**Namibia Statistics Agency**

Namibia Household Income &
Expenditure Survey (NHIES) 2009/2010

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# Preface

Namibia's 21 years of independence has brought many achievements to the people of Namibia. The Government in its endeavor to develop and uplift the standard of living of the citizens has adopted planning as a tool to achieve aspired goals. Monitoring and evaluation of these goals is an integral part of planning, thus the Government is investing in development of statistics.

The Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009/2010 is one such statistical product and the third of its kind. Similar earlier surveys were conducted in 1993/1994 and 2003/2004, respectively. The demand for data and desire to intensify monitoring and evaluation of national development goals, including international commitments such as Millennium Development Goals, resulted in the shortening of the interval for conducting such budget surveys. In this regard the survey interval was reduced from ten to a period of five year. The international recommendation is that these kinds of surveys should be conducted at a shorter interval of at least three years. Namibia like any other developing country faces many challenges to meet this recommendation, hence five years is still thought to be reasonable enough for the country's purposes.

The Household Income and Expenditure Survey is a survey collecting data on income, consumption and expenditure patterns of households, in accordance with methodological principles of statistical enquiries, which are linked to demographic and socio-economic characteristics of households. A Household Income and Expenditure Survey is the sole source of information on expenditure, consumption and income patterns of households, which is used to calculate poverty and income distribution indicators. It also serves as a statistical infrastructure for the compilation of the national basket of goods used to measure changes in price levels. Furthermore, it is used for updating of the national accounts.

The purposes of the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009/2010 are among others:
- To contribute to research and development of a knowledge based economy in order to reduce poverty and income inequalities;
- To monitor and evaluate development processes and output/outcomes (development performance audit);
- To provide statistical infrastructure for the production of other statistics;

**#3**
The number of Household Income and Expenditure Survey's produced since independence

# Preface

- To provide information for the determination of poverty lines and production of poverty profiles.

It is evident that the above objectives will be met through the publication of NHIES 2009/2010 Basic Report. This report includes a brief analysis on the re-evaluated poverty lines based on NCPI prices using cost of basic needs methodology. This methodology was adopted in the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2003/2004. The results of the survey show improvements in many areas of development, including reduction in poverty, although inequalities are still very high. A detailed comparative poverty report will be produced in the near future. Efforts are also being made to remove identifiers in a public dataset, which will enhance the use of the collected data for researchers, planners and academicians.

It is our belief that the survey results offer policy makers a wide range of policy options and improve the data availability in the country. The full value of the collected data and understanding of the cost incurred will only be meaningful if this data is transformed into information and ultimately into policies for the benefit of the Namibian people.

## N$60 million
The amount of money the Government of the Republic of Namibia spent on the NHIES.

It is pleasing to note that the Government of the Republic of Namibia has funded this survey to the tune of close to N$60 million Namibian Dollars with the support of other development partners such as UNDP and Grand Duchy of Luxemburg through Lux Development Cooperation. I would like to thank the staff, both permanent and contractual, for their valuable contribution to the success of this project. In the same vein I would like to thank the respondent households, the Government, the general public and the media. Last but not least, the short term consultants who provided technical assistance throughout the value-chain of this statistical production are also appreciated.

**DR JOHN STEYTLER**

**STATISTICIAN GENERAL**                                    WINDHOEK 2012

# Executive Summary

**B**ackground and overview (Chapter 1)
The main objective of the NHIES 2009/2010 is to comprehensively describe the levels of living of Namibians using actual patterns of consumption and income, as well as a range of other socio-economic indicators based on collected data. This survey was designed to inform policy making at the international, national and regional levels within the context of the Fourth National Development Plan, in support of monitoring and evaluation of Vision 2030 and the Millennium Development Goals.

The NHIES was designed to provide policy decision making with reliable estimates at regional levels as well as to meet rural - urban disaggregation requirements. A representative sample of about ten thousand households was selected over a twelve months period consisting of 13 survey rounds.

Two questionnaires (Form 1 and Form 2) were administered to sampled households. While the data collection methodology of the NHIES 2003/2004 and 2009/2010 has remained basically the same, however some additional questions were added to the questionnaire for NHIES 2009/2010 in response to users' own identified needs at the time. Some methodological issues are partly discussed in Chapter 1 of this report, but will however be more exhaustively treated in the Methodological Report.

## Demographic characteristics (Chapter 2)

There were an estimated 436 795 private households during the survey, with an estimated household population of 2 066 398. Most of the population and households lived in the rural areas 62 and 57 percent, respectively. Khomas is the most populated region with 17 percent of the total population, whereas Omaheke is the least populated with 3 percent of the population. The estimated average household size in Namibia is 4.7 persons. On average rural households are bigger than urban households, 5.2 compared to 4.1 persons per household respectively. The national average household size has decreased from 5.7 persons in 1993/1994 and from 4.9 in 2003/2004.

## Education (Chapter 3)

Literate persons in the population aged 15 years and over are 88 percent, and those not literate are 12 percent. The difference in literacy rates between males and females at national level are insignificant. Since 2003/2004 literacy has increased from 83 to 88 percent.

Out of all persons aged 6 years and above 88 percent reported to have been to school while 12 percent have never been to school. Among those aged between 6 and 16 years, 9 percent reported that they have never been to

**Ten thousand**
The number of households that where interviewed in a 12 month period to produce the NHIES.s

**4.7 Persons**
The estimated average household size in Namibia

**88%**
of people 15 years and older are literate

school. In urban areas 7 percent of the children aged 6-16 reported that they have never been to school, while the proportion is 10 percent among rural children.

It is estimated that 13 percent of the population aged 15 years and above have no formal education, 27 percent have primary education as their highest educational level attained, 51 percent secondary education and 6 percent have attained tertiary education. There are great differences between urban and rural areas. The proportion of those who have no formal education is 19 percent in rural areas compared to 6 percent in urban areas. Levels of educational attainment in Namibia show an improvement over the last 15 years, especially in rural areas. The percentage of the population 15 years and above that have no formal education has decreased from 30 percent in 1993/1994 and 17 percent in 2003/2004 to 13 percent in 2009/2010, a decline by more than half from 1993/1994.

### Labour Force (Annual) (Chapter 4)

Data on labour force was collected at each survey round in NHIES 2009/2010 following the current activity concepts and definitions. It should be noted that the results reflect an average picture over 13 survey rounds, which is one complete year. This means that seasonality is covered over the year, which might give a lower unemployment rate than is normally presented by regular labour force surveys.

Definitions of labour force concepts are given under 1.15 in the chapter 1 Background and overview and also in chapter 4.

The labour force participation rate varies over regions, urban/rural areas and sex. In urban areas the rate for females is 76 percent and for males 81. In rural areas the rate is 63 percent for females and 68 for males. At regional level the rate ranges from 52 percent in Omusati to 82 percent in Erongo.

The unemployment rate is close to 34 percent in Namibia using the broad definition. In urban areas 30 percent are unemployed and in rural areas 37 percent. Almost 39 percent of females are unemployed compared to 29 percent of males. The rate is highest in Ohangwena and Omusati (62 and 54 percent) and lowest in Erongo and Oshikoto (around 22 percent). The correlation between unemployment and highest level of educational attainment is considerable. Among persons with only primary level of education the unemployment rate is 34 percent whereas it is 9 percent for persons with tertiary education.

Most of the employed persons work as paid employees for a private employer (48 percent) and 16 percent work for government or state enterprises.

**13%**
of the population aged 15 years and older that have no formal education

**34%**
of people that want to work are unemployed as per the broad definition of unemployment

# Executive Summary

The Agriculture, fishery and hunting industry accounts for 29 percent of all employed persons.

Among the economically inactive persons in Namibia (persons 15+ years outside the labour force) 52 percent are students and 26 percent are retired or too old to work.

## Main source of income (Chapter 5)

Households were asked for their main source of income from a list of 17 possible source categories, including salaries and/or wages, subsistence farming, commercial farming, pensions, cash remittances, maintenance grants, drought relief, in kind receipts, etc. Almost half of all households in Namibia reported salaries/wages as their main source of income. Subsistence farming is the main source of income for 23 percent of the households and pensions for 11 percent. There is a large difference between urban and rural households. In rural areas 40 percent reported subsistence farming as their main source of income, as compared to only 1 percent of urban households. On the other hand, 74 percent of urban households reported salaries/wages as their main source of income compared to 30 per cent of rural households.

At national level subsistence farming as the main source of income has decreased to 23 percent from 38 percent in 1993/1994 and 29 percent in 2003/2004.

**74%**
of urban households derive their main source of income from salaries and wages

## Housing and utilities (Chapter 6)

The NHIES collected information on type of dwelling categorised as follows: traditional dwelling, detached house, semi-detached house, improvised house and flat as well as on type of tenure or ownership. Overall, 31 percent of households reported that they live in a traditional dwelling, compared to 44 percent in 2003/2004. Of all households 33 percent live in a detached house, 5 percent in a semi-detached house and 4 percent in a flat. These three categories together can be considered as modern housing. In rural areas, 54 percent of households live in traditional dwellings compared to 2 percent in urban areas. At national level 24 percent of households live in improvised housing, which is an increase from 17 percent in 2003/2004. Improvised housing in urban areas has slightly increased from 27 percent in 2003/2004 to 30 percent in 2009/2010. The proportion has almost doubled in rural areas between 2003/2004 and 2009/2010.

Households were classified according to the type of tenure or ownership of the dwelling. The survey revealed that 73 percent of households reported that they own their dwellings. The proportions of households, which rent and

**31%**
of households live in traditional dwellings

occupy the dwelling for free, are 14 and 13 percent respectively. In rural areas 80 percent of households own their dwelling without a mortgage compared to 41 percent in urban areas.

The survey also collected data on main source of drinking water. Piped water is the main source of drinking water for 75 per cent of all households, 8 percent reported a borehole or protected well, 13 percent stagnant water and 3 percent flowing water. A larger proportion of urban households, 99 percent, use piped water compared to rural households that accounted for 57 per cent.

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

The survey reported that 40 percent of households use flush toilet, 10 percent use pit latrine, less than 1 percent use bucket toilet and 49 percent use bush/no toilet. A large proportion of urban households use flush toilet (78 percent), compared to rural households (10 percent).

The availability of modern toilet facilities has improved only modestly over the past years. The percentage of households using bush/no toilet has decreased slightly both in urban and rural since 2003/2004.

## Distance to services (Chapter 7)

A majority of households in Namibia or 72 percent reported that they are less than 1 kilometre to their source of drinking water. For 25 percent of the households the distance is 1-3 kilometres while the remaining 3 percent cover the distance of more than 3 kilometres. In urban areas, 94 percent of households have less than 1 kilometre to the source of drinking water and in rural areas 56 percent.

30 percent of households in Namibia reported that they have less than 2 kilometres to the nearest hospital or clinic, 7 percent, however, have more than 40 kilometres. For urban households, 93 percent are less than 6 kilometres from a health facility. The corresponding proportion of rural households is 46 percent.

The distance to the nearest primary school is less than 2 kilometres for 49 percent of households in Namibia. For about 8 percent of households in Namibia it is more than 20 kilometres. Among urban households, 71 percent are within 1 kilometre to a primary school compared to 31 percent of rural households. Out of all rural households 18 percent have more than 10 kilometres to the nearest primary school. In Omaheke, 42 percent have more than 10 kilometres to the nearest primary school and in Kunene 23 percent have more than 50 kilometres.

**75%**
of households have access to piped water as the main source of drinking water

**72%**
of households live within 1km from main source of drinking water

## Executive Summary

**N$65 438**

## Ownership and access to assets (Chapter 8)

In order to gauge changes in welfare status of households in terms of access to assets, the survey inquired on three broad categories of owning, not owning but have access and neither owning nor having access to assets.

The survey shows, that over 71 percent of households own a radio, 12 percent reported access to a radio, and 17 percent neither owned nor had access. Access to a radio is quite prevalent in urban areas where 77 percent of households own a radio compared to 68 percent in rural areas. The percentage of households owning a radio has increased from 65 to almost 72 percent since the NHIES 1993/1994.

Regarding the ownership of or access to television, 38 percent of households reported that they own a TV, 10 percent had access and 52 percent had no access. A higher percentage of urban households have access to TV, 68 percent compared to 15 percent of rural households.

Ownership of a telephone or cell phone has increased significantly since the NHIES 1993/1994 and 2003/2004. Then, it was 17 and 34 percent respectively. Now the percentage of households that own a cell phone is 79 percent, 9 percent have access to a cellphone and 12 per cent have no access. In urban areas 93 percent of households own a cell phone compared to 68 percent in rural areas.

Nearly half, 46 percent, of households reported in the survey that they own poultry, 38 percent own goats and 35 percent own cattle.

## Annual consumption and income (Chapter 9)

The estimated total household consumption during the survey period was N$28 544 million. The average annual consumption per household is N$65 348 while the consumption per capita is N$13 813. Annual consumption is significantly higher in urban areas. For example, while rural areas account for 57 percent of all households in the country, they only account for 35 percent of total consumption. Average consumption per capita is N$7 841 in rural areas compared to N$23 592 in urban areas, a factor of more than three times as high.

Female headed households constitute 42 percent of all households, but they only consume 30 percent of total consumption. Consequently, the average consumption in male headed households is N$79 586 compared to N$46 474 in female headed households. Similarly, consumption per capita in male headed households is N$17 237 as compared to N$9 462 in households headed by females. In other words, consumption per capita is 55 percent lower in female headed households compared to male headed households.

**71%**
of households own a radio

**38%**
of households own a television set

**79%**
of households own a cell phone

**N$65 438**
The average annual consumption per household

# Executive Summary

The NHIES results show that the total income in Namibian households over the survey period was N$30 085 million. The average annual income per household is N$68 878 and the per capita income is N$14 559.

Household income varies greatly across language groups. Income per capita in households where Khoisan is the main language spoken, is N$6 631 compared to N$150 730 in households, where the main language is German. In other words, individuals in a German-speaking household on average have a level of income that is 23 times higher than individuals in a Khoisan-speaking household. However, it is a slight improvement from 2003/2004 when it was 31 times higher. In 2003/2004, Khoisan speaking households had the lowest income per capita in Namibia. In 2009/2010, Rukavango speaking households have the lowest per capita income in Namibia (N$5 777), which is 26 times lower compared to German speaking households.

The GINI coefficient for Namibia is 0.5971 according to results from NHIES 2009/2010 compared to 0.603 in 2003/2004 and 0.701 in 1993/1994. Thus, this survey shows that the overall inequality in the distribution of income has decreased, albeit gradually. Despite this decline however, the level of inequality in Namibia remains among the highest in the world. The level of inequality is lowest in the Scandinavian countries where the GINI is around 0.25.

## Distribution of annual consumption (Chapter 10)

Most consumption in Namibia is on food and beverages, 24 percent, followed by housing, 23 percent and "Other Consumption", 18 percent, which includes recreation and culture, accommodation services and miscellaneous goods and services. About the same share of consumption is spent on transport and communications, close to 18 percent.

In urban areas the largest share of consumption is allocated to housing (25%), while in rural areas most of the consumption is on food (39%).

Female headed households have a higher share of consumption on food/beverages than male headed households, which in their turn have a higher share of consumption on transport and communication.

In the 2003/2004 survey Namibia has introduced a paradigm shift from the conventional food consumption ratio as an indicator of poverty to the cost of basic needs approach.

Thus in this survey 2009/2010 the poverty is measured by this approach. Each household is classified as poor or severely poor based on their costs of basic needs compared to the poverty lines.

Out of all households in Namibia close to 19 percent are classified as poor and

**N$6 631**
The average income per capita where Rukavago is the main language spoken

**N$150 730**
The income per capita where German is the main language spoken. This is 23 higher than individuals in Khoisan speaking housholds

**19%**
of households in Namibia are classified as poor, according to the basic needs approach.

10 percent as severely poor. In 2003/2004 the corresponding percentages were 28 and 14. This means that the poverty in Namibia has decreased significantly since 2003/2004. The poverty levels have fallen from 30 percent to 22 percent for female headed households and 26 percent to 18 percent for male headed households, respectively.

Poverty varies between rural and urban areas. About 27 percent of households in rural areas are poor, compared to 9 percent in urban areas. The incidence of severely poor households is also high in rural areas, where 14 percent of the households were found to be severely poor compared to 4 percent in urban areas.

Poverty also varies between regions. The highest incidence of poverty was found in Kavango region where 43 percent of the households are poor and 24 percent are severely poor. Poverty incidence is lowest in Erongo where about 5 percent of the households are poor and 2 percent are severely poor.

**27%**
of households in rural areas are poor. The highest incidence of poverty is in the Kavango region where 43% of households are poor

# Executive Summary

**Key indicators, 1993/1994-2009/2010**

| | 1993/1994 | 2003/2004 | 2009/2010 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Average household size** | | | |
| Namibia | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| Urban | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Rural | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| **Proportion of population aged 15+ with no formal education** | | | |
| Namibia | 30% | 17% | 13% |
| Urban | 11% | 7% | 5% |
| Rural | 39% | 23% | 18% |
| **Proportion of households cooking without electricity or gas** | | | |
| Namibia | 73% | 65% | 61% |
| Urban | 28% | 28% | 23% |
| Rural | 95% | 91% | 90% |
| **Proportion of households with no toilet/use bush** | | | |
| Namibia | 57% | 53% | 50% |
| Urban | 8% | 16% | 14% |
| Rural | 81% | 79% | 77% |
| **Proportion of households that own a radio** | | | |
| Namibia | 65% | 71% | 72% |
| Urban | 80% | 79% | 77% |
| Rural | 57% | 66% | 68% |
| **Average annual per capita income (N$)** | | | |
| Namibia | 3 031 | 8 839 | 14 559 |
| Female headed | 1 804 | 6 320 | 9 908 |
| Male headed | 3 783 | 10 570 | 18 223 |
| **Proportion of households that are "poor" or "severely poor"** | | | |
| Severely poor households | - | 13.8% | 9.6% |
| Poor households (incl. severely poor) | - | 27.6% | 19.5% |
| | | | |
| **GINI-coefficient** | 0.701 | 0.6003 | 0.5971 |

# Key indicators
1993/1994 - 2009/2010

# 1. Background and Overview

## 1.1 Introduction

This basic report of the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) 2009/2010 presents research findings of the economic conditions of the Namibian private households to the reader. The survey was conducted at a time when major global economies had been shaken by crisis and were still fighting to stabilize. To what extent the crisis has affected the Namibian households in the context of global economy should be an interesting topic to be researched.

