	42.2	613	14.6	6.9	7 218	1 046	1 280
Wages in cash	37.4	2 708	64.3	4.8	25 224	5 220	6 080
Business	5.3	555	13.2	5.3	39 909	7 594	8 889
Pensions	11.4	254	6.0	5.8	9 217	1 600	1 865
Cash remittances	3.6	77	1.8	4.7	7 375	1 554	1 846
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 210</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>17 198</b>	<b>3 031</b>	<b>3 608</b>

Note : There is a small group "Other" of the variable "main source of income" representing 0.1 % of the households. This group is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Main source of income: See table 5.12.*

*Household income is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind plus household savings and investments and some other non-consumption disbursements (e.g. income tax). For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

*Adjusted per capita income: See table 8.1.2*

**The same highlights as for household private consumption in table 8.7.1 can be made for household income. But the differences in income level are still more pronounced than for household private consumption.**

**Households where "business" is the main source of income have about 7 times the income level of households where "subsistence farming" is the main source of income.**

**Households where "wages in cash" is the main source of income have about 5 times the income level of households where "subsistence farming" is the main source of income.**

**The annual per capita income for households where "pensions" or "cash remittances" is the main source of income is about N\$ 1600. This consumption level is about 50 percent higher than for households where "subsistence farming" is the main source of income. But it is only about 50 percent of the average per capita income in Namibia.**

**Table 8.8.1 The population and the annual private household consumption disaggregated by household groups defined by the number of full-time employment equivalents (FEEs) in the household.**

FULL -TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS (FEEs)	Households  %	Average Household size	Population  %	Total Consumption  Million N\$	Total Consumption  %	Average Household Consumption N\$	Average Per Capita Consumption N\$
No economic activity	23.9	5.7	24.0	384	12.3	6 567	1 153
0< FEEs <0.5	7.1	5.2	6.5	152	4.9	8 801	1 685
0.5<= FEEs <1.0	9.9	5.4	9.5	230	7.4	9 488	1 741
1.0<= FEEs <1.5	26.9	4.7	22.1	887	28.3	13 476	2 896
1.5<= FEEs <2.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	165	5.3	12 219	2 054
FEEs >=2.0	22.3	6.6	25.8	1 115	35.6	20 468	3 108
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	100	5.7	100	3 129	100	12 783	2 253

Note : There is an item non-response of 4 % in the variable "full-time employment equivalents" which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

*Full-time employment equivalents: See table 5.11.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind. For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**There is a clear relation between the level of gainful employment in the household and the private consumption level of the household. Households having at least the equivalence of 2 full-time employed members (the gainful employment might be distributed among more than two members in the form of part-time employment) have a private consumption level of 2.7 times the level of households having no member employed.**

**Table 8.8.2 The annual private household income disaggregated by household groups defined by number of full-time employment equivalents (FEEs) in the household.**

FULL -TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS (FEEs)	Population  %	Total Income  Million N\$	Total Income  %	Average Household Size	Average Household Income  N\$	Average Per Capita Income  N\$	Average Adjusted Per Capita Income  N\$
No economic activity	24.0	458	10.9	5.7	7 830	1 375	1 662
0< FEEs <0.5	6.5	186	4.4	5.2	10 780	2 064	2 528
0.5<= FEEs <1.0	9.5	292	7.0	5.4	12 039	2 209	2 665
1.0<= FEEs <1.5	22.1	1 239	29.4	4.7	18 832	4 047	4 798
1.5<= FEEs <2.0	5.8	222	5.3	5.9	16 418	2 760	3 276
FEEs >=2.0	25.8	1 559	37.0	6.6	28 624	4 347	5 074
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 210</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>17 198</b>	<b>3 031</b>	<b>3 608</b>

Note : There is an item non-response of 4 % in the variable "full-time employment equivalents" which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Full-time employment equivalents: See table 5.11.*

*Household income is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind plus household savings and investments and some other non-consumption disbursements(e.g. income tax). For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

*Adjusted per capita income: See table 8.1.2*

**The same highlights as for private household consumption in table 8.8.1 can be made for household income.**

**There is a clear relation between the level of gainful employment in the household and the income level of the household. Households having at least the equivalence of 2 full-time employed members (the gainful employment might be distributed among more than two members in the form of part-time employment) have an income level of 3 times the level of households having no member employed.**

## Chapter 9. HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE

### BASIC INDICATORS

The **total private household consumption** consists of cash expenditures for consumption purposes and consumption in kind.

The **cash expenditures** for consumption purposes - the **consumption in cash** - consist of all cash purchases of food, clothing, housing, furniture, household utensils, goods and services for household operation, medical care and health services, transport and communication, education, culture, entertainment, recreation services, personal care, certain insurances etc.

The **consumption in kind** includes consumption of own produce and consumption of items received by bartering, free of charge such as gifts and as payments in kind etc.

The housing consumption in kind is defined as the market value of living in a house owned by the household or provided free of charge to the household. Also households living in a house provided at subsidized rent have a housing consumption in kind.

There are also cash expenditures which are not consumption. For example, paying of income tax, paying of fees for life/pension insurances, household savings and investments.

In order to describe important aspects of the household consumption, the private household consumption is presented in four different ways in this chapter:

1. The consumption of Food, Housing, Clothing and Other consumption is shown as a percentage of the Total Private Household Consumption in table 9.1 - 9.8 **for different groups of households**.

Other consumption includes furniture and utensils, goods and services for household operation, medical care, transport and communication, education, personal care, recreation etc.

To satisfy their consumption needs the households will generally start with the basic needs such as food, housing and clothing. If the resources of the households are either inadequate or just good enough to satisfy these basic needs, then the total consumption of the households will mainly consist of these consumption groups - with priority for food - and the "other" consumption will be very small.

In such a situation the percentage of food consumption out of the total household consumption will be high. If the resources of the households are quite adequate then in addition to their basic needs the households will satisfy their other needs also. This will be reflected by an increase of the percentage of "other" consumption compared to food consumption.

2. The rate of food consumption of the total private household consumption **for each household** is the indicator presented in table 9.9 - 9.16. If a high proportion of the total consumption of a household is made up of food then it indicates that the household has no means of satisfying other needs.

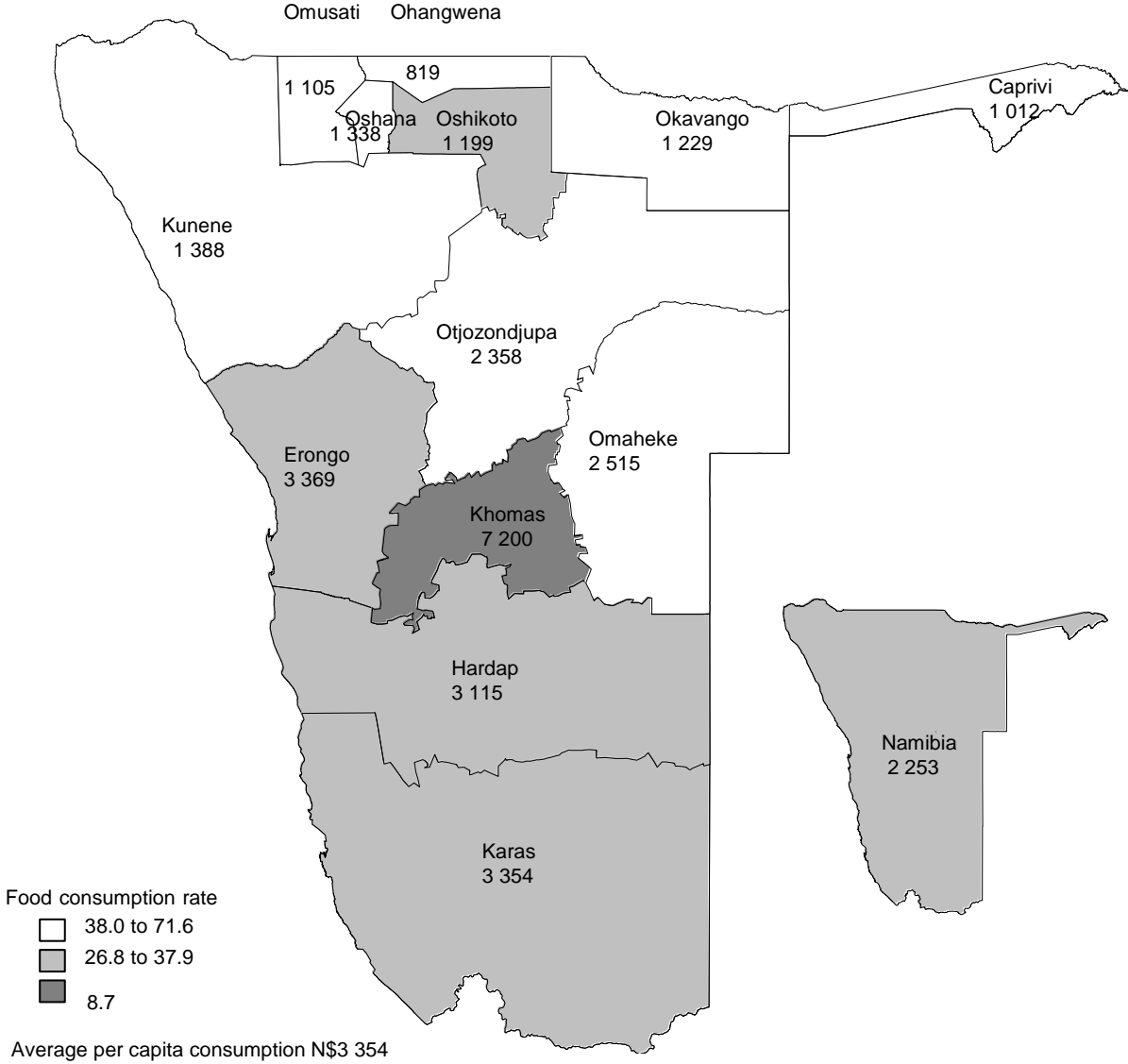
The food consumption rate is (internationally often) used as a **poverty indicator** and households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more are defined as poor. If the food consumption rate is 80 percent or more the poverty is severe.

**It must be remembered, however, that the presented figures in this survey are affected by the fact that the food consumption is only recorded for one month and therefore the estimated food consumption rate as a measure of the longterm food consumption rate might be misleading.**

3. Consumption in kind as part of the total consumption is an indicator which shows the importance of economic transactions without money involved. In table 9.17 - 24 the consumption in kind of different household groups in Namibia is highlighted.

4. Table 9.25 - 32 provides a more detailed description of the consumption pattern of different household groups in Namibia. Also investments, savings, income tax payments etc. are highlighted in these tables.

# Household food consumption rate and average per capita consumption by region





## Namibia as a whole

The average rate of food consumption in Namibia is about one third of the total private household consumption while the average rate of housing consumption is about one fourth. The average rate of clothing consumption is about 5 percent and the rate of consumption of “other” goods and services is about 35 percent.

(table 9.1)

As an average for Namibia the consumption in kind is about 30 percent of the total private household consumption.

The consumption in kind is dominated by food and housing. On the national level the housing consumption in kind is higher than the food consumption in kind. The food consumption in kind is about 10 percent of the total private consumption while the housing consumption is 20 percent of the total private consumption.

As the total food consumption - including cash and kind consumption - is somewhat above 30 percent of the total private consumption it means that about one third of the total food consumption in the Namibian households is consumption in kind i.e. without money transactions involved. The total housing consumption is about 25 percent of the total private consumption and almost four fifths of this consumption are consumption in kind i.e. housing in owned houses, in houses provided free of charge or in houses provided at a subsidized rent.

(table 9.17)

About 38 percent of the households in Namibia have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more and about 9 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 80 percent or more.

If the food consumption rate in the households (as estimated in this survey) is used as a poverty indicator it means that 38 percent of the Namibian households are poor or severely poor and 8 percent are severely poor.

(table 9.9)

## Regions and rural/urban areas

In the rural areas, the rate of food consumption is significantly higher - 47 percent - than in the urban areas - 23 percent. This difference between rural and urban areas can be understood from the low average household consumption in the rural areas - N\$ 7 600 - compared to the average household consumption in the urban areas - N\$ 23 000.

The rate of food consumption in rural areas is almost half the total consumption while in urban areas it is close to one fourth of the total consumption.

The rate of housing consumption is relatively high in the urban areas compared to the rural areas as is also the rate of “other” consumption.

The rate of food consumption is in all the northern regions higher than 40 percent - with the Okavango region reporting the highest rate of 60 percent - while in the central/southern regions it is lower than 40 percent - with the Khomas region reporting the lowest rate of 18 percent. The

reverse pattern can be observed for “other” consumption i.e “other” consumption is higher in the central/southern regions than in the northern regions.

Also the housing consumption in the central/southern regions is high compared to the northern regions with the exception of the Omaheke and the Otjozondjupa regions.

(table 9.1)

The consumption in kind is dramatically different in the rural and the urban areas.

In the rural areas the consumption in kind is about 38 percent of the total private consumption. Also in the rural areas the consumption in kind is dominated by food and housing. But in the rural areas the food consumption in kind is higher than the housing consumption in kind. The food consumption in kind is about 22 percent of the total private consumption in rural areas while the housing consumption in kind is about 13 percent of the total private consumption.

As the total food consumption is about 47 percent of the total private consumption in rural areas it means that almost half of the total food consumption is consumption in kind. The total housing consumption is about 15 percent of the total private consumption in rural areas and most of this consumption is consumption in kind.

In the urban areas the consumption in kind is only about 24 percent of the total private consumption. And in the urban areas almost all consumption in kind is housing consumption. The housing consumption in kind is about 23 percent of the total private consumption and the food consumption in kind is about 1 percent of the total private consumption.

As the total food consumption is 23 percent of the total private consumption in urban areas it means that more than 95 percent of the food consumption in urban areas is consumption in cash. The total housing consumption is 32 percent of the total private consumption in urban areas which means that about two thirds of the housing consumption in urban areas is consumption in kind and one third is rent payments in cash.

There are also great differences between the 13 regions. Most of the northern regions but also the Omaheke region are relying on consumption in kind in a similar way as described for the rural areas above i.e. food consumption is the greater part of the consumption in kind. The Erongo, Hardap, Karas and Khomas regions are relying on consumption in kind in a similar way as described for the urban areas above i.e. housing consumption is the dominating part of the consumption in kind.

The cash/kind consumption patterns are somewhat different for the Caprivi, Oshana and Otjozondjupa regions.

(table 9.17)

In the rural areas the percentage of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is 49 percent and of 80 percent or more 12 percent. In the urban areas the figures are fairly low - 17 percent and 3 percent. This indicates that poverty is much more common in rural areas than in urban areas.

About 40 percent or more of the households in the northern regions have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. The Okavango region is reporting the highest percentage of households in this category - 71 percent.

In the central/southern regions the pattern is not very evident. The Erongo, Hardap and Karas regions look similar with about 30 percent of the households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. The Khomas region where the capital Windhoek is situated is quite well off compared to the other regions with only 9 percent of the households above the 60 percent food consumption rate and only 1 percent of the households above the 80 percent food consumption rate. In the Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions 40 - 55 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. And in the Omaheke region 25 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 80 percent or more which is a higher frequency than in any other region.

This indicates that poverty is common in the northern regions of Namibia as well as in the central/southern regions except for the Khomas region.

(table 9.9)

See table 9.25 for a more detailed statistical description of the consumption and expenditure pattern of the households in Namibia, in the rural and urban areas and in the 13 regions.

#### Sex of head of household

In Namibia, the female headed households have a higher rate of food consumption than the male headed households. Especially in the rural areas the difference is great - 56 and 42 percent respectively.

There are no remarkable differences between the rates of housing and clothing consumption between female headed and male headed households.

This means that male headed households have a higher rate of “other” consumption than female headed households. The average rate of “other” consumption in Namibia is close to 40 percent for male headed households while it is less than 30 percent for female headed households.

Both female and male headed households in the urban areas have lower rates of food consumption and higher rates of housing and “other” consumption compared to the rural areas. This indicates higher standards of living in the urban areas than in the rural areas for female headed as well as male headed households.

(table 9.2)

Female headed households are somewhat more dependent on consumption in kind than male headed households. About 35 percent of the total private consumption in female headed households is consumption in kind. The corresponding percentage for male headed households is 27 percent. The difference is explained by the fact that a greater part of the total consumption of female headed households is food consumption in kind. This part is 14 percent for female headed households and only 7 percent for male headed households.

There are no differences between female headed and male headed households concerning the *rate* of housing consumption of the total private consumption. But the *level* of housing consumption in male headed households is about twice the level in female headed households.

The differences between female headed and male headed households concerning food consumption in kind emanate from the rural areas where food consumption in kind is of great importance for female headed as well as male headed households. Almost 30 percent of the total private consumption among female headed households in rural areas is food consumption in kind. The corresponding percentage for male headed households is about 20.

(table 9.18)

On the national level the percentage of female headed households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is 41 percent while it is 36 percent for male headed households. This indicates that poverty is somewhat more common in female headed households than in male headed households.

The percentage of households who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas for female headed as well as for male headed households. The percentages are close to 50 percent in rural areas and 16 - 20 percent in urban areas. The percentage is somewhat higher for female headed households in rural as well as in urban areas.

(table 9.10)

See table 9.26 for a more detailed statistical description of the consumption and expenditure pattern of female headed and male headed households.

#### Main language of household

There are dramatic differences between language groups concerning the consumption pattern.

The rate of food consumption is lowest in the population groups where German, English and Afrikaans are the main languages of the households - 14 -19 percent. On the other hand, these households have high rates of housing and “other” consumption - 30 - 38 percent and 42 - 48 percent respectively.

The population groups where San and Rukavango are the main languages of the households are the groups with the highest rates of food consumption - about 60 percent. On the other hand, the rates of housing and “other” consumption are low - around 12-15 percent and 20 percent respectively.

These differences in consumption patterns must be seen in the view of the great differences in average annual household consumption levels between German, English and Afrikaans speaking households on one hand - N\$ 34 000 - 56 000 - and San and Rukavango speaking households on the other hand - N\$ 5000 - 7000.

(table 9.3)

The food consumption in kind is a very small part of the total private consumption in households where English, Afrikaans, German or Tswana is the main language. The percentage is less than two percent. In the rest of the language groups, food consumption in kind is 10

percent or more of the total private consumption. The San people have the highest rate of food consumption in kind of the total private consumption - 35 percent. The San people belong to the only language group where food consumption in kind is a greater part of the total consumption than food consumption in cash.

On the other hand, the housing consumption in kind is a great part of the total private consumption for households where English, Afrikaans, German or Tswana is the main language. The percentage is 22 or higher with the highest percentage 31 for German speaking households. For the rest of the language groups, the rate of housing consumption in kind of the total private consumption is less than 18 percent and only about 10 percent for Rukavango and San speaking households.

(table 9.19)

The population groups where German, English and Afrikaans are the main languages of the households have the lowest frequency of households with a food consumption rate 60 percent or higher - 2 - 12 percent. The corresponding percentage for the Tswana speaking group is about 15 percent.

The rest of the language groups have a much higher percentage of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. The frequency is 38 percent or above. The highest percentages are reported for the San and Rukavango language groups where the frequency of households having a consumption rate of 60 percent or more is 70 - 75 percent.

This indicates that while poverty is very rare in some language groups in Namibia it is very common in other language groups. For example, only about 2 percent of the German speaking households in Namibia can be classified as poor according to the poverty indicator used in this chapter while about 75 percent of the San households can be classified as poor using the same indicator.

(table 9.11)

See table 9.27 for a more detailed statistical description of the consumption and expenditure pattern of different language groups in Namibia.

### Household composition

Nuclear families of couples have the lowest rate of food consumption and the highest rate of “other” consumption among household groups defined from household composition - 19 - 26 percent and 40 - 54 percent respectively. The lowest rate of food consumption - 19 percent - is to be found with couples living alone without any children and the highest rate of food consumption - 26 percent - is to be found with couples with more than one own child.

Nuclear families of single persons have a rate of food consumption of 28 - 37 percent. The lowest rate - 28 percent - is to be found with single persons living alone without any children and the highest rate - 37 percent - is to be found with single persons with more than one own child.

Households who are extended families have the highest rate of food consumption among the household groups defined from household composition - 40 - 45 percent.

(table 9.4)

Nuclear families have normally a lower percentage of food consumption in kind of the total private consumption than households who are extended families or households with non-relatives. The only exception from this statement is the household group of single persons with more than one child. This type of household has also a relatively high part of food consumption in kind of the total private consumption.

On the other hand, the housing consumption in kind is in most cases a greater part of the total private consumption for nuclear families than for other types of households.

(table 9.20)

Single persons living alone have the lowest frequency of households with a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more - 28 percent. Among households with more than one child, with extended family and with non-relatives, about 40 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more.

This indicates no great differences in the occurrence of poverty between households of different composition.

(table 9.12)

See table 9.28 for a more detailed statistical description of the consumption and expenditure pattern of households of different composition.

#### Highest level of educational attainment of head of household

The correlation between the educational attainment of the head of the household and the consumption pattern is very strong. As the educational attainment of the head increases from no formal education to tertiary education, the rate of food consumption decreases from 57 percent to 17 percent while the rate of "other" consumption increases from about 17 percent to 50 percent. The rate of housing consumption increases from 18 percent to 31 percent.

These differences in consumption pattern must be seen in the view of the great differences in average annual household consumption between different educational levels. When the head of household has no formal education the average annual consumption of the household is about N\$ 5 500 and when the head of household has some tertiary education the annual household consumption is N\$ 47 000.

(table 9.5)

The food consumption in kind is about 30 percent of the total private consumption in households where the head of household has no formal education. This percentage decreases gradually with higher formal education of the head of household and is only 1 percent for households where the head of household has some tertiary education.

The housing consumption in kind is over 15 percent of the total private consumption independently of the educational level of the head of household. But the highest rate of housing consumption in kind - 20 - 22 percent - is registered for households where the head of household has some secondary or tertiary education.

(table 9.21)

There is a strong negative correlation between the educational attainment of the head of the household and the percentage of households who have a high food consumption rate i.e. the higher the formal education of the head of household, the lower the percentage of households having a high food consumption rate.

For example, among the households where the head of household has no formal education or only some primary education the frequency of households who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is about 45 - 50 percent. The corresponding percentage for households where the head of household have some secondary or tertiary education is 10 - 23 percent.

This indicates that poverty is much more common in households where the head of household has no formal education or only some primary education than in households where the head of household has some secondary or tertiary education.

(table 9.13)

See table 9.29 for a more detailed statistical description of the consumption and expenditure pattern of households with different formal education of the head of household.

#### Main source of income

Households where the main source of income is subsistence farming have the highest rate of food consumption - 57 percent - and the lowest rate of housing and “other” consumption. The average annual household consumption is also the lowest for these households - N\$ 6 500 .

On the other hand, the households where the main source of income is business or wages in cash has the lowest rate of food consumption - 17 - 28 percent - and the highest rate of “other” consumption as well as the highest average annual household consumption - N\$ 29 000 and N\$ 17 700 respectively.

The rate of food consumption among households who have pensions and cash remittances as main source of income is about 40 percent and their average annual household consumption is N\$ 7 300 and N\$ 6 500 respectively.

(table 9.6)

Households whose main source of income is “subsistence farming” have a consumption in kind which is close to 50 percent of the total private consumption. This is higher than any other household group defined from the variable “main source of income”. On the other extreme households are to be found whose main source of income is “business” or “wages in cash”.

These households have a consumption in kind which is 18 - 24 percent of the total private consumption.

The pattern of consumption in kind is also different between the two extremes. While the food consumption in kind is 30 percent of the total private consumption for the households where the main source of income is “subsistence farming”, it is only 2-3 percent for the households whose main source of income is “business” or “wages in cash”. The rest of the consumption in kind is mainly housing consumption which is the dominating consumption in kind for the two latter household groups.

Households whose main source of income is “cash remittances” or “pensions” have a consumption in kind which is about 35-43 percent of the total private consumption. For these households roughly one third of the consumption in kind is food consumption and the rest is mainly housing consumption.

(table 9.22)

A food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is most common among households where the main source of income is “subsistence farming”. The frequency is over 50 percent.

Among households where the main source of income is “pensions” or “cash remittances” the frequency of households who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is around 40 percent.

A food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is least common in households where the main source of income is “wages in cash” or “business”. Among these households the frequency is about 25 percent.

This indicates that poverty is twice as common among households where the main source of income is subsistence farming than among households where the main source of income is “wages in cash” or “business”.

(table 9.14)

See table 9.30 for a more detailed statistical description of the consumption and expenditure pattern of households with different main sources of income.

#### Number of full-time employment equivalents in the household

Households where no member is employed have the highest rate of food consumption - 44 percent - and the lowest rate of “other” consumption as well as the lowest average annual household consumption - N\$ 6 600. On the other hand, the households having at least two full-time employed persons (the gainful employment might be distributed among more than two members in the form of part-time employment) have the lowest rate of food consumption - 27 percent - and the highest rate of “other” consumption as well as the highest average annual household consumption - N\$ 20 500.

(table 9.7)



Households having no economic activity have the highest rate of consumption in kind of the total private consumption - 49 percent - and households having two or more than two full-time employment equivalents have the lowest consumption in kind of the total private consumption - 27 percent.

The rate of food consumption in kind of the total private household consumption is highest for households who have no economic activity and decreases gradually when the economic activity in the households increases. The rate is about 18 percent for households having no economic activity and only 6 percent for households where the economic activity corresponds to two or more full-time employment equivalents.

The same tendency is also valid for the small part of the total household consumption which is “other” consumption in kind.

The pattern is less clear for the housing consumption in kind which is about 16 - 21 percent for all households groups defined from the variable “full-time employment equivalents”.  
(table 9.23)

The correlation between the economic activity in the households as measured by the number of full-time employment equivalents on one hand and the frequency of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more on the other hand is not quite straightforward. But there is a tendency that lower economic activity means a higher frequency of households who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more.

For example, among the households where the economic activity corresponds to less than one full-time employment equivalent, the frequency of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is 40 - 50 percent. The corresponding percentages for households where the economic activity is one full-time employment equivalent or more are around 35 - 40 percent.

This indicates that poverty can be common also among households where there is a relatively high economic activity.

(table 9.15)

See table 9.31 for a more detailed statistical description of the consumption and expenditure pattern of households with a different number of full-time employment equivalents.

### Economic standard

Percentile groups are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in the population. The percentile groups are defined from the (adjusted) per capita income of the private household (see the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2).

There are systematic differences in the consumption pattern of different percentile groups. For example, the rate of food consumption decreases dramatically from lower percentile groups to higher percentile groups. Among the 50 percent of the households having the lowest economic standard the food consumption rate is 55 - 60 percent while the food consumption rate among the 10 percent of the households having the highest economic standard is 15 percent. The average household consumption also shows great differences between the two groups - N\$ 3 000-5 000 and N\$ 56 500 respectively.  
(table 9.8)

The rate of consumption in kind of the total private consumption decreases when the economic standard increases. In the 25 percent of the households having the lowest economic standard the consumption in kind is 53 percent of the total private consumption while it is 22 percent among the 10 percent of the households having the highest economic standard and only 16 percent among the 1 percent of the households having the highest economic standard.

A similar pattern is valid for the food consumption in kind. The rate of food consumption in kind is 24 percent among the 25 percent having the lowest economic standard and only 1 percent among the 10 percent of the households having the highest economic standard. This pattern of decreasing consumption rate with increasing economic standard is also valid for "other" consumption in kind.