This is the third basic report of similar surveys conducted by defunct Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) since independence. CBS has since been replaced by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) from the 1st of April 2012 as a result of the restructuring in conformity with international standards and best practice governing the collection of statistics. The NSA is an autonomous body operating outside central government. Hence, for all purposes and intends the publication of this report falls under the jurisdiction of NSA and should be quoted as the source of the information herein.

The main objective of the NHIES 2009/2010 is to obtain statistical information from private households on their income, consumption and expenditure. Just like the previous surveys the current one also serves the purpose of providing data and information for amongst others: the compilation of the national accounts, poverty and welfare profiles, benchmark data for the formulation of the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP4), the re-evaluation of the basket of goods and construction of weights for consumer price indices.

The interval between surveys has been shortened to five years from ten in the previous surveys (1993/1994 and 2003/2004). The decision to align the undertaking of NHIES with the National Development Plans (NDPs) at space of five years was necessitated by the need to feed the planning process with timely data for informed policy and decision making.

Budget surveys like the NHIES are costly exercises that require comprehensive resources. The NHIES 2009/2010 was financed within the Namibian Government budget with the support from development partners such as UNDP and Lux Development Cooperation. The field organisation and actual data collection was carried out by local personnel.

# 1. Background and Overview

## 1.2   Objectives

The main objective of the NHIES 2009/2010 is to provide a comprehensive description of the levels of living of Namibians using actual patterns of consumption and income and other socio-economic indicators based on collected data. The survey was designed to inform policy making processes at national and regional levels vis-à-vis the evaluation of the Third National Development Plan (NDP3) and the formulation of the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP4) in support of monitoring and evaluation of Vision 2030 and the Millennium Development Goals, as well as for Namibia's international commitments and comparisons.

## 1.3   Survey design and implementation

The targeted population of NHIES 2009/2010 was the private households of Namibia. The population living in institutions, such as hospitals, hostels, police barracks and prisons were not covered in the survey. However, private households residing within institutional settings were covered.

The sample design for the survey was a stratified two-stage probability sample, where the first stage units were geographical areas designated as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and the second stage units were the households. The PSUs were based on the 2001 Census EAs and the list of PSUs serves as the national sample frame. The urban part of the sample frame was updated to include the changes that take place due to rural to urban migration and the new developments in housing. The sample frame is stratified first by region followed by urban and rural areas within region. In urban areas further stratification is carried out by level of living which is based on geographic location and housing characteristics. The first stage units were selected from the sampling frame of PSUs and the second stage units were selected from a current list of households within each selected PSU, which was compiled just before the interviews.

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

The sample size was designed to achieve reliable estimates at the region level and for urban and rural areas within each region. However the actual sample

# 1. Background and Overview

sizes in urban or rural areas within some of the regions may not satisfy the expected precision levels for certain characteristics. The final sample consists of 10 660 households in 533 PSUs. The selected PSUs were randomly allocated to the 13 survey rounds.

| Region | Sample PSUs | | | Sample households | | | Total number of households * | Sampling fraction % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | | |
| Caprivi | 15 | 24 | 39 | 300 | 480 | 780 | 16 974 | 4.6 |
| Erongo | 35 | 17 | 52 | 700 | 340 | 1 040 | 33 534 | 3.1 |
| Hardap | 19 | 20 | 39 | 380 | 400 | 780 | 16 030 | 4.9 |
| Karas | 20 | 19 | 39 | 400 | 380 | 780 | 17 944 | 4.3 |
| Kavango | 14 | 25 | 39 | 280 | 500 | 780 | 32 608 | 2.4 |
| Khomas | 51 | 14 | 65 | 1 020 | 280 | 1 300 | 66 990 | 1.9 |
| Kunene | 11 | 15 | 26 | 220 | 300 | 520 | 13 420 | 3.9 |
| Ohangwena | 8 | 31 | 39 | 160 | 620 | 780 | 36 880 | 2.1 |
| Omaheke | 10 | 16 | 26 | 200 | 320 | 520 | 12 548 | 4.1 |
| Omusati | 7 | 32 | 39 | 140 | 640 | 780 | 39 657 | 2.0 |
| Oshana | 23 | 29 | 52 | 460 | 580 | 1 040 | 32 182 | 3.2 |
| Oshikoto | 10 | 29 | 39 | 200 | 580 | 780 | 28 595 | 2.7 |
| Otjozondjupa | 20 | 19 | 39 | 400 | 380 | 780 | 26 725 | 2.9 |
| **Namibia** | **243** | **290** | **533** | **4 860** | **5 800** | **10 660** | **374 087** | **2.8** |

*\* Total number of households is according to the updated sample frame*

## 1.4   Estimation

Population figures were estimated by raising sample figures using sample weights. Sample weights were calculated based on probabilities of selection at each stage. First stage weight was calculated using the sample selection information from the sampling frame and the second stage weight was based on sample selection information on the listing form. In the second stage some households out of the selected 20 households in a PSU did not participate in the survey due to refusals, non-contact or non-completion of interview, etc. Such non-responding households were few in number and there was no evidence to suggest that the excluded households were significantly different from the responding ones. Hence it was assumed that the non-responding households were randomly distributed and the second stage weights were adjusted accordingly. The final sample weight was the product of the first and the second stage weights.

For detailed estimation procedures and sampling errors refer to appendix 5 and NHIES Methodological Report.

# 1. Background and Overview

## 1.5 Consultation with stakeholders

As usual, before any survey is conducted, main stakeholders i.e. data users and producers are consulted for their inputs to the survey instrument. Consultations with stakeholders and data consumers took place in the form of a workshop at which draft survey questionnaires as well as the previous survey reports were explained, discussed and consensus reached on the information to be collected. Not all information required by the stakeholders could be incorporated in the questionnaires. A community conservancy module was added as a result of this consultation which was administered in PSUs where there are community conservancies.

## 1.6 Changes in the questionnaires

While all methodological approaches of the survey were kept the same as in the previous surveys for comparability purposes, adjustments of questions were nevertheless unavoidable due to new arising needs of the users. The main collection instrument for the NHIES 2009/2010 or Form I, as it is also commonly known, had close to ten additional pages compared to the 2003/2004 survey.

Some of the additional questions were added on requests from users of statistics to allow for more profound or alternative analysis outside this basic report. Some other questions were asked to improve the analysis on the quality of the answers from the respondents.

Besides the normal questions to decide which persons should be considered as members of the household, two questions were added in part B on household composition to get information about other persons who did not reside in the household during the reference period but might be considered as usual household members. Another four questions were added to part B to see the presence of biological parents in the household.

A small variation in the current survey is the measurement of weights and heights, which was limited to persons aged zero to five years. While in the 2003/2004 survey all persons were measured. The age cut-off point had benefits to the field work organisation as it reduced the time spent in the households trying to convince reluctant adults to cooperate with the field staff.

In part D for data on labour force the question on under-employment (i.e. whether employed persons wished to work more hours than they actually did) was removed, because it was thought that such a question was more appropriate in labour force surveys than in budget surveys.

# 1. Background and Overview

A question about number of rooms in the dwelling for sleeping purposes was added to part E, housing characteristics and amenities. This question is intended to provide an indication of overcrowding in the households.

In part F about ownership of selected items a few items were added. For example "game" was added because of the game farming activities that have become a considerable trend in commercial areas in the country.

Besides the usual question about main source of income all sources of income in the household were collected as well.

The list of type of domestic workers in part H was supplemented by "animal herder", which reflects the rural situation where animal herders are employed to take care of livestock as a specific job.

As a result of a request from users of statistics a column was added for total cost of used and new vehicles in Part L.

For the items "instruments and equipment" in part Q a column was added for "total value of items" for comparison to "total cost for the past 12 months." This was introduced as a cross-checking measure to enhance the quality of reported data.

Most expenditure in form 1 are collected for a recall period of twelve months. For some more frequent expenditure items a recall period of one month was added to help the respondents to recall transactions that occurred in a shorter period (reading material in part P and miscellaneous goods in part R)

In part S the value of own produce of milk, eggs and home brew was reported for a period of one month. A household is more likely to remember how many eggs were laid in the past month than in the past year. The values were annualized when the results were compiled.

In part T for household debts the outstanding amount at the moment of interview should be reported. Now, a column was added for the initial debt amount to help the respondent to differentiate the two amounts clearly.

Part U on incomes of household members has been divided into two parts where the first part is incomes in the "past month" and the last part is incomes in the "past twelve months".

## 1.7   Questionnaires, contents and manuals

The instruments for data collection were as in the previous survey the questionnaires and manuals. Form I questionnaire collected demographic and socio-economic information of household members, such as: sex, age, education, employment status among others. It also collected information on household possessions like animals, land, housing, household goods, utilities, household income and expenditure, etc.

# 1. Background and Overview

Form II or the Daily Record Book is a diary for recording daily household transactions. A book was administered to each sample household each week for four consecutive weeks (survey round). Households were asked to record transactions, item by item, for all expenditures and receipts, including incomes and gifts received or given out. Own produce items were also recorded.

Prices of items from different outlets were also collected in both rural and urban areas. The price collection was needed to supplement information from areas where price collection for consumer price indices (CPI) does not currently take place.

There were different manuals for different uses. The Interviewers' manual contains all possible instructions for data collection and explains important concepts and definitions used in the survey. Other important manuals are for Editing and Coding, Listing of households and for the Supervisors.

## 1.8 Pilot survey

A pilot survey was carried out in November 2008 prior to the main survey, primarily to gain information that will help to improve the efficiency of the main survey such as testing of questionnaire (the acceptability and understanding of survey questions by the households), and also to ascertain the time taken by field procedure. Evaluations and amendments to the questionnaires and survey manuals were then made according to the information obtained from the pilot survey.

## 1.9 Field organisation

The main survey consisted of field teams operating within a region under the regional supervisor (statistician)/assistant regional supervisor. Each team consisted of a team supervisor and 2 interviewers supported by a listing clerk that was responsible for the listing of households, editing and coding of the completed questionnaires in the regional office. Field personnel were recruited from their own areas since they were familiar with the region and to facilitate interviews in local languages.

On request of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism an additional module was used to capture information on community conservancies and their livelihood. This information was collected from regions with conservancies.

The conservancy information does not form part of the basic report. It was given to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

# 1. Background and Overview

## 1.10 Training

All staff that was involved with the survey went through training before they were allocated to their respective regions. Staff from the former CBS were the first to be trained (training of trainers) who, in turn, trained other field staff. Assistant regional supervisors, team supervisors and listing clerks were trained the second and were the first to be deployed in the field to start with the identification of boundaries and the listing of households in the selected PSUs. The last training that was conducted was for the interviewers. Efforts were made to train more staff than those required to cater for staff turnover.

## 1.11 Survey publicity

Two information officers were recruited to do publicity of the survey to make the community aware of the survey undertaking. Both printed and electronic media were used before and during the survey to solicit the community's cooperation. Councillors, chiefs, headmen and business associations played a great role in informing their constituencies through meetings, radio phone-in programs, etc.

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

## 1.12 Data collection

The NHIES 2009/2010 was conducted under an inherited Statistics Act No 66 of 1976. There were two major fieldwork activities: the pilot survey, undertaken in November 2008 and the main survey, undertaken from June 2009 to July 2010, comprising 13 survey rounds.

Regional statisticians based in all 13 regions were responsible for the overall supervision of all survey activities in their respective regions. Assistant regional, team supervisors, listing clerks and Interviewers were deployed at the beginning of field work in all thirteen administrative regions of Namibia and they were also provided with vehicles, materials and equipment. Survey equipment included digital food portion scales (for measuring weights of food items consumed), jugs, height metres, measuring boards, roller metres and bathroom scales.

Experiences from the previous survey in 2003/2004 gave useful input to this survey and improvements in the data collection were introduced accordingly.

# 1. Background and Overview

## 1.13 Survey monitoring

Ensuring reliable, quality and timely data requires regular field visits by quality control teams from the Head Office emphasizing and clarifying fieldwork procedures including survey concepts and definitions. The visits helped to discuss problems related to completion of the forms with the field staff and the respondents and to instruct them on the correct procedures while questionnaires were still in the regions. The same teams were also responsible for training field staff on additional instructions, collection of prices etc. Spot on (control) interviews were also conducted in the same households that had been interviewed already by the interviewers. This was done to confirm some of the information already recorded in the questionnaires.

## 1.14 Data processing

The questionnaires received from the regions were registered and counterchecked at the survey head office. The data processing team consisted of Systems administrator, IT technician, Programmers, Statisticians and Data typists.

### 1.14.1 Data capturing

The data capturing process was undertaken in the following ways:

Form 1 was scanned, interpreted and verified using the "Scan", "Interpret" & "Verify" modules of the Eyes & Hands software respectively. Some basic checks were carried out to ensure that each PSU was valid and every household was unique. Invalid characters were removed.

The scanned and verified data was converted into text files using the "Transfer" module of the Eyes & Hands.

Finally, the data was transferred to a SQL database for further processing, using the "TranScan" application.

The Daily Record Books (DRB or form 2) were manually entered after the scanned data had been transferred to the SQL database. The reason was to ensure that all DRBs were linked to the correct Form 1, i.e. each household's Form 1 was linked to the corresponding Daily Record Book.

In total, 10 645 questionnaires (Form 1), comprising around 500 questions each, were scanned and close to one million transactions from the Form 2 (DRBs) were manually captured.

**1.14.2 Data cleaning**

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

**Verification**: To ensure that the data from questionnaires were correctly interpreted by the scanner.

**Consistency Checks**: Various variables from different parts of the questionnaires were compared and checked for consistency.

To facilitate the data cleaning process a large number of scripts were developed for retrieval of scanning errors and inconsistencies in Form 1. Error lists were produced for verification and corrections. At the beginning of the data cleaning process, applications developed for the previous survey 2003/2004, were used for correction of errors. But due to changes in the IT environment the applications stopped working. As there was no time for troubleshooting and repair, corrections during the remaining cleaning process were made directly in the SQL database using SQL scripts.

The main part of the data cleaning was carried out from January to September 2011. The final database for retrieval of results was established at the beginning of October 2011.

**1.14.3 Database design and contents**

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

The output database covers all data recorded, captured and cleaned.

**1.14.4 Tabulation**

For easy tabulation and presentation of data, a data file was created from the output database in SQL for transfer to the statistical software package SPSS. In the previous survey 2003/2004 the software package SuperStar was used

for tabulation. But as SPSS is more commonly used by statisticians at the then CBS, it was decided to use SPSS for the production of tables from NHIES 2009/2010.

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

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

## 1.15 Definitions

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

**Urban area**

Urban areas were defined as all proclaimed municipalities and towns in Namibia.

**Household**

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

**Household member**

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

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

**Responding household**

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

# 1. Background and Overview

4 weeks period of a survey round and at least some expenditures recorded in Form 1. Only responding households are included in the results from the survey.

**Head of household**

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

**Household composition**

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

With head or head and spouse only (1)

With 1 child, no relatives (2)

With 2+ children, no relatives (3)

With relatives (4)

With non-relatives (5)

**Interpretation of household composition:**

1  Only a head or a head and spouse in household, no children, no relatives or no non-relatives

2  Persons under 1 + 1 child in household

3  Persons under 1 + more than 1 child in household

4  Persons under 1 or 2 or 3 plus relatives in household

5  Persons under 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 plus non-relatives in household

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

**Orphan hood**

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

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

**Main source of income**

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

# 1. Background and Overview

**Primary sampling unit**

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

**Survey round**

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

**COICOP**

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

**Transaction**

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

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

**Amount**

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

**Consumption**

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

# 1. Background and Overview

**Non-consumption**

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

## Labour force concepts and definitions

**Economically active population**

The economically active population is composed of employed and unemployed persons in the working age (15 years and above), also referred to as the labour force.

**Employed persons**

Persons who worked for at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain during the past seven days prior to the reference night or had a job, business or other economic or farming activities, to return to are defined as employed.

Persons of working age are classified as employed if, during a short reference period such as a day or a week, (i) they did some work (even for just one hour) for pay, profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; or (ii) they were attached to a job or had an enterprise from which they were 'temporarily' absent during this period (for such reasons as illness, maternity, parental leave, holiday, training, industrial dispute, etc.). Employed persons include those persons of working age who worked for at least one hour during the reference period as unpaid family workers in a family business.

**Unemployed persons**

According to international statistical standards, the unemployed should in principle satisfy the three criteria of (i) being without work, (ii) being available for work, and (iii) actively looking for work. This strict definition excludes those who were not actively looking for work while the broad definition takes into account also those who were available even if they did not look for employment opportunity.

Unemployment can be defined in a "broad" or "strict" sense, depending on the inclusion or exclusion of those without a job who are available for work and are actually seeking it. Both definitions are consistent with the principles of the labour force framework, but selecting one or the other tends to have a large impact on the rate of unemployment.

# 1. Background and Overview

However, due to the labour market situation in Namibia both broad and strict definitions are used simply because in some instances people, who are available for work, do not seek employment for various reasons. Such reasons could be lack of employment to seek.

**Economically inactive population**
These are persons that were not in any paid or self-employment during the past seven days prior to the reference night such as, students, housewife/homemakers, income recipient, retired or too old, disabled, too young, off season with no job to return to, family responsibility and others.

**Labour Force participation rate**
The Labour Force Participation Rate is the proportion of the economically active population in a given population group, i.e. the number of persons in the labour force given as a percentage of the working age population.

**Unemployment rate**
Unemployment rate is the proportion of the unemployed persons in the labour force for a given population group, i.e. the number of unemployed persons divided by all people in the labour force in the same population group.

**Employment-to-population ratio (EPR)**
EPR is defined as the number of employed persons in the working age population given as a percentage of the total number of persons in the working age population. For a given group of the working age population, the EPR is the percentage of this group that is employed.

**Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members in total employment (POACFAM)**
This indicator refers to the percentage of the employed population, who are own-account workers or contributing family workers, out of the total number of employed population.
Own-account workers are those persons, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold a type of job defined as "self-employment" job, and have not engaged on a continuous basis any "employees" to work with them during the reference period. Contributing family workers are those workers who hold a self-employment job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household, who cannot be

regarded as a partner, because their degree of commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of working time or other factors to be determined by national circumstances, is not at a level comparable to that of the head of the establishment. (Where it is customary for young persons, in particular to work without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person who does not live in the same household, the requirement of "living in the same household" may be eliminated).

**Share of female employment in non-agricultural employment (SE/NAE)**

SE/NAE is the female percentage of the population employed in paid employment in the non-agricultural sector.