The variation in housing consumption in kind between different percentile groups is less systematic.

(table 9.24)

There is a strong negative correlation between the level of the percentile group of a household and the frequency of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more i.e. the higher percentile group a household belongs to the lower is the frequency of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more.

For example, among the 50 percent of the Namibian households who have the lowest economic standard, i.e. who have an adjusted per capita income below the 50th percentile, the frequency of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is 42 - 55 percent. The corresponding percentage for the 10 percent of the households who have the highest economic standard, i.e. who have an adjusted per capita income above the 90th percentile, is about 5 percent.

*The correlation is very strong between the indicator of economic standard i.e. the adjusted per capita income and the poverty indicator i.e. the food consumption rate in the household. But yet, from the results presented above there is reason to express a reservation to an uncritical use of the food consumption rate in the household - as estimated in this survey - as a poverty indicator. Also among households having a high economic standard i.e. belonging to a high percentile group there are some households who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. And the opposite is also true. Among the households who have a low economic standard i.e. who belong to low percentile groups there is a great proportion of households who have a food consumption rate below 60 percent. This means that there is a need of further development work in the ambition of defining reliable poverty indicators for Namibia.*

(table 9.16)

See table 9.32 for a more detailed statistical description of the consumption and expenditure pattern of households belonging to different percentile groups.

**Table 9.1. Household distribution of private consumption by region and rural/urban areas.**

REGION	PRIVATE CONSUMPTION %					Average household consumption N\$
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Other	Total	
Caprivi	50.1	15.5	6.7	27.7	100	5 479
Erongo	31.7	25.4	6.1	36.8	100	15 087
Hardap	28.5	25.9	2.1	43.5	100	13 484
Karas	31.1	26.0	4.3	38.6	100	15 722
Khomas	17.5	37.1	3.9	41.5	100	34 152
Kunene	43.4	17.5	5.5	33.5	100	7 882
Ohangwena	51.0	15.7	9.7	23.7	100	6 111
Okavango	59.6	14.1	4.0	22.3	100	7 537
Omaheke	36.6	10.5	3.2	49.7	100	12 936
Omusati	50.0	13.0	10.4	26.5	100	7 746
Oshana	44.5	15.3	7.6	32.6	100	8 928
Oshikoto	47.9	18.5	7.1	26.5	100	7 407
Otjozondjupa	36.4	16.6	7.8	39.2	100	10 374
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	32.5	25.4	5.4	36.6	100	12 783
Rural	46.6	15.1	6.6	31.7	100	7 601
Urban	23.4	32.0	4.7	39.9	100	22 912

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

*Definitions*

*Region and Rural/Urban: see table 3.1.*

*Northern regions and Central/southern regions: See table 5.7 and page.....*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are included in food consumption.*

*"Other" includes furniture and utensils, household operations, medical care, transport and communication, education, personal care, recreation etc.*

*See also the beginning of this chapter and for further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**The average rate of food consumption in Namibia is about one third of the total private household consumption while the average rate of housing consumption is about one fourth. The average rate of clothing consumption is about 5 percent and the rate of consumption of "other" goods and services is about 35 percent.**

**In the rural areas, the rate of food consumption is significantly higher - 47 percent - than in the urban areas - 23 percent. This difference between rural and urban areas can be understood from the low average household consumption in the rural areas - N\$ 7600 - compared to the average household consumption in the urban areas - N\$ 23 000.**

**The rate of food consumption in rural areas is almost half the total consumption while in urban areas it is close to one fourth of the total consumption.**

**The rate of housing consumption is relatively high in the urban areas compared to the rural areas as is also the rate of "other" consumption.**

**The rate of food consumption is in all the northern regions higher than 40 percent - with the Okavango region reporting the highest rate of 60 percent - while in the central/southern regions it is lower than 40 percent - with the Khomas region reporting the lowest rate of 18 percent. The reverse pattern can be observed for "other" consumption.**

**Also the housing consumption in the central/southern regions is high compared to the northern regions with the exception of the Omaheke and the Otjozondjupa regions.**

**Table 9.2 Household distribution of private consumption by rural/urban areas and sex of head of household.**

RURAL/URBAN SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	PRIVATE CONSUMPTION %					Average household consumption N\$
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Other	Total	
<b>RURAL</b>						
Female	55.9	15.1	8.2	20.8	100	5907
Male	42.3	15.1	5.9	36.8	100	8769
Total	46.6	15.1	6.6	31.7	100	7601
<b>URBAN</b>						
Female	27.1	34.5	4.8	33.6	100	14409
Male	22.5	31.4	4.7	41.5	100	27001
Total	23.4	32.0	4.7	39.9	100	22912
<b>NAMIBIA</b>						
Female	41.6	24.8	6.5	27.2	100	8367
Male	29.5	25.6	5.1	39.8	100	15489
Total	32.5	25.4	5.4	36.6	100	12783

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

*Definitions*

*Head of household: See table 3.3.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are included in food consumption.*

*"Other" includes furniture and utensils, household operations, medical care, transport and communication, education, personal care, recreation etc.*

*See also the beginning of this chapter and for further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**In Namibia, the female headed households have a higher rate of food consumption than the male headed households. Especially in the rural areas the difference is great - 56 and 42 percent respectively.**

**There are no remarkable differences between the rates of housing and clothing consumption between female headed and male headed households.**

**This means that male headed households have a higher rate of "other" consumption than female headed households. The average rate of "other" consumption in Namibia is close to 40 percent for male headed households while it is less than 30 percent for female headed households.**

**Both female and male headed households in the urban areas have lower rates of food consumption and higher rates of housing and "other" consumption compared to the rural areas. This indicates higher standards of living in the urban areas than in the rural areas for female headed as well as male headed households.**

**Table 9.3. Household distribution of private consumption by main language spoken in the household.**

MAIN LANGUAGE	PRIVATE CONSUMPTION %					Average household consumption N\$
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Other	Total	
English	18.4	36.4	3.2	42.0	100	50 029
Afrikaans	18.9	30.8	2.4	47.8	100	33 750
Caprivi	49.0	16.7	7.1	27.2	100	5 983
Damara>Nama	41.6	25.1	5.6	27.0	100	7 529
German	14.2	38.1	1.7	46.0	100	56 105
Oshiwambo	45.5	17.5	9.9	27.2	100	8 016
Otjiherero	38.9	20.6	7.7	32.8	100	10 651
Rukavango	60.2	15.4	4.0	20.4	100	7 151
San	60.4	12.1	6.5	20.9	100	5 337
Tswana	28.6	34.3	10.9	26.2	100	12 425
Other	29.5	25.6	5.8	39.1	100	37 365
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household main language variable which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

Main language: See table 3.4.

Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are included in food consumption.

"Other" includes furniture and utensils, household operations, medical care, transport and communication, education, personal care, recreation etc.

See also the beginning of this chapter and for further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.

**There are dramatic differences between language groups concerning consumption pattern.**

The rate of food consumption is lowest in the population groups where German, English and Afrikaans are the main languages of the households - 14 - 19 percent. On the other hand, these households have high rates of housing and "other" consumption - 30 - 38 percent and 42 - 48 percent respectively.

The population groups where San and Rukavango are the main languages of the households are the groups with the highest rates of food consumption - about 60 percent. On the other hand, the rates of housing and "other" consumption are low - around 12-15 percent and 20 percent respectively.

These differences in consumption patterns must be seen in the view of the great differences in average annual household consumption levels between German, English and Afrikaans speaking households on one hand - N\$ 34 000 - 56 000 - and San and Rukavango speaking households on the other hand - N\$ 5000 - 7000.

**Table 9.4. Household distribution of private consumption by household composition.**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	PRIVATE CONSUMPTION %					Average household consumption N\$
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Other	Total	
<b>Single person</b>						
- alone	27.7	29.4	7.2	35.7	100	10 190
- with 1 own child	33.9	31.2	5.3	29.6	100	7 997
- with more than 1 own child	36.9	25.7	7.3	30.1	100	7 927
- with "extended family"	44.8	21.5	8.0	25.7	100	7 996
- with non-relatives	38.1	20.5	7.1	34.3	100	12 749
<b>Couple</b>						
- alone	19.3	24.7	1.8	54.2	100	24 265
- with 1 own child	21.5	34.1	2.6	41.9	100	21 869
- with more than 1 own child	25.5	30.1	4.1	40.3	100	20 370
- with "extended family"	39.5	21.4	6.3	32.8	100	11 621
- with non-relatives	32.0	20.9	4.6	42.6	100	17 214
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household composition variable which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

*Household composition: See table 3.5.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are included in food consumption.*

*"Other" includes furniture and utensils, household operations, medical care, transport and communication, education, personal care, recreation etc.*

*See also the beginning of this chapter and for further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**Nuclear families of couples have the lowest rate of food consumption and the highest rate of "other" consumption among household groups defined from household composition - 19 - 26 percent and 40 - 54 percent respectively. The lowest rate of food consumption - 19 percent - is to be found with couples living alone without any children and the highest rate of food consumption - 26 percent - is to be found with couples with more than one own child.**

**Nuclear families of single persons have a rate of food consumption of 28 - 37 percent. The lowest rate - 28 percent - is to be found with single persons living alone without any children and the highest rate - 37 percent - is to be found with single persons with more than one own child.**

**Households who are extended families have the highest rate of food consumption among the household groups defined from household composition - 40 - 45 percent.**

**Table 9.5. Household distribution of private consumption by highest level of educational attainment of the head of household.**

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	PRIVATE CONSUMPTION %					Average household consumption N\$
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Other	Total	
No formal education	57.0	18.4	7.3	17.4	100	5 354
Primary education	49.3	18.4	8.2	24.0	100	7 042
Secondary education	26.6	27.5	4.9	41.0	100	19 678
Tertiary education	17.0	30.8	3.0	49.1	100	46 918
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Note: There is an item non-response of 1 % in the variable "Highest educational attainment of the household" which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Highest level of educational attainment: See table 4.3.1.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are included in food consumption.*

*"Other" includes furniture and utensils, household operations, medical care, transport and communication, education, personal care, recreation etc.*

*See also the beginning of this chapter and for further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**The correlation between the educational attainment of the head of the household and the consumption pattern is very strong. As the educational attainment of the head increases from no formal education to tertiary education, the rate of food consumption decreases from 57 percent to 17 percent while the rate of "other" consumption increases from about 17 percent to 50 percent. The rate of housing consumption increases from 18 percent to 31 percent.**

**These differences in consumption pattern must be seen in the view of the great differences in average annual household consumption between different educational levels. When the head of household has no formal education the average annual consumption of the household is about N\$ 5 500 and when the head of household has some tertiary education the annual household consumption is N\$ 47 000.**



**Table 9.6. Household distribution of private consumption by main source of income.**

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME	PRIVATE CONSUMPTION %					Average household consumption N\$
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Other	Total	
Subsistence farming	56.8	14.8	7.5	20.8	100	6 459
Wages in cash	27.7	28.7	5.5	38.0	100	17 748
Business	17.2	20.6	3.2	59.0	100	29 039
Pensions	39.7	32.3	4.0	24.0	100	7 294
Cash remittances	40.6	24.7	3.5	31.1	100	6 485
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Note: There is a small group "Other" of the variable "Main source of income" representing 0.1% of the households. The consumption rates for this group is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Main source of income: See table 5.12.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are included in food consumption.*

*"Other" includes furniture and utensils, household operations, medical care, transport and communication, education, personal care, recreation etc.*

*See also the beginning of this chapter and for further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**Households where the main source of income is subsistence farming have the highest rate of food consumption - 57 percent - and the lowest rate of housing and "other" consumption. The average annual household consumption is also the lowest for these households - N\$ 6 500 .**

**On the other hand, the households where the main source of income is business or wages in cash have the lowest rate of food consumption - 17 - 28 percent - and the highest rate of "other" consumption as well as the highest average annual household consumption - N\$ 29 000 and N\$ 17 700 respectively.**

**The rate of food consumption among households who have pensions and cash remittances as main source of income is about 40 percent and their average annual household consumption is N\$ 7 300 and N\$ 6 500 respectively.**

**Table 9.7. Household distribution of private consumption by full-time employment equivalents.**

FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS	PRIVATE CONSUMPTION %					Average household consumption N\$
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Other	Total	
No economic activity	43.6	25.1	7.4	24.0	100	6 567
0 < FEEs < 0.5	41.5	21.2	5.3	32.0	100	8 801
0.5 ≤ FEEs < 1.0	39.9	22.2	5.3	32.6	100	9 488
1.0 ≤ FEEs < 1.5	31.1	26.4	6.0	36.6	100	13 476
1.5 ≤ FEEs < 2.0	34.1	26.3	6.4	33.3	100	12 219
FEEs ≥ 2.0	27.1	26.8	4.3	41.8	100	20 468
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Note: There is an item non-response of 4 % in the variable "Full-time employment equivalents" which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Full-time employment equivalents: See table 5.11.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are included in food consumption.*

*"Other" includes furniture and utensils, household operations, medical care, transport and communication, education, personal care, recreation etc.*

*See also the beginning of this chapter and for further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**Households where no member is employed have the highest rate of food consumption - 44 percent - and the lowest rate of "other" consumption as well as the lowest average annual household consumption - N\$ 6 600. On the other hand, the households having at least two full-time employed persons (the gainful employment might be distributed among more than two members in the form of part-time employment) have the lowest rate of food consumption - 27 percent - and the highest rate of "other" consumption as well as the highest average annual household consumption - N\$ 20 500.**

**Table 9.8. Household distribution of private consumption by household percentile groups.**

PERCENTILE GROUPS	PRIVATE CONSUMPTION %					Average household consumption N\$
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Other	Total	
APCI <P90	46.1	23.2	7.0	23.7	100	7933
APCI >=P90	15.4	28.1	3.5	53.0	100	56434
NAMIBIA	32.5	25.4	5.4	36.6	100	12783
APCI <P25	56.0	29.5	3.0	11.5	100	2811
P25<= APCI <P50	59.9	20.1	5.9	14.1	100	5273
P50<= APCI <P75	52.7	19.1	7.8	20.4	100	8952
P75<= APCI <P90	32.2	26.3	7.9	33.7	100	19226
P90<= APCI <P95	19.9	31.7	4.2	44.1	100	37939
P95<= APCI <P99	15.0	29.8	3.7	51.5	100	61595
APCI >=P99	9.5	19.6	1.8	69.1	100	129335

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Definitions

*Percentile groups: The percentile groups are defined from adjusted per capita income (APCI). See the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are included in food consumption.*

*"Other" includes furniture and utensils, household operations, medical care, transport and communication, education, personal care, recreation etc.*

*See also the beginning of this chapter and for further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**Percentile groups are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in the population. The percentile groups in the table are defined from the (adjusted) per capita income of the private household (see the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2).**

**Their are systematic differences in the consumption pattern of different percentile groups. For example, the rate of food consumption decreases dramatically from lower percentile groups to higher percentile groups. Among the 50 percent of the households having the lowest economic standard the food consumption rate is 55 - 60 percent while the food consumption rate among the 10 percent of the households having the highest economic standard is 15 percent. The average household consumption also shows great differences between the two groups - N\$ 3 000-5 000 and N\$ 56 500 respectively.**

**Table 9.9. Household food consumption rate by region and rural/urban areas.**

REGION	FOOD CONSUMPTION RATE %				Number of households	
	80 -100	60 -79	40 -59	0 -39	%	Total
Caprivi	7.0	40.1	30.7	22.2	100	16 884
Erongo	7.1	19.7	26.9	46.3	100	16 611
Hardap	4.7	26.1	26.0	43.1	100	12 521
Karas	4.1	28.1	26.7	41.1	100	11 545
Khomas	1.1	7.6	18.7	72.6	100	34 101
Kunene	11.3	29.3	31.1	28.2	100	10 398
Ohangwena	9.9	32.4	28.4	29.3	100	25 574
Okavango	19.6	51.0	19.6	9.8	100	20 394
Omaheke	25.1	29.0	21.1	24.8	100	9 157
Omusati	9.0	31.1	35.8	24.1	100	21 822
Oshana	5.5	35.7	36.4	22.4	100	24 198
Oshikoto	9.0	28.8	32.0	30.2	100	18 795
Otjozondjupa	10.8	30.4	24.1	34.7	100	22 827
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>244 827</b>
Rural	11.8	36.9	28.0	23.3	100	161 962
Urban	2.6	14.0	26.0	57.4	100	82 864

Note: The column " Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

*Definitions*

*Region and Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Northern regions and Central/southern regions: See table 5.7 and page.....*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The food consumption rate is the food consumption divided by the total private household consumption in each household.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**About 38 percent of the households in Namibia have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more and about 9 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 80 percent or more.**

**In the rural areas the percentage of households falling into these two categories is much higher - 49 percent and 12 percent respectively. In the urban areas the figures are fairly low - 17 percent and 3 percent.**

**About 40 percent or more of the households in the northern regions have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. The Okavango region is reporting the highest percentage of households in this category - 71 percent.**

**In the central/southern regions the pattern is not very evident. The Erongo, Hardap and Karas regions look similar with about 30 percent of the households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. The Khomas region where the capital Windhoek is situated is quite well off compared to the other regions with only 9 percent of the households above the 60 percent food consumption rate and only 1 percent of the households above the 80 percent food consumption rate. In the Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions 40 - 55 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. And in the Omaheke region 25 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 80 percent or more which is a higher frequency than in any other region.**

**Table 9.10. Household food consumption rate by sex of head of household.**

RURAL/URBAN SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	FOOD CONSUMPTION RATE %				Number of households	
	80 -100	60 -79	40 -59	0 -39	%	Total
<b>RURAL</b>						
Female	12.2	37.5	30.1	20.2	100	66 108
Male	11.5	36.4	26.6	25.4	100	95 855
Total	11.8	36.9	28.0	23.3	100	161 962
<b>URBAN</b>						
Female	3.4	15.4	27.4	53.9	100	26 914
Male	2.3	13.3	25.3	59.1	100	55 950
Total	2.6	14.0	26.0	57.4	100	82 864
<b>NAMIBIA</b>						
Female	9.6	31.1	29.3	30.0	100	93 022
Male	8.1	27.9	26.1	37.8	100	151 805
Total	8.7	29.1	27.3	34.8	100	244 827

Note: The column " Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

*Definitions*

*Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The food consumption rate is the food consumption divided by the total private household consumption in each household.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**On the national level the percentage of female headed households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is 41 percent while it is 36 percent for male headed households.**

**The percentage of households who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas for female headed as well as for male headed households. The percentages are close to 50 percent in rural areas and 16 - 20 percent in urban areas. The percentage is somewhat higher for female headed households in rural as well as in urban areas.**

**Table 9.11. Household food consumption rate by main language spoken in the household.**

MAIN LANGUAGE	FOOD CONSUMPTION RATE %				Number of households	
	80 -100	60 -79	40 -59	0 -39	%	Total
English	0.0	5.7	12.1	82.1	100	3 842
Afrikaans	0.9	10.7	18.9	69.5	100	31 207
Caprivi	5.2	35.3	35.8	23.7	100	15 401
Damara>Nama	8.6	34.5	25.0	31.9	100	34 154
German	0.0	2.4	5.1	92.5	100	3 837
Oshiwambo	7.8	30.0	33.3	28.9	100	106 987
Otjiherero	16.5	23.9	25.4	34.2	100	22 375
Rukavango	19.5	51.0	18.2	11.3	100	21 233
San	28.7	46.0	13.3	12.0	100	3 551
Tswana	0.0	14.6	34.8	50.6	100	1 020
Other	3.2	32.5	15.1	49.1	100	951
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>244 827</b>

Note: The column " Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household main language variable which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

*Main language: See table 3.4.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The food consumption rate is the food consumption divided by the total private household consumption in each household.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**The population groups where German, English and Afrikaans are the main languages of the households have the lowest frequency of households with a food consumption rate 60 percent or higher - 2 - 12 percent. The corresponding percentage for the Tswana speaking group is about 15 percent.**

**The rest of the language groups have a much higher percentage of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. The frequency is 38 percent or above. The highest percentages are reported for the San and Rukavango language groups where the frequency of households having a consumption rate of 60 percent or more is 70 - 75 percent.**

**Table 9.12. Household food consumption rate by household composition.**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	FOOD CONSUMPTION RATE				Number of households	
	%				%	Total
	80 -100	60 -79	40 -59	0 -39		
<b>Single person</b>						
- alone	6.2	21.8	26.7	45.3	100	21 183
- with 1 own child	9.3	25.2	23.8	41.8	100	4 156
- with more than 1 own child	6.8	31.7	27.9	33.6	100	15 273
- with "extended family"	10.4	31.1	31	27.5	100	68 476
- with non-relatives	12.0	28.3	24.5	35.2	100	11 224
<b>Couple</b>						
- alone	8.0	25.8	19.6	46.5	100	12 698
- with 1 own child	6.0	24.1	25.7	44.2	100	10 557
- with more than 1 own child	7.3	29.5	21.9	41.2	100	34 053
- with "extended family"	8.7	31.1	28.8	31.4	100	56 689
- with non-relatives	9.9	27.7	28.6	33.8	100	10 209
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	8.7	29.1	27.3	34.8	100	244 827

Note: The column " Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household composition variable which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

*Household composition: See table 3.5.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The food consumption rate is the food consumption divided by total private household consumption in each household.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**Single persons living alone have the lowest frequency of households with a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more - 28 percent. Among households with more than one child, with extended family and with non-relatives, about 40 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more.**

**Table 9.13. Household food consumption rate by highest level of educational attainment of the head of the household.**

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	FOOD CONSUMPTION RATE %				Number of households	
	80 -100	60 -79	40 -59	0 -39	%	Total
No formal education	14.1	36.9	27.6	21.3	100	72 742
Primary education	8.9	35.7	29.4	26.0	100	78 702
Secondary education	5.2	18.2	27.6	49.0	100	76 524
Tertiary education	0.3	9.6	12.1	78.0	100	13 529
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>244 827</b>

Note: The column " Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note: There is a non-response in the variable " highest educational attainment of the household" corresponding to 1 percent of the households which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Highest level of educational attainment: See table 3.5.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The food consumption rate is the food consumption divided by the total private household consumption in each household.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**There is a strong negative correlation between the educational attainment of the head of the household and the percentage of households who have a high food consumption rate i.e. the higher the formal education of the head of household, the lower the percentage of households having a high food consumption rate.**

**For example, among the households where the head of household has no formal education or only some primary education the frequency of households who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is 45 - 50 percent. The corresponding percentage for households where the heads of households have some secondary or tertiary education is 10 - 23 percent.**



**Table 9.14 Household food consumption rate by main source of income**

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME	FOOD CONSUMPTION RATE %				Number of households	
	80 -100	60 -79	40 - 59	0 - 39	%	Total
Subsistence farming	12.2	40.1	29.0	18.7	100	85 050
Wages in cash	5.7	21.4	25.1	47.7	100	107 362
Business	5.4	18.0	27.3	49.4	100	13 909
Pensions	11.1	30.9	29.6	28.3	100	27 602
Cash remittances	7.7	29.6	30.5	32.3	100	10 556
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>244 827</b>

Note: The column " Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note: There is a small group "Other" of the variable " main source of income" representing 0.1 % of the households. This group is not presented in the table.

Definitions

*Main source of income: See table 5.12.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The food consumption rate is the food consumption divided by the total private household consumption in each household.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**A food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is most common among households where the main source of income is "subsistence farming". The frequency is over 50 percent.**

**Among households where the main source of income is "pensions" or "cash remittances" the frequency of households who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is around 40 percent.**

**A food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is least common in households where the main source of income is "wages in cash" or "business". Among these households the frequency is about 25 percent.**

**Table 9.15. Household food consumption rate by full-time employment equivalents.**

FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS	FOOD CONSUMPTION RATE %				Number of households	
	80-100	60-79	40-59	0-39	%	Total
No economic activity	7.8	32.9	32.8	26.5	100	58 557
0< FEEs <0.5	9.7	40.5	27.0	22.8	100	17 333
0.5<= FEEs <1.0	11.1	30.4	26.2	32.3	100	24 336
1.0<= FEEs <1.5	8.0	26.3	26.1	39.6	100	65 837
1.5<= FEEs <2.0	9.5	31.7	25.7	33.0	100	13 566
FEEs >=2.0	9.2	24.4	24.2	42.2	100	54 477
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>244 827</b>

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note: There is an item non-response of 4 % for the variable "full-time employment equivalents" which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Full-time employment equivalents: See table 5.11.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The food consumption rate is the food consumption divided by the total private household consumption in each household.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**The correlation between the economic activity in the households as measured by the number of full-time employment equivalents on one hand and the frequency of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more on the other hand is not quite straightforward. But there is tendency that lower economic activity means a higher frequency of households who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more.**

**For example, among the households where the economic activity corresponds to less than one full-time employment equivalent, the frequency of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is 40 - 50 percent. The corresponding percentages for households where the economic activity is one full-time employment equivalent or more are around 35 - 40 percent.**

**Table 9.16. Household food consumption rate by household percentile groups.**

PERCENTILE GROUPS	FOOD CONSUMPTION RATE %				Number of households	
	80-100	60-79	40-59	0-39	%	Total
APCI <P90	9.5	32.0	29.5	29.0	100	220 344
APCI >=P90	1.2	3.5	8.1	87.2	100	24 483
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>244 827</b>
APCI <P25	4.5	37.9	32.1	25.5	100	61 207
P25<= APCI <P50	12.9	42.3	28.9	15.9	100	61 207
P50<= APCI <P75	14.3	28.8	30.4	26.5	100	61 207
P75<= APCI <P90	4.4	10.2	24.4	61.0	100	36 724
P90<= APCI <P95	2.3	4.4	12.0	81.3	100	12 241
P95<= APCI <P99	0	2.9	3.6	93.5	100	9 793
APCI >=P99	0	1.2	6.6	92.2	100	2 448

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

*Definitions*

*Percentile groups: The percentile groups are defined from adjusted per capita income (APCI). See the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The food consumption rate is the food consumption divided by the total private household consumption in each household.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and*

**Percentile groups are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in the population. The percentile groups in the table are defined from the (adjusted) per capita income of the private household (see the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2).**

**There is a strong negative correlation between the level of the percentile group of a household and the frequency of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more i.e. the higher percentile group a household belongs to the lower is the frequency of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more.**

**For example, among the 50 percent of the Namibian households who have the lowest economic standard, i.e. who have an adjusted per capita income below the 50th percentile, the frequency of households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more is 42 - 55 percent. The corresponding percentage for the 10 percent of the households who have the highest economic standard, i.e. who have an adjusted per capita income above the 90th percentile, is about 5 percent.**

**Table 9.17. Household consumption in kind as part of the total private consumption by region and rural/urban areas.**

REGION	CONSUMPTION IN KIND AS PART OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION %					Average household consumption  N\$
	Food in kind	Housing in kind	Other consumption in kind	Consumption in cash	Total	
Caprivi	12.2	12.8	2.1	73.0	100	5 479
Erongo	4.9	16.6	1.9	76.6	100	15 087
Hardap	2.3	17.5	0.4	79.7	100	13 484
Karas	3.0	19.5	0.2	77.3	100	15 722
Khomas	0.3	27.6	0.3	71.8	100	34 152
Kunene	16.6	10.8	4.0	68.6	100	7 882
Ohangwena	25.0	15.4	3.7	55.9	100	6 111
Okavango	23.8	9.9	3.5	62.8	100	7 537
Omaheke	16.9	7.8	0.8	74.5	100	12 936
Omusati	26.2	12.3	5.8	55.8	100	7 746
Oshana	13.0	11.8	1.7	73.5	100	8 928
Oshikoto	20.5	14.6	2.9	62.0	100	7 407
Otjozondjupa	12.3	11.1	0.6	76.0	100	10 374
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>
Rural	21.5	13.1	3.1	62.3	100	7 601
Urban	0.6	22.6	0.4	76.5	100	22 912

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Definitions

*Regions and Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.*

*Nothern regions and Central/southern regions: See chapter 2, Definitions.*

*Total consumption is defined as total private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The consumption in cash consists of all cash purchases for household consumption purposes.*

*The consumption in kind includes consumption of own produce and consumption of items received by bartering, free of charge such as gifts and as payment in kind etc.*

*The housing consumption in kind is defined as the market value of living in a house owned by the household or provided free of charge to the household. Also households living in a house provided at subsidized rent have a housing consumption in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**As an average for Namibia the consumption in kind is about 30 percent of the total private household consumption.**

**The consumption in kind is dominated by food and housing. On the national level the housing consumption in kind is higher than the food consumption in kind. The food consumption in kind is about 10 percent of the total private consumption while the housing consumption is about 20 percent of the total private consumption.**

**As the total food consumption - including cash and kind consumption - is somewhat above 30 percent of the total private consumption it means that about one third of the total food consumption in the Namibian households is consumption in kind. The total housing consumption is about 25 percent of the total private consumption and almost four fifths of this consumption are consumption in kind.**

**The picture is dramatically different in the rural and the urban areas.**

**In the rural areas the consumption in kind is about 38 percent of the total private consumption. Also in the rural areas the consumption in kind is dominated by food and housing. But in the rural areas the food consumption in kind is higher than the housing consumption in kind. The food consumption in kind is about 22 percent of the total private consumption in rural areas while the housing consumption in kind is about 13 percent of the total private consumption.**

**As the total food consumption is about 47 percent of the total private consumption in rural areas it means that almost half of the total food consumption is consumption in kind. The total housing consumption is about 15 percent of the total private consumption in rural areas and most of this consumption is consumption in kind.**

**In the urban areas the consumption in kind is only about 24 percent of the total private consumption. And in the urban areas almost all consumption in kind is housing consumption. The housing consumption in kind is about 23 percent of the total private consumption and the food consumption in kind is about 1 percent of the total private consumption.**

**As the total food consumption is 23 percent of the total private consumption in urban areas it means that more than 95 percent of the food consumption in urban areas is consumption in cash. The total housing consumption is 32 percent of the total private consumption in urban areas which means that about two thirds of the housing consumption in urban areas are consumption in kind and one third is rent payments in cash.**

**There are also great differences between the 13 regions. Most of the northern regions but also the Omaheke region are relying on consumption in kind in a similar way as described for the rural areas above i.e. food consumption is the greater part of the consumption in kind.. The Erongo, Hardap, Karas and Khomas regions are relying on consumption in kind in a similar way as described for the urban areas above i.e. housing consumption is the dominating part of the consumption in kind.**

**The cash/kind consumption patterns are somewhat different for the Caprivi, Oshana and Otjozondjupa regions.**

**Table 9.18. Household consumption in kind as part of the total private consumption by rural/urban areas and sex of head of household.**

SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	CONSUMPTION IN KIND AS PART OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION					Average household consumption
	%					
	Food in kind	Housing in kind	Other consumption in kind	Consumption in cash	Total	N\$
<b>RURAL</b>						
Female	27.7	13.8	4.5	54.0	100	5 907
Male	18.6	12.7	2.5	66.1	100	8 769
Total	21.5	13.1	3.1	62.3	100	7 601
<b>URBAN</b>						
Female	1.0	21.9	0.7	76.4	100	14 409
Male	0.4	22.8	0.3	76.5	100	27 001
Total	0.6	22.6	0.4	76.5	100	22 912
<b>NAMIBIA</b>						
Female	14.4	17.8	2.6	65.2	100	8 367
Male	7.0	19.2	1.1	72.8	100	15 489
Total	8.8	18.9	1.5	70.9	100	12 783

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Definitions

Rural/Urban: See table 3.1.

Head of household: See table 3.3

Total consumption is defined as total private consumption in cash and in kind.

The consumption in cash consists of all cash purchases for household consumption purposes.

The consumption in kind includes consumption of own produce and consumption of items received by bartering, free of charge such as gifts and as payment in kind etc.

The housing consumption in kind is defined as the market value of living in a house owned by the household or provided free of charge to the household. Also households living in a house provided at subsidized rent have a housing consumption in kind.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.

For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.

**Female headed households are somewhat more dependent on consumption in kind than male headed households. About 35 percent of the total private consumption in female headed households is consumption in kind. The corresponding percentage for male headed households is 27 percent. The difference is explained by the fact that a greater part of the total consumption of female headed households is food consumption in kind. This part is 14 percent for female headed households and only 7 percent for male headed households.**

**There are no differences between female headed and male headed households concerning the rate of housing consumption of the total private consumption. But the level of housing consumption in male headed households is about twice the level in female headed households.**

**The differences between female headed and male headed households concerning food consumption in kind emanate from the rural areas where food consumption in kind is of great importance for female headed as well as male headed households. Almost 30 percent of the total private consumption among female headed households in rural areas is food consumption in kind. The corresponding percentage for male headed households is about 20.**

**Table 9.19 Household consumption in kind as part of the total private consumption by main language spoken in household**

MAIN LANGUAGE	CONSUMPTION IN KIND AS PART OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION %					Average household consumption N\$
	Food in kind	Housing in kind	Other consumption in kind	Consumption in cash	Total	
English	0.5	26.1	0.4	72.9	100	50 029
Afrikaans	0.9	22.2	0.3	76.7	100	33 750
Caprivi	10.9	13.4	2.5	73.3	100	5 983
Damara>Nama	10.1	17.7	2.6	69.6	100	7 529
German	0.6	30.5	0.2	68.7	100	56 105
Oshiwambo	16.8	14.0	2.8	66.4	100	8 016
Otjiherero	16.6	15.7	1.1	66.6	100	10 651
Rukavango	24.4	10.7	3.3	61.6	100	7 151
San	35.4	11.5	2.8	50.3	100	5 337
Tswana	1.7	29.9	0.1	68.3	100	12 425
Other	0.6	8	0.8	90.6	100	37 365
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household main language variable which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Main language: See table 3.4.*

*Total consumption is defined as total private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The consumption in cash consists of all cash purchases for household consumption purposes.*

*The consumption in kind includes consumption of own produce and consumption of items received by bartering, free of charge such as gifts and as payment in kind etc.*

*The housing consumption in kind is defined as the market value of living in a house owned by the household or provided free of charge to the household. Also households living in a house provided at subsidized rent have a housing consumption in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**The food consumption in kind is a very small part of the total private consumption in households where English, Afrikaans, German or Tswana is the main language. The percentage is less than two percent. In the rest of the language groups, food consumption in kind is 10 percent or more of the total private consumption. The San people have the highest rate of food consumption in kind of the total private consumption - 35 percent. The San people belong to the only language group where food consumption in kind is a greater part of the total consumption than food consumption in cash.**

**On the other hand, the housing consumption in kind is a great part of the total private consumption for households where English, Afrikaans, German or Tswana is the main language. The percentage is 22 or higher with the highest percentage 31 for German speaking households. For the rest of the language groups, the rate of housing consumption in kind of the total private consumption is less than 18 percent and only about 10 percent for Rukavango and San speaking households.**

**Table 9.20. Household consumption in kind as part of the total private consumption by household composition.**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	CONSUMPTION IN KIND AS PART OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION					Average household consumption
	%					
	Food in kind	Housing in kind	Other consumption in kind	Consumption in cash	Total	N\$
<b>Single person</b>						
- alone	5.1	18.9	1.3	74.6	100	10 190
- with 1 own child	8.6	17.3	2.1	72.0	100	7 997
- with more than 1 own child	14.6	19.4	3.3	62.7	100	7 927
- with "extended family"	15.2	16.4	2.8	65.5	100	7 996
- with non-relatives	10.8	14.5	1.0	73.7	100	12 749
<b>Couple</b>						
- alone	3.5	17.3	0.4	78.9	100	24 265
- with 1 own child	4.3	26.0	0.4	69.3	100	21 869
- with more than 1 own child	4.8	22.6	0.8	71.8	100	20 370
- with "extended family"	11.6	17.1	1.7	69.6	100	11 621
- with non-relatives	8.4	14.5	1.3	75.8	100	17 214
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household composition variable which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

*Household composition: See table 3.5.*

*Total consumption is defined as total private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The consumption in cash consists of all cash purchases for household consumption purposes.*

*The consumption in kind includes consumption of own produce and consumption of items received by bartering, free of charge such as gifts and as payment in kind etc.*

*The housing consumption in kind is defined as the market value of living in a house owned by the household or provided free of charge to the household. Also households living in a house provided at subsidized rent have a housing consumption in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**Nuclear families have normally a lower percentage of food consumption in kind of the total private consumption than households who are extended families or households with non-relatives. The only exception from this statement is the household group of single persons with more than one child. This type of household has also a relatively high part of food consumption in kind of the total private consumption.**

**On the other hand, the housing consumption in kind is in most cases a greater part of the total private consumption for nuclear families than for other types of households.**



**Table 9.21. Household consumption in kind as part of the total private consumption by highest level of educational attainment of head of household.**

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	CONSUMPTION IN KIND AS PART OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION %					Average household consumption N\$
	Food in kind	Housing in kind	Other consumption in kind	Consumption in cash	Total	
No formal education	29.2	15.5	3.9	51.4	100	5 354
Primary education	17.7	14.5	3.2	64.6	100	7 042
Secondary education	3.6	19.8	0.7	75.8	100	19 678
Tertiary education	0.9	22.4	0.2	76.5	100	46 918
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Note: There is a non-response in the variable "highest educational attainment of the household" corresponding to 1 percent of the households which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Highest level of educational attainment: See table 3.5.*

*Head of household: See table 3.3*

*Total consumption is defined as total private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The consumption in cash consists of all cash purchases for household consumption purposes.*

*The consumption in kind includes consumption of own produce and consumption of items received by bartering, free of charge such as gifts and as payment in kind etc.*

*The housing consumption in kind is defined as the market value of living in a house owned by the household or provided free of charge to the household. Also households living in a house provided at subsidized rent have a housing consumption in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**The food consumption in kind is about 30 percent of the total private consumption in households where the head of household has no formal education. This percentage decreases gradually with higher formal education of the head of household and is only 1 percent for households where the head of household has some tertiary education.**

**The housing consumption in kind is over 15 percent of the total private consumption independently of the educational level of the head of household. But the highest rate of housing consumption in kind - 20 - 22 percent - is registered for households where the head of household has some secondary or tertiary education.**

**Table 9.22. Household consumption in kind as part of the total private consumption by main source of income.**

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME	CONSUMPTION IN KIND AS PART OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION					Average household consumption
	%					
	Food in kind	Housing in kind	Other consumption in kind	Consumption in cash	Total	N\$
Subsistence farming	30.1	13.4	4.6	51.9	100	6 459
Wages in cash	3.3	20.3	0.7	75.8	100	17 748
Business	2.4	15.7	0.4	81.5	100	29 039
Pensions	14.6	26.2	1.7	57.5	100	7 294
Cash remittances	11.8	19.1	4.1	64.9	100	6 485
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Note: There is a small group "Other" of the variable "main source of income" representing 0.1 % of the households. This group is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Main source of income: See table 5.12.*

*Total consumption is defined as total private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The consumption in cash consists of all cash purchases for household consumption purposes.*

*The consumption in kind includes consumption of own produce and consumption of items received by bartering, free of charge such as gifts and as payment in kind etc.*

*The housing consumption in kind is defined as the market value of living in a house owned by the household or provided free of charge to the household. Also households living in a house provided at subsidized rent have a housing consumption in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**Households whose main source of income is "subsistence farming" have a consumption in kind which is close to 50 percent of the total private consumption. This is higher than any other household group defined from the variable "main source of income". On the other extreme the households are to be found whose main source of income is "business" or "wages in cash". These households have a consumption in kind which is 18 - 24 percent of the total private consumption.**

**The pattern of consumption in kind is also different between the two extremes. While the food consumption in kind is 30 percent of the total private consumption for the households where the main source of income is "subsistence farming", it is only 2-3 percent for the households whose main source of income is "business" or "wages in cash". The rest of the consumption in kind is mainly housing consumption which is the dominating consumption in kind for the two latter household groups.**

**Households whose main source of income is "cash remittances" or "pensions" have a consumption in kind which is about 35-43 percent of the total private consumption. For these households roughly one third of the consumption in kind is food consumption and the rest is mainly housing consumption.**

**Table 9.23. Household consumption in kind as part of the total private consumption by full-time employment equivalents (FEEs).**

FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS	CONSUMPTION IN KIND AS PART OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION %					Average household consumption N\$
	Food in kind	Housing in kind	Other consumption in kind	Consumption in cash	Total	
No economic activity	17.6	20.7	3.2	58.5	100	6 567
0 < FEEs < 0.5	15.3	16.3	2.4	66.0	100	8 801
0.5 ≤ FEEs < 1.0	11.2	16.7	1.9	70.1	100	9 488
1.0 ≤ FEEs < 1.5	7.0	18.7	1.3	73.0	100	13 476
1.5 ≤ FEEs < 2.0	7.6	19.8	1.0	71.6	100	12 219
FEEs ≥ 2.0	6.1	19.7	0.9	73.3	100	20 468
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Note: There is an item non-response of 4 % for the variable "full-time employment equivalents" which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*Full-time employment equivalents: See table 5.11.*

*Total consumption is defined as total private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The consumption in cash consists of all cash purchases for household consumption purposes.*

*The consumption in kind includes consumption of own produce and consumption of items received by bartering, free of charge such as gifts and as payment in kind etc.*

*The housing consumption in kind is defined as the market value of living in a house owned by the household or provided free of charge to the household. Also households living in a house provided at subsidized rent have a housing consumption in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**Housholds having no economic activity have the highest rate of consumption in kind of the total private consumption - 49 percent - and households having two or more than two full-time employment equivalents have the lowest consumption in kind of the total private consumption - 27 percent.**

**The rate of food consumption in kind of the total private household consumption is highest for households who have no economic activity and decreases gradually when the economic activity in the households increases. The rate is about 18 percent for households having no economic activity and only 6 percent for households where the economic activity corresponds to two or more full-time employment equivalents.**

**The same tendency is also valid for the small part of the total household consumption which is "other" consumption in kind.**

**The pattern is less clear for the housing consumption in kind which is about 16 - 21 percent for all households groups defined from the variable "full-time employment equivalents".**

**Table 9.24. Household consumption in kind as part of the total private consumption by household percentile groups (APCI).**

PERCENTILE GROUPS	CONSUMPTION IN KIND AS PART OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION %					Average household consumption N\$
	Food in kind	Housing in kind	Other consumption in kind	Consumption in cash	Total	
APCI <P90	15.1	17.2	2.3	65.5	100	7 933
APCI >=P90	0.9	21	0.4	77.8	100	56 434
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 783</b>
APCI <P25	23.6	27.4	2.1	46.8	100	2 811
P25<= APCI <P50	27	16.4	3.4	53.2	100	5 273
P50<= APCI <P75	18.6	13.9	2.7	64.8	100	8 952
P75<= APCI <P90	4.8	17.7	1.4	76.1	100	19 226
P90<= APCI <P95	1.1	23.4	0.8	74.7	100	37 939
P95<= APCI <P99	0.8	22.0	0.2	77	100	61 595
APCI >=P99	0.6	15.4	0.2	83.8	100	129 335

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Definitions

*Percentile groups: The percentile groups are defined from adjusted per capita income (APCI). See PAGE.....*

*Total consumption is defined as total private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*The consumption in cash consists of all cash purchases for household consumption purposes.*

*The consumption in kind includes consumption of own produce and consumption of items received by bartering, free of charge such as gifts and as payment in kind etc.*

*The housing consumption in kind is defined as the market value of living in a house owned by the household or provided free of charge to the household. Also households living in a house provided at subsidized rent have a housing consumption in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco is included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**Percentile groups are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of the distribution of economic standard in the population. The percentile groups in the table are defined from the (adjusted) per capita income of the private household (see the beginning of chapter 8 and table 8.1.2).**

**The rate of consumption in kind of the total private consumption decreases when the economic standard increases. In the 25 percent of the households having the lowest economic standard (APCI<P25) the consumption in kind is 53 percent of the total private consumption while it is 22 percent among the 10 percent of the households having the highest economic standard (APCI>=P90) and only 16 percent among the 1 percent of the households having the highest economic standard.**

**A similar pattern is valid for the food consumption in kind. The rate of food consumption in kind is 24 percent among the 25 percent having the lowest economic standard and only 1 percent among the 10 percent of the households having the highest economic standard. This pattern of decreasing consumption rate with increasing economic standard is also valid for "other" consumption in kind.**

**The variation in housing consumption in kind between different percentile groups is less systematic.**

**Table 9.25. Average annual private household consumption and expenditure by region and rural/urban areas. Namibian Dollars.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	REGION							
	Caprivi	Erongo	Hardap	Karas	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Okavango
Households in sample	232	371	220	227	593	229	418	310
Households in population	16 884	16 611	12 521	11 545	34 101	10 398	25 574	20 394
Average no of persons in household	5. 4	4. 5	4. 3	4. 7	4. 7	5. 7	7. 5	6. 1
<b>Food expenditure</b>	2 079	4 049	3 537	4 410	5 885	2 117	1 586	2 695
Bread and cereals	984	787	685	688	817	561	708	1 088
Meat	284	959	830	1 252	1 458	383	167	450
Fish	135	93	50	65	112	21	103	161
Milk, cheese and eggs	95	302	299	327	535	96	15	72
Oil and fat	105	168	145	145	199	86	65	84
Vegetables, potatoes	75	265	215	277	369	71	54	136
Fruits and nuts	21	138	48	135	206	33	20	42
Sugar	145	258	360	285	250	330	121	180
Non alcoholic beverages	50	269	323	325	438	150	64	189
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	131	359	285	465	499	216	172	205
Other food	47	292	254	312	702	158	79	61
Meals	6	160	42	134	301	12	17	26
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	667	736	313	476	92	1 305	1 530	1 797
Bread and cereals	227	41	33	50	11	295	859	926
Meat	54	178	159	251	21	272	300	120
Fish	25	14	4	11	2	4	39	69
Vegetables, potatoes	153	20	8	26	6	33	98	296
Fruits and nuts	78	4	8	6	6	10	27	173
Other	130	479	100	131	47	691	207	212
<b>Total food</b>	2 746	4 785	3 849	4 885	5 977	3 422	3 116	4 492
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	367	921	278	677	1 340	435	590	302
<b>Housing</b>	850	3 834	3 494	4 086	12 674	1 382	960	1 060
<b>Furniture and utensils</b>	305	824	417	431	1 279	315	218	168
<b>Household operations</b>	294	503	530	669	990	296	197	259
<b>Medical care</b>	40	323	339	224	463	88	40	72
<b>Transport and communication</b>	351	2 494	3 730	2 277	7 898	1 268	705	748
<b>Education</b>	175	393	297	711	1 014	304	77	120
<b>Personal care</b>	88	402	216	397	561	201	114	98
<b>Recreation</b>	66	286	40	665	988	34	17	186
<b>Other</b>	197	322	293	699	968	138	78	31
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION</b>	5 479	15 087	13 484	15 722	34 152	7 882	6 111	7 537
<b>- Own produced goods or received in kind</b>	782	1 024	368	505	198	1 620	1 758	2 058
- Imputed rent	699	2 503	2 362	3 064	9 434	852	938	747
+ remittances in cash given away	129	239	179	129	409	283	107	236
+ Housing Investments	713	3 153	3 381	2 591	5 664	292	68	187
+ Domestic animal investments	33	108	36	225	200	43	32	80
+ Savings and other investments	678	1 425	3 467	4 651	5 117	980	42	643
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	209	1 030	1 744	3 609	1 796	973	0	222
Non consumption expenditure	1	0	17	51	71	8	0	7
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE in cash</b>	5 763	17 516	19 578	23 408	37 777	7 989	3 663	6 107

**Table 9.25 (continued). Average annual private household consumption and expenditure by region and rural/urban areas. Namibian Dollars.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURES	REGION					NAMIBIA	Rural	Urban
	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa			
Households in sample	213	450	419	345	370	4 397	2 685	1 712
Households in population	9 157	21 822	24 198	18 795	22 827	244 827	161 962	82 864
Average no of persons in household	5.1	7.0	6.7	6.2	4.4	5.7	6.1	4.8
<b>Food expenditure</b>	2 552	1 847	2 814	2 029	2 505	3 034	1 908	5 235
Bread and cereals	831	570	820	507	565	746	664	906
Meat	247	306	575	398	438	625	273	1 314
Fish	11	118	175	55	22	96	86	116
Milk, cheese and eggs	128	49	99	76	145	182	55	432
Oil and fat	89	91	140	118	134	125	80	214
Vegetables, potatoes	85	65	145	101	103	159	74	326
Fruits and nuts	36	51	69	42	39	75	33	157
Sugar	512	170	189	164	310	230	204	281
Non alcoholic beverages	209	114	163	109	180	203	118	368
Alcoholic bev: and tobacco	253	209	250	294	285	286	200	453
Other food	126	83	134	99	225	223	99	465
Meals	26	19	55	66	60	85	24	204
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	2 186	2 027	1 160	1 519	1 276	1 125	1 634	129
Bread and cereals	154	1 113	610	868	127	447	665	21
Meat	268	221	135	167	240	170	236	40
Fish	2	35	33	18	5	22	29	7
Vegetables, potatoes	10	148	116	179	28	92	134	10
Fruits and nuts	6	186	98	73	14	58	85	5
Other	1 747	325	169	214	862	336	484	45
<b>Total food</b>	4 739	3 874	3 974	3 548	3 781	4 159	3 542	5 364
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	412	806	677	522	804	695	502	1 073
<b>Housing</b>	1 358	1 010	1 363	1 371	1 722	3 244	1 148	7 340
<b>Furniture and utensils</b>	303	323	374	340	382	486	251	945
<b>Household operations</b>	1 655	302	345	284	490	496	401	681
<b>Medical care</b>	180	33	66	70	199	171	80	350
<b>Transport &amp; communication</b>	3 337	968	1 604	673	2 030	2 392	1 143	4 834
<b>Education</b>	294	126	189	118	402	347	182	670
<b>Personal care</b>	172	163	178	168	266	246	134	465
<b>Recreation</b>	222	69	103	103	133	259	104	562
<b>Other</b>	263	71	55	210	163	288	114	629
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION</b>	12 936	7 746	8 928	7 407	10 374	12 783	7 601	22 912
- Own produced goods or received in kind	2 287	2 475	1 313	1 732	1 342	1 312	1 874	213
- Imputed rent	1 011	951	1 050	1 080	1 150	2 410	995	5 177
+ remittances in cash given away	151	205	415	271	176	242	183	358
+ Housing Investments	1 795	158	283	142	1 112	1 606	514	3 740
+ Domestic animal investments	382	83	114	108	144	116	129	92
+ Savings and other investments	1 758	60	330	286	1 353	1 604	681	3 408
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	162	52	413	199	589	775	257	1 789
Non consumption expenditure	0	1	7	72	1	20	13	35
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE in cash</b>	13 886	4 879	8 127	5 673	11 256	13 426	6 510	26 944

**Table 9.26. Average annual private household consumption and expenditure by sex of head of household and rural/urban areas. Namibian Dollars.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
	RURAL			URBAN			NAMIBIA		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Households in sample	1 111	1 574	2 685	561	1 151	1 712	1 672	2 725	4 397
Households in population	66 108	95 855	161 962	26 914	55 950	82 864	93 022	151 805	244 827
Average no of persons in household	6.1	6.1	6.1	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.7	5.7	5.7
<b>Food expenditure</b>	1 670	2 072	1 908	3 756	5 947	5 235	2 274	3 500	3 034
Bread and cereals	637	682	664	748	982	906	669	792	746
Meat	218	311	273	899	1 514	1 314	415	754	625
Fish	100	77	86	72	138	116	91	99	96
Milk, cheese and eggs	41	64	55	325	483	432	123	218	182
Oil and fat	79	80	80	177	231	214	108	136	125
Vegetables, potatoes	64	81	74	245	365	326	116	185	159
Fruits and nuts	26	37	33	102	184	157	48	91	75
Sugar	152	240	204	271	286	281	187	257	230
Non alcoholic beverages	114	121	118	270	415	368	159	229	203
Alcoholic bev: and tobacco	153	233	200	265	543	453	185	347	286
Other food	68	120	99	307	541	465	137	275	223
Meals	18	28	24	75	266	204	35	116	85
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	1 634	1 635	1 634	148	120	129	1 204	1 077	1 125
Bread and cereals	788	581	665	30	16	21	569	373	447
Meat	159	290	236	40	40	40	124	198	170
Fish	37	24	29	8	7	7	29	18	22
Vegetables, potatoes	155	119	134	11	10	10	113	79	92
Fruits and nuts	108	70	85	6	5	5	78	46	58
Other	387	552	484	52	42	45	290	364	336
<b>Total food</b>	3 304	3 707	3 542	3 903	6 067	5 364	3 477	4 577	4 159
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	482	515	502	689	1 257	1 073	542	789	695
<b>Housing</b>	894	1 324	1 148	4 972	8 480	7 340	2 074	3 961	3 244
<b>Furniture and utensils</b>	250	251	251	897	967	945	437	515	486
<b>Household operations</b>	192	546	401	419	808	681	257	642	496
<b>Medical care</b>	50	101	80	225	409	350	100	214	171
<b>Transport &amp; communication</b>	389	1 662	1 143	1 766	6 309	4 834	788	3 375	2 392
<b>Education</b>	130	218	182	517	743	670	242	411	347
<b>Personal care</b>	130	138	134	407	493	465	210	268	246
<b>Recreation</b>	52	139	104	323	677	562	131	337	259
<b>Other</b>	35	168	114	290	792	629	109	398	288
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION</b>	5 907	8 769	7 601	14 409	27 001	22 912	8 367	15 489	12 783
- Own produced goods or received in kind	1 900	1 856	1 874	246	197	213	1 421	1 244	1 312
- Imputed rent	816	1 118	995	3 153	6 151	5 177	1 492	2 973	2 410
+ remittances in cash given away	173	190	183	283	394	358	205	265	242
+ Housing Investments	198	732	514	1 202	4 961	3 740	488	2 291	1 606
+ Domestic animal investments	43	188	129	41	116	92	42	162	116
+ Savings and other investments	152	1 046	681	2 353	3 916	3 408	789	2 104	1 604
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	66	388	257	848	2 242	1 789	292	1 071	775
Non consumption expenditure	26	5	13	4	49	35	19	21	20
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE in cash</b>	3 849	8 345	6 510	15 741	32 333	26 944	7 290	17 186	13 426