Paid employment jobs are those jobs where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts which give them a basic remuneration, which is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work (this unit can be a corporation, a non-profit institution, a government unit or a household). Some or all of the tools, capital equipment, information systems and/or premises used by the incumbents may be owned by others, and the incumbents may work under direct supervision of, or according to strict guidelines set by the owner(s) or persons in the owners' employment. (Persons in "paid employment jobs" are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, by piece-rates, bonuses or in-kind payments such as food, housing or training.)

The non-agricultural sector refers to industry and services. Industry includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water (categories B-F in ISIC Rev. 4). Services include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services (categories G-U in ISIC Rev. 4).

## 1.16 Coverage and response rate

### 1.16.1 Primary sampling units

All the expected sample of 533 PSUs was covered. However a number of originally selected PSUs had to be substituted by new ones due to the following reasons.

### 1 Urban areas

Movement of people for resettlement in informal settlement areas from one place to another caused a selected PSU to be empty of households.

**2 Rural areas**

In addition to Caprivi region (where one constituency is generally flooded every year) Ohangwena and Oshana regions were badly affected from an unusual flood situation. Although this situation was generally addressed by interchanging the PSUs between survey rounds still some PSUs were under water close to the end of the survey period.

There were five empty PSUs in the urban areas of Hardap (1), Karas (3) and Omaheke (1) regions. Since these PSUs were found in the low strata within the urban areas of the relevant regions the substituting PSUs were selected from the same strata.

The PSUs under water were also five in rural areas of Caprivi (1), Ohangwena (2) and Oshana (2) regions. Wherever possible the substituting PSUs were selected from the same constituency where the original PSU was selected. If not, the selection was carried out from the rural stratum of the particular region.

One sampled PSU in urban area of Khomas region (Windhoek city) had grown so large that it had to be split into 7 PSUs. This was incorporated into the geographical information system (GIS) and one PSU out of the seven was selected for the survey.

In one PSU in Erongo region only fourteen households were listed and one in Omusati region listed only eleven households. All these households were interviewed and no additional selection was done to cover for the loss in sample.

**1.16.2 Household response rate**

Total number of responding households and non-responding households and the reason for non-response are shown below. Non-contacts and incomplete forms, which were rejected due to a lot of missing data in the questionnaire, at 3.4 and 4.0 percent, respectively, formed the largest part of non-response.

At the regional level Erongo, Khomas, and Kunene reported the lowest response rate and Caprivi and Kavango the highest.

# 1. Background and Overview

| Response category | Number/rate |
|---|---|
| **Selected and responding households** | |
| Expected number of households in the sample | 10 660 |
| Shortfall of households | 15 |
| Actual number of households in the sample | 10 645 |
| Number of responding households | 9 656 |
| **Response rates** | |
| Response rate | 91% |
| Non-response rate | 9% |
| Of which:  *refusals* | *1.5%* |
| *non-contacts* | *3.4%* |
| *incomplete data* | *4.0%* |
| *other reason for non-response* | *0.3%* |

**Table 1.2**
Household response rates

| Region | Refusals | Non-contacts | Incomplete data | Other reason | Responding households | All households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caprivi | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 97.9 | 780 |
| Erongo | 3.2 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 84.9 | 1 034 |
| Hardap | 1.4 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 90.8 | 779 |
| Karas | 1.7 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 88.8 | 780 |
| Kavango | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 99.1 | 781 |
| Khomas | 4.5 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 82.6 | 1 300 |
| Kunene | 0.2 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 82.7 | 520 |
| Ohangwena | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 95.9 | 780 |
| Omaheke | 0.8 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 89.8 | 520 |
| Omusati | 0.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 94.9 | 771 |
| Oshana | 1.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 91.6 | 1 040 |
| Oshikoto | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 94.5 | 780 |
| Otjozondjupa | 1.0 | 2.8 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 89.6 | 780 |
| **Namibia** | **1.5** | **3.4** | **4.0** | **0.3** | **90.7** | **10 645** |

**Table 1.3**
Household response rates by region

# 1. Background and Overview

## 1.17 Quality

To be able to compare with the previous survey in 2003/2004 and to follow up the development of the country, methodology and definitions were kept the same. Comparisons between the surveys can be found in the different chapters in this report.

Experiences from the previous survey gave valuable input to this one and the data collection was improved to avoid earlier experienced errors. Also, some additional questions in the questionnaire helped to confirm the accuracy of reported data.

During the data cleaning process it turned out, that some households had difficulty to separate their household consumption from their business consumption when recording their daily transactions in DRB. This was in particular applicable for the guest farms, the number of which has shown a big increase during the past five years. All households with extreme high consumption were examined manually and business transactions were recorded and separated from private consumption.

## 1.18 Guide to the report

This report follows the same structure as the NHIES 2003/2004 report. It is structured in chapters and sections after theme. Appendices are included in the last chapter. Some basic demographic and economic indicators are used throughout the sections to illustrate living conditions for groups of households in Namibia. Some of these indicators are defined in this chapter, see section 1.15. Indicators for a specific theme are described in the chapter where they occur.

In general, data not stated (partial non-response) is omitted in most of the tables because the number is too small and it does not contribute to the analysis of the results. As a result the figures and percentages will not always sum up to the totals presented in the tables. Normally data not stated is built up by households having not given answer to a specific question in the survey. An exception is data for head of household, e.g. sex, age and educational attainment. A part of the non-response is due to the fact that information on who is the head of household is missing and in some cases the head of household has not reported any data.

Detailed tables are included in appendix 1 and 2 to this report. Some variables are grouped. The sub groups that build up the groups are specified in appendix 7.

The questionnaires are shown in appendix 6.

# 1. Background and Overview

| Region | Estimated number of households |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| Caprivi | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 15 894 |
| Karas | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 188 981 |
| Rural | 247 813 |

# 2. Demographic Characteristics

This chapter provides a summary of some demographic characteristics of the population. The NHIES collected demographic data such as age, sex, marital status and citizenship. These variables are used to describe the demographic profile of the Namibian households and population as well as for *inter alia*, the disaggregation of income, consumption, access to services and ownership of assets.

## 2.1    Households and population

Namibia's population is currently estimated to be 2 066 398 people living in 436 795 households, with an average of 4.7 persons per household as shown in Table 2.1 below.  The majority of the population (62 percent) lives in rural areas, while 38 percent live in urban areas.  The same trend was observed in 2003/04 with 65 percent in rural and 35 in urban areas. The most populated region is Khomas where 17 percent of the population live, followed by Kavango, Ohangwena and Omusati with 14 percent, 12 percent and 11 percent, respectively. Omaheke and Hardap have the lowest share of the total population with 3 percent each.

The average household size in Namibia has registered a slight decline from 4.9 persons reported in 2003/04 to 4.7. On average, households in rural areas are larger (5.2 persons) than households in urban areas (4.1 persons). Among the regions, Erongo has the lowest average household size with an average of 3.5 persons per household while Kavango has the highest average household size with an average of 6.5 persons per household.

# 2. Demographic Characteristics

| Region | Households | | Population | | Average household size |
|--------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------------------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Caprivi | 21 254 | 4.9 | 100 309 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| Erongo | 39 221 | 9.0 | 138 139 | 6.7 | 3.5 |
| Hardap | 15 894 | 3.6 | 67 449 | 3.3 | 4.2 |
| Karas | 21 299 | 4.9 | 77 863 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Kavango | 43 889 | 10.0 | 283 815 | 13.7 | 6.5 |
| Khomas | 83 562 | 19.1 | 339 934 | 16.5 | 4.1 |
| Kunene | 17 096 | 3.9 | 74 628 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Ohangwena | 38 997 | 8.9 | 238 325 | 11.5 | 6.1 |
| Omaheke | 15 159 | 3.5 | 62 892 | 3.0 | 4.1 |
| Omusati | 45 161 | 10.3 | 235 417 | 11.4 | 5.2 |
| Oshana | 35 087 | 8.0 | 170 974 | 8.3 | 4.9 |
| Oshikoto | 32 038 | 7.3 | 161 665 | 7.8 | 5.0 |
| Otjozondjupa | 28 135 | 6.4 | 114 988 | 5.6 | 4.1 |
| **Namibia** | **436 795** | **100** | **2 066 398** | **100** | **4.7** |
| Urban | 188 981 | 43.3 | 783 561 | 37.9 | 4.1 |
| Rural | 247 813 | 56.7 | 1 282 837 | 62.1 | 5.2 |
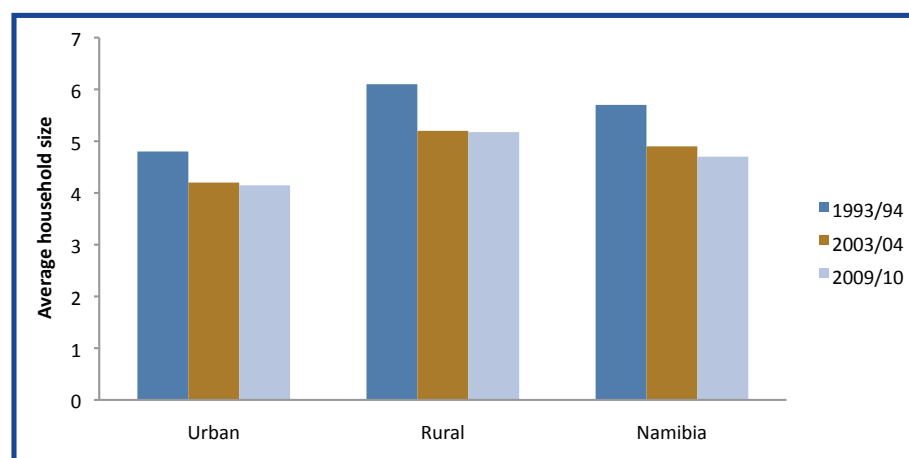
**Table 2.1**
Household and population by region and urban/rural areas

**16.5%**
the percentage of the population living in the Khomas region



**Figure 2.1**
Changes in average household size by urban/rural areas

**Household size**
The average household size declined from 4.9 in 2003/04 to 4.7 in 2009/10

# 2. Demographic Characteristics

## 2.2 Population by age and sex

Namibia is generally a youthful nation with about 67 percent of the population under the age of 30 years and only 12 percent of the population being over 50 years of age. The proportion of the population aged 95 and above is less than 1 per cent, while an estimated 13 per cent is under five years as shown in Table 2.2.1 below. The sex ratio is about 91 males per 100 females, meaning that there are more females than males. The sex ratio is however, lower in older age groups, indicating that life expectancy is lower for males.

| Age group | Female | | Male | | Both sexes | | Sex ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | |
| 00-04 | 139 287 | 12.9 | 135 161 | 13.8 | 274 520 | 13.3 | 97.0 |
| 05-09 | 125 157 | 11.6 | 124 931 | 12.7 | 250 159 | 12.1 | 99.8 |
| 10-14 | 122 151 | 11.3 | 121 727 | 12.4 | 243 878 | 11.8 | 99.7 |
| 15-19 | 128 831 | 11.9 | 120 609 | 12.3 | 249 440 | 12.1 | 93.6 |
| 20-24 | 108 224 | 10.0 | 97 720 | 9.9 | 206 016 | 10.0 | 90.3 |
| 25-29 | 89 582 | 8.3 | 77 201 | 7.9 | 166 783 | 8.1 | 86.2 |
| 30-34 | 74 899 | 6.9 | 67 550 | 6.9 | 142 449 | 6.9 | 90.2 |
| 35-39 | 59 482 | 5.5 | 55 844 | 5.7 | 115 326 | 5.6 | 93.9 |
| 40-44 | 51 240 | 4.7 | 39 868 | 4.1 | 91 108 | 4.4 | 77.8 |
| 45-49 | 42 182 | 3.9 | 34 276 | 3.5 | 76 457 | 3.7 | 81.3 |
| 50-54 | 32 321 | 3.0 | 28 161 | 2.9 | 60 482 | 2.9 | 87.1 |
| 55-59 | 25 720 | 2.4 | 21 223 | 2.2 | 46 943 | 2.3 | 82.5 |
| 60-64 | 21 586 | 2.0 | 17 514 | 1.8 | 39 100 | 1.9 | 81.1 |
| 65-69 | 16 662 | 1.5 | 13 154 | 1.3 | 29 816 | 1.4 | 78.9 |
| 70-74 | 13 370 | 1.2 | 9 286 | 0.9 | 22 656 | 1.1 | 69.5 |
| 75-79 | 10 923 | 1.0 | 7 735 | 0.8 | 18 658 | 0.9 | 70.8 |
| 80-84 | 8 576 | 0.8 | 4 239 | 0.4 | 12 815 | 0.6 | 49.4 |
| 85-89 | 6 326 | 0.6 | 2 261 | 0.2 | 8 588 | 0.4 | 35.7 |
| 90-94 | 2 902 | 0.3 | 1 209 | 0.1 | 4 110 | 0.2 | 41.7 |
| 95+ | 2 122 | 0.2 | 709 | 0.1 | 2 831 | 0.1 | 33.4 |
| Not Stated | 1 805 | 0.2 | 2 458 | 0.3 | 4 263 | 0.2 | 136.2 |
| **Total** | **1 083 347** | **100** | **982 836** | **100** | **2 066 398** | **100** | **90.7** |

**Table 2.2.1**
Population by sex and age group

**67%**
The percentage of the Namibian population under the age of 30 years

# 2. Demographic Characteristics

The population in rural areas is younger than the population in urban areas as shown in Table 2.2.2 and Table 2.2.3. In rural areas, almost 54 percent of the population is under 20 years of age compared to 42 percent in urban areas. The sex ratio for rural areas falls significantly from the age of 20 years and above pointing to possible migration of young men to urban centers in search of jobs and other opportunities.

| Age group | Female | | Male | | Both sexes | | Sex ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | |
| 00-04 | 44 777 | 11.0 | 40 056 | 10.7 | 84 833 | 10.8 | 89.5 |
| 05-09 | 40 390 | 9.9 | 38 370 | 10.2 | 78 760 | 10.1 | 95.0 |
| 10-14 | 40 552 | 10.0 | 37 387 | 9.9 | 77 939 | 9.9 | 92.2 |
| 15-19 | 45 871 | 11.3 | 38 704 | 10.3 | 84 575 | 10.8 | 84.4 |
| 20-24 | 50 519 | 12.4 | 44 769 | 11.9 | 95 288 | 12.2 | 88.6 |
| 25-29 | 45 740 | 11.2 | 38 544 | 10.2 | 84 285 | 10.8 | 84.3 |
| 30-34 | 36 498 | 9.0 | 37 254 | 9.9 | 73 752 | 9.4 | 102.1 |
| 35-39 | 27 451 | 6.7 | 27 705 | 7.4 | 55 156 | 7.0 | 100.9 |
| 40-44 | 23 931 | 5.9 | 20 848 | 5.5 | 44 779 | 5.7 | 87.1 |
| 45-49 | 16 989 | 4.2 | 16 549 | 4.4 | 33 538 | 4.3 | 97.4 |
| 50-54 | 12 192 | 3.0 | 14 164 | 3.8 | 26 356 | 3.4 | 116.2 |
| 55-59 | 7 760 | 1.9 | 8 889 | 2.4 | 16 649 | 2.1 | 114.5 |
| 60-64 | 4 814 | 1.2 | 5 170 | 1.4 | 9 984 | 1.3 | 107.4 |
| 65-69 | 3 280 | 0.8 | 2 793 | 0.7 | 6 073 | 0.8 | 85.2 |
| 70-74 | 2 291 | 0.6 | 2 183 | 0.6 | 4 474 | 0.6 | 95.3 |
| 75-79 | 2 158 | 0.5 | 1 172 | 0.3 | 3 330 | 0.4 | 54.3 |
| 80-84 | 1 331 | 0.3 | 313 | 0.1 | 1 643 | 0.2 | 23.5 |
| 85-89 | 767 | 0.2 | 113 | 0.0 | 880 | 0.1 | 14.7 |
| 90-94 | 93 | 0.0 | 122 | 0.0 | 215 | 0.0 | 131.2 |
| 95+ | 27 | 0.0 | 76 | 0.0 | 103 | 0.0 | 281.5 |
| Not Stated | 91 | 0.0 | 858 | 0.2 | 949 | 0.1 | - |
| **Total** | **407 520** | **100** | **376 041** | **100** | **783 561** | **100** | 92.3 |

**Table 2.2.2**
Population in urban areas by sex and age groups

## Sex Ratio:
In urban areas there are 92 males per 100 females, while in rural areas there are only 90 males per 100 females

# 2. Demographic Characteristics

| Age group | Female | | Male | | Both sexes | | Sex ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | |
| 00-04 | 94 510 | 14.0 | 95 106 | 15.7 | 189 687 | 14.8 | 100.6 |
| 05-09 | 84 767 | 12.5 | 86 561 | 14.3 | 171 399 | 13.4 | 102.1 |
| 10-14 | 81 599 | 12.1 | 84 340 | 13.9 | 165 939 | 12.9 | 103.4 |
| 15-19 | 82 960 | 12.3 | 81 905 | 13.5 | 164 865 | 12.9 | 98.7 |
| 20-24 | 57 705 | 8.5 | 52 951 | 8.7 | 110 728 | 8.6 | 91.8 |
| 25-29 | 43 842 | 6.5 | 38 657 | 6.4 | 82 499 | 6.4 | 88.2 |
| 30-34 | 38 401 | 5.7 | 30 296 | 5.0 | 68 697 | 5.4 | 78.9 |
| 35-39 | 32 031 | 4.7 | 28 139 | 4.6 | 60 170 | 4.7 | 87.8 |
| 40-44 | 27 309 | 4.0 | 19 020 | 3.1 | 46 329 | 3.6 | 69.6 |
| 45-49 | 25 193 | 3.7 | 17 727 | 2.9 | 42 920 | 3.3 | 70.4 |
| 50-54 | 20 130 | 3.0 | 13 996 | 2.3 | 34 126 | 2.7 | 69.5 |
| 55-59 | 17 960 | 2.7 | 12 334 | 2.0 | 30 294 | 2.4 | 68.7 |
| 60-64 | 16 772 | 2.5 | 12 344 | 2.0 | 29 116 | 2.3 | 73.6 |
| 65-69 | 13 382 | 2.0 | 10 362 | 1.7 | 23 743 | 1.9 | 77.4 |
| 70-74 | 11 079 | 1.6 | 7 103 | 1.2 | 18 182 | 1.4 | 64.1 |
| 75-79 | 8 765 | 1.3 | 6 563 | 1.1 | 15 328 | 1.2 | 74.9 |
| 80-84 | 7 246 | 1.1 | 3 926 | 0.6 | 11 172 | 0.9 | 54.2 |
| 85-89 | 5 560 | 0.8 | 2 148 | 0.4 | 7 708 | 0.6 | 38.6 |
| 90-94 | 2 808 | 0.4 | 1 087 | 0.2 | 3 895 | 0.3 | 38.7 |
| 95+ | 2 095 | 0.3 | 633 | 0.1 | 2 728 | 0.2 | 30.2 |
| Not Stated | 1 714 | 0.3 | 1 600 | 0.3 | 3 314 | 0.3 | 93.3 |
| **Total** | **675 827** | **100** | **606 795** | **100** | **1 282 837** | **100** | **89.8** |