**Table 9.27. Average annual private household consumption and expenditure by main language spoken in household. Namibian Dollars.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	MAIN LANGUAGE					
	English	Afrikaans	Caprivi	Damara>Nama	German	Oshiwambo
Households in sample	75	636	233	659	74	1 901
Households in population	3 842	31 207	15 401	34 154	3 837	106 987
Average no of persons in household	3. 6	4. 2	5. 6	5. 1	2. 7	6. 5
<b>Food expenditure</b>	8 919	6 105	2 284	2 368	7 626	2 301
Bread and cereals	906	890	1 043	575	704	697
Meat	1 818	1 669	319	448	1 345	438
Fish	163	73	149	28	85	118
Milk, cheese and eggs	847	571	108	136	677	70
Oil and fat	223	205	116	101	207	115
Vegetables, potatoes	665	403	83	110	558	101
Fruits and nuts	360	188	26	34	464	53
Sugar	128	304	167	329	183	186
Non alcoholic beverages	660	462	65	204	590	123
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	754	524	136	199	1 001	264
Other food	1 259	573	63	179	1 431	107
Meals	1 136	241	8	25	383	31
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	268	289	649	762	337	1 344
Bread and cereals	8	11	257	117	5	730
Meat	11	110	37	204	125	178
Fish	6	7	28	5	7	28
Vegetables, potatoes	26	14	145	21	19	110
Fruits and nuts	12	7	49	8	7	80
Other	206	140	134	407	174	218
<b>Total food</b>	9 187	6 394	2 933	3 130	7 964	3 645
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	1 595	826	425	420	962	792
<b>Housing</b>	18 221	10 383	999	1 886	21 357	1 402
<b>Furniture and utensils</b>	1 242	1 173	350	410	1 254	330
<b>Household operations</b>	1 672	1 283	350	270	3 866	297
<b>Medical care</b>	1 078	585	45	83	1 564	55
<b>Transport and communication</b>	9 042	9 866	403	768	13 392	968
<b>Education</b>	1 904	886	186	208	1 483	173
<b>Personal care</b>	667	502	131	193	629	202
<b>Recreation</b>	3 288	692	74	59	1 565	88
<b>Other</b>	2 134	1 160	86	103	2 068	64
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION</b>	50 029	33 750	5 983	7 529	56 105	8 016
- Own produced goods or received in kind	486	376	797	958	473	1 568
- Imputed rent	13 063	7 480	801	1 334	17 096	1 125
+ remittances in cash given away	639	217	156	113	608	269
+ Housing Investments	4 421	7 530	782	1 350	7 526	287
+ Domestic animal investments	34	265	36	12	1 031	99
+ Savings and other investments	7 046	6 771	801	852	7 034	312
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	5 625	3 229	235	519	3 561	139
Non consumption expenditure	28	28	1	16	0	29
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE in cash</b>	54 272	43 935	6 396	8 099	58 295	6 457



**Table 9.27 (continued). Average annual private household consumption and expenditure by main language spoken in household. Namibian Dollars.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	MAIN LANGUAGE					NAMIBIA
	Otjiherero	Rukavango	San	Tswana	Other	
Households in sample	408	312	57	19	19	4 397
Households in population	22 375	21 233	3 551	1 020	951	244 827
Average no of persons in household	5.5	5.9	5.1	3.7	3.1	6
<b>Food expenditure</b>	2 376	2 564	1 333	3 346	10 804	3 034
Bread and cereals	599	1 019	492	746	699	746
Meat	371	432	188	638	2 955	625
Fish	22	150	40	40	695	96
Milk, cheese and eggs	203	71	64	357	470	182
Oil and fat	126	84	40	212	120	125
Vegetables, potatoes	88	120	103	198	733	159
Fruits and nuts	33	37	15	60	442	75
Sugar	321	171	156	396	186	230
Non alcoholic beverages	168	181	87	332	990	203
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	189	211	93	120	533	286
Other food	203	65	48	207	1 475	223
Meals	52	24	8	38	1 507	85
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	1 770	1 744	1 889	211	217	1 125
Bread and cereals	137	855	447	21	42	447
Meat	292	147	295	107	39	170
Fish	2	62	19	0	0	22
Vegetables, potatoes	32	268	209	1	7	92
Fruits and nuts	11	187	50	8	0	58
Other	1 297	225	870	75	129	336
<b>Total food</b>	4 146	4 308	3 223	3 557	11 021	4 159
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	816	285	349	1 359	2 168	695
<b>Housing</b>	2 193	1 099	648	4 259	9 563	3 244
<b>Furniture and utensils</b>	551	192	74	599	672	486
<b>Household operations</b>	274	214	263	699	1 460	496
<b>Medical care</b>	81	66	44	161	560	171
<b>Transport and communication</b>	1 594	477	294	511	8 140	2 392
<b>Education</b>	508	123	33	333	1 406	347
<b>Personal care</b>	281	100	79	215	551	246
<b>Recreation</b>	105	167	303	51	891	259
<b>Other</b>	102	120	29	681	932	288
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION</b>	10 651	7 151	5 337	12 425	37 365	12 783
- Own produced goods or received in kind	1 892	1 981	2 038	225	523	1 312
- Imputed rent	1 669	762	613	3 712	2 988	2 410
+ remittances in cash given away	292	204	187	751	499	242
+ Housing Investments	859	20	0	716	3 260	1 606
+ Domestic animal investments	139	55	36	137	0	116
+ Savings and other investments	1 839	415	122	1 148	1 076	1 604
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	515	169	0	1 915	514	775
Non consumption expenditure	10	6	0	46	0	20
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE in cash</b>	10 744	5 277	3 031	13 201	39 202	13 426

**Table 9.28. Average annual private household consumption and expenditure by household composition. Namibian Dollars.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION				
	Single alone	Single with 1 own child	Single with more than 1 own child	Single with extended family	Single with non relatives
Households in sample	362	77	267	1 232	214
Households in population	21 183	4 156	15 273	68 476	11 224
Average no of persons in household	1.0	2.0	4.5	6.2	6.5
<b>Food expenditure</b>	2 296	2 022	1 769	2 364	3 474
Bread and cereals	473	411	505	718	798
Meat	404	437	336	429	685
Fish	55	45	72	95	104
Milk, cheese and eggs	130	134	104	112	178
Oil and fat	100	97	76	113	163
Vegetables, potatoes	115	151	105	103	138
Fruits and nuts	61	68	50	38	74
Sugar	164	128	125	206	338
Non alcoholic beverages	167	120	100	175	211
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	284	133	163	218	335
Other food	211	225	104	116	275
Meals	131	71	29	40	175
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	524	689	1 157	1 215	1 381
Bread and cereals	118	219	621	532	351
Meat	111	64	110	152	199
Fish	9	3	31	29	24
Vegetables, potatoes	29	80	134	94	54
Fruits and nuts	16	125	71	68	63
Other	241	199	190	340	689
<b>Total food</b>	2 820	2 711	2 926	3 580	4 854
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	731	423	577	642	901
<b>Housing</b>	3 000	2 497	2 039	1 720	2 620
<b>Furniture and utensils</b>	586	295	356	369	856
<b>Household operations</b>	435	207	276	252	401
<b>Medical care</b>	218	78	76	63	109
<b>Transport and communication</b>	1 534	1 122	914	800	1 620
<b>Education</b>	198	130	249	226	353
<b>Personal care</b>	238	165	174	209	347
<b>Recreation</b>	232	62	300	80	521
<b>Other</b>	199	308	39	57	167
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION</b>	10 190	7 997	7 927	7 996	12 749
- Own produced goods or received in kind	659	861	1 422	1 441	1 503
- Imputed rent	1 926	1 382	1 537	1 314	1 847
+ remittances in cash given away	251	47	112	227	366
+ Housing Investments	733	35	237	370	865
+ Domestic animal investments	61	0	48	66	157
+ Savings and other investments	779	789	558	490	2 849
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	571	23	408	229	515
Non consumption expenditure	0	0	7	47	0
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE in cash</b>	10 000	6 649	6 339	6 670	14 152

**Table 9.28 (continued). Average annual private household consumption and expenditure by household composition. Namibian Dollars.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION					NAMIBIA
	Couple alone	Couple with 1 own child	Couple with more than 1 own child	Couple with extended family	Couple with non relatives	
Households in sample	231	190	611	1028	180	4 397
Households in population	12 698	10 557	34 053	56 689	10 209	244 827
Average no of persons in household	2.0	3.0	5.7	8.0	8.7	5.7
<b>Food expenditure</b>	3 849	3 756	4 220	3 245	4 054	3 034
Bread and cereals	770	559	839	903	925	746
Meat	735	889	1 034	663	877	625
Fish	85	66	108	116	135	96
Milk, cheese and eggs	234	306	326	190	188	182
Oil and fat	137	107	145	139	163	125
Vegetables, potatoes	276	230	252	159	207	159
Fruits and nuts	158	130	130	68	88	75
Sugar	347	173	232	265	324	230
Non alcoholic beverages	261	266	278	197	286	203
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	379	441	358	293	376	286
Other food	313	428	397	196	324	223
Meals	154	159	122	54	161	85
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	841	936	981	1 343	1 450	1 125
Bread and cereals	133	218	387	595	514	447
Meat	169	236	158	227	168	170
Fish	8	15	16	27	13	22
Vegetables, potatoes	45	73	96	119	106	92
Fruits and nuts	52	32	41	69	61	58
Other	435	362	283	305	588	336
<b>Total food</b>	4 690	4 691	5 201	4 587	5 504	4 159
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	439	561	842	737	784	695
<b>Housing</b>	5 983	7 454	6 127	2 490	3 596	3 244
<b>Furniture and utensils</b>	534	671	601	397	785	486
<b>Household operations</b>	1 687	887	839	373	483	496
<b>Medical care</b>	436	515	272	155	120	171
<b>Transport and communication</b>	8 244	4 761	4 272	2 036	4 472	2 392
<b>Education</b>	665	501	614	303	507	347
<b>Personal care</b>	290	258	344	235	219	246
<b>Recreation</b>	621	593	415	175	401	259
<b>Other</b>	675	978	842	133	344	288
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION</b>	24 265	21 869	20 370	11 621	17 214	12 783
- Own produced goods or received in kind	932	1 020	1 144	1 542	1 675	1 312
- Imputed rent	4 193	5 697	4 609	1 990	2 494	2 410
+ remittances in cash given away	220	267	214	281	354	242
+ Housing Investments	7 171	4 872	2 785	1 028	4 233	1 606
+ Domestic animal investments	232	298	193	95	195	116
+ Savings and other investments	4 279	3 708	3 036	1 569	1 284	1 604
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	1 384	2 358	2 167	502	510	775
Non consumption expenditure	0	26	26	10	0	20
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE in cash</b>	32 426	26 682	23 039	11 573	19 622	13 426

**Table 9.29. Average annual private household consumption and expenditure by formal education of head of household. Namibian Dollars.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURES	HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				NAMIBIA
	No formal education	Primary education	Secondary education	Tertiary education	
Households in sample	1 272	1 362	1 454	247	4 397
Households in population	72 742	78 708	76 524	13 529	244 827
Average no of persons in household	6.1	6.1	5.0	4.5	5.7
<b>Food expenditure</b>	1 489	2 225	4 516	7 582	3 034
Bread and cereals	545	702	936	994	746
Meat	191	410	1 051	1 746	625
Fish	61	93	119	166	96
Milk, cheese and eggs	41	86	341	603	182
Oil and fat	56	113	185	225	125
Vegetables, potatoes	54	91	276	459	159
Fruits and nuts	20	36	117	353	75
Sugar	181	225	282	232	230
Non alcoholic beverages	110	117	308	599	203
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	155	229	412	598	286
Other food	61	107	355	1 017	223
Meals	12	18	134	590	85
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	1 562	1 249	715	409	1 125
Bread and cereals	635	545	233	78	447
Meat	243	178	111	89	170
Fish	25	25	19	6	22
Vegetables, potatoes	116	124	46	24	92
Fruits and nuts	73	68	37	7	58
Other	470	309	269	205	336
<b>Total food</b>	3 051	3 474	5 231	7 991	4 159
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	388	579	960	1 421	695
<b>Housing</b>	984	1 299	5 420	14 456	3 244
<b>Furniture and utensils</b>	138	270	823	1 602	486
<b>Household operations</b>	182	262	898	1 287	496
<b>Medical care</b>	35	66	287	878	171
<b>Transport and communication</b>	281	656	4 309	12 953	2 392
<b>Education</b>	117	148	549	1 602	347
<b>Personal care</b>	105	152	375	798	246
<b>Recreation</b>	67	112	304	1 880	259
<b>Other</b>	7	23	523	2 050	288
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION</b>	5 354	7 042	19 678	46 918	12 783
- Own produced goods or received in kind	1 770	1 476	859	512	1 312
- Imputed rent	830	1 020	3 902	10 520	2 410
+ remittances in cash given away	122	176	334	691	242
+ Housing Investments	79	266	3 334	5 328	1 606
+ Domestic animal investments	42	69	195	243	116
+ Savings and other investments	109	314	3 303	7 582	1 604
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	49	126	1 219	6 053	775
Non consumption expenditure	5	21	33	34	20
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE in cash</b>	3 160	5 518	23 334	55 817	13 426

**Table 9.30. Average annual private household consumption and expenditure by main source of income. Namibian Dollars.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION					NAMIBIA
	Subsistence farming	Wages in cash	Business	Pensions	Cash remittances	
Households in sample	1 440	2 015	257	496	182	4 397
Households in population	85 050	107 362	13 909	27 602	10 556	244 827
Average no of persons in household	6. 9	4. 8	5. 3	5. 8	4. 7	5. 7
<b>Food expenditure</b>	1 728	4 338	4 293	1 832	1 869	3 034
Bread and cereals	685	854	767	575	569	746
Meat	239	996	978	308	344	625
Fish	103	104	99	57	60	96
Milk, cheese and eggs	29	326	237	96	113	182
Oil and fat	76	180	120	83	82	125
Vegetables, potatoes	67	245	246	86	109	159
Fruits and nuts	29	116	146	33	42	75
Sugar	146	292	360	208	174	230
Non alcoholic beverages	100	306	279	116	104	203
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	175	411	371	154	140	286
Other food	62	358	497	103	95	223
Meals	15	149	193	13	37	85
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	1 944	579	700	1 064	766	1 125
Bread and cereals	933	120	156	410	342	447
Meat	235	136	151	134	111	170
Fish	42	9	8	16	22	22
Vegetables, potatoes	181	30	41	90	77	92
Fruits and nuts	132	13	6	47	17	58
Other	421	270	339	368	198	336
<b>Total food</b>	3 671	4 917	4 994	2 896	2 635	4 159
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	486	982	933	291	230	695
<b>Housing</b>	956	5 101	5 984	2 352	1 605	3 244
<b>Furniture and utensils</b>	194	814	517	172	292	486
<b>Household operations</b>	229	598	2 130	228	168	496
<b>Medical care</b>	55	234	500	155	78	171
<b>Transport and communication</b>	525	3 304	11 302	750	792	2 392
<b>Education</b>	120	537	802	152	162	347
<b>Personal care</b>	106	377	390	131	163	246
<b>Recreation</b>	69	381	788	100	272	259
<b>Other</b>	48	503	699	65	88	288
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION</b>	6 459	17 748	29 039	7 294	6 485	12 783
- Own produced goods or received in kind	2 240	697	808	1 186	1 032	1 312
- Imputed rent	868	3 605	4 553	1 911	1 242	2 410
+ remittances in cash given away	166	341	381	104	47	242
+ Housing Investments	147	2 473	5 247	1 269	680	1 606
+ Domestic animal investments	107	87	589	60	19	116
+ Savings and other investments	188	2 849	4 458	300	61	1 604
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	27	1 689	178	105	74	775
Non consumption expenditure	2	32	5	47	0	20
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE in cash</b>	3 989	20 916	34 537	6 082	5 092	13 426

**Table 9.31. Average annual private household consumption and expenditure by full-time employment equivalents. Namibian Dollars.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS (FEEs)						NAMIBIA
	No economic activity	0< FEEs <0.5	0.5<= FEEs <1.0	1.0<= FEEs <1.5	1.5<= FEEs <2.0	FEEs >= 2	
Households in sample	1 041	289	424	1 218	241	985	4 397
Households in population	58 557	17 333	24 336	65 837	13 566	54 477	244 827
Average no of persons in household	5. 7	5. 2	5. 4	4. 7	5. 9	6. 6	5. 7
<b>Food expenditure</b>	1 708	2 303	2 721	3 235	3 237	4 285	3 034
Bread and cereals	555	771	728	704	926	864	746
Meat	271	476	484	682	684	994	625
Fish	87	108	101	87	148	94	96
Milk, cheese and eggs	63	85	131	210	190	317	182
Oil and fat	74	126	95	132	141	166	125
Vegetables, potatoes	80	102	129	187	153	233	159
Fruits and nuts	39	40	55	86	64	116	75
Sugar	173	140	190	261	218	283	230
Non alcoholic beverages	91	80	218	227	193	314	203
Alcoholic bev: and tobac:	164	220	235	312	222	409	286
Other food	90	132	241	246	230	344	223
Meals	20	24	113	100	67	152	85
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	1 156	1 351	1 067	950	927	1 255	1 125
Bread and cereals	574	585	533	272	438	446	447
Meat	192	92	100	174	112	211	170
Fish	28	52	22	11	30	14	22
Vegetables, potatoes	72	167	131	58	145	88	92
Fruits and nuts	34	184	77	42	37	60	58
Other	257	270	203	393	166	436	336
<b>Total food</b>	2 864	3 654	3 787	4 184	4 165	5 540	4 159
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	483	466	501	810	779	878	695
<b>Housing</b>	1 645	1 865	2 111	3 553	3 210	5 488	3 244
<b>Furniture and utensils</b>	215	208	505	544	589	728	486
<b>Household operations</b>	215	392	353	661	377	605	496
<b>Medical care</b>	101	89	143	197	133	264	171
<b>Transp: and com:</b>	588	1 571	1 383	2 164	1 749	5 005	2 392
<b>Education</b>	134	256	249	411	388	541	347
<b>Personal care</b>	131	144	163	322	209	352	246
<b>Recreation</b>	135	99	178	253	311	486	259
<b>Other</b>	54	57	117	376	310	581	288
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION</b>	6 567	8 801	9 488	13 476	12 219	20 468	12 783
- Own produced goods or received in kind	1 367	1 559	1 250	1 123	1 047	1 439	1 312
- Imputed rent	1 361	1 436	1 585	2 522	2 420	4 034	2 410
+ remittances in cash given away	98	302	262	229	309	320	242
+ Housing Investments	728	812	988	1 769	1 718	3 057	1 606
+ Domestic animal inv:	43	64	114	122	125	117	116
+ Savings & other inv:	303	606	818	1 961	1 064	3 119	1 604
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	46	64	307	1 221	794	1 466	775
Non consumption exp:	0	9	1	37	103	13	20
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE in cash</b>	5 057	7 664	9 143	15 171	12 866	23 087	13 426

**Table 9.32. Average annual private household consumption and expenditure by percentile groups. Namibian Dollars.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	PERCENTILE GROUPS		NAMIBIA
	APCI < P90	APCI >= P90	
Households in sample	3 930	467	4 397
Households in population	220 346	24 481	244 827
Average no of persons in household	6.0	3.0	5.7
<b>Food expenditure</b>	2 459	8 212	3 034
Bread and cereals	707	1 093	746
Meat	485	1 889	625
Fish	93	123	96
Milk, cheese and eggs	129	666	182
Oil and fat	112	242	125
Vegetables, potatoes	118	529	159
Fruits and nuts	47	329	75
Sugar	220	323	230
Non alcoholic beverages	154	641	203
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	225	831	286
Other food	137	991	223
Meals	33	555	85
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	1 196	484	1 125
Bread and cereals	492	42	447
Meat	176	117	170
Fish	24	7	22
Vegetables, potatoes	100	23	92
Fruits and nuts	64	9	58
Other	341	287	336
<b>Total food</b>	3 655	8 696	4 159
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	556	1 949	695
<b>Housing</b>	1 840	15 882	3 244
<b>Furniture and utensils</b>	314	2 033	486
<b>Household operations</b>	280	2 445	496
<b>Medical care</b>	76	1 028	171
<b>Transport and communication</b>	649	18 081	2 392
<b>Education</b>	213	1 556	347
<b>Personal care</b>	190	754	246
<b>Recreation</b>	86	1 813	259
<b>Other</b>	76	2 197	288
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION</b>	7 933	56 434	12 783
- Own produced goods or received in kind	1 376	730	1 312
- Imputed rent	1 364	11 826	2 410
+ remittances in cash given away	195	666	242
+ Housing Investments	158	14 641	1 606
+ Domestic animal investments	60	627	116
+ Savings and other investments	539	11 195	1 604
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	224	5 737	775
Non consumption expenditure	19	37	20
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE in cash</b>	6 387	76 782	13 426

**Table 9.32 (continued). Average annual private household consumption and expenditure by percentile groups. Namibian Dollars.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	PERCENTILE GROUPS							NAMIBIA
	APCI < P25	P25<= APCI <P50	P50<= APCI <P75	P75<= APCI <P90	P90<= APCI <P95	P95<= APCI <P99	APCI >= P99	
Households in sample	1 024	1 074	1 136	696	243	179	45	4 397
H' holds in population	61 257	61 234	61 168	36 687	12 286	9 770	2 425	244 827
Average no of persons in household	7.6	6.2	5.1	4.4	3.3	2.8	2.7	5.7
<b>Food expenditure</b>	911	1 734	3 054	5 261	7 123	8 762	11 516	3 034
Bread and cereals	386	652	907	1 002	992	1 003	1 966	746
Meat	112	270	596	1 281	1 794	2 097	1 531	625
Fish	45	89	113	148	122	125	123	96
Milk, cheese and eggs	24	52	161	378	624	712	690	182
Oil and fat	34	79	149	235	224	286	148	125
Vegetables, potato:	28	61	147	315	469	595	573	159
Fruits and nuts	8	23	54	140	274	329	604	75
Sugar	108	199	299	310	252	296	793	230
Non alcoholic beverages	38	84	178	422	528	752	773	203
Alcoholic bev: and tob:	92	148	259	519	769	898	875	286
Other food	30	62	169	388	736	1 082	1 920	223
Meals	6	15	23	123	339	587	1 519	85
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	665	1 425	1 662	925	429	475	804	1 125
Bread and cereals	310	639	626	328	67	19	4	447
Meat	75	170	288	166	28	242	61	170
Fish	20	30	28	10	7	6	8	22
Vegetables, potato:	79	133	118	47	22	26	16	92
Fruits and nuts	34	63	83	82	10	9	3	58
Other	146	389	518	291	294	174	712	336
<b>Total food</b>	1 575	3 159	4 716	6 186	7 551	9 236	12 320	4 159
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	83	310	697	1 519	1 608	2 299	2 266	695
<b>Housing</b>	829	1 058	1 710	5 048	12 031	18 359	25 413	3 244
<b>Furniture, utensils</b>	22	111	313	1 140	1 660	2 139	3 496	486
<b>H' hold operations</b>	81	182	375	615	1 339	1 979	9 922	496
<b>Medical care</b>	24	48	80	202	790	1 056	2 118	171
<b>Transp: and com:</b>	47	133	494	2 772	8 892	19 408	59 291	2 392
<b>Education</b>	81	122	232	552	1 055	1 981	2 378	347
<b>Personal care</b>	53	108	220	503	567	913	1 060	246
<b>Recreation</b>	9	32	73	327	1 112	1 619	6 143	259
<b>Other</b>	5	10	40	363	1 334	2 605	4 926	288
<b>TOT: CONSUMPTION</b>	2 811	5 273	8 952	19 226	37 939	61 595	129 335	12 783
- Own produced goods or received in kind	724	1 606	1 904	1 200	741	627	1 082	1 312
- Imputed rent	770	863	1 243	3 396	8 875	13 536	19 891	2 410
+ remittances in cash given away	26	90	232	595	706	634	593	242
+ Housing Investments	4	29	157	630	3 464	7 033	101 917	1 606
+ Domestic animal inv:	6	34	81	157	333	477	2 720	116
+ Savings and other inv:	24	96	393	2 380	5 951	14 014	26 403	1 604
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	6	48	139	1 022	3 203	8 048	9 268	775
Non consumption exp:	4	3	23	62	26	61	0	20
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE in cash</b>	1 386	3 104	6 831	19 476	42 007	77 700	249 263	13 426



## Chapter 10. WINDHOEK

### Population characteristics

Windhoek has about 150 000 inhabitants. About 60 percent live in Katutura, 30 percent in Windhoek city and 10 percent in Khomasdal.

About two thirds of the population in the Windhoek municipality are 15 - 64 years of age i.e. in the working ages. This is consistent with the average for all urban areas in Namibia. For the whole of Namibia including also the rural areas this figure is only about 50 percent. In Windhoek the population below 15 years of age amount to 32 percent of the population. The average for all urban areas of Namibia is 43 percent.

The population in Windhoek city is somewhat older than in Katutura and Khomasdal.

(table 10.1)

There are about 30 000 households in Windhoek. The average household size is 4.7 which is consistent with the average household size in urban areas of Namibia.

More than 50 percent of the households live in Katutura. The average household size in Katutura is 5.7 which is equal to the average household size of the whole of Namibia - rural as well as urban areas included. Almost 40 percent of the households live in Windhoek city where the average household size is only 3.4. 10 percent of the households live in Khomasdal where the average household size is 5.4.

(table 10. 1-2)

About 30 percent of the households in the Windhoek municipality are headed by females while 70 percent are headed by males. This is equal to the Namibian average in urban areas. There is a difference between Katutura on one side and Khomasdal and Windhoek city on the other. The frequency of female headed households in Katutura is 35 percent but only about 20 percent in Khomasdal and Windhoek city.

(table 10.2)

Afrikaans and Oshiwambo are the dominating languages in Windhoek. These languages are the main languages for about 60 percent of the households. Damara>Nama and Otjiherero are both main languages for 10 - 12 percent of the households in Windhoek while English as well as German are the main languages for less than 10 percent of the households.

There are great differences between the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality.

In Katutura, Oshiwambo, Damara>Nama and Otjiherero are the main languages for about 80 percent of the households while Afrikaans is the main language for only about 14 percent of the households.

In Khomasdal, Afrikaans is the main language for about 90 percent of the households while in Windhoek city, Afrikaans, German and English are the main languages for about 90 percent of the households.

(table 10.3)

The frequency of nuclear families is higher and the frequency of extended families is lower in the Windhoek municipality than in the whole of Namibia. About 50 percent of the households in the Windhoek municipality are nuclear families i.e. the only household members are single persons or couples with or without their own children. The average for urban areas of Namibia is about 40 percent and this percentage is not changed even if the rural areas are included. The difference is mainly explained by the fact that there are more nuclear families consisting of couples with more than one child in Windhoek municipality than in Namibia as a whole.

There are great differences between the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality. The frequency of nuclear families is much higher in Windhoek city than in Katutura and Khomasdal. In Windhoek city about 80 percent of the households are nuclear families while the same percentage for Katutura and Khomasdal is 32 and 47 respectively. On the other hand, there are many more extended families and households with non-relatives in Katutura and Khomasdal than in Windhoek city. The distribution of the households on different types of household composition is more similar to the national average in Katutura than in Khomasdal and Windhoek city.

(table 10.4)

The educational level in Windhoek is higher than for the rest of the country. Even if the comparison is only made with the urban areas in Namibia the educational level is higher in the capital. The frequency of the population in Windhoek who have secondary or tertiary education is about 60 percent while the average for urban areas in Namibia is about 50 percent.