An estimated 98 percent of the total populations are Namibian citizens with the rest (about 2 percent) of the population made up of citizens of other countries, including, but not limited to Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe as indicated in Table 2.2.4 below.

| Citizenship | Female | | Male | | Both sexes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Namibia | 1 067 857 | 98.6 | 960 044 | 97.7 | 2 028 116 | 98.1 |
| Angola | 6 078 | 0.6 | 10 115 | 1.0 | 16 194 | 0.8 |
| Botswana | 365 | 0.0 | 0 | - | 365 | 0.0 |
| South Africa | 1 640 | 0.2 | 1 849 | 0.2 | 3 489 | 0.2 |
| Zambia | 2 689 | 0.2 | 4 100 | 0.4 | 6 789 | 0.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 1 936 | 0.2 | 3 558 | 0.4 | 5 494 | 0.3 |
| Other SADC | 440 | 0.0 | 616 | 0.1 | 1 056 | 0.1 |
| Other African countries | 504 | 0.0 | 554 | 0.1 | 1 058 | 0.1 |
| All other countries | 1 534 | 0.1 | 1 735 | 0.2 | 3 269 | 0.2 |
| Not Stated | 303 | 0.0 | 264 | 0.0 | 567 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **1 083 347** | **100** | **982 836** | **100** | **2 066 398** | **100** |

# 2. Demographic Characteristics

## 2.3    Households

The sex of the head of the household is an important demographic characteristic in determining the welfare of the household. The results indicate that, at the national level, the majority of the households (57.1 percent) are headed by males as indicated in Table 2.3.1. Karas, Khomas, Otjozondjupa and Erongo are the regions with higher percentages of male headed households with 70, 67, 66 and 65 percent respectively, while Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto have proportionately more female headed households with the figures being 58, 54, 53 and 51 percent, respectively.

| Region | Female | | Male | | Both sexes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Caprivi | 10 630 | 50.0 | 10 582 | 49.8 | 21 254 | 100 |
| Erongo | 13 655 | 34.8 | 25 472 | 64.9 | 39 221 | 100 |
| Hardap | 5 705 | 35.9 | 10 190 | 64.1 | 15 894 | 100 |
| Karas | 6 335 | 29.7 | 14 940 | 70.1 | 21 299 | 100 |
| Kavango | 17 837 | 40.6 | 25 992 | 59.2 | 43 889 | 100 |
| Khomas | 27 449 | 32.8 | 55 904 | 66.9 | 83 562 | 100 |
| Kunene | 6 353 | 37.2 | 10 523 | 61.6 | 17 096 | 100 |
| Ohangwena | 22 693 | 58.2 | 15 558 | 39.9 | 38 997 | 100 |
| Omaheke | 5 333 | 35.2 | 9 826 | 64.8 | 15 159 | 100 |
| Omusati | 24 552 | 54.4 | 19 919 | 44.1 | 45 161 | 100 |
| Oshana | 18 410 | 52.5 | 16 134 | 46.0 | 35 087 | 100 |
| Oshikoto | 16 314 | 50.9 | 15 678 | 48.9 | 32 038 | 100 |
| Otjozondjupa | 9 485 | 33.7 | 18 614 | 66.2 | 28 135 | 100 |
| **Namibia** | **184 752** | **42.3** | **249 331** | **57.1** | **436 795** | **100** |
| Urban | 74 316 | 39.3 | 113 953 | 60.3 | 188 981 | 100 |
| Rural | 110 435 | 44.6 | 135 378 | 54.6 | 247 813 | 100 |

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

**48%**
of the population speaks Oshiwambo. Afrikaans spoken by 8% of the population

Respondents were also asked the main language spoken in the household. There are more than ten language groups in Namibia. The most common language is Oshiwambo which is spoken by 48 percent of the population. This is followed by Rukavango, Nama/Damara, Otjiherero and Afrikaans which are spoken by 15, 12, 8 and 7 percent of the population, respectively, as shown in Table 2.3.2. Households where Rukavango or Oshiwambo is the main language spoken have larger household sizes of 6.1 and 4.9 persons per household, respectively, which are above the national average of 4.7 persons per household. English, the official language of the country is the main language for only 1 percent of the population.

# 2. Demographic Characteristics

| Main language | Households | | Population | | Average household size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Khoisan | 5 954 | 1.4 | 27 764 | 1.3 | 4.7 |
| Caprivi languages | 21 537 | 4.9 | 99 831 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Otjiherero | 39 748 | 9.1 | 172 830 | 8.4 | 4.3 |
| Rukavango | 51 011 | 11.7 | 310 347 | 15.0 | 6.1 |
| Nama/Damara | 54 323 | 12.4 | 244 769 | 11.8 | 4.5 |
| Oshiwambo | 204 305 | 46.8 | 998 109 | 48.3 | 4.9 |
| Setswana | 1 299 | 0.3 | 4 812 | 0.2 | 3.7 |
| Afrikaans | 40 660 | 9.3 | 148 772 | 7.2 | 3.7 |
| German | 3 549 | 0.8 | 9 020 | 0.4 | 2.5 |
| English | 8 946 | 2.0 | 29 120 | 1.4 | 3.3 |
| Other European | 2 367 | 0.5 | 9 962 | 0.5 | 4.2 |
| Other African | 1 902 | 0.4 | 6 318 | 0.3 | 3.3 |
| Other | 209 | 0.0 | 549 | 0.0 | 2.6 |
| **Total** | **ws436 795** | **100** | **2 066 398** | **100** | **4.7** |



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

# 2%
the percentage of the households that communicate in English. Only 1% of the total population communicate in English
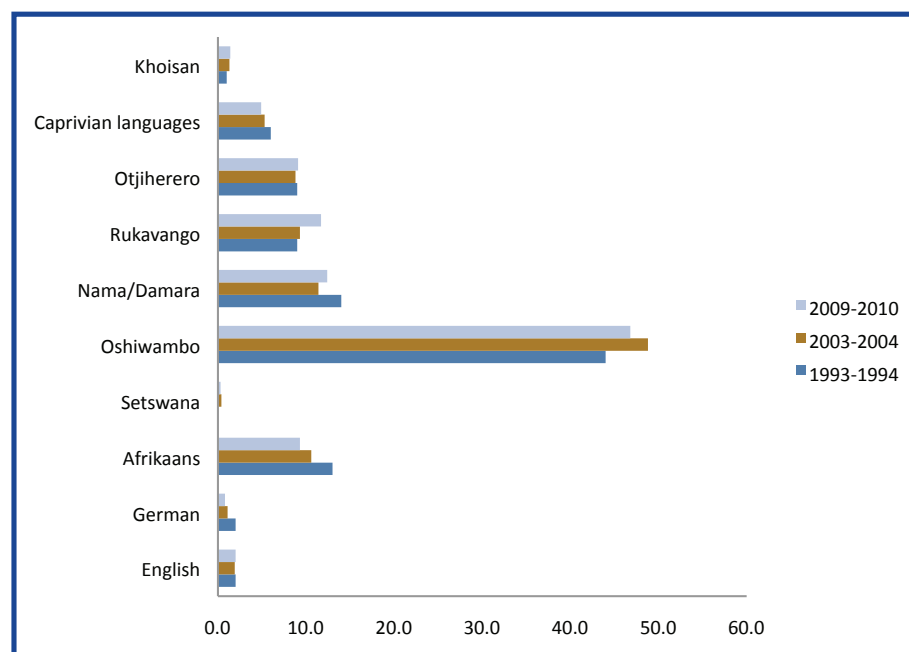
**Figure 2.3.2**
Households by main language spoken in the household, over time

# 6 Persons
The average household size in the Kavango region

# 2. Demographic Characteristics

As indicated in Table 2.3.3 below, most Namibians (55 percent of the households) live with extended families. In about 19 percent of the households the head lives alone or with the spouse. There are orphans in 23 percent of the households.

| Household composition | Urban | | Rural | | Namibia | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orphan hood | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Household composition** | | | | | | |
| with only head or head and spouse | 41 741 | 22.1 | 38 966 | 15.7 | 80 707 | 18.5 |
| with 1 child, no relatives/non-relative | 17 290 | 9.1 | 14 687 | 5.9 | 31 977 | 7.3 |
| with 2+ children, no relatives | 30 282 | 16.0 | 35 068 | 14.2 | 65 351 | 15.0 |
| with relatives | 90 951 | 48.1 | 148 766 | 60.0 | 239 717 | 54.9 |
| with non-relatives | 8 718 | 4.6 | 10 326 | 4.2 | 19 044 | 4.4 |
| **Total** | **188 981** | **100** | **247 813** | **100** | **436 795** | **100** |
| **Orphan hood** | | | | | | |
| Households without orphans | 162 758 | 86.1 | 175 227 | 70.7 | 337 985 | 77.4 |
| Households with orphans | 26 223 | 13.9 | 72 586 | 29.3 | 98 809 | 22.6 |

*Note: Refer to definitions and concepts under 1.15 in chapter 1*

Table 2.3.4 below shows that 14 percent of the households have 1 to 25 percent of household members who are orphans. The regions of Ohangwena and Omusati have the highest share of households with 26 to 50 percent of household members being orphaned. In Ohangwena and Oshikoto, for instance, 3 percent of households have more than 50 percent of household members who are orphaned.

| Region | Percentage of orphans | | | | | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1-25 | 26-50 | >50 | Total | |
| | Percent of households | | | | | |
| Caprivi | 70.5 | 17.3 | 10.5 | 1.7 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 91.1 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 83.1 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 86.1 | 9.1 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 70.0 | 19.3 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 89.4 | 7.1 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 85.0 | 8.2 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 54.8 | 28.2 | 14.0 | 3.0 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 86.4 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 64.9 | 21.2 | 12.2 | 1.7 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 71.7 | 16.4 | 10.8 | 1.1 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 69.4 | 18.6 | 9.3 | 2.7 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 87.4 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **77.4** | **13.9** | **7.3** | **1.4** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 86.1 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 70.7 | 17.9 | 9.5 | 1.9 | 100 | 247 813 |

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

**55%**
The number of households that live with relatives

**23%**
The number of households that live with orphans

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

# 2. Demographic Characteristics

Orphans are more common in female headed households compared to male headed households. (Table 2.3.5). Orphanhood is more prevalent in rural areas than in urban areas with 14 percent of urban households having orphans compared to 29 percent of rural households.

| Urban/rural Sex of head | Percentage of orphans | | | | | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1-25 | 26-50 | >50 | Total | |
| | Percent of households | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Female | 79.1 | 11.4 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 100 | 74 316 |
| Male | 90.7 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 100 | 113 953 |
| Total | 86.1 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Female | 59.9 | 21.1 | 15.8 | 3.2 | 100 | 110 435 |
| Male | 79.7 | 15.3 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 100 | 135 378 |
| Total | 70.7 | 17.9 | 9.5 | 1.9 | 100 | 247 813 |
| **Namibia** | | | | | | |
| **Female** | **67.6** | **17.2** | **12.5** | **2.7** | **100** | **184 752** |
| **Male** | **84.8** | **11.5** | **3.4** | **0.4** | **100** | **249 331** |
| **Total** | **77.4** | **13.9** | **7.3** | **1.4** | **100** | **436 795** |

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

**32.4%**
The percentage of orphans found in female headed households

# 3. Education

This chapter describes the levels of education of Namibian households. To determine the level of education, respondents were asked to indicate their ability to read and write; school attendance; and highest level of educational attainment for all persons six years and above. Those who have never been to school are included in the group "No formal education", while tertiary education includes university, post standard 10/grade 12 education and teacher training. Overall, access to education has increased both in rural and urban areas with a larger share of younger age groups found to be literate and having formal schooling compared to older age groups. However, regional disparities still exist and the rural areas are lagging behind in all educational indicators.

## 3.1    Literacy

The survey defined all people who could write and read in any language with understanding to be literate. The results show that 88 percent of the population 15 years and above are literate, and 12 percent are not literate (Table 3.1.1). The corresponding figures for 2003/04 survey were 83 and 17 percent. Apart from Kunene, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa which have literacy rates of 68, 69 and 78 percent, respectively, all regions have literacy rates of over 80 percent. The rural/urban divide is however, clearly visible, where 96 percent of the urban population are literate compared to 82 percent of the rural population. At the national level, there is nonetheless no significant difference in literacy rates between males and females, with the respective figures being 88 and 87 percent.

| Region | Literacy | | | | | | | | | Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | | | Male | | | Both sexes | | | |
| | Literate | Not literate | Total | Literate | Not literate | Total | Literate | Not literate | Total | |
| Caprivi | 82.8 | 17.2 | 100 | 89.3 | 10.7 | 100 | 85.8 | 14.2 | 100 | 61 664 |
| Erongo | 97.5 | 2.5 | 100 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 100 | 96.7 | 3.3 | 100 | 98 191 |
| Hardap | 91.8 | 8.2 | 100 | 89.8 | 10.2 | 100 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 100 | 44 272 |
| Karas | 95.3 | 4.7 | 100 | 91.3 | 8.7 | 100 | 93.2 | 6.8 | 100 | 51 538 |
| Kavango | 76.1 | 23.9 | 100 | 86.7 | 13.3 | 100 | 80.9 | 19.1 | 100 | 162 643 |
| Khomas | 97.0 | 3.0 | 100 | 94.4 | 5.6 | 100 | 95.7 | 4.3 | 100 | 246 098 |
| Kunene | 64.5 | 35.5 | 100 | 71.6 | 28.4 | 100 | 67.9 | 32.1 | 100 | 46 057 |
| Ohangwena | 84.3 | 15.7 | 100 | 86.6 | 13.4 | 100 | 85.2 | 14.8 | 100 | 129 618 |
| Omaheke | 67.0 | 33.0 | 100 | 70.4 | 29.6 | 100 | 68.7 | 31.3 | 100 | 39 007 |
| Omusati | 87.5 | 12.5 | 100 | 89.9 | 10.1 | 100 | 88.5 | 11.5 | 100 | 140 499 |
| Oshana | 93.4 | 6.6 | 100 | 93.6 | 6.4 | 100 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 100 | 108 686 |
| Oshikoto | 89.0 | 11.0 | 100 | 84.2 | 15.8 | 100 | 87.0 | 13.0 | 100 | 95 983 |
| Otjozondjupa | 79.8 | 20.2 | 100 | 75.7 | 24.3 | 100 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 100 | 73 585 |
| **Namibia** | **87.1** | **12.9** | **100** | **88.4** | **11.6** | **100** | **87.7** | **12.3** | **100** | **1 297 840** |
| Urban | 95.6 | 4.4 | 100 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 100 | 95.5 | 4.5 | 100 | 542 029 |
| Rural | 81.3 | 18.7 | 100 | 83.1 | 16.9 | 100 | 82.1 | 17.9 | 100 | 755 811 |

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

## 87.7%
The total literacy rate for persons 15 years and above

# 3. Education

Table 3.1.2 below shows literacy levels for youths aged 15 to 24 years. Youth literacy rate has slightly increased to 95 percent up from 93 in 2003/04. In this age group literacy is slightly higher for females than for males with the figures being 96 and 94 percent, respectively. The urban/rural divide is again visible, with 98 percent of the urban population aged 15 to 24 years being literate compared to 93 percent in the rural areas. In Kunene, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions, 25, 22 and 15 percent respectively of the population aged 15 to 24 are not literate.

| Region | Literacy | | | | | | | | | Population |
| | Female | | | Male | | | Both sexes | | | |
| | Literate | Not literate | Total | Literate | Not literate | Total | Literate | Not literate | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caprivi | 95.5 | 4.5 | 100 | 93.2 | 6.8 | 100 | 94.4 | 5.6 | 100 | 23 501 |
| Erongo | 99.5 | 0.5 | 100 | 97.6 | 2.4 | 100 | 98.6 | 1.4 | 100 | 29 585 |
| Hardap | 98.8 | 1.2 | 100 | 97.5 | 2.5 | 100 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 100 | 12 761 |
| Karas | 99.0 | 1.0 | 100 | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 100 | 13 733 |
| Kavango | 94.8 | 5.2 | 100 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 100 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 100 | 66 801 |
| Khomas | 99.0 | 1.0 | 100 | 96.5 | 3.5 | 100 | 97.8 | 2.2 | 100 | 81 177 |
| Kunene | 71.7 | 28.3 | 100 | 79.1 | 20.9 | 100 | 75.3 | 24.7 | 100 | 13 365 |
| Ohangwena | 96.5 | 3.5 | 100 | 94.0 | 6.0 | 100 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 100 | 55 154 |
| Omaheke | 82.0 | 18.0 | 100 | 75.7 | 24.3 | 100 | 78.5 | 21.5 | 100 | 10 464 |
| Omusati | 98.4 | 1.6 | 100 | 94.2 | 5.8 | 100 | 96.4 | 3.6 | 100 | 51 225 |
| Oshana | 98.9 | 1.1 | 100 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 100 | 98.7 | 1.3 | 100 | 40 226 |
| Oshikoto | 97.1 | 2.9 | 100 | 92.5 | 7.5 | 100 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 100 | 36 978 |
| Otjozondjupa | 88.8 | 11.2 | 100 | 82.0 | 18.0 | 100 | 85.3 | 14.7 | 100 | 20 486 |
| **Namibia** | **96.1** | **3.9** | **100** | **94.0** | **6.0** | **100** | **95.1** | **4.9** | **100** | **455 456** |
| Urban | 98.5 | 1.5 | 100 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 100 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 100 | 179 863 |
| Rural | 94.4 | 5.6 | 100 | 91.9 | 8.1 | 100 | 93.2 | 6.8 | 100 | 275 592 |

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

# 3. Education

## 3.2    School attendance

School attendance in Namibia is free and compulsory for all children of school going age (6 to 17 years). School attendance for all persons aged 6 and above however, is currently estimated at 88 percent (Table 3.2.1), with 12 percent of children in this age bracket having never been to school. Among the population aged 6 to 16 years, 9 percent reported that they have never been to school, while 13 percent of those aged 17 and older have never been to school, with no major differences between males and females.

| Sex | School attendance, % | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age group | Has been to school | Never been to school | Total | |
| | | | % | Number |
| Female | | | | |
| 6-16 | 90.9 | 8.4 | 100 | 274 614 |
| 17+ | 85.9 | 13.1 | 100 | 645 050 |
| Total 6+ | 87.4 | 11.7 | 100 | 919 664 |
| Male | | | | |
| 6-16 | 89.6 | 9.8 | 100 | 273 983 |
| 17+ | 86.2 | 13.0 | 100 | 550 160 |
| Total 6+ | 87.3 | 11.9 | 100 | 824 143 |
| Both sexes | | | | |
| 6-16 | 90.2 | 9.1 | 100 | 548 668 |
| 17+ | 86.1 | 13.1 | 100 | 1 195 282 |
| Total 6+ | 87.4 | 11.8 | 100 | 1 743 950 |

**Table 3.2.1**
Population 6+ by school attendance, sex and age groups

# 3. Education

Although there are no major differences in school attendance on the basis of sex, Table 3.2.2 below however, shows that there are significant differences in school attendance at regional level and between urban and rural areas. Apart from Kunene, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions, all other regions reported above national average school attendance of 90 percent for children aged 6 to 16. Regional variation is greater for persons aged 17 years and above. While 7 percent of children in urban areas aged 6 to 16 reported that they have never been to school, the corresponding percentage is 10 for children in rural areas. Of those aged 17 years and above in rural areas, 19 percent reported that they have never been to school compared to 5 percent in urban areas.