There are great differences between the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality. In Windhoek city 80 percent of the population (6 years and above) have at least some secondary education and more than 20 percent have some tertiary education. The corresponding percentages for Katutura are 51 and 2 and for Khomasdal 73 and 5.

(table 10.5)

### Employment

The labour force participation rate for the population 15 years and above in Windhoek is somewhat higher than the average for urban areas in Namibia. This is valid for females as well as males. The labour force participation rate in the Windhoek municipality is 73 percent while the average is 68 percent in all urban areas of Namibia. The corresponding percentages for females are 64 and 59 and for males 81 and 77.

The labour force participation rate is about the same in the population in Katutura, Khomasdal and Windhoek city.

(table 10.6)

The unemployment rate is somewhat lower in the Windhoek municipality than the average for urban areas of Namibia. This is especially the case for females for whom the unemployment rate in Windhoek is 25 percent while it is 29 percent in urban areas of Namibia. For males the corresponding difference is small.

There are great differences in unemployment between the three main areas of Windhoek. Katutura has a very high unemployment in comparison to Windhoek city - the unemployment rates are 32 percent and 7 percent respectively. The unemployment rate in Khomasdal is about half-way between these values.

(table 10.7)

The estimated underemployment among the employed is lower in Windhoek than the average for urban areas of Namibia. The percentages are 38 percent and 46 percent respectively. But a great part of this difference might be explained by the high non-response for the variable underemployment in the Windhoek municipality. The non-response is about 12 % in Windhoek and 7 percent in urban areas of Namibia.

Katutura has the highest underemployment of the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality. Probably the real difference between Katutura on one hand and Khomasdal and Windhoek city on the other hand is greater than what is estimated in the table. The reason is that the non-response for the variable underemployment is extremely high in Katutura - about 18 percent - while the corresponding percentages in Khomasdal and Windhoek city are 7 and 5 percent respectively.

The underemployment of females is somewhat lower than the underemployment of males in the Windhoek municipality which, as an average, is also the case in urban areas of Namibia. For some reason, the underemployment of females is comparatively low in Khomasdal.

(table 10.8)

The combined unemployment and underemployment rate is lower in the Windhoek municipality than the average for urban areas in Namibia. The percentages are 53 and 60 respectively. But probably the percentage for Windhoek is an underestimation because of the high non-response for underemployment in comparison with the average for urban areas in Namibia.

The combined unemployment and underemployment rate is significantly higher in Katutura than in Khomasdal and Windhoek city. The percentages are 59, 43 and 41 respectively. Probably the real difference between Katutura on one hand and Khomasdal and Windhoek city on the other hand is greater than what is estimated in the table. The reason is the extremely high non-response for the variable underemployment in Katutura.

Except for Khomasdal, there are no great differences in the combined unemployment and underemployment rates between females and males. On the average, this is also the case for urban areas in Namibia.

(table 10.9)

In 7 percent of the households in the Windhoek municipality no economic activity took place during the week before the NHIES interview. In 75 percent of the households the economic activity corresponded to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent. In 39 percent

of the household the economic activity corresponded to two or more than two full-time employment equivalents. This means that the economic activity in the Windhoek households is higher than the average for urban areas in Namibia where 13 percent of the households have no economic activity, 70 percent of the households have an economic activity corresponding to one or more full-time equivalent and only 6 percent of the households have an economic activity corresponding to two or more full-time employment equivalents.

The economic activity in the households is highest in Khomasdal and lowest in Katutura with Windhoek city half-way in between. The percent of households who have an economic activity corresponding to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent is about 90 percent in Khomasdal, 80 percent in Windhoek city and 70 percent in Katutura. Khomasdal has a significantly higher percent of households who have an economic activity corresponding to two or more than two full-time employment equivalents. This percentage is 64 percent. The corresponding percentages for Katutura and Windhoek city are 33 and 41 percent respectively.

(table 10.10)

Wages in cash and business are the main sources of income for 94 percent of the households in the Windhoek municipality. This percentage is higher than the average for the urban areas of Namibia where the corresponding percentage is 85 percent. The number of households in the Windhoek municipality relying on pensions and cash remittances is lower than the average for the urban areas of Namibia. The percentages are 6 and 13 respectively.

The differences in the main source of income of the households between the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality are small. In all the three areas wages in cash and business are the dominating income sources. But there are more households in Windhoek city relying on pensions as the main source of income than in Katutura and Khomasdal.

(table 10.11)

### Housing and private transport

Modern housing i.e. detached or semi-detached houses or flats are the dominating type of house in Windhoek. 93 percent of the households live in modern housing. This percentage is higher than the average for urban areas in Namibia where the corresponding average is 81 percent. The explanation is that a greater proportion of the households live in detached houses in the Windhoek municipality than what is the average for urban areas in Namibia. On the other hand, single quarters and improvised housing are less common in the Windhoek municipality than what is the average for urban areas in Namibia.

Flats are only met with in Windhoek city. There are no or very few flats in Katutura and Khomasdal. Single quarters and improvised housing are only to be found in Katutura.

(table 10.12)

There is no direct relation between the type of house of a household and the housing standard. Also households living in modern housing might have a low housing standard.

The housing standard in the Windhoek municipality is higher than the average for urban areas in Namibia. For example, the average for urban areas in Namibia is that about 30 percent of the households have no electricity or gas for cooking while the corresponding percentage in the Windhoek municipality is only 6 percent.

Only in Katutura there are more than 10 percent of the households who have no electricity for lighting and cooking. In Khomasdal 5 percent of the households have no electricity for lighting while practically all households in Windhoek city have electricity (or gas) for cooking and lighting.

(table 10.13)

Household ownership and access to household durable/capital goods is as common or more common in the Windhoek municipality than what is the average for urban areas in Namibia. For example, 73 percent of the households in the Windhoek municipality own or have access free of charge to TV while the average for urban areas is 55 percent. The corresponding percentages for telephone is 69 and 46, for refrigerator 78 and 57 and for motorvehicle 56 and 40. The differences in ownership and access are not so great for radio - 88 and 84 percent, for sewing machine - 42 and 36 percent, and for bicycle - 28 and 25 percent .

With some exception, there is a clear sequential order between the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality concerning household ownership and access to household durable/capital goods. Ownership and access is most common in Windhoek city, Khomasdal is second and ownership and access is least common in the households of Katutura. For example, 88 percent of the households in Windhoek city own or have access to a motor vehicle while the corresponding percentages in Khomasdal and Katutura are 64 and 32.

(table 10.14)

### Economic standard

The average annual private consumption in the households of the Windhoek municipality is significantly higher than the average for urban areas of Namibia. The average annual per capita consumption in the Windhoek municipality is about N\$ 7 800 while the average for urban areas in Namibia is N\$ 4 700.

There are great differences between the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality concerning the private consumption of the households. 62 percent of the Windhoek population live in Katutura but they only consume 27 percent of the private consumption in the households of the Windhoek municipality. On the other hand, 26 percent of the Windhoek population live in Windhoek city and they consume 64 percent of the private consumption in Windhoek. The average annual per capita consumption in Katutura is N\$ 3 400 while it is N\$ 19 200 in Windhoek city.

10 percent of the population in the Windhoek municipality live in Khomasdal and they also consume about 10 percent of the private consumption in the households of the Windhoek municipality. The average annual per capita consumption in Khomasdal is N\$ 6 500.

(table 10.15.1)

The average annual private income in the households of the Windhoek municipality is clearly higher than the average for urban areas of Namibia. The average annual per capita income is about N\$ 11 000 and the average annual adjusted per capita income (adjusted for the consumption needs of children, see chapter 8) is about N\$ 12 300. The corresponding averages for urban areas of Namibia are N\$ 6 700 and N\$ 7 700.

There are great differences between the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality concerning the private income of the households. The differences are greater than for private consumption. The average annual per capita income in Katutura is about N\$ 4 300 while it is about N\$ 27 000 in Windhoek city.

(table 10.15.2)

### Consumption and expenditure pattern

The average rate of food consumption of the annual private household consumption in the Windhoek municipality - 18 percent - is less than the average for urban areas of Namibia - 23 percent. On the other hand, the average rate of housing consumption - 38 percent - is higher in the Windhoek municipality than the average for urban areas - 32 percent.

The average rate of food consumption is decreasing in a sequential order in the main areas of the Windhoek municipality. The Katutura households have the highest percentage - 26 - the Khomasdal households are second - 19 percent - and the Windhoek city households are third - 14 percent.

The opposite order is valid for the housing consumption. The Windhoek city households have the highest percentage - 41 - the Khomasdal households are second - 38 percent- and the Katutura households are third - 32 percent.

The Katutura households have a higher rate of clothing consumption than the households in Khomasdal and Windhoek city.

(table 10.16)

A more detailed description of the annual consumption and expenditure pattern of the households of the Windhoek municipality disaggregated by Katutura, Khomasdal and Windhoek city is presented in table 10.18.

### Poverty indicator

The food consumption rate is often used as a poverty indicator and households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more are defined as poor. If the food consumption rate is 80 percent or more the poverty is severe. *It must be remembered, however, that the presented figures in this report are affected by the fact that the food consumption is only recorded for one month and therefore the estimated food consumption rate as a measure of the longterm food consumption rate might be misleading.*

There are very few households in the Windhoek municipality who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more of the private household consumption - about 4 percent. The corresponding percentage for all urban areas of Namibia is 17 percent.

But in Katutura the food consumption rate is high for many households. 7 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more and 29 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 40 - 59 percent. In Khomasdal and especially in Windhoek city few households have a food consumption rate of 40 percent or more.

(table 10.17)

**Table 10.1. The Windhoek population by area, age and sex.**

AREA AGE GROUP	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Katutura</b>						
0 - 14	14 360	34	14 588	31	28 949	33
15 - 64	27 073	64	30 980	66	58 054	65
65 +	478	1	352	1	830	1
All ages	42 154	100	46 879	100	89 033	100
<b>Khomasdal</b>						
0 - 14	2 386	30	3 229	40	5 616	35
15 - 64	5 359	67	4 777	60	10 136	63
65 +	297	4	0	0	297	2
All ages	8 042	100	8 006	100	16 049	100
<b>Windhoek city</b>						
0 - 14	5 001	26	5 355	30	10 356	28
15 - 64	13 346	69	11 674	65	25 020	67
65 +	900	5	981	5	1 881	5
All ages	19 295	100	18 011	100	37 306	100
<b>Windhoek municipality</b>						
0-14	21 747	31	23 173	32	44 920	32
15-64	45 779	66	47 432	65	93 210	65
65+	1 675	2	1 333	2	3 008	2
All ages	69 492	100	72 896	100	142 388	100

Note: There is an item non-response of 1 % in the age variable which is not presented in the table.

**Windhoek has about 150 000 inhabitants. About 60 percent live in Katutura, 30 percent in Windhoek city and 10 percent in Khomasdal.**

**About two thirds of the population in the Windhoek municipality are 15 - 64 years of age i.e. in the working ages. This is consistent with the average for all urban areas in Namibia. For the whole of Namibia including also the rural areas this figure is only about 50 percent. In Windhoek the population below 15 years of age amount to 32 percent of the population. The average for all urban areas of Namibia is 43 percent.**

**The population in Windhoek city is somewhat older than in Katutura and Khomasdal.**



**Table 10.2. The households in the Windhoek municipality by area and sex of head of household.**

SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY							
	Katutura		Khomasdal		Windhoek city		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Female headed households	5 452	35	605	20	2 466	22	8 522	29
Male headed households	10 099	65	2 375	80	8 506	78	20 980	71
<b>TOTAL</b>	15 551	100	2 980	100	10 972	100	29 503	100

*Definition*

*Head of household: See table 3.3.*

**There are about 30 000 households in Windhoek. The average household size is 4.7 which is consistent with the average household size in urban areas of Namibia.**

**More than 50 percent of the households live in Katutura. The average household size in Katutura is 5.7 which is equal to the average household size of the whole of Namibia - rural as well as urban areas included. Almost 40 percent of the households live in Windhoek city where the average household size is only 3.4. 10 percent of the households live in Khomasdal where the average household size is 5.4.**

**About 30 percent of the households in the Windhoek municipality are headed by females while 70 percent are headed by males. This is equal to the Namibian average in urban areas. There is a difference between Katutura on one side and Khomasdal and Windhoek city on the other. The frequency of female headed households in Katutura is 35 percent but only about 20 percent in Khomasdal and Windhoek city.**

**Table 10.3. The households in the Windhoek municipality by area and main language spoken.**

MAIN LANGUAGE	WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY							
	Katutura		Khomasdal		Windhoek city		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
English	257	2	184	6	1611	15	2052	7
Afrikaans	2104	14	2707	91	5837	53	10648	36
Caprivi	51	0	46	2	49	0	146	0
Damara>Nama	3270	21	0	0	163	1	3433	12
German	0	0	0	0	2273	21	2273	8
Oshiwambo	6200	40	43	1	501	5	6744	23
Otjiherero	2802	18	0	0	114	1	2916	10
Rukavango	345	2	0	0	0	0	345	1
Tswana	395	3	0	0	71	1	466	2
Other	83	1	0	0	352	3	436	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15551</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2980</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10972</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29503</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.1 % in the household main language variable which is not presented in the table.

*Definition*

*Main language: See table 3.4.*

**Afrikaans and Oshiwambo are the dominating languages in Windhoek. These languages are the main languages for about 60 percent of the households. Damara>Nama and Otjiherero are both main languages for 10 - 12 percent of the households in Windhoek while English as well as German are the main languages for less than 10 percent of the households.**

**There are great differences between the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality.**

**In Katutura Oshiwambo, Damara>Nama and Otjiherero are the main languages for about 80 percent of the households while Afrikaans is the main language for only about 14 percent of the households.**

**In Khomasdal Afrikaans is the main language for about 90 percent of the households while in Windhoek city Afrikaans, German and English are the main languages for about 90 percent of the households.**

**Table 10.4. The households in the Windhoek municipality by area and household composition.**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY							
	Katutura		Khomasdal		Windhoek city		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Single person								
- alone	815	5	43	1	1688	15	2546	9
- with 1 own child	273	2	95	3	185	2	553	2
- with more than 1 own child	979	6	0	0	295	3	1274	4
- with "extended family"	4792	31	378	13	759	7	5929	20
- with non-relatives	1560	10	138	5	155	1	1854	6
Couple								
- alone	347	2	49	2	1754	16	2151	7
- with 1 own child	674	4	89	3	1354	12	2117	7
- with more than 1 own child	2058	13	1090	37	3383	31	6532	22
- with "extended family"	3323	21	820	28	832	8	4975	17
- with non-relatives	730	5	231	8	566	5	1527	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15551</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2980</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10972</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29503</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 0.2 % in the household composition variable which is not presented in the table.

*Definition*

*Household composition: See table 3.5.*

**The frequency of nuclear families is higher and the frequency of extended families is lower in the Windhoek municipality than in the whole of Namibia. About 50 percent of the households in the Windhoek municipality are nuclear families i.e. the only household members are single persons or couples with or without their own children. The average for urban areas of Namibia is about 40 percent and this percentage is not changed even if the rural areas are included. The difference is mainly explained by the fact that there are more nuclear families consisting of couples with more than one child in the Windhoek municipality than in Namibia as a whole.**

**There are great difference between the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality. The frequency of nuclear families is much higher in Windhoek city than in Katutura and Khomasdal. In Windhoek city about 80 percent of the households are nuclear families while the same percentage for Katutura and Khomasdal is 32 and 47 respectively. On the other hand, there are many more extended families and households with non-relatives in Katutura and Khomasdal than in Windhoek city. In Katutura almost 70 percent of the households are extended families or households with non-relatives as household members.**

**Table 10.5. The population in the Windhoek municipality 6 years and above by area and highest level of educational attainment.**

AREA	No formal education		Primary education		Secondary education		Tertiary education		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Katutura	7703	10	25436	33	37042	49	1875	2	76009	100
Khomasdal	882	6	2769	20	9319	68	672	5	13730	100
Windhoek city	888	3	5401	16	19563	58	7266	22	33530	100
<b>WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY</b>	9472	8	33606	27	65923	53	9812	8	123269	100

Note: There is a non-response in the variable "highest educational attainment of the household" corresponding to 4 percent which is not presented in the table.

*Definition*

*Highest level of educational attainment: The classification in primary, secondary and tertiary education is defined in detail in section 8.5 of the NHIES administrative and technical report.*

**The educational level in Windhoek is higher than for the rest of the country. Even if the comparison is only made with the urban areas in Namibia the educational level is higher in the capital. The frequency of the population in Windhoek who have secondary or tertiary education is about 60 percent while the average for urban areas in Namibia is about 50 percent.**

**There are great differences between the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality. In Windhoek city 80 percent of the population (6 years and above) have at least some secondary education and more than 20 percent have some tertiary education. The corresponding percentages for Katutura are 51 and 2 and for Khomasdal 73 and 5.**

**Table 10.6. Labour force participation rate in the Windhoek municipality by area and sex.**

AREA	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent
Katutura	27 794	17 607	63	32 290	26 216	81	60 084	43 823	73
Khomasdal	5 656	3 720	66	4 777	3 787	79	10 433	7 507	72
Windhoek city	14 295	9 285	65	12 656	10 126	80	26 951	19 411	72
<b>WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>47 745</b>	<b>30 612</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>49 723</b>	<b>40 129</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>97 468</b>	<b>70 741</b>	<b>73</b>

Note: There is a non-response of 1.5 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

See the beginning of chapter 5.

**The labour force participation rate for the population 15 years and above in Windhoek is somewhat higher than the average for urban areas in Namibia. This is valid for females as well as males. The labour force participation rate in the Windhoek municipality is 73 percent while the average is 68 percent in all urban areas of Namibia. The corresponding percentages for females are 64 and 59 and for males 81 and 77.**

**The labour force participation rate is about the same in all the three main areas of Windhoek.**

**Table 10.7. Unemployment in the Windhoek municipality by area and sex.**

AREA	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Labour force	Unemployed	Unemployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unemployed	Unemployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unemployed	Unemployment rate, percent
Katutura	17 607	6 568	37	26 216	7 330	28	43 823	13 898	32
Khomasdal	3 720	572	15	3 787	623	16	7 507	1 195	16
Windhoek city	9 285	559	6	10 126	773	8	19 411	1 331	7
<b>WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>30 612</b>	<b>7 699</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>40 129</b>	<b>8 725</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>70 741</b>	<b>16 425</b>	<b>23</b>

Note: There is a non-response of 1.5 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

See the beginning of chapter 5.

**The unemployment rate is somewhat lower in the Windhoek municipality than the average for urban areas of Namibia. This is especially the case for females for whom the unemployment rate in Windhoek is 25 percent while it is 29 percent in urban areas of Namibia. For males the corresponding difference is small.**

**There are great differences in unemployment between the three main areas of Windhoek. Katutura has a very high unemployment in comparison to Windhoek city - the unemployment rates are 32 percent and 7 percent respectively. The unemployment rate in Khomasdal is about half-way between these values.**

**Table 10.8. Underemployment in the Windhoek municipality by area and sex.**

AREA	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent
Katutura	11 039	4 221	38	18 886	7 709	41	29 925	11 930	40
Khomasdal	3 147	772	25	3 164	1 376	43	6 312	2 148	34
Windhoek city	8 726	3 187	37	9 353	3 532	38	18 079	6 718	37
<b>WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY</b>	22 913	8 180	36	31 403	12 616	40	54 316	20 797	38

There is a non-response of 1.5% concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

There is a non-response of 12.1% among the employed concerning underemployment which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

See the beginning of chapter 5.

**The estimated underemployment among the employed is lower in Windhoek than the average for urban areas of Namibia. The percentages are 38 percent and 46 percent respectively. But a great part of this difference might be explained by the high non-response for the variable underemployment in the Windhoek municipality. The non-response is about 12% in Windhoek and 7 percent in urban areas of Namibia.**

**Katutura has the highest underemployment of the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality. Probably the real difference between Katutura on one hand and Khomasdal and Windhoek city on the other hand is greater than what is estimated in the table. The reason is that the non-response for the variable underemployment is extremely high in Katutura - about 18 percent - while the corresponding percentages in Khomasdal and Windhoek city are 7 and 5 percent respectively.**

**The underemployment of females is somewhat lower than the underemployment of males in the Windhoek municipality which, as an average, is also the case in urban areas of Namibia.**

**For some reason, the underemployment of females is comparatively low in Khomasdal.**

**Table 10.9. Combined unemployment and underemployment in the Windhoek municipality by area and sex.**

AREA	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent
Katutura	17 607	10 790	61	26 216	15 039	57	43 823	25 828	59
Khomasdal	3 720	1 344	36	3 787	1 999	53	7 507	3 344	45
Windhoek city	9 285	3 746	40	10 126	4 304	43	19 411	8 050	41
<b>WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>30 612</b>	<b>15 879</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>40 129</b>	<b>21 342</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>70 741</b>	<b>37 221</b>	<b>53</b>

There is a non-response of 1.5% concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

There is a non-response of 12.1% among the employed concerning underemployment which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

See the beginning of chapter 5.

**The combined unemployment and underemployment rate is lower in the Windhoek municipality than the average for urban areas in Namibia. The percentages are 53 and 60 respectively. But probably the percentage for Windhoek is an underestimation because of the high non-response for underemployment in comparison with the average for urban areas in Namibia - 12 percent in comparison to 7 percent.**

**The combined unemployment and underemployment rate is significantly higher in Katutura than in Khomasdal and Windhoek city. The percentages are 59, 43 and 41 respectively. Probably the real difference between Katutura on one hand and Khomasdal and Windhoek city on the other hand is greater than what is estimated in the table. The reason is that the non-response for the variable underemployment is extremely high in Katutura - about 18 percent - while the corresponding percentages in Khomasdal and Windhoek city are 7 and 5 percent respectively.**

**Except for Khomasdal, there are no great differences in the combined unemployment and underemployment rates between females and males. On the average, this is also the case for urban areas in Namibia.**

**Table 10.10. The households in the Windhoek municipality by area and full-time employment equivalents (FEEs). Percent.**

AREA	FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS(FEEs)						To tal	
	No economic activity	0 < FEEs <0.5	0.5 <=FEEs <1.0	1.0 <= FEEs< 1.5	1.5 <= FEEs <2.0	FEEs >= 2	%	Number
Katutura	8	5	9	29	6	33	100	15 551
Khomasdal	2	0	1	24	3	64	100	2 980
Windhoek city	8	2	6	32	6	41	100	10 972
<b>WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY</b>	7	4	7	30	6	39	100	29 503

Note: The column "Number" of households has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note: There is an item non-response of 4 % for the variable "full time employment equivalents" which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

See the beginning of chapter 5.

Full time employment equivalent: 40 hours of employment (by one or more than one of the household members) during a period of seven days before the interview..

Add the number of hours worked for all employed persons in a household. Divide this total number of hours worked by 40 . If the total hours are 60 then the full-time employment equivalents are 1.5 (60/40).

**In 7 percent of the households in the Windhoek municipality no economic activity took place during the week before the NHIES interview. In 75 percent of the households the economic activity corresponded to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent. In 39 percent of the household the economic activity corresponded to two or more than two full-time employment equivalents. This means that the economic activity in the Windhoek households is higher than the average for urban areas in Namibia where 13 percent of the households have no economic activity, 70 percent of the households have an economic activity corresponding to one or more full-time equivalent and only 6 percent of the households have an economic activity corresponding to two or more full-time employment equivalents.**

**The economic activity in the households is highest in Khomasdal and lowest in Katutura with Windhoek city half-way in between. The percent of households who have an economic activity corresponding to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent is about 90 percent in Khomasdal, 80 percent in Windhoek city and 70 percent in Katutura. Khomasdal has a significantly higher percent of households who have an economic activity corresponding to two or more than two full-time employment equivalents. This percentage is 64 percent. The corresponding percentages for Katutura and Windhoek city are 33 and 41 percent respectively.**



**Table 10.11. The households in the Windhoek municipality by area and main source of income.  
Percent.**

AREA	MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME					Total	
	Subsistence farming	Wages in cash	Business	Pensions	Cash remittances	%	Number
Katutura	1	84	10	2	3	100	15 551
Khomasdal	0	95	3	2	0	100	2 980
Windhoek city	0	82	10	7	1	100	10 972
<b>WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY</b>	0	84	10	4	2	100	29 503

Note: The column "Number" of households has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers from the percentages .

*Definitions*

*Main source of income: See table5.12.*

**Wages in cash and business are the main sources of income for 94 percent of the households in the Windhoek municipality. This percentage is higher than the average for the urban areas of Namibia where the corresponding percentage is 85 percent. The number of households in the Windhoek municipality relying on pensions and cash remittances is lower than the average for the urban areas of Namibia. The percentages are 6 and 13 respectively.**

**The differences in the main source of income of the households between the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality are small. In all the three areas wages in cash and business are the dominating income sources. But there are more households in Windhoek city relying on pensions as the main source of income than in Katutura and Khomasdal.**

**Table 10.12. The households in the Windhoek municipality by area and type of house. Percent.**

AREA	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Flat	Single quarters	Improvised housing	Total	
						%	Number
Katutura	81	5	0	7	6	100	15 551
Khomasdal	99	0	1	0	0	100	2 980
Windhoek city	79	3	18	0	0	100	10 972
<b>WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29 503</b>

Note: The column "Number" of households has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute number of each type of house .

*Definition*

Type of house: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.

**Modern housing i.e. detached or semi-detached houses or flats are the dominating types of houses in Windhoek. 93 percent of the households live in modern housing. This percentage is higher than the average for urban areas in Namibia where the corresponding average is 81 percent. The explanation is that a greater proportion of the households live in detached houses in the Windhoek municipality than what is the average for urban areas in Namibia. On the other hand, single quarters and improvised housing are less common in the Windhoek municipality than what is the average for urban areas in Namibia.**

**Flats are only met with in Windhoek city. There are no or very few flats in Katutura and Khomasdal. Single quarters and improvised housing are only to be found in Katutura.**

**Table 10.13. The households in the Windhoek municipality by area and selected housing indicators. Percent.**

AREA	Cooking without electricity or gas	Lighting without electricity	Bush or bucket as toilet	*No pipe or well within 5 minutes	Number of households
Katutura	12	17	1	1	15 551
Khomasdal	0	5	0	0	10 972
Windhoek city	0	0	0	0	2 980
<b>WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29 503</b>

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

*Definition*

Housing indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.

\*Within 5 minutes refers to one-way walking time.

**There is no direct relation between the type of house of a household and the housing standard. Also households living in modern housing might have a low housing standard.**

**The housing standard in the Windhoek municipality is higher than the average for urban areas in Namibia. For example, the average for urban areas in Namibia is that about 30 percent of the households have no electricity or gas for cooking while the corresponding percentage in the Windhoek municipality is only 6 percent.**

**Only in Katutura there are more than 10 percent of the households who have no electricity for lighting and cooking. In Khomasdal 5 percent of the households have no electricity for lighting while practically all households in Windhoek city have electricity (or gas) for cooking and lighting.**

**Table 10.14. The households in the Windhoek municipality by area and possession of durable/capital goods. Percent.**

AREA		Radio	TV	Phone	Fridge	Sewing machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ox cart	Bicycle
Katutura 15 551	Owned	78	49	42	59	26	28	4	15
	Access	4	9	7	3	3	4	2	2
Khomasdal 2 980	Owned	91	95	80	89	35	58	5	28
	Access	0	0	3	0	2	6	0	0
Windhoek city 10 972	Owned	97	88	90	96	57	85	5	43
	Access	0	1	2	1	2	3	1	0
<b>WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY</b>	Owned	86	68	64	76	39	52	4	27
	Access	2	5	5	2	3	4	1	1

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note: Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

*Definition*

*Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.*

**Household ownership and access to household durable/capital goods is in many cases more common in the Windhoek municipality than what is the average for urban areas in Namibia. For example, 73 percent of the households in the Windhoek municipality own or have access free of charge to TV while the average for urban areas is 55 percent. The corresponding percentages for telephone is 69 and 46, for refrigerator 78 and 57 and for motorvehicle 56 and 40. The differences in ownership and access are not so great for radio - 88 and 84 percent, for sewing machine - 42 and 36 percent, and for bicycle - 28 and 25 percent .**

**With some exception, there is a clear sequential order between the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality concerning household ownership and access to household durable/capital goods. Ownership and access is most common in Windhoek city, Khomasdal is second and ownership and access is least common in the households of Katutura. For example, 88 percent of the households in Windhoek city own or have access to a motor vehicle while the corresponding percentages in Khomasdal and Katutura are 64 and 32.**

**Table 10.15.1 The population and the annual household private consumption in the Windhoek municipality by area.**

AREA	Number of Households %	Average Household size	Number of Persons %	Total Consumption Million N\$	Total Consumption %	Average Household Consumption N\$	Average Per Capita Consumption N\$
Katutura	52.7	5.7	62.5	298	26.7	19 211	3 355
Khomasdal	10.1	5.4	11.3	103	9.3	34 846	6 471
Windhoek city	37.2	3.4	26.2	715	64.0	65 171	19 167
<b>WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY</b>	100	4.8	100	1 117	100	37 882	7 849

*Definition*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind. For further details see the beginning of chapter 8 and 9 and the administrative and technical report chapter 8.*

**The average annual private consumption in the households of the Windhoek municipality is significantly higher than the average for urban areas of Namibia. The average annual per capita consumption in the Windhoek municipality is about N\$ 7 800 while the average for urban areas in Namibia is N\$ 4 700.**

**There are great differences between the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality concerning the private consumption of the households. About 62 percent of the Windhoek population live in Katutura but they only consume about 27 percent of the private consumption in the households of the Windhoek municipality. On the other hand, about 26 percent of the Windhoek population live in Windhoek city and they consume 64 percent of the private consumption in Windhoek. The average annual per capita consumption in Katutura is about N\$ 3 400 while it is about N\$ 19 200 in Windhoek city.**

**About 10 percent of the population in the Windhoek municipality live in Khomasdal and they also consume about 10 percent of the private consumption in the households of the Windhoek municipality. The average annual per capita consumption in Khomasdal is N\$ 6 500.**

**Table 10.15.2 The annual private household income in the Windhoek municipality by area.**

AREA	Population	Total Income	Total Income	Average Household Size	Average Household Income	Average Per Capita Income	Average Adjusted Per Capita Income
	%	Million N\$	%		N\$	N\$	N\$
Katutura	62.5	381	24.6	5.7	24 553	4 288	4 886
Khomasdal	11.3	158	10.3	5.4	53 347	9 906	11 369
Windhoek city	26.2	1 009	65.1	3.4	92 027	27 065	30 019
<b>WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY</b>	100	1 550	100	4.8	52 554	10 889	12 328

*Definitions*

*Household income is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind plus household savings and investments and some other non-consumption disbursements (e.g. income tax). For further details see the beginning of chapter 8 and the administrative and technical report chapter 8.*

*Adjusted per capita income: See table 8.1.2*

**The average annual private income in the households of the Windhoek municipality is clearly higher than the average for urban areas of Namibia. The average annual per capita income is about N\$ 11 000 and the average annual adjusted per capita income is about N\$ 12 300. The corresponding averages for urban areas of Namibia are N\$ 6 700 and N\$ 7 700.**

**There are great differences between the three main areas of the Windhoek municipality concerning the private income of the households. The differences are greater than for private consumption. The average annual per capita income in Katutura is about N\$ 4 300 while it is about N\$ 27 000 in Windhoek city.**

**Table 10.16. The households in the Windhoek municipality by area and distribution of private consumption.**

AREA	PRIVATE CONSUMPTION %					Average Household Consumption N\$
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Other	TOTAL	
Katutura	26.3	32.4	8.3	33.0	100	19 211
Khomasdal	19.3	37.7	1.9	41.1	100	34 846
Windhoek city	13.5	40.9	2.6	43.0	100	65 171
<b>WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY</b>	17.5	38.3	4.0	40.2	100	37 882

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Definitions

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are included in food consumption .*

*"Other" includes furniture and utensils, household operations, medical care, transport and communication, education, personal care, recreation etc.*

*For further details see the beginning of chapter 9 and the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**The average rate of food consumption of the annual private household consumption in the Windhoek municipality - 18 percent - is less than the average for urban areas of Namibia - 23 percent. On the other hand, the average rate of housing consumption - 38 percent - is higher in the Windhoek municipality than the average for urban areas - 32 percent.**

**The average rate of food consumption is decreasing in a sequential order in the main areas of the Windhoek municipality. The Katutura households have the highest percentage - 26 - the Khomasdal households are second - 19 percent - and the Windhoek city households are third - 14 percent.**

**The opposite order is valid for the housing consumption. The Windhoek city households have the highest percentage - 41 - the Khomasdal households are second - 38 percent- and the Katutura households are third - 32 percent.**

**The Katutura households have a higher rate of clothing consumption than the households in Khomasdal and Windhoek city.**

**Table 10.17. The households in the Windhoek municipality by area and food consumption rate.**

AREA	FOOD CONSUMPTION RATE				Number of households	
	%				%	Total
	80-100	60-79	40-59	0-39		
Katutura	1.0	5.9	29.2	64.0	100	15 551
Khomasdal	0	0	7.9	92.1	100	2 980
Windhoek city	0	0.4	3.1	96.4	100	10 972
<b>WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY</b>	0.5	3.3	17.3	78.9	100	29 503

Note: The column "Number" of households has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

*Definitions*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*Food consumption rate is food consumption divided by total private household consumption.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the beginning of chapter 9 and the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**The food consumption rate is often used as a poverty indicator and households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more are defined as poor. If the food consumption rate is 80 percent or more the poverty is severe. *It must be remembered, however, that the presented figures are affected by the fact that the food consumption is only recorded for one month and therefore the estimated food consumption rate as a measure of the longterm food consumption rate might be misleading.***

**There are very few households in the Windhoek municipality who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more of the private household consumption - about 4 percent. The corresponding percentage for all urban areas of Namibia is about 17 percent.**

**But in Katutura the food consumption rate is high for many households. 7 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more and 29 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 40 - 59 percent. In Khomasdal and especially in Windhoek city few households have a food consumption rate of 40 percent or more .**

**Table 10.18. The households in the Windhoek municipality by area and average annual consumption and expenditure.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	AREA			WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY
	Katutura	Khomasdal	Windhoek city	
Households in sample	297	65	187	549
Households in population	15 551	2 980	10 972	29 503
Average no of persons in household	5.7	5.4	3.4	4.8
<b>Food expenditure</b>	5 003	6 695	8 750	6 567
Bread and cereals	944	856	780	874
Meat	1 383	2 082	1 941	1 661
Fish	106	90	154	122
Milk, cheese and eggs	406	832	828	606
Oil and fat	234	236	191	218
Vegetables, potatoes	259	371	659	419
Fruits and nuts	122	183	408	234
Sugar	351	216	129	255
Non alcoholic beverages	336	488	700	487
Alcohol and tobacco	421	552	734	551
Other food	343	590	1 503	799
Meals	97	200	722	340
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	52	37	79	61
Bread and cereals	7	5	3	5
Meat	9	10	22	14
Fish	2	1	1	2
Vegetables, potatoes	1	5	14	6
Fruits and nuts	4	0	12	6
Other	30	16	27	27
<b>Total food</b>	5 055	6 732	8 829	6 628
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	1 591	657	1 675	1 528
<b>Housing</b>	6 226	13 144	26 627	14 512
<b>Furniture and utensils</b>	1 338	2 463	1 253	1 420
<b>Household operations</b>	476	588	1 584	899
<b>Medical care</b>	127	514	1 104	529
<b>Transport and communication</b>	2 366	8 150	16 859	8 340
<b>Education</b>	827	688	1 744	1 154
<b>Personal care</b>	494	464	859	627
<b>Recreation</b>	389	504	2 357	1 132
<b>Other</b>	322	942	2 281	1 113
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION in cash and in kind</b>	19 211	34 846	65 171	37 882
- Own produced goods or received in kind	80	37	352	177
- Imputed rent	4 069	10 773	20 304	10 783
+ Remittances in cash given away	474	472	459	468
+ Housing Investments	1 283	8 197	12 267	6 066
+ Domestic animal investments	195	45	10	111
+ Savings and other investments	2 832	9327	9 355	5914
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	430	460	4 727	2031
Non consumption expenditure	128	0	38	82
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE in cash</b>	20 404	42 537	71 371	41 594



## **Chapter 11. WALVIS BAY**

### Introduction

In this chapter statistics are presented for the Walvis Bay municipality and for the three main areas Kuisebmond, Narraville and Walvis Bay centre. The households permanently living in Langstrand are included in Walvis Bay centre. There is an undercoverage of the Kuisebmond population as only about half of the households living in the single quarter areas were included in the surveyed population.

The Topnaar population living in the rural part of the Walvis Bay area is not included in the presentation.

A general reservation should be made for the accuracy of the statistics in this chapter. The results are based on a sample of only 119 households of which 51 in Kuisebmond, 34 in Narraville and 34 in Walvis Bay centre. This means that the sample variation in the estimates is high. In spite of this fact, there is a conviction that the statistics should be presented in a situation when there is a general lack of statistical information about Walvis Bay which is comparable with the rest of Namibia.

### Population characteristics

The Walvis Bay municipality has about 21 000 inhabitants. About 60 percent live in Kuisebmond, 26 percent in Narraville and 14 percent in Walvis Bay centre.

About two thirds of the population in the Walvis Bay municipality are 15 - 64 years of age i.e. in the working ages. This is consistent with the average for all urban areas in Namibia. For the whole of Namibia including also the rural areas this figure is only about 50 percent. In the Walvis Bay municipality the population below 15 years of age amount to 31 percent of the population. The average for all urban areas of Namibia is 43 percent.

The population in the Walvis Bay centre is somewhat older than in Kuisebmond and Narraville.

(table 11.1)

There are about 4 000 households in the Walvis Bay municipality. The average household size is 5.0 which is consistent with the average household size in urban areas of Namibia.

About 50 percent of the households live in Kuisebmond. The average household size in Kuisebmond is 5.9 which is consistent with the average household size of the whole of Namibia - rural as well as urban areas included. About 25 percent of the households live in Narraville and Walvis Bay centre respectively. The average household size in Narraville is 5.1 and in Walvis Bay centre 3.0.

About 40 percent of the households in the Walvis Bay municipality are headed by females while 60 percent are headed by males. This means that there are more female headed households in the Walvis Bay municipality than the Namibian average in urban areas but it is about the same frequency as for rural areas of Namibia. There is a difference between Kuisebmond on one side and Narraville and Walvis Bay centre on the other. The frequency of

female headed households in Kuisebmond is 53 percent but only about 30 percent in Narraville and Walvis Bay centre.

(table 11.1-2)

Afrikaans is the dominating language in the Walvis Bay municipality. This language is the main language for about 50 percent of the households. Oshiwambo, Damara>Nama and Otjiherero are the second, third and fourth most common languages. These languages are the main languages for 19, 14 and 10 percent of the households respectively. English is the main language for 6 percent of the households and German for only 1 percent.

There are great differences between the three main areas of the Walvis Bay municipality.

In Kuisebmond, Oshiwambo, Damara>Nama and Otjiherero are the main languages for about 80 percent of the households while Afrikaans is the main language for only 18 percent of the households.

In Narraville, Afrikaans is the main language for about 90 percent of the households while in Walvis Bay centre, Afrikaans, English and German are the main languages for about 95 percent of the households.

(table 11.3)

The frequency of nuclear families is higher and the frequency of extended families is lower in the Walvis Bay municipality than in the whole of Namibia. 47 percent of the households in the Walvis Bay municipality are nuclear families i.e. the only household members are single persons or couples with or without their own children. The average for urban areas of Namibia is about 40 percent and this percentage is not changed even if the rural areas are included. The difference is mainly explained by the fact that there are more nuclear families consisting of couples without children or with one child in the Walvis Bay municipality than in Namibia as a whole.

There are great differences between the three main areas of the Walvis Bay municipality. The frequency of nuclear families is much higher in Walvis Bay centre than in Kuisebmond and Narraville. In Walvis Bay centre about 85 percent of the households are nuclear families while the same percentage for Kuisebmond and Narraville is 29 and 48 respectively. On the other hand, there are many more extended families and households with non-relatives in Kuisebmond and Narraville than in Walvis Bay centre. In Kuisebmond about 70 percent of the households are extended families or households with non-relatives as household members.

(table 11.4)

The educational level in the Walvis Bay municipality is higher than for the rest of the country. Even if the comparison is only made with the urban areas in Namibia the educational level is somewhat higher in the Walvis Bay municipality. The frequency of the population in the Walvis Bay municipality who have some secondary or tertiary education is 58 percent while the average for urban areas in Namibia is about 50 percent.

There are great differences between the three main areas of the Walvis Bay municipality. In Walvis Bay centre about 85 percent of the population (6 years and above) have at least some

secondary education and 13 percent have some tertiary education. The corresponding percentages for Kuisebmond are 50 and 0 and for Narraville 62 and 3.

(table 11.5)

### Employment

The labour force participation rate for the population 15 years and above in the Walvis Bay municipality is about the same as the average for urban areas in Namibia. This is valid for females as well as males. The labour force participation rate in the Walvis Bay municipality is 70 percent while the average is 68 percent in all urban areas of Namibia. The corresponding percentages for females are 60 and 59 and for males 79 and 77.

The labour force participation rate is about the same in all the three main areas of Walvis Bay but there are certain differences for females. The females in Narraville have a low labour force participation rate in comparison to the females in Kuisebmond and the labour force participation rate for females in Walvis Bay centre is about half-way in between.

(table 11.6)

The unemployment rate is somewhat higher in the Walvis Bay municipality than the average for urban areas of Namibia. This is especially the case for females for whom the unemployment rate in the Walvis Bay municipality is 37 percent while it is 29 percent in urban areas of Namibia. For males the corresponding difference is small.

There is a great difference in unemployment between Kuisebmond on one hand and Narraville and Walvis Bay centre on the other. Kuisebmond has a very high unemployment in comparison to Narraville and Walvis Bay centre - the unemployment rates are 36 percent and 15-16 percent respectively. The unemployment rate for females in Kuisebmond is extremely high - 46 percent.

(table 11.7)

The estimated underemployment among the employed is higher in the Walvis Bay municipality than the average for urban areas of Namibia. The percentages are 57 percent and 46 percent respectively.

The estimated underemployment is higher in Walvis Bay centre than in Kuisebmond and Narraville. This is the case for females as well as males.

The underemployment of females is lower than the underemployment of males in the Walvis Bay municipality which, as an average, is also the case in urban areas of Namibia. About 80 percent of the employed males in Walvis Bay centre are underemployed.

(table 11.8)

The combined unemployment and underemployment rate is higher in the Walvis Bay municipality than the average for urban areas in Namibia. The percentages are 69 and 60 respectively.

The combined unemployment and underemployment rate is highest in Walvis Bay centre and lowest in Narraville. Kuisebmond is about half-way in between.

On the average, the combined unemployment and underemployment rate is about the same for females and males in the Walvis Bay municipality. But there are great differences between the three main areas. In Kuisebmond the rate is higher for females than for males while the opposite is the case in Narraville and Walvis Bay centre.

(table 11.9)

In 13 percent of the households in the Walvis Bay municipality no economic activity took place during the week before the NHIES interview. In 64 percent of the households the economic activity corresponded to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent. In 31 percent of the households the economic activity corresponded to two or more than two full-time employment equivalents. This means that the economic activity of the households in the Walvis Bay municipality is somewhat different from the average for urban areas in Namibia. A similarity is that, on the average, 13 percent of the households have no economic activity in urban areas in Namibia as well. But there are differences concerning the percent of households having an economic activity corresponding to one or more full-time employment equivalent and especially concerning the percent of households having an economic activity corresponding to two or more full-time employment equivalents. These percentages are 70 and 6 respectively for urban areas in Namibia. Therefore, the percent of households having an economic activity corresponding to two or more full-time employment equivalents is significantly higher in the Walvis Bay municipality than what is the average for urban areas in Namibia.

The economic activity in the households in Walvis Bay centre is different from the economic activity in the households in Kuisebmond and Narraville. In Walvis Bay centre 77 percent of the households have an economic activity corresponding to one or more than one full-time equivalent. The corresponding percentages for Kuisebmond and Narraville are 58 and 68 respectively. But the percent of households who have an economic activity corresponding to two or more full-time employment equivalents is higher in Kuisebmond and Narraville than in Walvis Bay centre. The percentages are 35, 32 and 21 respectively.

(11.10)

Wages in cash is the main source of income for 81 percent of the households in the Walvis Bay municipality. This percentage is not significantly different from the average for urban areas of Namibia where the corresponding average is 77 percent. But the percent of households in the Walvis Bay municipality who have business as main source of income is low - only 1 percent. The corresponding average for urban areas in Namibia is 8 percent. The number of households in the Walvis Bay municipality relying on pensions or cash remittances is somewhat higher than the average for the urban areas of Namibia. The percentages are 19 and 13 respectively.

In all the three main areas of the Walvis Bay municipality wages in cash is the dominating income source. But many more households are relying on cash remittances as main source of income in Kuisebmond than in Narraville and Walvis Bay centre - 18, 0 and 3 percent respectively. On the other hand, many more households are relying on pensions as main source of income in Narraville and Walvis Bay centre than in Kuisebmond - 15, 18 and 2 percent respectively.

(11.11)

### Housing and private transport

Modern housing i.e. detached or semi-detached houses or flats are the dominating types of houses in the Walvis Bay community. 92 percent of the households live in modern housing. This percentage is higher than the average for urban areas in Namibia where the corresponding average is 81 percent. The explanation is that a greater proportion of the households live in detached houses in the Walvis Bay municipality than what is the average for urban areas in Namibia. On the other hand, single quarters and improvised housing are less common in the Walvis Bay municipality than what is the average for urban areas in Namibia. But the percentage for single quarters is an underestimation as part of the households living in single quarters in Kuisebmond was not included in the survey.

Flats are only met with in Walvis Bay centre and Narraville. A quarter of the households live in flats in Walvis Bay centre. Single quarters and improvised housing are only to be found in Kuisebmond.

(11.12)

There is no direct relation between the type of house of a household and the housing standard. Also households living in modern housing might have a low housing standard.

The housing standard in the Walvis Bay municipality is significantly higher than the average for urban areas in Namibia. For example, the average for urban areas in Namibia is that about 30 percent of the households have no electricity or gas for cooking while practically all households in the Walvis Bay municipality are using electricity or gas for cooking.

But in Kuisebmond there are a number of households who have no electricity.

(table 11.13)

Household ownership and access to household durable/capital goods are in some cases more common in the Walvis Bay municipality than what is the average for urban areas in Namibia. For example, 78 percent of the households in the Walvis Bay municipality own or have access free of charge to TV while the average for urban areas is 55 percent. The corresponding percentages are for refrigerator 83 and 57. The differences in ownership and access are not so great for radio - 79 and 84 percent, for phone - 51 and 46 percent, for sewing machine - 26 and 36 percent, for motor vehicle - 36 and 40 percent and for bicycle - 26 and 25 percent .

With some exception, there is a clear sequential order between the three main areas of the Walvis Bay municipality concerning household ownership and access to household durable/capital goods. Ownership and access are most common in Walvis Bay centre, Narraville is second and ownership and access are least common in the households of Kuisebmond. For example, 74 percent of the households in Walvis Bay centre own or have access to a motor vehicle while the corresponding percentages in Narraville and Kuisebmond are 44 and 15.

(table 11.14)

### Economic standard

The average annual private consumption in the households of the Walvis Bay municipality is somewhat lower than the average for urban areas of Namibia. The average annual per capita consumption in the Walvis Bay municipality is about N\$ 4 100 while the average for urban areas in Namibia is N\$ 4 700.

There are rather great differences between the three main areas of the Walvis Bay municipality concerning the private consumption of the households. About 60 percent of the Walvis Bay population live in Kuisebmond but they only consume about 34 percent of the private consumption in the households of the Walvis Bay municipality. On the other hand, about 14 percent of the Walvis Bay population live in Walvis Bay centre and they consume 37 percent of the private consumption in the Walvis Bay municipality. The average annual per capita consumption in Kuisebmond is about N\$ 2 300 while it is about N\$ 10 800 in Walvis Bay centre.

About 26 percent of the population in the Walvis Bay municipality live in Narraville and they consume about 30 percent of the private consumption in the households of the Walvis Bay municipality. The average annual per capita consumption in Narraville is N\$ 4 700.

The average annual private income in the households of the Walvis Bay municipality is about the same as the average for urban areas of Namibia. The average annual per capita income is about N\$ 6 200 and the average annual adjusted per capita income is about N\$ 7 000. The corresponding averages for urban areas of Namibia are N\$ 6 700 and N\$ 7 700.

There are great differences between the three main areas of the Walvis Bay municipality concerning the private income of the households. The differences are greater than for private consumption. The average annual per capita income in Kuisebmond is about N\$ 2 600 while it is about N\$ 19 200 in Walvis Bay centre.

(table 11.15)

### Consumption and expenditure pattern

The average rate of food consumption of the annual private household consumption in the Walvis Bay municipality - 30 percent - is higher than the average for urban areas of Namibia - 23 percent. On the other hand, the average rate of housing consumption - 25 percent - is lower in the Walvis Bay municipality than the average for urban areas - 32 percent.

The average rate of food consumption is about the same in Kuisebmond and Narraville - 35 percent - while the food consumption rate is lower in Walvis Bay centre - 21 percent.

The picture is different for the housing consumption. The households in Walvis Bay centre have the highest percentage of housing consumption - 40 - the Narraville households are second - 20 percent- and the Kuisebmond households are third - 13 percent.

(table 11.16)

A more detailed description of the annual consumption and expenditure pattern of the households of the Walvis Bay municipality disaggregated by Kuisebmond, Narraville and Walvis Bay centre is presented in table 11.18.

#### Poverty indicator

The food consumption rate is often used as a poverty indicator and households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more are defined as poor. If the food consumption rate is 80 percent or more the poverty is severe. *It must be remembered, however, that the presented figures are affected by the fact that the food consumption is only recorded for one month and therefore the estimated food consumption rate as a measure of the longterm food consumption rate might be misleading.*

There are a few more households in the Walvis Bay municipality who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more of the private household consumption than the average for urban areas in Namibia. The percentages are 21 and 17 percent respectively.

In Kuisebmond the food consumption rate is high for many households. 29 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more and 32 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 40 - 59 percent. The corresponding percentages for Narraville is 21 and 29 and for Walvis Bay centre 6 and 18 percent.

(table 11.17)

**Table 11.1. The population of the Walvis Bay municipality by area, age and sex.**

AREA AGE GROUP	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Kuisebmond</b>						
0 - 14	2 573	37	1 400	25	3 972	32
15 - 64	4 142	60	4 160	73	8 302	66
65 +	175	3	105	2	280	2
All ages	6 889	100	5 665	100	12 554	100
<b>Narraville</b>						
0 - 14	805	32	1 084	38	1 889	35
15 - 64	1 580	62	1 703	60	3 283	61
65 +	155	6	62	2	217	4
All ages	2 540	100	2 849	100	5 389	100
<b>Walvis Bay centre</b>						
0 - 14	423	27	282	21	704	24
15 - 64	1 043	67	930	69	1 972	68
65 +	85	5	141	10	225	8
All ages	1 550	100	1 352	100	2 902	100
<b>Walvis Bay municipality</b>						
0-14	3 801	35	2 765	28	6 566	31
15-64	6 764	62	6 793	69	13 557	65
65+	415	4	308	3	723	3
All ages	10 979	100	9 867	100	20 845	100

**The Walvis Bay municipality has about 21 000 inhabitants. About 60 percent live in Kuisebmond, 26 percent in Narraville and 14 percent in Walvis Bay centre.**

**About two thirds of the population in the Walvis Bay municipality are 15 - 64 years of age i.e. in the working ages. This is consistent with the average for all urban areas in Namibia. For the whole of Namibia including also the rural areas this figure is only about 50 percent. In the Walvis Bay municipality the population below 15 years of age amount to 31 percent of the population. The average for all urban areas of Namibia is 43 percent.**

**The population in the Walvis Bay centre is somewhat older than in Kuisebmond and Narraville.**



**Table 11.2. The households in the Walvis Bay municipality by area and sex of head of household.**

SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY							
	Kusebmond		Narraville		Walvis Bay centre		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Female headed households	1 119	53	310	29	282	29	1 711	41
Male headed households	1 012	47	743	71	676	71	2 432	59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 143</b>	<b>100</b>

*Definition*

*Head of household: See table 3.3.*

**There are about 4 000 households in the Walvis Bay municipality. The average household size is 5.0 which is consistent with the average household size in urban areas of Namibia.**

**About 50 percent of the households live in Kusebmond. The average household size in Kusebmond is 5.9 which is consistent with the average household size of the whole of Namibia - rural as well as urban areas included. About 25 percent of the households live in Narraville and Walvis Bay centre respectively. The average household size in Narraville is 5.1 and in Walvis Bay centre 3.0.**

**About 40 percent of the households in the Walvis Bay municipality are headed by females while 60 percent are headed by males. This means that there are more female headed households in the Walvis Bay municipality than the Namibian average in urban areas but it is about the same frequency as for rural areas of Namibia. There is a difference between Kusebmond on one side and Narraville and Walvis Bay centre on the other. The frequency of female headed households in Kusebmond is 53 percent but only about 30 percent in Narraville and Walvis Bay centre.**

**Table 11.3. The households in the Walvis Bay municipality by area and main language spoken.**

MAIN LANGUAGE	WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY							
	Kuisebmond		Narraville		Walvis Bay centre		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
English	0	0	62	6	169	18	231	6
Afrikaans	385	18	960	91	676	71	2 022	49
Damara>Nama	561	26	31	3	0	0	592	14
German	0	0	0	0	56	6	56	1
Oshiwambo	800	38	0	0	0	0	800	19
Otjiherero	385	18	0	0	28	3	414	10
Other	0	0	0	0	28	3	28	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 143</b>	<b>100</b>

*Definition*

Main language: See table 3.4.