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

| Region | 6-16 years | | | | 17+ years | | | | 6+ years | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Has been to school | Never been to school | Total | | Has been to school | Never been to school | Total | | Has been to school | Never been to school | Total | |
| | | | % | Number | | | % | Number | | | % | Number |
| Caprivi | 92.4 | 7.5 | 100 | 28 098 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 100 | 56 054 | 88.1 | 11.8 | 100 | 84 153 |
| Erongo | 92.1 | 6.9 | 100 | 28 393 | 95.5 | 3.9 | 100 | 92 694 | 94.7 | 4.6 | 100 | 121 087 |
| Hardap | 90.7 | 8.6 | 100 | 15 732 | 90.6 | 8.8 | 100 | 41 793 | 90.6 | 8.8 | 100 | 57 525 |
| Karas | 91.2 | 8.7 | 100 | 17 954 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 100 | 48 995 | 92.4 | 7.5 | 100 | 66 949 |
| Kavango | 90.1 | 9.5 | 100 | 83 610 | 79.7 | 20.2 | 100 | 147 411 | 83.5 | 16.3 | 100 | 231 021 |
| Khomas | 92.3 | 6.7 | 100 | 65 381 | 94.6 | 4.7 | 100 | 234 438 | 94.1 | 5.1 | 100 | 299 819 |
| Kunene | 66.6 | 32.2 | 100 | 18 037 | 65.3 | 33.4 | 100 | 43 230 | 65.7 | 33.0 | 100 | 61 267 |
| Ohangwena | 91.1 | 7.9 | 100 | 81 768 | 80.8 | 18.1 | 100 | 113 297 | 85.2 | 13.8 | 100 | 195 066 |
| Omaheke | 78.1 | 20.9 | 100 | 13 429 | 67.7 | 30.8 | 100 | 36 950 | 70.5 | 28.2 | 100 | 50 379 |
| Omusati | 92.7 | 6.3 | 100 | 76 378 | 85.7 | 12.5 | 100 | 124 347 | 88.3 | 10.2 | 100 | 200 725 |
| Oshana | 94.0 | 5.5 | 100 | 46 861 | 91.3 | 6.9 | 100 | 100 024 | 92.2 | 6.4 | 100 | 146 886 |
| Oshikoto | 89.9 | 9.7 | 100 | 46 830 | 85.2 | 14.2 | 100 | 86 275 | 86.8 | 12.6 | 100 | 133 105 |
| Otjozondjupa | 86.3 | 13.5 | 100 | 26 196 | 76.4 | 22.9 | 100 | 69 773 | 79.1 | 20.3 | 100 | 95 970 |
| **Namibia** | **90.2** | **9.1** | **100** | **548 668** | **86.1** | **13.1** | **100** | **1 195 282** | **87.4** | **11.8** | **100** | **1 743 950** |
| **Urban** | **92.5** | **6.8** | **100** | **173 226** | **94.2** | **5.0** | **100** | **511 266** | **93.8** | **5.5** | **100** | **684 491** |
| **Rural** | **89.2** | **10.1** | **100** | **375 443** | **80.0** | **19.1** | **100** | **684 016** | **83.2** | **15.9** | **100** | **1 059 459** |

# 3. Education

There has been a slight increase in the proportion of youths that have attended school (Table 3.2.3), which currently stands at 88 percent from 85 in 2003/04. However, in the youngest age group of 6 to 13 years, a considerable proportion of about 12 percent have never been to school. For those 65 years and older the proportion is 45 percent.

| Age group | Has been to School | Never been to school | Total % | Total Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 06-13 | 88.4 | 11.6 | 100 | 397 201 |
| 14-16 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 100 | 151 468 |
| 17-18 | 97.1 | 2.9 | 100 | 94 851 |
| 19-24 | 94.8 | 5.2 | 100 | 258 047 |
| 25-34 | 92.4 | 7.6 | 100 | 309 232 |
| 35-44 | 89.1 | 10.9 | 100 | 206 434 |
| 45-54 | 81.9 | 18.1 | 100 | 136 939 |
| 55-64 | 71.3 | 28.7 | 100 | 86 043 |
| 65+ | 55.2 | 44.8 | 100 | 103 737 |
| **Total 6+** | **88.1** | **11.9** | **100** | **1 743 950** |

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

About 9 percent of non-orphans have never been to school compared to 6 percent of orphans (Table 3.2.4), a trend that was also reported in the 2003/04 NHIES. There are no major differences between females and males in school attendance among orphans.

| Orphan hood / Sex | Has been to school | Never been to school | Total % | Total Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Orphans** | | | | |
| Female | 93.9 | 5.5 | 100 | 74 721 |
| Male | 93.3 | 6.3 | 100 | 71 864 |
| Total | 93.6 | 5,9 | 100 | 146 586 |
| **Non Orphans** | | | | |
| Female | 90.6 | 8.7 | 100 | 226 032 |
| Male | 89.2 | 10.1 | 100 | 224 542 |
| Total | 89.9 | 9.4 | 100 | 450 646 |
| **Not stated** | | | | |
| Female | 100 | 0.0 | 100 | 281 |
| Male | 69.9 | 19.8 | 100 | 593 |
| Total | 79.6 | 13.4 | 100 | 875 |
| **Total** | | | | |
| **Female** | **91.4** | **7.9** | **100** | **301 035** |
| **Male** | **90.2** | **9.2** | **100** | **297 000** |
| **Total** | **90.8** | **8.6** | **100** | **598 106** |

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

**94%**
The percentage of orphans that attend school. Only 90% on non-orphans attend school

# 3. Education

Table 3.2.5 shows that with the exception of Kunene regions, the proportion of orphans who have never been to school is lower than non-orphans who have never been to school.

| Region | Orphans | | | | Non-orphans | | | | Orphans and non-orphans | | | |
| | Has been to school | Never been to school | Total | | Has been to school | Never been to school | Total | | Has been to school | Never been to school | Total | |
| | | | % | Number | | | % | Number | | | % | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caprivi | 96.1 | 3.9 | 100 | 9 350 | 91.6 | 8.2 | 100 | 21 727 | 92.9 | 6.9 | 100 | 31 077 |
| Erongo | 94.4 | 5.3 | 100 | 4 653 | 92.2 | 6.8 | 100 | 25 694 | 92.5 | 6.6 | 100 | 30 369 |
| Hardap | 96.1 | 3.9 | 100 | 4 017 | 90.1 | 9.0 | 100 | 13 192 | 91.5 | 7.8 | 100 | 17 229 |
| Karas | 93.4 | 6.6 | 100 | 4 273 | 91.3 | 8.6 | 100 | 15 082 | 91.8 | 8.2 | 100 | 19 355 |
| Kavango | 94.6 | 5.1 | 100 | 21 710 | 89.6 | 10.0 | 100 | 68 674 | 90.8 | 8.8 | 100 | 90 534 |
| Khomas | 97.3 | 2.7 | 100 | 9 848 | 92.4 | 6.6 | 100 | 62 292 | 92.9 | 6.2 | 100 | 72 507 |
| Kunene | 64.9 | 35.1 | 100 | 3 672 | 68.8 | 29.8 | 100 | 15 699 | 68.1 | 30.8 | 100 | 19 419 |
| Ohangwena | 93.9 | 5.0 | 100 | 27 843 | 90.8 | 8.4 | 100 | 61 453 | 91.8 | 7.4 | 100 | 89 356 |
| Omaheke | 80.7 | 19.3 | 100 | 2 640 | 78.0 | 20.9 | 100 | 12 051 | 78.5 | 20.6 | 100 | 14 691 |
| Omusati | 93.7 | 4.7 | 100 | 23 972 | 92.6 | 6.6 | 100 | 58 604 | 92.8 | 6.0 | 100 | 82 691 |
| Oshana | 96.2 | 3.8 | 100 | 15 365 | 93.7 | 5.7 | 100 | 35 739 | 94.5 | 5.1 | 100 | 51 160 |
| Oshikoto | 93.8 | 6.2 | 100 | 14 901 | 89.2 | 10.2 | 100 | 36 882 | 90.5 | 9.1 | 100 | 51 783 |
| Otjozondjupa | 92.4 | 7.6 | 100 | 4 342 | 85.6 | 14.3 | 100 | 23 557 | 86.6 | 13.2 | 100 | 27 936 |
| **Namibia** | **93.6** | **5.9** | **100** | **146 586** | **89.9** | **9.4** | **100** | **450 646** | **90.8** | **8.6** | **100** | **598 106** |
| Urban | 95.1 | 4.9 | 100 | 35 291 | 92.6 | 6.6 | 100 | 154 782 | 93.0 | 6.4 | 100 | 190 552 |
| Rural | 93.1 | 6.2 | 100 | 111 294 | 88.5 | 10.9 | 100 | 295 864 | 89.7 | 9.6 | 100 | 407 554 |

Data on survivorship of parents shows the same trend as orphan hood. Among children aged 6 to 17 and with no parents alive, 95 percent have been to school compared to 90 percent for children with both parents alive (Table 3.2.6).

| Survivorship of parents | School attendance % | | | |
| | Has been to school | Never been to school | Total | |
| | | | % | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Only mother alive | 93.6 | 5.9 | 100 | 85 867 |
| Only father alive | 92.9 | 6.9 | 100 | 33 135 |
| No parent alive | 94.5 | 4.5 | 100 | 27 583 |
| Both parents alive | 89.9 | 9.4 | 100 | 450 646 |
| **Total** | **90.8** | **8.6** | **100** | **598 106** |

# 3. Education

## 3.3    Educational attainment

Table 3.3.1 shows that more than half (51 percent) of the population aged 15 years and above have attained secondary education while 27 and 6 percent have primary and tertiary education, respectively. About 13 percent indicated that they have no formal education. Educational attainment differs significantly between rural and urban areas. The proportion of those with no formal education is 19 percent in rural areas and 6 percent in urban areas. In Kunene, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions 35, 31 and 23 percent of the population, respectively, have no formal education compared to Erongo with only 4 percent of the population with no formal education.

| Region | Level of education, % | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No formal education | Primary | Secondary | Tertiary | Not stated | % | Number |
| Caprivi | 13.0 | 26.7 | 54.6 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 100 | 61 664 |
| Erongo | 4.3 | 15.5 | 71.8 | 7.3 | 1.1 | 100 | 98 191 |
| Hardap | 9.2 | 32.9 | 52.1 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 100 | 44 272 |
| Karas | 7.1 | 31.0 | 55.2 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 100 | 51 538 |
| Kavango | 18.8 | 35.1 | 41.0 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 100 | 162 643 |
| Khomas | 5.3 | 16.5 | 60.4 | 16.2 | 1.6 | 100 | 246 098 |
| Kunene | 34.5 | 25.4 | 34.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 100 | 46 057 |
| Ohangwena | 17.3 | 36.2 | 40.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 100 | 129 618 |
| Omaheke | 31.3 | 25.8 | 38.7 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 100 | 39 007 |
| Omusati | 13.0 | 33.1 | 48.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 100 | 140 499 |
| Oshana | 8.2 | 23.3 | 60.5 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 100 | 108 686 |
| Oshikoto | 13.7 | 40.0 | 42.9 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 100 | 95 983 |
| Otjozondjupa | 22.9 | 22.5 | 47.7 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 100 | 73 585 |
| **Namibia** | **13.2** | **27.4** | **51.2** | **6.4** | **1.9** | **100** | **1 297 840** |
| Urban | 5.6 | 16.6 | 64.3 | 11.8 | 1.7 | 100 | 542 029 |
| Rural | 18.6 | 35.1 | 41.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 100 | 755 811 |

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

**30%**
The percentage of the population in Kunene and Omaheke that do not have formal education

# 3. Education

Table 3.3.2 shows that there are no major differences between females and males with respect to educational attainment. There is however, a slightly higher proportion of females that have attained secondary education, 53 percent compared to 49 percent for males. Overall, 6 percent of the population aged 15 years and above has attained tertiary education.

| Educational attainment | Sex, % | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | Both sexes | |
| | | | % | Number |
| No formal education | 13.3 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 171 343 |
| Primary | 25.7 | 29.3 | 27.4 | 355 300 |
| Secondary | 53.1 | 49.0 | 51.2 | 664 219 |
| Tertiary | 6.0 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 82 615 |
| Not stated | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 24 363 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **1 297 840** |

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

Generally, educational attainment has improved in the recent past. The proportion of the population attaining secondary education levels increased from 46 percent in 2003/04 to 51 percent in 2009/10. While 4 percent of those aged 15 to 19 years reported that they have no formal education, the corresponding figure among those aged over 65 years is 46 percent.

| Age group | Level of education, % | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No formal education | Primary | Secondary | Tertiary | Not stated | % | Number |
| 15-19 | 3.6 | 37.0 | 56.8 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 100 | 249 440 |
| 20-24 | 6.4 | 18.1 | 67.2 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 100 | 206 016 |
| 25-34 | 8.5 | 19.5 | 62.6 | 7.9 | 1.5 | 100 | 309 232 |
| 35-44 | 11.6 | 26.1 | 50.5 | 10.3 | 1.5 | 100 | 206 434 |
| 45-54 | 18.9 | 33.3 | 35.3 | 11.0 | 1.5 | 100 | 136 939 |
| 55-64 | 29.2 | 38.2 | 25.0 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 100 | 86 043 |
| 65+ | 45.8 | 32.4 | 15.6 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 100 | 99 474 |
| Not stated | 53.8 | 17.0 | 26.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 100 | 4 263 |
| **Total 15+** | **13.2** | **27.4** | **51.2** | **6.4** | **1.9** | **100** | **1 297 840** |

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

# 4. Labour Force

**Introduction**

The chapter presents results from the survey on economic activities. However, it should be noted that even though labour force data was collected at each survey round following the current activity concepts and definitions, the results presented reflect an average picture over 13 survey rounds, which is one complete year.

The survey asked of all persons aged 8 years and above about their economic activity status during the seven days prior to the reference night. A person was regarded as having worked, if he or she had worked for at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain during that period or had a job or business or other economic or farming activities to return to. Consequently, people who worked for at least one hour but who had another activity as main activity, for example as student or homemaker, were economically active according to this definition.

The major purpose of the questions on economic activity is to divide the population into those who are currently economically active, that is, belonging to the labour force and those who are outside the labour force. Persons in the labour force consist of the employed and the unemployed and are classified by their demographic characteristics such as age, sex etc. and employed persons are further classified by major groups of occupation, industry and status in employment.

Persons regarded as being economically inactive, i.e. outside the labour force, are grouped into seven categories. These are students, housewife/homemakers, income recipient, retired or too old, disabled, too young, off season with no job to return to, family responsibility and other. These persons were not in any paid or self-employment during the past seven days prior to the reference night and they did not have a work to return to.

This chapter on labour force focuses on the population aged 15 years and above, which is in accordance with international practices.

# 4. Labour Force

Figure 4.1 shows that 71 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while 29 percent is outside the labour force. The labour force is made up of the employed and the unemployed with 66 and 34 percent. In the economically inactive population group, students make up 52 percent, while homemakers constitute only 6 percent.

**Figure 4.1**

**Population by activity status**
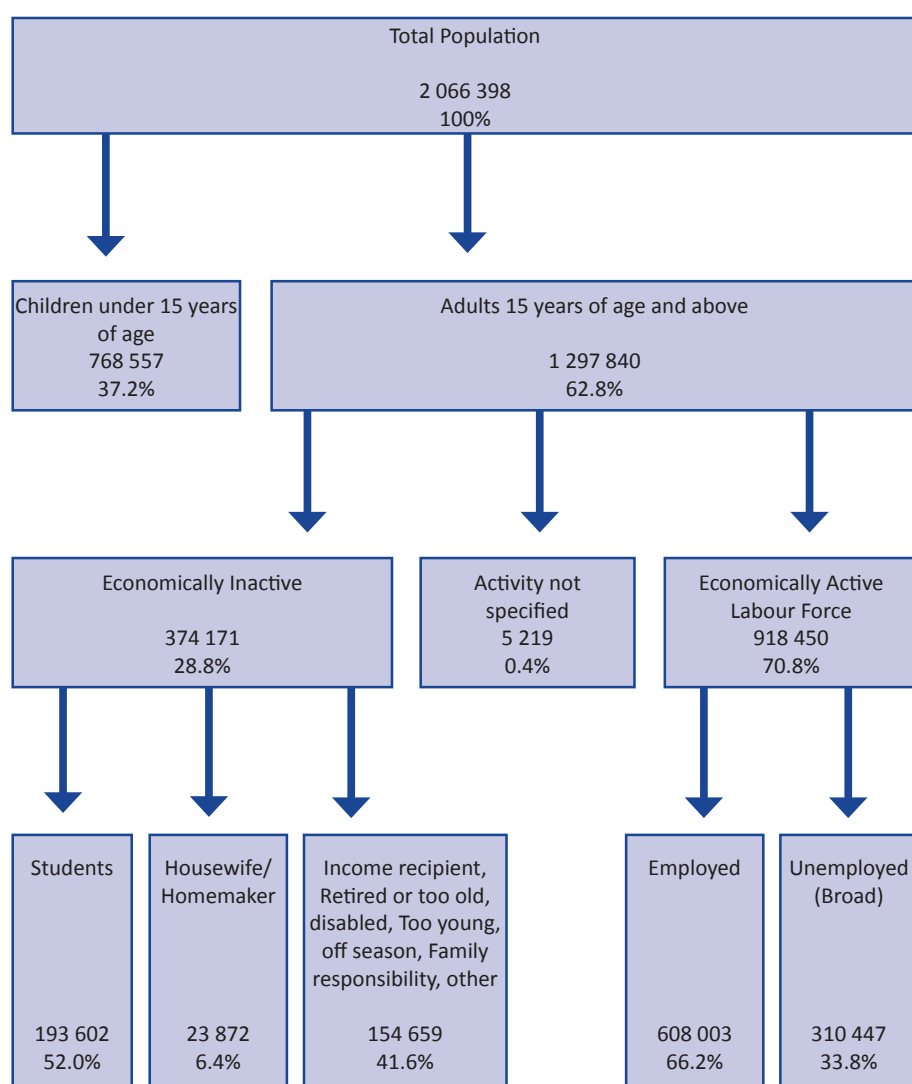


The Labour Force Participation Rate is the proportion of the economically active population in a given population group, i.e. the number of economically active persons divided by the total population in the same population group.

# 4. Labour Force

## 4.1     Labour force participation

Table 4.1.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for the country is slightly over 70 percent. The rate is higher for males than for females with 74 and 68 percent, respectively.  There are considerable differences in urban and rural areas.  The rates for females and males in urban areas are 76 and 81 percent respectively. The corresponding rates for rural areas are 63 and 68 percent respectively.   At regional level, the rates for both sexes range from 52 percent in Omusati to 81 percent in Erongo.  The table also shows major differences between females and males within each of the regions.

| Region | Female | | | Male | | | Both Sexes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Labour Force | LFPR % | Total | Labour Force | LFPR % | Total | Labour Force | LFPR % |
| Caprivi | 32 956 | 23 597 | 71.6 | 28 708 | 21 483 | 74.8 | 61 664 | 45 081 | 73.1 |
| Erongo | 46 383 | 35 888 | 77.4 | 51 809 | 44 061 | 85.0 | 98 191 | 79 950 | 81.4 |
| Hardap | 23 105 | 15 012 | 65.0 | 21 167 | 16 961 | 80.1 | 44 272 | 31 973 | 72.2 |
| Karas | 24 712 | 16 989 | 68.7 | 26 826 | 22 886 | 85.3 | 51 538 | 39 875 | 77.4 |
| Kavango | 88 186 | 65 419 | 74.2 | 74 456 | 51 674 | 69.4 | 162 643 | 117 093 | 72.0 |
| Khomas | 122 181 | 94 230 | 77.1 | 123 917 | 103 037 | 83.2 | 246 098 | 197 267 | 80.2 |
| Kunene | 24 420 | 19 235 | 78.8 | 21 637 | 18 367 | 84.9 | 46 057 | 37 602 | 81.6 |
| Ohangwena | 76 854 | 42 491 | 55.3 | 52 764 | 29 736 | 56.4 | 129 618 | 72 227 | 55.7 |
| Omaheke | 19 197 | 13 542 | 70.5 | 19 810 | 16 222 | 81.9 | 39 007 | 29 765 | 76.3 |
| Omusati | 84 378 | 43 346 | 51.4 | 56 050 | 30 265 | 54.0 | 140 499 | 73 611 | 52.4 |
| Oshana | 62 390 | 38 256 | 61.3 | 46 296 | 30 015 | 64.8 | 108 686 | 68 271 | 62.8 |
| Oshikoto | 55 665 | 41 467 | 74.5 | 40 318 | 29 189 | 72.4 | 95 983 | 70 656 | 73.6 |
| Otjozondjupa | 36 326 | 24 932 | 68.6 | 37 259 | 30 149 | 80.9 | 73 585 | 55 081 | 74.9 |
| **Namibia** | **696 753** | **474 406** | **68.1** | **601 016** | **444 044** | **73.9** | **1 297 840** | **918 450** | **70.8** |
| Urban | 281 801 | 213 377 | 75.7 | 260 228 | 210 881 | 81.0 | 542 029 | 424 257 | 78.3 |
| Rural | 414 952 | 261 029 | 62.9 | 340 788 | 233 163 | 68.4 | 755 811 | 494 193 | 65.4 |

**Table 4.1.1**
Labour Force Participation Rate (15+ years) by sex, region and urban/rural areas

**70%**
The Labour Force Participation Rate:  68% for females and 74% for males

# 4. Labour Force

Table 4.1.2 reveals that the labour force participation rate increases up to the age group 30-34, where it reaches the peak value for both females and males.

| Age group | Female | | | Male | | | Both Sexes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Labour Force | LFPR % | Total | Labour Force | LFPR % | Total | Labour Force | LFPR % |
| 15-19 | 128 831 | 39 921 | 31.0 | 120 609 | 36 733 | 30.5 | 249 440 | 76 654 | 30.7 |
| 20-24 | 108 224 | 89 123 | 82.4 | 97 720 | 80 272 | 82.1 | 206 016 | 169 396 | 82.2 |
| 25-29 | 89 582 | 83 069 | 92.7 | 77 201 | 72 995 | 94.6 | 166 783 | 156 063 | 93.6 |
| 30-34 | 74 899 | 69 216 | 92.4 | 67 550 | 65 450 | 96.9 | 142 449 | 134 666 | 94.5 |
| 35-39 | 59 482 | 54 284 | 91.3 | 55 844 | 53 509 | 95.8 | 115 326 | 107 793 | 93.5 |
| 40-44 | 51 240 | 45 199 | 88.2 | 39 868 | 38 021 | 95.4 | 91 108 | 83 220 | 91.3 |
| 45-49 | 42 182 | 36 493 | 86.5 | 34 276 | 32 231 | 94.0 | 76 457 | 68 725 | 89.9 |
| 50-54 | 32 321 | 23 906 | 74.0 | 28 161 | 25 814 | 91.7 | 60 482 | 49 721 | 82.2 |
| 55-59 | 25 720 | 15 509 | 60.3 | 21 223 | 17 757 | 83.7 | 46 943 | 33 265 | 70.9 |
| 60-64 | 21 586 | 7 338 | 34.0 | 17 514 | 8 298 | 47.4 | 39 100 | 15 636 | 40.0 |
| 65+ | 62 686 | 10 348 | 16.5 | 41 051 | 12 964 | 31.6 | 103 737 | 23 312 | 22.5 |
| **Total** | **696 753** | **474 406** | **68.1** | **601 016** | **444 044** | **73.9** | **1 297 840** | **918 450** | **70.8** |

**Table 4.1.2**
Labour Force Participation Rate (15+ years) by age and sex

# 4. Labour Force

## 4.2    Unemployed population

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the unemployed persons in the labour force for a given population group, i.e. the number of unemployed persons divided by all people in the labour force in the same population group.

Unemployment can be defined in a "broad" or "strict" sense, depending on the inclusion or exclusion of those without a job and are available for work but are actually seeking it. Both definitions are consistent with the principles of the labour force framework, but selecting one or the other tends to have a large impact on the rate of unemployment. According to international statistical standards, the unemployed should in principle satisfy the three criteria of (i) being without work, (ii) being available for work, and (iii) actively looking for work. This strict definition excludes those who are not actively looking for work. The NHIES uses the broad definition of unemployment in this report. The broad unemployment rate in Namibia is 34 percent.

Tables on unemployment according to the strict definition can be found in appendix 4.

Table 4.2.1 shows females in rural areas have the highest unemployment rate of 42 percent. Unemployment is highest in Ohangwena region for both males and females compared to other regions.

**34%**
The broad unemployment rate in Namibia

**Table 4.2.1**
Unemployment Rate (Broad) 15+ years by region and urban/rural areas

| Region | Female | | | Male | | | Both Sexes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unemploy-ment Rate (Broad) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unemploy-ment Rate (Broad) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unemploy-ment Rate (Broad) |
| Caprivi | 23 597 | 7 033 | 29.8 | 21 483 | 4 352 | 20.3 | 45 081 | 11 385 | 25.3 |
| Erongo | 35 888 | 10 519 | 29.3 | 44 061 | 7 566 | 17.2 | 79 950 | 18 084 | 22.6 |
| Hardap | 15 012 | 7 509 | 50.0 | 16 961 | 4 347 | 25.6 | 31 973 | 11 857 | 37.1 |
| Karas | 16 989 | 7 252 | 42.7 | 22 886 | 5 872 | 25.7 | 39 875 | 13 124 | 32.9 |
| Kavango | 65 419 | 14 667 | 22.4 | 51 674 | 12 250 | 23.7 | 117 093 | 26 917 | 23.0 |
| Khomas | 94 230 | 32 841 | 34.9 | 103 037 | 25 111 | 24.4 | 197 267 | 57 952 | 29.4 |
| Kunene | 19 235 | 6 827 | 35.5 | 18 367 | 4 486 | 24.4 | 37 602 | 11 312 | 30.1 |
| Ohangwena | 42 491 | 26 585 | 62.6 | 29 736 | 17 881 | 60.1 | 72 227 | 44 466 | 61.6 |
| Omaheke | 13 542 | 6 037 | 44.6 | 16 222 | 3 369 | 20.8 | 29 765 | 9 407 | 31.6 |
| Omusati | 43 346 | 23 875 | 55.1 | 30 265 | 15 690 | 51.8 | 73 611 | 39 565 | 53.7 |
| Oshana | 38 256 | 18 151 | 47.4 | 30 015 | 12 036 | 40.1 | 68 271 | 30 187 | 44.2 |
| Oshikoto | 41 467 | 9 602 | 23.2 | 29 189 | 6 117 | 21.0 | 70 656 | 15 719 | 22.2 |
| Otjozondjupa | 24 932 | 11 573 | 46.4 | 30 149 | 8 898 | 29.5 | 55 081 | 20 472 | 37.2 |
| **Namibia** | **474 406** | **182 471** | **38.5** | **444 044** | **127 976** | **28.8** | **918 450** | **310 447** | **33.8** |
| Urban | 213 377 | 74 254 | 34.8 | 210 881 | 51 787 | 24.6 | 424 257 | 126 041 | 29.7 |
| Rural | 261 029 | 108 217 | 41.5 | 233 163 | 76 189 | 32.7 | 494 193 | 184 405 | 37.3 |

# 4. Labour Force

Young people, notably females, have the highest unemployment rates. Table 4.2.2 indicates considerable differences between the unemployment rates by age for both sexes. The rate is higher for females in all ages except for age group 60-64.

| Age group | Female | | | Male | | | Both Sexes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unemploy-ment Rate (Broad) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unemploy-ment Rate (Broad) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unemploy-ment Rate (Broad) |
| 15-19 | 39 921 | 27 639 | 69.2 | 36 733 | 22 895 | 62.3 | 76 654 | 50 534 | 65.9 |
| 20-24 | 89 123 | 53 005 | 59.5 | 80 272 | 38 823 | 48.4 | 169 396 | 91 827 | 54.2 |
| 25-29 | 83 069 | 32 027 | 38.6 | 72 995 | 22 694 | 31.1 | 156 063 | 54 721 | 35.1 |
| 30-34 | 69 216 | 23 352 | 33.7 | 65 450 | 14 649 | 22.4 | 134 666 | 38 001 | 28.2 |
| 35-39 | 54 284 | 16 196 | 29.8 | 53 509 | 9 759 | 18.2 | 107 793 | 25 955 | 24.1 |
| 40-44 | 45 199 | 12 766 | 28.2 | 38 021 | 6 559 | 17.3 | 83 220 | 19 326 | 23.2 |
| 45-49 | 36 493 | 8 255 | 22.6 | 32 231 | 4 626 | 14.4 | 68 725 | 12 881 | 18.7 |
| 50-54 | 23 906 | 4 338 | 18.1 | 25 814 | 3 467 | 13.4 | 49 721 | 7 805 | 15.7 |
| 55-59 | 15 509 | 3 574 | 23.0 | 17 757 | 2 458 | 13.8 | 33 265 | 6 032 | 18.1 |
| 60-64 | 7 338 | 393 | 5.4 | 8 298 | 925 | 11.1 | 15 636 | 1 318 | 8.4 |
| 65+ | 10 348 | 925 | 8.9 | 12 964 | 1 120 | 8.6 | 23 312 | 2 046 | 8.8 |
| Total | 474 406 | 182 471 | 38.5 | 444 044 | 127 976 | 28.8 | 918 450 | 310 447 | 33.8 |

**Table 4.2.2**
Unemployment Rate (Broad) 15+ years by age and sex
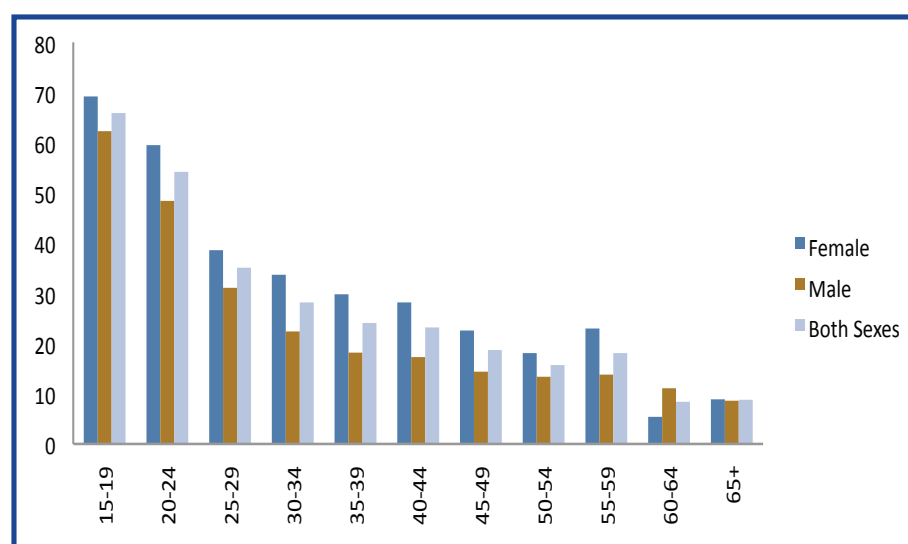


**Figure 4.2**
Unemployed population by age and sex

## 39%
The percentage of females that are unemployed

## 29%
The percentage of the males that are unemployed.

# 4. Labour Force

Unemployment rate in the rural areas is high compared to the urban areas (37 and 30 percent). Unemployment rate for females is notably higher than for males among most age groups in both urban and rural areas. Table 4.2.3 also shows that the unemployment rate is highest in the age group 15-19 in both rural and urban areas.

| Urban/ Rural Age group | Female | | | Male | | | Both Sexes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unemploy-ment Rate (Broad) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unemploy-ment Rate (Broad) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unemploy-ment Rate (Broad) |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 14 499 | 11 544 | 79.6 | 11 697 | 8 932 | 76.4 | 26 196 | 20 476 | 78.2 |
| 20-24 | 41 398 | 25 677 | 62.0 | 36 756 | 17 398 | 47.3 | 78 154 | 43 075 | 55.1 |
| 25-29 | 43 073 | 14 029 | 32.6 | 36 852 | 9 651 | 26.2 | 79 925 | 23 681 | 29.6 |
| 30-34 | 34 089 | 8 859 | 26.0 | 36 621 | 5 769 | 15.8 | 70 710 | 14 628 | 20.7 |
| 35-39 | 25 188 | 5 155 | 20.5 | 27 017 | 3 275 | 12.1 | 52 205 | 8 430 | 16.1 |
| 40-44 | 22 342 | 4 134 | 18.5 | 20 358 | 1 995 | 9.8 | 42 700 | 6 129 | 14.4 |
| 45-49 | 14 974 | 2 260 | 15.1 | 15 884 | 2 047 | 12.9 | 30 858 | 4 307 | 14.0 |
| 50-54 | 9 698 | 1 161 | 12.0 | 13 065 | 1 275 | 9.8 | 22 763 | 2 435 | 10.7 |
| 55-59 | 5 695 | 1 083 | 19.0 | 7 672 | 773 | 10.1 | 13 367 | 1 857 | 13.9 |
| 60-64 | 1 354 | 86 | 6.3 | 2 875 | 342 | 11.9 | 4 229 | 428 | 10.1 |
| 65+ | 1 066 | 266 | 24.9 | 2 084 | 330 | 15.8 | 3 150 | 596 | 18.9 |
| **Total** | **213 377** | **74 254** | **34.8** | **210 881** | **51 787** | **24.6** | **424 257** | **126 041** | **29.7** |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 25 423 | 16 095 | 63.3 | 25 036 | 13 963 | 55.8 | 50 458 | 30 058 | 59.6 |
| 20-24 | 47 726 | 27 328 | 57.3 | 43 516 | 21 425 | 49.2 | 91 242 | 48 752 | 53.4 |
| 25-29 | 39 995 | 17 998 | 45.0 | 36 143 | 13 043 | 36.1 | 76 138 | 31 041 | 40.8 |
| 30-34 | 35 127 | 14 493 | 41.3 | 28 829 | 8 880 | 30.8 | 63 956 | 23 373 | 36.5 |
| 35-39 | 29 095 | 11 040 | 37.9 | 26 492 | 6 484 | 24.5 | 55 587 | 17 524 | 31.5 |
| 40-44 | 22 857 | 8 633 | 37.8 | 17 663 | 4 564 | 25.8 | 40 520 | 13 197 | 32.6 |
| 45-49 | 21 519 | 5 995 | 27.9 | 16 347 | 2 579 | 15.8 | 37 867 | 8 574 | 22.6 |
| 50-54 | 14 208 | 3 178 | 22.4 | 12 750 | 2 192 | 17.2 | 26 958 | 5 370 | 19.9 |
| 55-59 | 9 814 | 2 491 | 25.4 | 10 085 | 1 685 | 16.7 | 19 898 | 4 175 | 21.0 |
| 60-64 | 5 984 | 308 | 5.1 | 5 423 | 583 | 10.8 | 11 407 | 891 | 7.8 |
| 65+ | 9 282 | 660 | 7.1 | 10 880 | 790 | 7.3 | 20 162 | 1 450 | 7.2 |
| **Total** | **261 029** | **108 217** | **41.5** | **233 163** | **76 189** | **32.7** | **494 193** | **184 405** | **37.3** |

**Table 4.2.3**
Unemployment Rate (Broad) 15+ years by urban/rural areas, age and sex

# 4. Labour Force

Table 4.2.4 shows the relationship between level of education and unemployment. Unemployment is lower for persons who attained high levels of education (9 percent). The unemployment rate among persons having primary level of education attained is 34 percent. The unemployment rate is notably high among females with only secondary education.