**Afrikaans is the dominating language in the Walvis Bay municipality. This language is the main language for about 50 percent of the households. Oshiwambo, Damara>Nama and Otjiherero are the second, third and fourth most common languages. These languages are the main languages for 19, 14 and 10 percent of the households respectively. English is the main language for 6 percent of the households and German for only 1 percent.**

**There are great differences between the three main areas of the Walvis Bay municipality.**

**In Kuisebmond Oshiwambo, Damara>Nama and Otjiherero are the main languages for about 80 percent of the households while Afrikaans is the main language for only 18 percent of the households.**

**In Narraville Afrikaans is the main language for about 90 percent of the households while in Walvis Bay centre Afrikaans, English and German are the main languages for about 95 percent of the households.**

**Table 11.4. The households in Walvis Bay municipality by area and household composition.**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY							
	Kuisebmond		Narraville		Walvis Bay centre		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Single person								
- alone	52	2	124	12	169	18	344	8
- with 1 own child	0	0	31	3	85	9	116	3
- with more than 1 own child	140	7	62	6	28	3	230	6
- with "extended family"	594	28	279	26	0	0	872	21
- with non-relatives	33	2	31	3	141	15	205	5
Couple								
- alone	280	13	31	3	85	9	396	10
- with 1 own child	0	0	62	6	225	24	287	7
- with more than 1 own child	140	7	186	18	197	21	523	13
- with "extended family"	647	30	217	21	28	3	892	22
- with non-relatives	245	12	31	3	0	0	276	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 143</b>	<b>100</b>

*Definition*

*Household composition: See table 3.5.*

The frequency of nuclear families is higher and the frequency of extended families is lower in the Walvis Bay municipality than in the whole of Namibia. 47 percent of the households in the Walvis Bay municipality are nuclear families i.e. the only household members are single persons or couples with or without their own children. The average for urban areas of Namibia is about 40 percent and this percentage is not changed even if the rural areas are included. The difference is mainly explained by the fact that there are more nuclear families consisting of couples without children or with one child in the Walvis Bay municipality than in Namibia as a whole.

There are great differences between the three main areas of the Walvis Bay municipality. The frequency of nuclear families is much higher in Walvis Bay centre than in Kuisebmond and Narraville. In Walvis Bay centre about 85 percent of the households are nuclear families while the same percentage for Kuisebmond and Narraville is 29 and 48 respectively. On the other hand, there are many more extended families and households with non-relatives in Kuisebmond and Narraville than in Walvis Bay centre. In Kuisebmond about 70 percent of the households are extended families or households with non-relatives as household members.

**Table 11.5. The population in the Walvis Bay municipality 6 years and above by area and highest level of educational attainment.**

AREA	No formal education		Primary education		Secondary education		Tertiary education		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kuisebmond	1 363	13	3 987	37	5 422	50	35	0	10 806	100
Narraville	279	6	1 394	30	2 725	59	155	3	4 646	100
Walvis Bay centre	28	1	338	13	1 775	71	338	13	2 508	100
<b>WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>1 670</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5 719</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9 922</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17 960</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: There is a non-response in the variable "highest educational attainment of the household" corresponding to 1 percent which is not presented in the table.

*Definition*

*Highest level of educational attainment: The classification in primary, secondary and tertiary education is defined in detail in section 8.5 of the NHIES administrative and technical report.*

**The educational level in the Walvis Bay municipality is higher than for the rest of the country. Even if the comparison is only made with the urban areas in Namibia the educational level is somewhat higher in the Walvis Bay municipality. The frequency of the population in the Walvis Bay municipality who have some secondary or tertiary education is 58 percent while the average for urban areas in Namibia is about 50 percent.**

**There are great differences between the three main areas of the Walvis Bay municipality. In Walvis Bay centre about 85 percent of the population (6 years and above) have at least some secondary education and 13 percent have some tertiary education. The corresponding percentages for Kuisebmond are 50 and 0 and for Narraville 62 and 3.**

**Table 11.6. Labour force participation rate in the Walvis Bay municipality by area and sex.**

AREA	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent
Kuisebmond	4 317	2 814	65	4 265	3 319	78	8 582	6 133	71
Narraville	1 734	867	50	1 765	1 456	82	3 500	2 323	66
Walvis Bay centre	1 127	648	57	1 071	845	79	2 198	1 493	68
<b>WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>7 178</b>	<b>4 329</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7 101</b>	<b>5 620</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>14 279</b>	<b>9 949</b>	<b>70</b>

Note: There is a non-response of 0.4 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

See the beginning of chapter 5.

**The labour force participation rate for the population 15 years and above in the Walvis Bay municipality is about the same as the average for urban areas in Namibia. This is valid for females as well as males. The labour force participation rate in the Walvis Bay municipality is 70 percent while the average is 68 percent in all urban areas of Namibia. The corresponding percentages for females are 60 and 59 and for males 79 and 77.**

**The labour force participation rate is about the same in all the three main areas of Walvis Bay but there are certain differences for females. The females in Narraville have a low labour force participation rate in comparison to the females in Kuisebmond and the labour force participation rate for females in Walvis Bay centre is about half-way in between.**

**Table 11.7. Unemployment in the Walvis Bay municipality by area and sex.**

AREA	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Labour force	Unemployed	Unemployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unemployed	Unemployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unemployed	Unemployment rate, percent
Kuisebmond	2 814	1 295	46	3 319	926	28	6 133	2 220	36
Narraville	867	124	14	1 456	248	17	2 323	372	16
Walvis Bay centre	648	169	26	845	56	7	1 493	225	15
<b>WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>4 329</b>	<b>1 588</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5 620</b>	<b>1 230</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9 949</b>	<b>2 817</b>	<b>28</b>

Note: There is a non-response of 0.4 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

See the beginning of chapter 5.

**The unemployment rate is somewhat higher in the Walvis Bay municipality than the average for urban areas of Namibia. This is especially the case for females for whom the unemployment rate in the Walvis Bay municipality is 37 percent while it is 29 percent in urban areas of Namibia. For males the corresponding difference is small.**

**There is a great difference in unemployment between Kuisebmond on one hand and Narraville and Walvis Bay centre on the other. Kuisebmond has a very high unemployment in comparison to Narraville and Walvis Bay centre - the unemployment rates are 36 percent and 15-16 percent respectively. The unemployment rate for females in Kuisebmond is extremely high - 46 percent.**

**Table 11.8. Underemployment in the Walvis Bay municipality by area and sex.**

AREA	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent	Employed	Under-employed	Underemployment rate, percent
Kuisebmond	1 519	802	53	2 393	1 222	51	3 913	2 024	52
Narraville	743	310	42	1 208	743	62	1 951	1 053	54
Walvis Bay centre	479	310	65	789	648	82	1 268	958	76
<b>WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>2 742</b>	<b>1 422</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4 390</b>	<b>2 614</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7 132</b>	<b>4 035</b>	<b>57</b>

There is a non-response of 0.4 % concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

There is a non-response of 1.9 % among the employed concerning underemployment which is not presented in the table.

Definitions

See the beginning of chapter 5.

**The estimated underemployment among the employed is higher in the Walvis Bay municipality than the average for urban areas of Namibia. The percentages are 57 percent and 46 percent respectively.**

**The estimated underemployment is higher in Walvis Bay centre than in Kuisebmond and Narraville. This is the case for females as well as males.**

**The underemployment of females is lower than the underemployment of males in the Walvis Bay municipality which, as an average, is also the case in urban areas of Namibia. About 80 percent of the employed males in Walvis Bay centre are underemployed.**

**Table 11.9. Combined unemployment and underemployment in the Walvis Bay municipality by area and sex.**

AREA	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent	Labour force	Combined total	Combined rate, percent
Kuisebmond	2 814	2 097	75	3 319	2 148	65	6 133	4 245	69
Narraville	867	434	50	1 456	991	68	2 323	1 425	61
Walvis Bay centre	648	479	74	845	704	83	1 493	1 183	79
<b>WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>4 329</b>	<b>3 009</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5 620</b>	<b>3 844</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>9 949</b>	<b>6 853</b>	<b>69</b>

There is a non-response of 0.4% concerning labour force participation which is not presented in the table.

There is a non-response of 1.9% among the employed concerning underemployment which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

*See the beginning of chapter 5.*

**The combined unemployment and underemployment rate is higher in the Walvis Bay municipality than the average for urban areas in Namibia. The percentages are 69 and 60 respectively.**

**The combined unemployment and underemployment rate is highest in Walvis Bay centre and lowest in Narraville. Kuisebmond is about half-way in between.**

**On the average, the combined unemployment and underemployment rate is about the same for females and males in the Walvis Bay municipality. But there are great differences between the three main areas. In Kuisebmond the rate is higher for females than for males while the opposite is the case in Narraville and Walvis Bay centre.**

**Table 11.10. The households in the Walvis Bay municipality by area and full-time employment equivalents (FEEs). Percent.**

AREA	FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS(FEEs)						To tal	
	No economic activity	0 < FEEs <0.5	0.5 <=FEEs <1.0	1.0 <= FEEs< 1.5	1.5 <= FEEs <2.0	FEEs >= 2	%	Number
Kuisebmund	15	2	23	9	14	35	100	2 132
Narraville	9	0	21	21	15	32	100	1 053
Walvis Bay centre	15	0	9	41	15	21	100	958
<b>WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY</b>	13	1	19	19	14	31	100	4 143

Note: The column "Number" of households has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note: There is an item non-response of 2 % for the variable "full time employment equivalents" which is not presented in the table.

*Definitions*

See the beginning of chapter 5.

*Full-time employment equivalent: 40 hours of employment (by one or more than one of the household members) during a period of seven days before the interview...Add the number of hours worked for all employed persons in a household. Divide this total number of hours worked by 40 . If the total hours are 60 then the full-time employment equivalents are 1.5 (60/40).*

**In 13 percent of the households in the Walvis Bay municipality no economic activity took place during the week before the NHIES interview. In 64 percent of the households the economic activity corresponded to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent. In 31 percent of the households the economic activity corresponded to two or more than two full-time employment equivalents. This means that the economic activity of the households in the Walvis Bay municipality is somewhat different from the average for urban areas in Namibia. A similarity is that , on the average, 13 percent of the households have no economic activity in urban areas in Namibia as well. But there are differences concerning the percent of households having an economic activity corresponding to one or more full-time employemnt equivalent and especially concerning the percent of households having an economic activity corresponding to two or more full-time employment equivalents. These percentages are 70 and 6 respectively for urban areas in Namibia. Therefore, the percent of households having an economic activity corresponding to two or more full-time employment equivalents is significantly higher in the Walvis Bay municipality than what is the average for urban areas in Namibia.**

**The economic activity in the households in Walvis Bay centre is different from the economic activity in the households in Kuisebmund and Narraville. In Walvis Bay centre 77 percent of the households have an economic activity corresponding to one or more than one full-time equivalent. The corresponding percentages for Kuisebmund and Narraville are 58 and 68 respectively. But the percent of households who have an economic activity corresponding to two or more full-time employment equivalents is higher in Kuisebmund and Narraville than in Walvis Bay centre. The percentages are 35, 32 and 21 respectively.**



**Table 11.11. The households in the Walvis Bay municipality by area and main source of income. Percent.**

AREA	MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME					Total	
	Subsistence farming	Wages in cash	Business	Pensions	Cash remittances	%	Number
Kuisebmond	0	79	2	2	18	100	2 132
Narraville	0	85	0	15	0	100	1 053
Walvis Bay centre	0	79	0	18	3	100	958
<b>WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY</b>	0	81	1	9	10	100	4 143

Note: The column "Number" of households has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers from the percentages .

*Definitions*

*Main source of income: See table 5.12.*

**Wages in cash is the main source of income for 81 percent of the households in the Walvis Bay municipality. This percentage is not significantly different from the average for urban areas of Namibia where the corresponding average is 77 percent. But the percent of households in the Walvis Bay municipality who have business as main source of income is low - only 1 percent. The corresponding average for urban areas in Namibia is 8 percent. The number of households in the Walvis Bay municipality relying on pensions or cash remittances is somewhat higher than the average for the urban areas of Namibia. The percentages are 19 and 13 respectively.**

**In all the three main areas of the Walvis Bay municipality wages in cash is the dominating income source. But many more households are relying on cash remittances as main source of income in Kuisebmond than in Narraville and Walvis Bay centre - 18, 0 and 3 percent respectively. On the other hand, many more households are relying on pensions as main source of income in Narraville and Walvis Bay centre than in Kuisebmond - 15, 18 and 2 percent respectively.**

**Table 11.12. The households in the Walvis Bay municipality by area and type of house. Percent.**

AREA	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Flat	Single quarters	Improvised housing	Total	
						%	Number
Kuisebmond	82	2	0	5	12	100	2 132
Narraville	85	9	6	0	0	100	1 053
Walvis Bay centre	74	0	26	0	0	100	958
<b>WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 143</b>

Note: The column "Number" of households has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of the absolute number of each type of house .

Definition

Type of house: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.

**Modern housing i.e. detached or semi-detached houses or flats are the dominating types of houses in the Walvis Bay community. 92 percent of the households live in modern housing. This percentage is higher than the average for urban areas in Namibia where the corresponding average is 81 percent. The explanation is that a greater proportion of the households live in detached houses in the Walvis Bay municipality than what is the average for urban areas in Namibia. On the other hand, single quarters and improvised housing are less common in the Walvis Bay municipality than what is the average for urban areas in Namibia. But the percentage for single quarters is an underestimation as part of the households living in single quarters in Kuisebmond was not included in the survey.**

**Flats are only met with in Walvis Bay centre and Narraville. A quarter of the households live in flats in Walvis Bay centre. Single quarters and improvised housing are only to be found in Kuisebmond.**

**Table 11.13. The households in the Walvis Bay municipality by area and selected housing indicators. Percent.**

AREA	Cooking without electricity or gas	Lighting without electricity	Bush or bucket as toilet	*No pipe or well within 5 minutes	Number of households
Kuisebmond	0	7	0	1	2 132
Narraville	0	0	0	0	1 053
Walvis Bay centre	0	0	0	0	958
<b>WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4 143</b>

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Definition

Housing indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.

\*Within 5 minutes refers to one-way walking time.

**There is no direct relation between the type of house of a household and the housing standard. Also households living in modern housing might have a low housing standard.**

**The housing standard in the Walvis Bay municipality is significantly higher than the average for urban areas in Namibia. For example, the average for urban areas in Namibia is that about 30 percent of the households have no electricity or gas for cooking while practically all households in the Walvis Bay municipality are using electricity or gas for cooking.**

**But in Kuisebmond there are a number of households who have no electricity.**

**Table 11.14. The households in the Walvis Bay municipality by area and possession of durable/capital goods. Percent.**

AREA		Radio	TV	Phone	Fridge	Sewing machine	Motor vehicle	Donkey/ox cart	Bicycle
Kusebmond 2 132	Owned	75	58	32	64	15	15	20	23
	Access	2	6	2	13	2	0	0	0
Narrawille 1 053	Owned	79	76	59	82	21	44	0	26
	Access	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walvis Bay centre 958	Owned	85	97	82	97	53	74	9	29
	Access	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>WIALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY</b>	Owned	78	72	50	76	25	36	12	25
	Access	1	6	1	7	1	0	0	1

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

Note: Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

*Definition*

*Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.*

**Household ownership and access to household durable/capital goods are in some cases more common in the Walvis Bay municipality than what is the average for urban areas in Namibia. For example, 78 percent of the households in the Walvis Bay municipality own or have access free of charge to TV while the average for urban areas is 55 percent. The corresponding percentages are for refrigerator 83 and 57. The differences in ownership and access are not so great for radio - 79 and 84 percent, for phone - 51 and 46 percent, for sewing machine - 26 and 36 percent, for motor vehicle - 36 and 40 percent and for bicycle - 26 and 25 percent .**

**With some exception, there is a clear sequential order between the three main areas of the Walvis Bay municipality concerning household ownership and access to household durable/capital goods. Ownership and access are most common in Walvis Bay centre, Narrawille is second and ownership and access are least common in the households of Kusebmond. For example, 74 percent of the households in Walvis Bay centre own or have access to a motor vehicle while the corresponding percentages in Narrawille and Kusebmond are 44 and 15.**

**Table 11.15.1 The population and the annual household private consumption in the Walvis Bay municipality by area.**

AREA	Number of Households %	Average Household size	Number of Persons %	Total Consumption Million N\$	Total Consumption %	Average Household Consumption N\$	Average Per Capita Consumption N\$
Kuisebmond	51.5	5.9	60.2	28	33.8	13 600	2 309
Narraville	25.4	5.1	25.9	25	29.6	24 074	4 704
Walvis Bay centre	23.1	3.0	13.9	31	36.6	32 789	10 824
<b>WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY</b>	100	5.0	100	85	100	20 700	4 114

*Definition*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind. For further details see the beginning of chapter 8 and 9 and the administrative and technical report chapter 8.*

**The average annual private consumption in the households of the Walvis Bay municipality is somewhat lower than the average for urban areas of Namibia. The average annual per capita consumption in the Walvis Bay municipality is about N\$ 4 100 while the average for urban areas in Namibia is N\$ 4 700.**

**There are rather great differences between the three main areas of the Walvis Bay municipality concerning the private consumption of the households. About 60 percent of the Walvis Bay population live in Kuisebmond but they only consume about 34 percent of the private consumption in the households of the Walvis Bay municipality. On the other hand, about 14 percent of the Walvis Bay population live in Walvis Bay centre and they consume 37 percent of the private consumption in the Walvis Bay municipality. The average annual per capita consumption in Kuisebmond is about N\$ 2 300 while it is about N\$ 10 800 in Walvis Bay centre.**

**About 26 percent of the population in the Walvis Bay municipality live in Narraville and they consume about 30 percent of the private consumption in the households of the Walvis Bay municipality. The average annual per capita consumption in Narraville is N\$ 4 700.**

**Table 11.15.2 The annual private household income in the Walvis Bay municipality by area.**

AREA	Population	Total Income	Total Income	Average Household Size	Average Household Income	Average Per Capita Income	Average Adjusted Per Capita Income
	%	Million N\$	%		N\$	N\$	N\$
Kuisebmond	60.2	32	25.5	5.9	15 364	2 609	2 967
Narraville	25.9	40	31.2	5.1	37 988	7 423	8 497
Walvis Bay centre	13.9	55	43.3	3.0	58 057	19 165	21 340
<b>WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY</b>	100	128	100	5.0	30 988	6 158	6 995

*Definitions*

*Household income is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind plus household savings and investments and some other non-consumption disbursements (e.g. income tax). For further details see the beginning of chapter 8 and the administrative and technical report chapter 8.*

*Adjusted per capita income: See table 8.1.2*

**The average annual private income in the households of the Walvis Bay municipality is about the same as the average for urban areas of Namibia. The average annual per capita income is about N\$ 6 200 and the average annual adjusted per capita income is about N\$ 7 000. The corresponding averages for urban areas of Namibia are N\$ 6 700 and N\$ 7 700.**

**There are great differences between the three main areas of the Walvis Bay municipality concerning the private income of the households. The differences are greater than for private consumption. The average annual per capita income in Kuisebmond is about N\$ 2 600 while it is about N\$ 19 200 in Walvis Bay centre.**

**Table 11.16. The households in the Walvis Bay municipality by area and distribution of private consumption.**

AREA	PRIVATE CONSUMPTION %					Average Household Consumption N\$
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Other	TOTAL	
Kuisebmond	34.9	12.9	4.8	47.4	100	13 600
Narraville	36.2	20.1	1.9	41.8	100	24 074
Walvis Bay centre	21.3	39.7	2.7	36.3	100	32 789
<b>WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY</b>	30.3	24.8	3.2	41.7	100	20 700

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Definitions

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are included in food consumption .*

*"Other" includes furniture and utensils, household operations, medical care, transport and communication, education, personal care, recreation etc.*

*For further details see the beginning of chapter 9 and the administrative and technical report chapter 8.*

**The average rate of food consumption of the annual private household consumption in the Walvis Bay municipality - 30 percent - is higher than the average for urban areas of Namibia - 23 percent. On the other hand, the average rate of housing consumption - 25 percent - is lower in the Walvis Bay municipality than the average for urban areas - 32 percent.**

**The average rate of food consumption is about the same in Kuisebmond and Narraville - 35 percent - while the food consumption rate is lower in Walvis Bay centre - 21 percent.**

**The picture is different for the housing consumption. The households in Walvis Bay centre have the highest percentage of food consumption - 40 - the Khomasdal households are second - 20 percent- and the Kuisebmond households are third - 13 percent.**

**Table 11.17. The households in the Walvis Bay municipality by area and food consumption rate.**

AREA	FOOD CONSUMPTION RATE				Number of households	
	%				%	Total
	80-100	60-79	40-59	0-39		
Kuisebmond	11.5	17.2	31.9	39.4	100	2 132
Narraville	2.9	17.6	29.4	50	100	1 053
Walvis Bay centre	0	5.9	17.6	76.5	100	958
<b>WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY</b>	6.7	14.7	28	50.6	100	4 143

Note: The column "Number" of households has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

*Definitions*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*Food consumption rate is food consumption divided by total private household consumption.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**The food consumption rate is often used as a poverty indicator and households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more are defined as poor. If the food consumption rate is 80 percent or more the poverty is severe. *It must be remembered, however, that the presented figures are affected by the fact that the food consumption is only recorded for one month and therefore the estimated food consumption rate as a measure of the longterm food consumption rate might be misleading.***

**There are are a few more households in the Walvis Bay municipality who have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more of the private household consumption than the average for urban areas in Namibia. The percentages are 21 and 17 percent respectively.**

**In Kuisebmond the food consumption rate is high for many households. 29 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more and 32 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 40 - 59 percent. The corresponding percentages for Narraville is 21 and 29 and for Walvis Bay centre 6 and 18 percent.**

**Table 11.18. The households in the Walvis Bay municipality by area and average annual consumption and expenditure.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	AREA			WALVIS BAY MUNICIPALITY
	Kuisebmond	Narraville	Walvis Bay centre	
Households in sample	51	34	34	119
Households in population	2 132	1 053	958	4 143
Average no of persons in household	5.9	5.1	3	5
<b>Food expenditure</b>	4 544	8 592	6 879	6 113
Bread and cereals	1 087	1 065	768	1008
Meat	1 225	2 549	1 786	1691
Fish	104	195	92	124
Milk, cheese and eggs	401	775	889	609
Oil and fat	238	231	182	224
Vegetables, potatoes	224	489	579	374
Fruits and nuts	127	188	718	279
Sugar	299	323	80	255
Non alcoholic beverages	236	535	424	355
Alcohol and tobacco	261	596	543	411
Other food	276	544	392	371
Meals	65	1 103	426	412
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	201	113	107	157
Bread and cereals	30	13	6	20
Meat	66	50	10	49
Fish	26	4	20	19
Vegetables, potatoes	12	4	34	15
Fruits and nuts	6	6	0	4
Other	60	36	37	49
<b>Total food</b>	4 745	8 705	6 985	6 270
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	648	462	888	656
<b>Housing</b>	1 756	4 838	13 005	5141
<b>Furniture and utensils</b>	1 577	1 773	914	1 474
<b>Household operations</b>	309	626	978	544
<b>Medical care</b>	376	471	1 791	727
<b>Transport and communication</b>	3 066	5 507	4 819	4 092
<b>Education</b>	318	806	1 185	642
<b>Personal care</b>	417	504	650	493
<b>Recreation</b>	305	226	375	301
<b>Other</b>	82	155	1 201	359
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION in cash and in kind</b>	13 600	24 074	32 789	20 700
- Own produced goods or received in kind	931	122	109	535
- Imputed rent	562	3 335	8 725	3 155
+ Remittances in cash given away	62	422	339	218
+ Housing Investments	146	5 979	17 049	6 104
+ Domestic animal investments	18	176	294	122
+ Savings and other investments	179	3 434	3 315	1 731
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	258	3 902	4 70	2 112
Non consumption expenditure	0	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE in cash</b>	13 871	34 531	49 224	27 298



## Chapter 12. DOMESTIC WORKERS AND FARM WORKERS

### Introduction

The living conditions of domestic workers and farm workers are of great concern in the Namibian society. Government institutions, non-government institutions and labour market organisations have shown a special interest for these groups. These two occupational groups are vulnerable groups in the labour market, the living conditions of which should be improved in the new independent Namibia. In short, this is the main reason for including this chapter in the report.

#### Definition of domestic worker:

A **paid employee** belonging to one of the following occupations:

- housekeeping and restaurant services worker
- personal care and related worker
- other personal services worker
- protective services worker
- domestic and related helper, cleaner and launderer

who is working in a private household or a farm.

#### Definition of farm worker:

A **paid employee** belonging to one of the following occupations:

- Market gardener and crop grower
- Market-oriented animal producer and related worker
- Market-oriented crop and animal producer
- Forestry and related worker
- Fishery worker, hunter and trapper
- Subsistence agricultural and fishery worker
- Agricultural, fishery and related labourer

To demarcate the occupational groups of domestic workers and farm workers international classifications of occupation and industry have been used. A reservation is necessary for deficiencies in the used approach of defining the two groups.

Attention should be called to the fact that fishery workers - less than 1000 - are included in the group of farm workers.

## Demographic characteristics

There are about 22 000 domestic workers and 33 000 farm workers in Namibia.

Most of the domestic workers live in the urban areas - 57 percent - but as many as 43 percent live in the rural areas.

A quarter of the domestic workers live in the Khomas region where the capital Windhoek is situated. Many more of the domestic workers live in the central/southern regions - 78 percent - than in the northern regions- 22 percent.

As expected, the great majority of the farm workers live in the rural areas - 90 percent. A third of the farm workers live in the Otjozondjupa region. Most farm workers live in the central/southern regions - 81 percent.

(table 12.1)

More than 80 percent of the domestic workers are 15-44 years of age. About 250 are below 15 years of age.

Most of the domestic workers are females. About 15 percent are males.

On the average, the males are somewhat older than the females. 30 percent of the males are 45 years of age and above while the corresponding percentage for females is 12.

About 75 percent of the farm workers are 15-44 years of age and 20 percent 45 years of age and above. About 500 are below 15 years of age.

Most of the farm workers are males. About 7 percent are females.

(table 12.2.1-2)

63 percent of the domestic workers and 81 percent of the farm workers have no secondary education. 24 and 44 percent respectively have no formal education at all. 34 and 18 percent respectively have some secondary education. Tertiary education is very rare among domestic workers and farm workers.

Among domestic workers females have, on the average, a somewhat higher educational attainment than males. The opposite is the case among farm workers. But tertiary education is only recorded for some female farm workers.

(table 12.3)

The majority of domestic workers and farm workers live in households headed by males.

In comparison with the national average of female headed households - 38 percent - as well as the average of female headed households in rural areas - 41 percent - relatively few farm workers live in households headed by females - 11 percent.

(table 12.4)

The most common main language among domestic workers as well as among farm workers is Damara>Nama. The second and third most common main languages are Afrikaans and Oshiwambo for domestic workers and Otjiherero and Oshiwambo for farm workers. 75 percent of the domestic workers speak Damara>Nama, Afrikaans or Oshiwambo as their main language and 68 percent of the farm workers speak Damara>Nama, Otjiherero or Oshiwambo as their main language.

(table 12.5)

### Employment

By definition all domestic workers and farm workers are employed and their employment status is to be a paid employee.

The rate of underemployment is higher for farm workers than for domestic workers - 53 and 43 percent respectively. The difference is greater for males than for females.

The underemployment rate for farm workers is about the same as the national average while the underemployment rate for domestic workers is somewhat lower than the national average.

(table 12.6)

In about 80 percent of the households of domestic workers the economic activity corresponds to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent and in almost 50 percent to two or more than two full-time employment equivalents. The corresponding percentages for the households of farm workers are almost 90 and about 35 percent.