| Educational attainment | Female | | | Male | | | Both Sexes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unemploy-ment Rate (Broad) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unemploy-ment Rate (Broad) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unemploy-ment Rate (Broad) |
| No formal education | 48 327 | 16 080 | 33.3 | 54 233 | 12 750 | 23.5 | 102 560 | 28 830 | 28.1 |
| Primary | 112 925 | 44 375 | 39.3 | 121 093 | 35 995 | 29.7 | 234 018 | 80 370 | 34.3 |
| Secondary | 272 187 | 114 367 | 42.0 | 225 028 | 73 511 | 32.7 | 497 215 | 187 878 | 37.8 |
| Tertiary | 33 673 | 3 600 | 10.7 | 35 296 | 2 458 | 7.0 | 68 969 | 6 058 | 8.8 |
| **Total** | **473 422** | **182 021** | **38.4** | **442 907** | **127 347** | **28.8** | **916 329** | **309 368** | **33.8** |

**Table 4.2.4**
Unemployment Rate (Broad) 15+ years by educational attainment and sex

**38%**
The unemployment rate for persons with secondary level education while the unemployment rate for persons with tertiary education is only 9%

# 4. Labour Force

## 4.3    Employed population

In this survey employed population are classified as those persons 15 years and above who worked for at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain 7 days prior to the reference night or were available for work. It can be observed from Figure 4.3.1 that more persons are employed in the age group 25-29 years, and less people are employed in the age group 60-64 years.
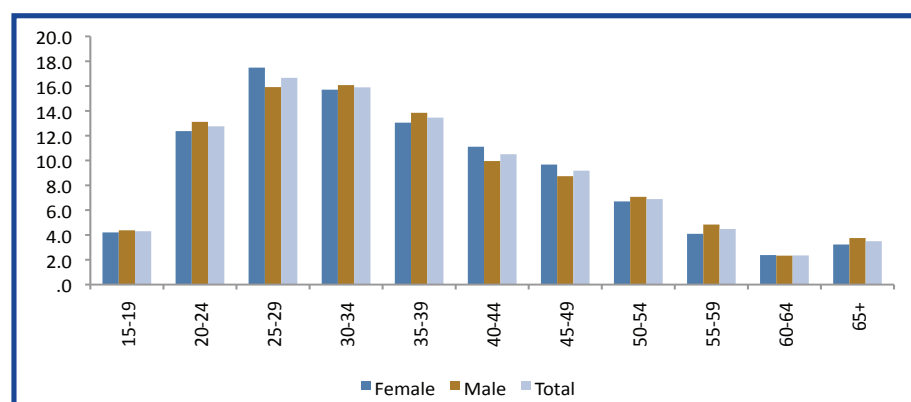
**Figure 4.3.1**
Employed Population by age and sex

Table 4.3.1 reveals that about 48 percent of all employed persons are employees in the private sector and almost 16 percent are employed by the public sector. The table further reveals that 23 percent of all employed females work in the subsistence/communal farming sector.

Self-employed or own account workers without hired or paid employees make up 14 percent of all employed people.  About 16 percent of all females belong to this group.

**Table 4.3.1**
Employed Population aged 15+ by status in employment

| Employment status | Female | | Male | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| As a paid employee for a private employer | 117 528 | 40.3 | 176 483 | 55.8 | 294 011 | 48.4 |
| As a paid employee for government or state enterprise | 48 297 | 16.5 | 45 925 | 14.5 | 94 222 | 15.5 |
| As an employer | 1 045 | 0.4 | 3 240 | 1.0 | 4 285 | 0.7 |
| As a self-employed or own account worker | 47 704 | 16.3 | 37 450 | 11.8 | 85 154 | 14.0 |
| In subsistence farming activities | 67 866 | 23.2 | 45 207 | 14.3 | 113 073 | 18.6 |
| Other unpaid family worker | 8 714 | 3.0 | 6 595 | 2.1 | 15 310 | 2.5 |
| Not stated | 781 | 0.3 | 1 168 | 0.4 | 1 949 | 0.3 |
| **Total** | **291 935** | **100** | **316 068** | **100** | **608 003** | **100** |

**48%**
The percentage of employees that work for private employers while 19% are employed in subsistence farming

# 4. Labour Force

Table 4.3.2 reveals that the largest occupation group is elementary occupations, which include labourers and other unskilled occupations. This group constitutes 25 percent of all employed persons. There are no significant differences between females and males. The second largest occupation group is skilled agricultural and fishery service workers, who make up 23 percent. More than half of these are females. The third group is service, shop and market related sales workers with 14 percent, of whom more than half are females.

| Occupation | Female | | Male | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Armed forces | 1 804 | 0.6 | 5 002 | 1.6 | 6 806 | 1.1 |
| Legislators, senior officials and managers | 7 831 | 2.7 | 13 588 | 4.3 | 21 419 | 3.5 |
| Professionals | 24 036 | 8.2 | 19 794 | 6.3 | 43 830 | 7.2 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 13 763 | 4.7 | 13 815 | 4.4 | 27 579 | 4.5 |
| Clerks | 24 743 | 8.5 | 9 178 | 2.9 | 33 921 | 5.6 |
| Service workers and shop and market sales workers | 49 375 | 16.9 | 34 855 | 11.0 | 84 230 | 13.9 |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 72 492 | 24.8 | 64 716 | 20.5 | 137 207 | 22.6 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 12 967 | 4.4 | 51 788 | 16.4 | 64 755 | 10.7 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 1 127 | 0.4 | 23 501 | 7.4 | 24 628 | 4.1 |
| Elementary occupations | 78 550 | 26.9 | 73 915 | 23.4 | 152 465 | 25.1 |
| Not stated | 5 248 | 1.8 | 5 915 | 1.9 | 11 163 | 1.8 |
| **Total** | **291 935** | **100** | **316 068** | **100** | **608 003** | **100** |

**Table 4.3.2**
Employed Population aged 15+ by occupation

# 4. Labour Force

The distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by industry is presented in Table 4.3.3. The agricultural industry employs about 29 percent of all employed persons. This is the largest industry for both sexes, followed by real estate, renting and business activities with about 12 percent. The industrial sector of manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction is heavily male dominated.

| Industry | Female | | Male | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Agriculture, forestry and hunting | 83 073 | 28.5 | 93 029 | 29.4 | 176 102 | 29.0 |
| Fishing | 4 299 | 1.5 | 9 141 | 2.9 | 13 441 | 2.2 |
| Mining and quarrying | 2 282 | 0.8 | 7 917 | 2.5 | 10 199 | 1.7 |
| Manufacturing | 9 788 | 3.4 | 19 331 | 6.1 | 29 119 | 4.8 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | 769 | 0.3 | 2 987 | 0.9 | 3 756 | 0.6 |
| Construction | 2 984 | 1.0 | 29 660 | 9.4 | 32 644 | 5.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, retail sale of automotive fuel | 26 802 | 9.2 | 23 014 | 7.3 | 49 816 | 8.2 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 9 727 | 3.3 | 6 530 | 2.1 | 16 257 | 2.7 |
| Transports, storage and communications | 3 197 | 1.1 | 15 912 | 5.0 | 19 109 | 3.1 |
| Financial intermediation | 4 802 | 1.6 | 3 245 | 1.0 | 8 046 | 1.3 |
| Real estate, renting and business activities | 40 963 | 14.0 | 30 326 | 9.6 | 71 289 | 11.7 |
| Public administration and defence | 18 563 | 6.4 | 28 390 | 9.0 | 46 954 | 7.7 |
| Education | 22 630 | 7.8 | 13 516 | 4.3 | 36 146 | 5.9 |
| Health and social work | 12 866 | 4.4 | 3 962 | 1.3 | 16 828 | 2.8 |
| Other communal, social and personal service activities | 7 717 | 2.6 | 10 547 | 3.3 | 18 264 | 3.0 |
| Private households with employed persons | 35 674 | 12.2 | 11 897 | 3.8 | 47 571 | 7.8 |
| Extra-territorial organizations and bodies | 1 063 | 0.4 | 1 119 | 0.4 | 2 182 | 0.4 |
| Not stated | 4 736 | 1.6 | 5 546 | 1.8 | 10 281 | 1.7 |
| **Total** | **291 935** | **100** | **316 068** | **100** | **608 003** | **100** |

**Table 4.3.3**
Employed Population aged 15+ by industry

**29%**
The percentage of people employed in the Agriculture, forestry and hunting sector

# 4. Labour Force

## 4.4    Economically inactive population

Persons who are outside the labour force are grouped into 10 categories of which two are predominant (Table 4.4). These are scholar or student (52 percent) and retired or too old to work (26 percent). Males are dominant in the group Scholar or student. In the homemaker category, about 9 out of 10 persons are females.

| Economically Inactive | Female | | Male | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Income recipient | 597 | 0.3 | 333 | 0.2 | 930 | 0.2 |
| Retired or too old to work | 61 887 | 28.3 | 34 599 | 22.5 | 96 487 | 25.9 |
| Scholar or student | 97 457 | 44.6 | 96 145 | 62.6 | 193 602 | 52.0 |
| Housewife/Homemaker | 23 383 | 10.7 | 489 | 0.3 | 23 872 | 6.4 |
| Unable to work e to illness, disabled | 16 204 | 7.4 | 13 411 | 8.7 | 29 615 | 8.0 |
| Cannot find suitable work/no jobs available | 8 114 | 3.7 | 5 098 | 3.3 | 13 212 | 3.6 |
| Too young to work | 1 032 | 0.5 | 745 | 0.5 | 1 776 | 0.5 |
| Off season/temporary closure | 404 | 0.2 | 173 | 0.1 | 577 | 0.2 |
| Family responsibilities | 7 010 | 3.2 | 1 206 | 0.8 | 8 216 | 2.2 |
| Other reason | 2 003 | 0.9 | 1 136 | 0.7 | 3 139 | 0.8 |
| Not stated | 337 | 0.2 | 370 | 0.2 | 707 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **218 427** | **100** | **153 706** | **100** | **372 133** | **100** |

**Table 4.4**
Economically inactive population (Outside Labour Force) aged 15+ by activity status and sex

**4%**
The percentage of the population that are economically inactive because they cannot find suitable work

# 4. Labour Force

## 4.5    Employment to population ratio

The employment-to-population ratio (EPR) is defined as the number of employed persons in the working age population given as a percentage of the total number of persons in the working age population.

Table 4.5 shows that employment-to-population ratio (EPR) for Namibia is 47 percent. The EPR is higher for males than females, 53 and 42 percent, respectively. Erongo region has the highest employment-to-population ratio, 63 percent and Ohangwena has the lowest with 21 percent.

| Region | Female | | | Male | | | Both Sexes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Employed | EPR % | Total | Employed | EPR % | Total | Employed | EPR % |
| Caprivi | 32 956 | 16 565 | 50.3 | 28 708 | 17 131 | 59.7 | 61 664 | 33 696 | 54.6 |
| Erongo | 46 383 | 25 370 | 54.7 | 51 809 | 36 496 | 70.4 | 98 191 | 61 865 | 63.0 |
| Hardap | 23 105 | 7 503 | 32.5 | 21 167 | 12 613 | 59.6 | 44 272 | 20 116 | 45.4 |
| Karas | 24 712 | 9 737 | 39.4 | 26 826 | 17 014 | 63.4 | 51 538 | 26 751 | 51.9 |
| Kavango | 88 186 | 50 753 | 57.6 | 74 456 | 39 423 | 52.9 | 162 643 | 90 176 | 55.4 |
| Khomas | 122 181 | 61 389 | 50.2 | 123 917 | 77 925 | 62.9 | 246 098 | 139 314 | 56.6 |
| Kunene | 24 420 | 12 408 | 50.8 | 21 637 | 13 881 | 64.2 | 46 057 | 26 289 | 57.1 |
| Ohangwena | 76 854 | 15 906 | 20.7 | 52 764 | 11 855 | 22.5 | 129 618 | 27 761 | 21.4 |
| Omaheke | 19 197 | 7 505 | 39.1 | 19 810 | 12 853 | 64.9 | 39 007 | 20 358 | 52.2 |
| Omusati | 84 378 | 19 471 | 23.1 | 56 050 | 14 575 | 26.0 | 140 499 | 34 046 | 24.2 |
| Oshana | 62 390 | 20 105 | 32.2 | 46 296 | 17 979 | 38.8 | 108 686 | 38 083 | 35.0 |
| Oshikoto | 55 665 | 31 865 | 57.2 | 40 318 | 23 072 | 57.2 | 95 983 | 54 937 | 57.2 |
| Otjozondjupa | 36 326 | 13 359 | 36.8 | 37 259 | 21 251 | 57.0 | 73 585 | 34 610 | 47.0 |
| **Namibia** | **696 753** | **291 935** | **41.9** | **601 016** | **316 068** | **52.6** | **1 297 840** | **608 003** | **46.8** |
| Urban | 281 801 | 139 123 | 49.4 | 260 228 | 159 094 | 61.1 | 542 029 | 298 216 | 55.0 |
| Rural | 414 952 | 152 813 | 36.8 | 340 788 | 156 975 | 46.1 | 755 811 | 309 787 | 41.0 |

**Table 4.5**
Employment-to-population ratio (15+ years) by sex, region and urban/rural areas

**47%**
The employment to Population Ratio (EPR). The EPR is highest in Erongo at 63% and the lowest in Ohangwena at 21%

# 4. Labour Force

Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members in total employment refers to the percentage of the employed population who are own-account workers or contributing family workers in percent of the total number of employed population.

Figure 4.5.1 shows that the proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members in total employment is highest in Omusati region and lowest in Oshikoto region.
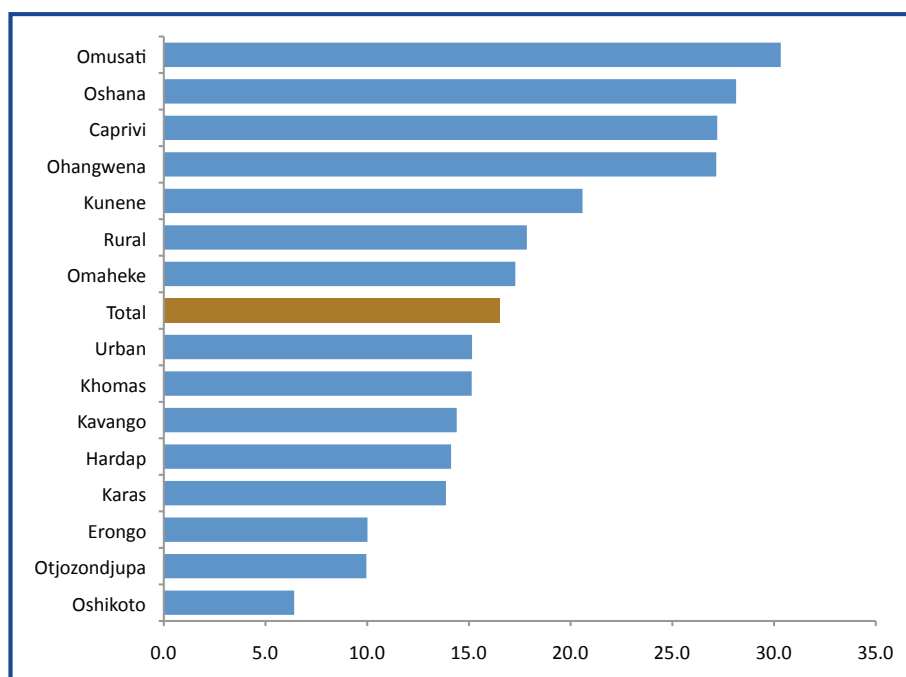
Share of females in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is the women percentage of the population employed in paid employment in the non-agricultural sector.

Figure 4.5.2 shows that the share of females in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is high in rural areas as compared to urban areas.
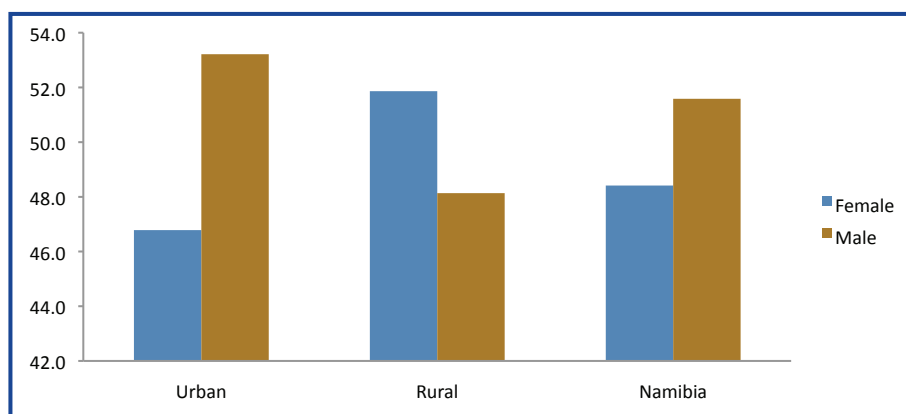
# 5. Main Source of Income

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# 5. Main Source of Income

One of the main purposes of this survey was to determine the distribution of economic resources amongst the Namibian population. Households were asked to select the household's sources of income, indicating the main source, from a list of possible sources including , but not limited to, salaries and/or wages; subsistence farming; commercial farming; business activities; pensions from employment and/or annuity fund; cash remittances; rental income; interest from savings/investments; state old age pension; war veterans/ex-combatants subvention; disability grants for adults (over 16 years); state child maintenance grants; state foster care grant; state special maintenance grants (disabled under 16 years); alimony and similar allowances; drought relief; and in kind receipts.

Salaries and/or wages is the most common source of income in Namibia cited by 49 percent of all households. The second most common main source of income is subsistence farming with 23 percent of households. This is followed by pensions and business income at 11 and 9 percent, respectively.

There are however, rural-urban variations with respect to the main source of income for households. In urban areas, 74 percent of the households reported salaries and/or wages as the main source of income, followed by business income with 14 per cent. Subsistence farming is more common in rural areas having been reported by 40 per cent of the households. This was followed by salaries and/or wages and pension which were reported by 30 and 16 percent, respectively. At the regional level, salaries and wages are the main source of income in most regions, with the exception of predominantly rural regions of Omusati, Ohangwena, Kavango and Oshikoto (Table 5.1), where subsistence crop farming is the most common economic activity.