This means that the economic activity is relatively high in the households of domestic workers and farm workers. The corresponding national percentages are 55 and 22 percent.

(table 12.7)

The dominating main source of income for the households of domestic workers and farm workers is wages in cash. Wages in cash is the main source of income for more than 80 percent of the households. For 10-15 percent of the households the main source of income is subsistence farming or pensions. No households report wages in *kind* i.e. payment in the form of food etc. as the main source of income.

(table 12.8)

### Housing and private transport

Almost 60 percent of the domestic workers live in modern housing - i.e in a detached house, a semi-detached house or a flat - mostly in a detached house. About 20 percent live in improvised housing and 10 percent in a traditional house.

About 45 percent of the farm workers live in modern housing, mostly in a detached house. About 30 percent live in improvised housing and 20 percent live in a traditional house.

(table 12.9)

There is no direct relation between the type of house of a household and the housing standard. Also households living in modern housing might have a low housing standard.

Domestic workers have a better housing standard than farm workers. For example, more than 90 percent of the households of the farm workers have no electricity for cooking or lighting and about 70 percent are using bush or bucket as toilet. The corresponding percentages for the households of domestic workers are about 60 and 30 respectively.

The housing standard of domestic workers is above the national average if urban as well as rural areas are included but significantly below the national average for urban areas.

The housing standard of farm workers is significantly worse than the national average if urban as well as rural areas are included. The housing standard of farm workers is the same or somewhat better than the national average for rural areas.

(12.10)

The households of domestic workers own or have access to household durable/capital goods - radio, TV, telephone, refrigerator, sewing machine, motor vehicle, donkey/ox cart and bicycle - to a greater extent than the households of farm workers. The only exception from this statement is household ownership of or access to a donkey/ox cart.

Households of domestic workers are better equipped with household durable/capital goods than the average household in Namibia. But in comparison to the average for urban areas of Namibia the households of domestic workers are worse off concerning ownership or access to household durable/capital goods. The only exception to the last statement is again ownership of or access to a donkey/ox cart.

Households of farm workers are worse equipped with household durable/capital goods than the average household in Namibia. Again the only exception is the donkey/ox cart. Households of farm workers are equipped with household durable/capital goods to about the same extent as the average for rural areas of Namibia.

(table 12.11)

The households of farm workers own or have access to income generating agricultural facilities to a greater or equal extent as the households of domestic workers. For example, 37 percent of the households of farm workers own or have access to cattle. The corresponding percentage for the households of domestic workers is 27 percent. About 65 percent of the households of farm workers own or have access to poultry. The corresponding percentage for the households of domestic workers is 50 percent.

The households of domestic workers as well as the households of farm workers are worse off concerning ownership and access to income generating agricultural facilities in comparison with the average for Namibian households. The households of domestic workers own or have access to income generating agricultural facilities to the same or a somewhat higher extent than the average for urban households. On the other hand, the households of farm workers own or have access to income generating agricultural activities to a significantly lower extent than the average for rural households.

(table 12.12)

### Economic standard

The number of household members in domestic workers' and farm workers' households is about the same - 125 000. But the annual private consumption of the households of domestic workers is 285 million N\$ while the corresponding amount is only 171 million N\$ for the households of farm workers. This difference in private consumption is also evident from the average per capita consumption which is N\$ 2 315 for domestic workers and N\$ 1 377 for farm workers. This means that the average per capita consumption of the households of farm workers is only 60 percent of the average per capita consumption of the households of domestic workers.

The per capita consumption of the households of domestic workers - N\$ 2 315 - is close to the average per capita consumption in Namibia which is N\$ 2 253 but far below the average per capita consumption for households in urban areas which is N\$ 4 731.

The per capita consumption of the households of farm workers is far below the national average but close to the average per capita consumption of households in rural areas which is N\$ 1 246.

The average per capita income is 33 percent higher than the average per capita consumption for the households of domestic workers. The corresponding percentage for farm workers is 43 percent.

The difference in economic standard between the households of domestic workers and the households of farm workers is somewhat greater when comparing the annual household income than comparing the annual household consumption. The average adjusted per capita income (adjusted for differences in household size and age of household members) of the households of farm workers is 56 percent of the average adjusted per capita income of the households of domestic workers.

The per capita income of the households of domestic workers - N\$ 3 073 - is close to the average per capita income in Namibia which is N\$ 3 031, and far below the average per capita income in urban areas which is N\$ 6 676.

The per capita income of the households of farm workers - N\$ 1 741 - is far below the national average but somewhat higher than the average per capita income of households in rural areas which is N\$ 1 550.

(12.13.1-2)

#### Consumption and expenditure pattern

The households of domestic workers have a consumption pattern on food, housing, clothing and other goods/services which is similar to the average of the Namibian households. The rate of food consumption - 30.3 percent - is close to the Namibian average - 32.5 percent. But the rate of food consumption of domestic workers' households is higher than the average for urban households in Namibia - 23.4 percent - and significantly lower than the food consumption rate of rural households - 46.6 percent.

The households of farm workers have a consumption pattern which is different from the consumption pattern of domestic workers' households. Instead, the consumption pattern of farm workers' households is rather similar to the consumption pattern of rural households in Namibia. The rate of food consumption - 52.8 percent - is much higher than the rate of food

consumption of domestic workers' households and in fact also somewhat higher than the average food consumption rate for rural households.

(table 12.14)

A more detailed description of the annual consumption and expenditure pattern of the households of domestic workers and farm workers is presented in table 12.16.

Among other things, it is evident from table 12.16 that farm workers' households are much more dependent on own produced food or food received in kind than domestic workers' households. Over 50 percent of the food consumption in the households of farm workers consists of own produced food or food received in kind. The corresponding percentage for domestic workers' households is around 20 percent. The national average is 27 percent and the average for households in rural and urban areas is 46 and 2 percent respectively. Therefore, the households of domestic workers are much more dependent on own produced food or food received in kind than what is the average for households in urban areas.

#### Poverty indicator

The food consumption rate is often used as a poverty indicator and households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more are defined as poor. If the food consumption rate is 80 percent or more the poverty is severe. *It must be remembered, however, that the presented figures are affected by the fact that the food consumption is only recorded for one month and therefore the estimated food consumption rate as a measure of the longterm food consumption rate might be misleading.*

More than 55 percent of the households of farm workers have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. The corresponding percentage for the households of domestic workers is 36. Of all private households in Namibia about 38 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. This means that the households of domestic workers are close to national frequency while a significantly higher frequency of the households of farm workers has a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more.

The households of domestic workers are clearly worse off than the average for households in urban areas - about 17 percent of the households in urban areas have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more - but better off than the households in rural areas where the corresponding percentage is almost 50 percent. The households of farm workers have a somewhat higher frequency of households having a food consumption rate of more than 60 percent than what is the average for rural areas.

**Table 12.1. Domestic workers and farm workers by region and rural/urban areas.**

REGION	Domestic workers		Farm workers	
	Number	%	Number	%

Caprivi	783	4	2 014	6
Erongo	2 651	12	2 955	9
Hardap	2 462	11	3 671	11
Karas	2 192	10	2 622	8
Khomas	5 377	25	2 593	8
Kunene	783	4	675	2
Ohangwena	296	1	115	0
Okavango	711	3	1 663	5
Omaheke	1 566	7	4 171	13
Omusati	432	2	385	1
Oshana	823	4	130	0
Oshikoto	924	4	1 229	4
Otjozondjupa	2 809	13	10 390	32
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>21808</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32 613</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	9 383	43	29 326	90
Urban	12 425	57	3 287	10

*Definition*

*Region and Rural/Urban: See table 3.1;*

*Domestic worker and farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.*

**There are about 22 000 domestic workers and 33 000 farm workers in Namibia.**

**Most of the domestic workers live in the urban areas - 57 percent - but as many as 43 percent live in the rural areas.**

**A quarter of the domestic workers live in the Khomas region where the capital Windhoek is situated. Many more of the domestic workers live in the central/southern regions\*\* - 78 percent - than in the northern regions\* - 22 percent.**

**As expected, the great majority of the farm workers live in the rural areas - 90 percent. A third of the farm workers live in the Otjozondjupa region. Most farm workers live in the central/southern regions - 81 percent.**

**\* Northern regions - Caprivi, Kunene, Ohangwena, Okavango, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto**

**\*\* Central/southern regions - Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa**

**Table 12.2.1 Domestic workers by age and sex.**

AGE GROUP	DOMESTIC WORKER					
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
10-14	223	1	40	1	264	1
15-29	7 542	40	1 261	40	8 803	40
30-44	8 316	45	849	27	9 165	42
45-64	2 331	12	895	28	3 225	15
65+	69	0	71	2	141	1
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>18 648</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 160</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21 808</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 1% in the age variable which is not presented in the table.

*Definition*

*Domestic worker: See the beginning of this chapter.*

**More than 80 percent of the domestic workers are 15-44 years of age. About 250 are below 15 years of age.**

**Most of the domestic workers are females. About 15 percent are males.**

**On the average, the males are somewhat older than the females. 30 percent of the males are 45 years of age and above while the corresponding percentage for females is 12.**

**Table 12.2.2. Farm workers by age and sex.**

AGE GROUP	FARM WORKER					
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
10-14	85	4	409	1	493	2
15-29	1 153	53	13 377	44	14 530	45
30-44	530	24	9 731	32	10 261	31
45-64	312	14	5 880	19	6 192	19
65+	104	5	697	2	801	2
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>2 184</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30 430</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32 613</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: There is an item non-response of 1% in the age variable which is not presented in the table.

*Definition*

*Farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.*

**About 75 percent of the farm workers are 15-44 years of age and 20 percent 45 years of age and above. About 500 are below 15 years of age.**

**Most of the farm workers are males. About 7 percent are females.**



**Table 12.3. Domestic workers and farm workers by highest level of educational attainment.**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
	No formal education	Primary education	Secondary education	Tertiary education	TOTAL
<b>Domestic workers</b>					
Female					
Number	4 507	6 878	6 788	0	18 648
%	24	37	36	0	100
Male					
Number	758	1 559	670	0	3 160
%	24	49	21	0	100
Total					
Number	5 265	8 436	7 458	0	21 808
%	24	39	34	0	100
<b>Farm workers</b>					
Female					
Number	1 340	551	138	113	2 184
%	61	25	6	5	100
Male					
Number	12 995	11 525	5 794	70	30 430
%	43	38	19	0	100
Total					
Number	14 334	12 076	5 32	182	32 613
%	44	37	18	1	100

Note: There is an item non-response in the variable "highest level of educational attainment" corresponding to 3.0 % for domestic workers and 0.3% for farm workers which is not presented in the table.

Definition

Domestic worker and farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.

Highest level of educational attainment: See table 4.3.1

**63 percent of the domestic workers and 81 percent of the farm workers have no secondary education. 24 and 44 percent respectively have no formal education at all. 34 and 18 percent respectively have some secondary education. Tertiary education is very rare among domestic workers and farm workers.**

**Among domestic workers females have, on the average, a somewhat higher educational attainment than males. The opposite is the case among farm workers. But tertiary education is only recorded for some female farm workers.**

**Table 12.4. Domestic workers and farm workers by sex of head of household.**

SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	Domestic workers		Farm workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
Female headed households	8 161	37	3 695	11
Male headed households	13 647	63	28 919	89
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>21 808</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32 613</b>	<b>100</b>

*Definition*

*Domestic worker and farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.*

*Head of household of household: See table 3.3.*

**The majority of domestic workers and farm workers live in households headed by males.**

**In comparison with the national average of female headed households - 38 percent - as well as the average of female headed households in rural areas - 41 percent - relatively few farm workers live in households headed by females - 11 percent.**

**Table 12.5. Domestic workers and farm workers by main language spoken.**

MAIN LANGUAGE	Domestic workers		Farm workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
English	432	2	97	0
Afrikaans	3726	17	2196	7
Caprivi	867	4	1996	6
Damara>Nama	9027	41	12111	37
German	39	0	78	0
Oshiwambo	3708	17	4840	15
Otjiherero	2199	10	5234	16
Rukavango	610	3	3172	10
San	775	4	2313	7
Tswana	264	1	39	0
Other	162	1	270	1
<b>ALL LANGUAGES</b>	<b>21808</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32613</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: There is an item non-response for farm workers of 1 % in the main language variable which is not presented in the table.

*Definition*

*Domestic worker and farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.*

*Main language: See table 3.4.*

**The most common main language among domestic workers as well as among farm workers is Damara>Nama. The second and third most common main languages are Afrikaans and Oshiwambo for domestic workers and Otjiherero and Oshiwambo for farm workers. 75 percent of the domestic workers speak Damara>Nama, Afrikaans or Oshiwambo as their main language and 68 percent of the farm workers speak Damara>Nama, Otjiherero or Oshiwambo as their main language.**

**Table 12.6. Underemployment among domestic workers and farm workers by sex. Percent.**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Female	Male	Total
Number			
Domestic workers 21 808	44	40	43
Farm workers 32 613	50	52	52

Note: There is a non-response of 6.5 % and 3.6 % respectively concerning underemployment for domestic workers and farm workers which is not presented in the table.

Note: "Number of workers" has been added to the table in the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number of workers living in each type of house .

Definition

Domestic worker and farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.

Underemployed: See page .....

**The rate of underemployment is higher for farm workers than for domestic workers - 53 and 43 percent respectively. The difference is greater for males than for females.**

**The underemployment rate is about the same as the national average for farm workers while the underemployment rate for domestic workers is somewhat lower than the national average.**

**Table 12.7. Households of domestic workers and farm workers by full-time employment equivalents. Percent.**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	Number of households	FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENTS (FEEs)					Total	
		No economic activity	0 < FEEs < 0.5	0.5 <= FEEs <1.0	1.0 <= FEEs 1.5	1.5 <= FEES <2.0		FEEs >= 2
Domestic workers	19 516	1	4	8	18	14	47	100
Farm workers	26 595	0	3	5	48	7	34	100

Note: There is an item non-response of 6 and 3 % respectively for domestic workers and farm workers concerning the variable "full-time employment equivalents" which is not presented in the table.

Note: "Number of households" has been added to the table in the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number of households in each cell.

Definitions

Domestic workers and farm workers: See the beginning of this chapter.

Full-time employment equivalent: See table 5.11.

40 hours of employment (by one or more than one of the household members) during a period of seven days before the interview..

Add the number of hours worked for all employed persons in a household. Divide this total number of hours worked by 40 . If the total hours are 60 then the full-time employment equivalents are 1.5 (60/40).

**In about 80 percent of the households of domestic workers the economic activity corresponded to one or more than one full-time employment equivalent and in almost 50 percent to two or more than two full-time employment equivalents. The corresponding percentages for the households of farm workers are almost 90 and about 35 percent.**

**This means that the economic activity is relatively high in the households of domestic workers and farm workers. The corresponding national percentages are 55 and 22 percent.**

**Table 12.8. Households of domestic workers and farm workers by main source of income. Percent.**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP Number of households	MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME					Total
	Subsistence farming	Wages in cash	Business	Pensions	Cash remittances	
Domestic workers 19 516	4	84	3	7	2	100
Farm workers 26 595	10	82	1	5	1	100

*Definitions*

*Domestic worker and farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.*

*Main source of income: See table 5.12.*

Note: "Number of households" has been added to the table in the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number of households in each cell.

**The dominating main source of income for the households of domestic workers and farm workers is wages in cash. Wages in cash is the main source of income for more than 80 percent of the households. For 10-15 percent of the households the main source of income is subsistence farming or pensions. No households report wages in *kind* i.e. payment in the form of food etc. as the main source of income.**

**Table 12.9. Domestic workers and farm workers by type of house. Percent.**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Number	Detached house	Semi detached house	Flat	Mobile home	Traditional house, hut/kraal	Single quarters	Improved housing	Total
Domestic workers	21 808	59	8	1	0	10	2	19	100
Farm workers	32 613	34	9	1	2	20	4	29	100

Note: "Number of workers" has been added to the table in the first column to facilitate the calculation of absolute number of workers living in each type of house .

*Definitions*

*Domestic worker and farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.*

*Type of house: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.*

**Almost 60 percent of the domestic workers live in modern housing - i.e in a detached house, a semi-detached house or a flat - , mostly in a detached house. About 20 percent live in improvised housing and 10 percent in a traditional house.**

**About 45 percent of the farm workers live in modern housing , mostly in a detached house. About 30 percent live in improvised housing and 20 percent live in a traditional house.**

**Table 12.10. Domestic workers and farm workers by selected housing indicators. Percent.**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Number	Cooking without electricity or gas	Lighting without electricity	Bush or bucket as toilet	No pipe or well within 5 minutes*
Domestic workers	21 808	57	58	31	12
Farm workers	32 613	95	92	70	30

Note: "Number of workers" has been added to the table in the first column to facilitate the calculation of the absolute number of workers in the cells of the table.

*Definitions*

*Domestic worker and farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.*

*Housing indicators: For definitional details see the NHIES administrative and technical report, annex 2, Interviewer's Instruction Manual. See also Form I in annex 1 of the same report.*

*\*Within 5 minutes refers to one-way walking time.*

**There is no direct relation between the type of house of a household and the housing standard. Also households living in modern housing might have a low housing standard.**

**Domestic workers have a better housing standard than farm workers according to the indicators in the table.**

**The housing standard of domestic workers is above the national average if urban as well as rural areas are included but significantly below the national average for urban areas.**

**The housing standard of farm workers is significantly worse than the national average if urban as well rural areas are included. The housing standard of farm workers is the same or somewhat better than the national average for rural areas.**

**Table 12.11. Households of domestic workers and farm workers by possession of durable/capital goods. Percent.**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	Radio	TV	Phone	Fridge	Sewing machine	Motor Vehicle	Donkey/Ox cart	Bicycle	Number of households
Domestic workers									19 516
-owned	72	28	20	28	30	20	17	21	
-access	8	7	10	6	2	7	3	1	
Farm workers									26 595
-owned	59	3	3	6	16	7	23	14	
access	11	6	12	4	2	9	8	4	

Note: The column "Number of households" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers in the cells of the table.

Note: Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

Definitions

*Domestic worker and farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.*

*Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.*

**The households of domestic workers own or have access to household durable/capital goods to a greater extent than the households of farm workers. The only exception in the table to this statement is household ownership of or access to a donkey/ox cart.**

**Households of domestic workers are better equipped with household durable/capital goods than the average household in Namibia. But in comparison to the average for urban areas of Namibia the households of domestic workers are worse off concerning ownership or access to household durable/capital goods. The only exception to the last statement is again ownership of or access to a donkey/ox cart.**

**Households of farm workers are worse equipped with household durable/capital goods than the average household in Namibia. Again the only exception is the donkey/ox cart. Households of farm workers are equipped with household durable/capital goods to about the same extent as the average for rural areas of Namibia.**

**Table 12.12. Households of domestic workers and farm workers by possession of income generating agricultural facilities. Percent.**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Grazing land	Crop fields	Fishing
Number of households								
Domestic workers 19 516								
-owned	25	26	7	6	48	5	20	1
-access	2	2	1	0	1	41	14	16
Farm workers 26 595								
-owned	29	33	7	4	64	3	22	1
-access	8	5	2	0	2	60	34	17

Note: The "Number of households" has been added to the first column of the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers in the cells of the table.

Note: Only the two percentages for "owned" and "access" are presented in the table. The percentages for "neither owned nor access" are excluded. The total of the three percentages is 100.

*Definitions*

*Domestic worker and farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.*

*Access: Not owned but access to free of charge.*

**The households of farm workers own or have access to income generating agricultural facilities to a greater or equal extent as the households of domestic workers. For example, 37 percent of the households of farm workers own or have access to cattle. The corresponding percentage for the households of domestic workers is 27 percent. About 65 percent of the households of farm workers own or have access to poultry. The corresponding percentage for the households of domestic workers is 50 percent.**

**The households of domestic workers as well as the households of farm workers are worse off concerning ownership and access to income generating agricultural facilities in comparison with the average for Namibian households. The households of domestic workers own or have access to income generating agricultural facilities to the same or a somewhat higher extent than the average for urban households. On the other hand, the households of farm workers own or have access to income generating agricultural activities to a significantly lower extent than the average for rural households.**



**Table 12.13.1 The population and the annual private consumption in households of domestic workers and farm workers.**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	Number of households	Average Household size	Number of household members	Total Consumption Million N\$	Average household consumption N\$	Average per capita consumption N\$
Domestic workers	19 516	6.3	123 506	285	14 652	2 315
Farm workers	26 595	4.7	124 821	171	6 463	1 377

*Definitions*

*Domestic worker and farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind. For further details see the beginning of chapter 8 and 9 and the administrative and technical report chapter 8.*

**The number of household members in domestic workers' and farm workers' households is about the same - 125 000. But the annual private consumption of the households of domestic workers is 285 million N\$ while the corresponding amount is only 171 million N\$ for the households of farm workers. This difference in private consumption is also evident from the average per capita consumption which is N\$ 2 315 for domestic workers and N\$ 1 377 for farm workers. This means that the average per capita consumption of the households of farm workers is only 60 percent of the average per capita consumption of the households of domestic workers.**

**The per capita consumption of the households of domestic workers - N\$ 2 315 - is close to the average per capita consumption in Namibia which is N\$ 2 253 but far below the average per capita consumption for households in urban areas which is N\$ 4 731.**

**The per capita consumption of the households of farm workers is far below the national average but close to the average per capita consumption of households in rural areas which is N\$ 1 246.**

**Table 12.13.2. The annual private household income in households of domestic workers and farm workers.**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	Number of households	Number of persons	Total Income Million N\$	Average Household size	Average Household Income N\$	Average Per Capita Income N\$	Average Adjusted Per Capita Income N\$
Domestic workers	19 516	123 506	379	6.3	19 448	3 073	3 507
Farm workers	26 595	124 821	217	4.7	8 173	1 741	1 971

*Definitions*

*Domestic worker and farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.*

*Household income is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind plus household savings and investments and some other non-consumption disbursements (e.g. income tax). For further details see the beginning of chapter 8 and the administrative and technical report chapter 8.*

*Adjusted per capita income: See table 8.1.2*

**The average per capita income is 33 percent higher than the average per capita consumption for the households of domestic workers. The corresponding percentage for farm workers is 43 percent.**

**The difference in economic standard between the households of domestic workers and the households of farm workers is somewhat greater when comparing the annual household income than comparing the annual household consumption. The average adjusted per capita income (adjusted for differences in household size and age of household members) of the households of farm workers is 56 percent of the average adjusted per capita income of the households of domestic workers.**

**The per capita income of the households of domestic workers - N\$ 3 073 - is close to the average per capita income in Namibia which is N\$ 3 031, and far below the average per capita income in urban areas which is N\$ 6 676.**

**The per capita income of the households of farm workers - N\$ 1 741 - is far below the national average but somewhat higher than the average per capita income of households in rural areas which is N\$ 1 550.**

**Table 12.14. The households of domestic workers and farm workers by distribution of private consumption.**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	PRIVATE CONSUMPTION %					Average Household Consumption N\$
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Other	TOTAL	
Domestic workers	30.3	27.3	5.7	36.7	100	14 652
Farm workers	52.8	18.0	6.5	22.6	100	6 463

Note: The column "Average Household Consumption" has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute values.

Definitions

*Domestic worker and farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are included in food consumption .*

*"Other" includes furniture and utensils, household operations, medical care, transport and communication, education, personal care, recreation etc.*

*For further details see the beginning of chapter 9 and the administrative and technical report chapter 8.*

**The households of domestic workers have a consumption pattern on food, housing, clothing and other goods/services which is similar to the average of the Namibian households. The rate of food consumption - 30.3 percent - is close to the Namibian average - 32.5 percent. But the rate of food consumption of domestic workers' households is higher than the average for urban households in Namibia - 23.4 percent - and significantly lower than the food consumption rate of rural households - 46.6 percent.**

**The households of farm workers have a consumption pattern which is different from the consumption pattern of domestic workers' households. Instead, the consumption pattern of farm workers' households is rather similar to the consumption pattern of rural households in Namibia. The rate of food consumption - 52.8 percent - is much higher than the rate of food consumption of domestic workers' households and in fact also somewhat higher than the average food consumption rate for rural households.**

**Table 12.15. Households of domestic workers and farm workers by food consumption rate.**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	FOOD CONSUMPTION RATE				Number of households	
	80-100	60-79	40-59	0-39	%	Total
Domestic workers	8.0	28.0	26.9	37.1	100	19 516
Farm workers	15.6	41.8	22.8	19.8	100	26 595

Note: The column "Number" of households has been added to the table to facilitate the calculation of absolute numbers.

*Definitions*

*Domestic worker and farm worker: See the beginning of this chapter.*

*Private consumption is defined as private consumption in cash and in kind.*

*Food consumption rate is food consumption divided by total private household consumption.*

*Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are included in food consumption.*

*For further details see the beginning of chapter 9 and the administrative and technical report chap 8.*

**The food consumption rate is often used as a poverty indicator and households having a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more are defined as poor. If the food consumption rate is 80 percent or more the poverty is severe. *It must be remembered, however, that the presented figures are affected by the fact that the food consumption is only recorded for one month and therefore the estimated food consumption rate as a measure of the longterm food consumption rate might be misleading.***

**More than 55 percent of the households of farm workers have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. The corresponding percentage for the households of domestic workers is 36. Of all private households in Namibia about 38 percent of the households have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more. This means that the households of domestic workers are close to national frequency while a significantly higher frequency of the households of farm workers has a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more.**

**The households of domestic workers are clearly worse off than the average for households in urban areas - about 17 percent of the households in urban areas have a food consumption rate of 60 percent or more - but better off than the households in rural areas where the corresponding percentage is almost 50 percent. The households of farm workers have a somewhat higher frequency of households having a food consumption rate of more than 60 percent than what is the average for rural areas.**

**Table 12.16. The households of domestic workers and farm workers by average annual consumption and expenditure.**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	
	Domestic workers	Farm workers
Households in sample	383	440
Households in population	19516	26595
Average no of persons in household	6.3	4.7
<b>Food expenditure</b>	3486	1604
Bread and cereals	715	527
Meat	754	163
Fish	68	41
Milk, cheese and eggs	254	45
Oil and fat	143	78
Vegetables, potatoes	190	54
Fruits and nuts	82	17
Sugar	314	273
Non alcoholic beverages	279	122
Alcohol and tobacco	279	177
Other food	337	92
Meals	72	14
<b>Own produced food or received in kind</b>	958	1810
Bread and cereals	187	270
Meat	231	393
Fish	15	15
Vegetables, potatoes	33	43
Fruits and nuts	36	24
Other	454	1065
<b>Total food</b>	4444	3414
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	837	421
<b>Housing</b>	3995	1166
<b>Furniture and utensils</b>	591	144
<b>Household operations</b>	530	267
<b>Medical care</b>	218	90
<b>Transport and communication</b>	2610	416
<b>Education</b>	348	215
<b>Personal care</b>	313	131
<b>Recreation</b>	429	79
<b>Other</b>	338	120
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION in cash and in kind</b>	14652	6463
- Own produced goods or received in kind	1159	2008
- Imputed rent	3138	898
+ Remittances in cash given away	288	40
+ Housing Investments	2030	958
+ Domestic animal investments	69	48
+ Savings and other investments	1855	525
+ Income tax and other wage/salary deductions	537	65
Non consumption expenditure	12	54
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