# 5. Main Source of Income

| Region | Main source of income, % | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sala-ries & wages | Subsis-tence farming | Com-mercial farming | Pen-sion | Remit-tances/ grants | Drought/ in kind receipts | Busi-ness income | Others | % | Number |
| Caprivi | 34.4 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 17.5 | 3.3 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 75.9 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 11.3 | 0.7 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 59.8 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 13.6 | 7.5 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 70.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 11.7 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 30.1 | 45.7 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 76.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 13.9 | 1.2 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 49.4 | 15.8 | 2.4 | 13.1 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 19.6 | 48.6 | 0.0 | 19.6 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 53.3 | 11.8 | 1.9 | 16.9 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 7.4 | 1.3 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 19.5 | 59.6 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 42.8 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 12.7 | 0.4 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 27.9 | 41.3 | 0.2 | 16.2 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 69.1 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **49.2** | **23.1** | **0.6** | **11.1** | **4.6** | **1.7** | **8.8** | **1.0** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 74.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 30.0 | 40.0 | 0.9 | 16.1 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 5.1**
Households by main source of income, region and urban/ rural areas

**49%**
the percentage of households with salaries and wages as their main source of income. Only 0.6% of the households have commercial farming as their main source of income

Sex of the head of the household is an important factor in the analysis of household welfare. Table 5.2 below shows that while salaries and/or wages is the most common source of income for male headed households at national level and in both rural and urban areas, subsistence farming is most common main source of income for female headed households, especially in rural areas. Furthermore, more female headed households reported pensions and remittances as the main source of income than male headed households. There is no significant difference between female-headed and male-headed households when it comes to business income as a source of household income.

| Urban/rural Sex of head | Main source of income, % | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sala-ries & wages | Subsis-tence farming | Com-mercial farming | Pen-sion | Remittan-ces/ grants | Drought/ in kind receipts | Busi-ness income | Others | % | Number |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 66.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 14.2 | 1.3 | 100 | 74 316 |
| Male | 79.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 13.0 | 0.8 | 100 | 113 953 |
| Both sexes | 74.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 20.2 | 44.0 | 0.1 | 20.5 | 7.3 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 100 | 110 435 |
| Male | 37.7 | 36.7 | 1.6 | 12.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 100 | 135 378 |
| Both sexes | 29.9 | 40.0 | 0.9 | 16.2 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 100 | 247 813 |
| **Female** | **38.8** | **26.7** | **0.1** | **14.8** | **8.0** | **1.7** | **8.8** | **1.0** | **100** | **184 752** |
| **Male** | **56.8** | **20.3** | **1.0** | **8.4** | **2.1** | **1.6** | **8.9** | **1.1** | **100** | **249 331** |
| **Both sexes** | **49.2** | **23.1** | **0.6** | **11.1** | **4.6** | **1.7** | **8.8** | **1.0** | **100** | **436 795** |

**Table 5.2**
Households by main source of income, urban/rural areas and sex of head of households

# 5. Main Source of Income

The level of education is an important determinant of household welfare. Table 5.3 below shows that the proportion of households with salaries and/or wages as the main source of income increase as education levels of the head of household increase. The proportion of households with subsistence farming and pensions as the main source of income also decreases as education levels of the head of household increase.

| Level of education | Main source of income, % | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | Sala-ries & wages | Subsis-tence farming | Com-mercial farming | Pen-sion | Remit-tances /grants | Drought/ in kind receipts | Busi-ness income | Others | % | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No formal education | 26.0 | 36.6 | 0.2 | 26.5 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 100 | 80 534 |
| Primary | 37.5 | 33.3 | 0.2 | 13.4 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 7.6 | 1.1 | 100 | 122 631 |
| Secondary | 60.5 | 14.4 | 0.8 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 11.9 | 1.1 | 100 | 179 948 |
| Tertiary | 77.5 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 100 | 44 400 |
| **Total** | **49.2** | **23.0** | **0.6** | **11.1** | **4.6** | **1.7** | **8.9** | **1.1** | **100** | **436 795** |

**Table 5.3**
Households by main source of income and highest level of educational attainment

Salaries and/or wages is the predominant main source of income for most households in Namibia irrespective of main language spoken (table 5.4). However, a higher proportion of households where Rukavango is the main languages spoken, reported subsistence farming as their main source of income.

| Language group | Main source of income, % | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | Sala-ries & wages | Subsis-tence farming | Com-mercial farming | Pen-sion | Remit-tances/ grants | Drought/ in kind receipts | Busi-ness in-come | Others | % | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Khoisan | 47.2 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 20.1 | 2.5 | 19.5 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 100 | 5 954 |
| Caprivi | 39.9 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 16.0 | 2.3 | 100 | 21 537 |
| Otjiherero | 53.8 | 15.2 | 1.0 | 11.9 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 100 | 39 748 |
| Rukavango | 38.1 | 39.2 | 0.1 | 10.6 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 100 | 51 011 |
| Nama/Damara | 71.0 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 10.2 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 100 | 54 323 |
| Oshiwambo | 41.7 | 32.8 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 100 | 204 305 |
| Setswana | 54.0 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 22.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 100 | 1 299 |
| Afrikaans | 67.8 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 9.5 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 11.6 | 1.9 | 100 | 40 660 |
| German | 32.6 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 39.9 | 0.5 | 100 | 3 549 |
| English | 77.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 1.7 | 100 | 8 946 |
| Other European languages | 35.7 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 30.0 | 0.0 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 100 | 2 367 |
| Other African languages | 57.4 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 25.3 | 0.0 | 100 | 1 902 |
| Others | 61.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.1 | 0.0 | 100 | 209 |
| **Total** | **49.2** | **23.1** | **0.6** | **11.1** | **4.6** | **1.6** | **8.8** | **1.0** | **100** | **436 795** |

**Table 5.4**
Households by main source of income and highest level of educational attainment

# 5. Main Source of Income

Table 5.5 shows that in the first percentile group (1-25) more households (37 percent) reported subsistence farming as the main source of income compared to 26 percent for salaries and wages. In the rest of the percentile groups, more households reported salaries and wages as their main source of income, compared to other sources, with the highest proportion (75 percent) being reported in percentile group 91-95.

Relatively higher proportions of households in the first three deciles (1-3) reported subsistence farming as main source of income. The trend however, changes from the fourth decile to the tenth where higher proportions of households reported salaries and/or wages as main source of income.

| Percentile group/-deciles | Main source of income, % | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sala-ries & wages | Subsis-tence farming | Com-mercial farming | Pen-sion | Remit-tances /grants | Drought/ in kind receipts | Busi-ness in-come | Others | % | Number |
| **Percentile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-25 | 26.2 | 36.5 | 0.1 | 18.5 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 1.6 | 100 | 109 176 |
| 26-50 | 38.8 | 33.1 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 7.7 | 0.8 | 100 | 109 035 |
| 51-75 | 60.6 | 16.8 | 0.2 | 8.4 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 100 | 109 229 |
| 76-90 | 72.3 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 9.7 | 0.7 | 100 | 65 454 |
| 91-95 | 75.3 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 12.3 | 1.9 | 100 | 22 037 |
| 96-98 | 66.8 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 15.6 | 0.6 | 100 | 13 062 |
| 99-100 | 55.6 | 1.7 | 10.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 1.7 | 100 | 8 801 |
| **Total** | **49.2** | **23.1** | **0.6** | **11.1** | **4.6** | **1.7** | **8.8** | **1.0** | **100** | **436 795** |
| **Deciles** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 23.0 | 36.2 | 0.1 | 20.2 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 100 | 43 670 |
| 2 | 28.9 | 37.1 | 0.1 | 16.4 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 8.7 | 1.1 | 100 | 43 675 |
| 3 | 28.9 | 37.5 | 0.1 | 18.4 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 100 | 43 688 |
| 4 | 37.1 | 34.9 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 7.8 | 0.8 | 100 | 43 675 |
| 5 | 44.9 | 28.2 | 0.1 | 12.0 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 100 | 43 504 |
| 6 | 53.5 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 0.7 | 100 | 43 805 |
| 7 | 63.4 | 14.9 | 0.2 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 7.3 | 0.7 | 100 | 43 729 |
| 8 | 68.2 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 10.3 | 0.9 | 100 | 43 633 |
| 9 | 74.9 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 9.4 | 0.6 | 100 | 43 516 |
| 10 | 68.8 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 16.2 | 1.5 | 100 | 43 900 |

**Table 5.5**
Households by main source of income and percentile group after adjusted per capita income

# 5. Main Source of Income

Figure 5.1a shows changes, over time, in proportion of households whose main source of income is subsistence farming by region. At the national level, the proportion of households whose main source of income is subsistence farming has steadily declined from about 38 percent in 1993/94 to 23 percent in 2009/10. The same pattern can be observed in the regions of Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Oshana and Kunene. The trend is however, different for Hardap and Otjozondjupa regions where the proportion of households where the main source of income is subsistence farming has increased in the recent past.
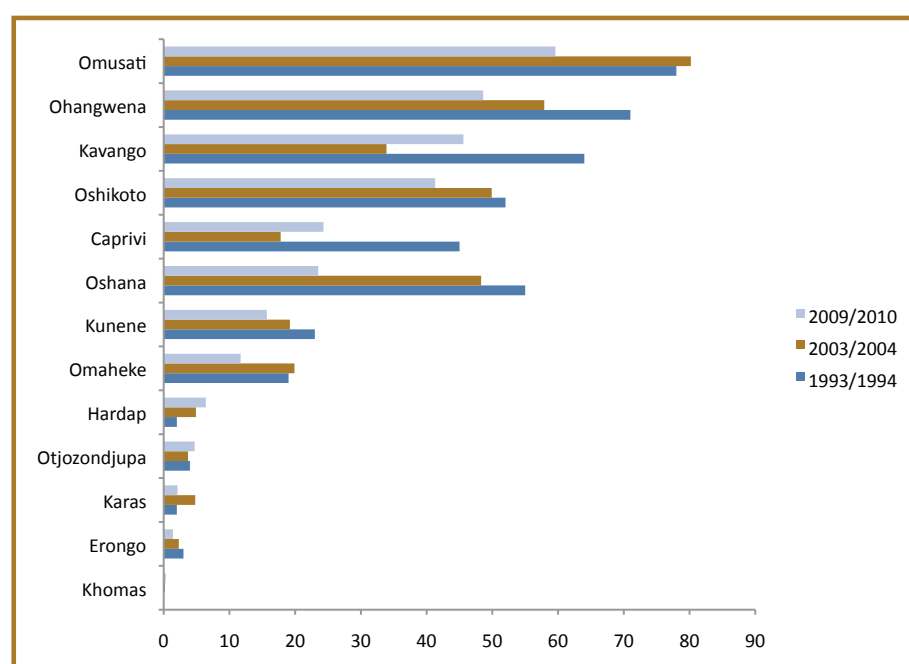


**Table 5.1a**
Percentage of households with subsistence farming as main source of income by region

# 5. Main Source of Income

Figure 5.1b depicts changes, over time, in the percentage of households with salaries and wages as the main source of income by region. It can be observed that the relative importance of salaries and wages as the main source of income has decreased in Khomas, Otjozondjupa and Hardap regions. The inverse is true for Erongo, Omaheke, Kunene, Oshana, Caprivi, Oshikoto, Ohangwena and Omusati regions where the percentage of households with salaries and/or wages as the main source of income has increased during this period.
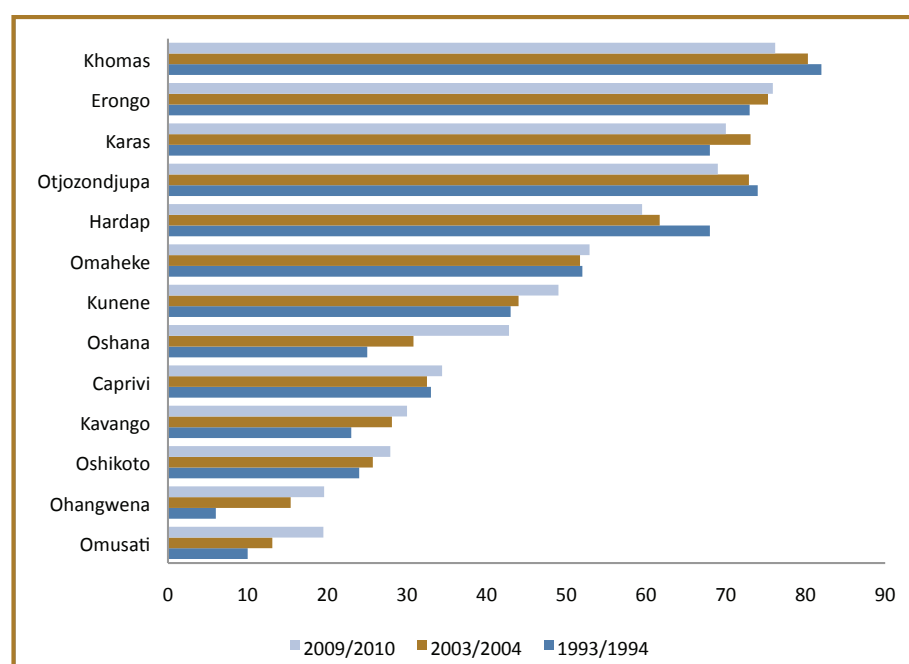


**Table 5.1b**
Percentage of households with salaries and wages as main source of income by region

# 5. Main Source of Income

Figure 5.2c shows that, at the national level, increasingly many households have reported salaries and/or wages as main source of income between 1993/94 and 2009/10 while the relative importance of subsistence farming, as the main source of household income has declined over the same period.. This change is however, bigger among female headed households than male headed households.

# 6. Housing and Utilities

# 6. Housing and Utilities

Housing and utilities are important indicators of households' socio-economic status. Given the key role that housing and utilities play in the living condition of the population, they have a direct impact on environmental conditions. Chapter 6 describes characteristics of households with regard to the type of dwelling occupied by the household including building materials used for the roof, walls and the floor. The chapter also reflects on ownership of the dwelling and the utilities used by the household such as sources of energy and water and toilet facilities. Welfare of Namibian households is highlighted by these indicators and their improvements over time. Compared to the, NHIES 2003/2004 most indicators have shown improvements except for improvised housing, the proportion of which has increased both in rural and urban areas.

## 6.1    Type of dwelling

Table 6.1.1 shows that a higher proportion of households live in detached houses with 33 percent followed by traditional dwelling with 31 percent. The table also shows that about 24 percent live in improvised housing, which is an increase of 7 percent compared to the previous survey. Around 54 percent of rural households live in traditional dwellings compared to 2 percent in urban areas.

**24%**
The percentage of households that live in improvised houses.

# 6. Housing and Utilities

Type of dwelling varies across regions, where 88 percent of households in Ohangwena live in traditional dwellings compared to 7 percent in Omaheke and 11 percent in Otjozondjupa. More than half of all households in Omaheke have reported improvised housing as their type of dwelling. In Ohangwena less than 3 percent live in improvised houses and in Omusati 10 percent. More than one third of all households in Khomas, Erongo, Hardap and Karas live in improvised houses.

| Region | Type of dwelling, % | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | Detached house | Semi detached house | Flat | Mobile home | Single quarters | Traditional dwelling | Improvised house | Others | % | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caprivi | 12.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 55.8 | 16.9 | 10.7 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 50.8 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 35.9 | 0.5 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 49.3 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 39.8 | 0.9 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 49.1 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 33.2 | 2.4 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 2.8 | 7.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 60.6 | 26.6 | 0.5 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 49.4 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 35.1 | 1.5 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 31.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 45.4 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 6.3 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 88.0 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 35.6 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 51.7 | 0.7 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 40.3 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 43.0 | 9.9 | 0.6 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 25.4 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 49.7 | 12.9 | 0.7 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 26.2 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 45.3 | 21.5 | 0.3 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 36.5 | 16.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 8.1 | 11.2 | 16.0 | 7.0 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **32.6** | **5.1** | **3.7** | **0.4** | **1.3** | **31.3** | **23.8** | **1.8** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 48.5 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 30.0 | 2.3 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 20.4 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 53.9 | 19.0 | 1.4 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 6.1.1**
Households by type of dwelling, region and urban/rural areas

# 6. Housing and Utilities

It is evident from Figure 6.1.1 that modern and improvised houses are more common in urban areas than in rural areas, while a higher number of traditional houses are found in the rural areas.
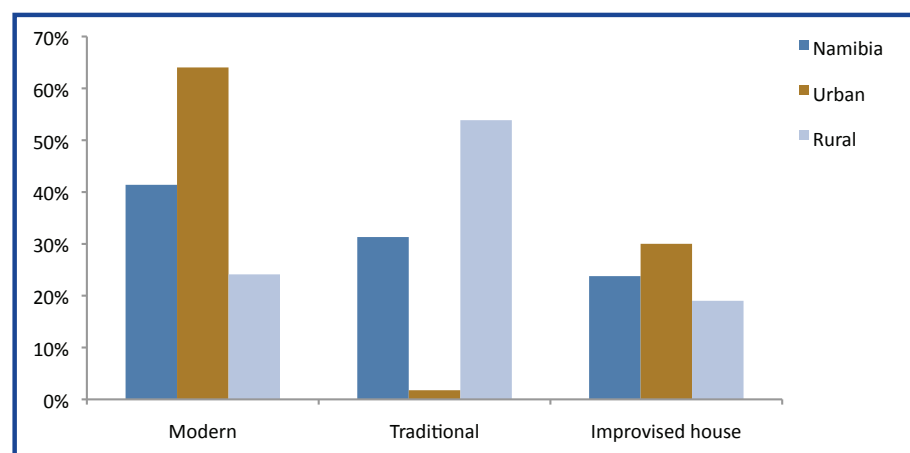
Table 6.1.2 shows that there is a slight difference between female and male headed households living in detached houses. About 44 percent of male headed households reside in modern type of dwelling (i.e. detached, semi-detached or flat), compared to 38 percent for female headed households. In the rural areas 62 percent of female headed households reside in traditional dwellings compared to 47 percent of male headed households

**44%**
The percentage of detached dwelling units that headed by males. Only 38% of the detached dwellings are headed by females

| Urban/rural Sex of head | Type of dwelling, % | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | Detached house | Semi detached house | Flat | Mo-bile home | Single quar-ters | Tradi-tional dwelling | Impro-vised house | Others | % | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 48.1 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 27.9 | 3.4 | 100 | 74 316 |
| Male | 48.5 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 31.5 | 1.6 | 100 | 113 953 |
| Both sexes | 48.4 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 30.0 | 2.3 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 16.6 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 61.9 | 15.7 | 1.2 | 100 | 110 435 |
| Male | 23.4 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 46.9 | 21.9 | 1.6 | 100 | 135 378 |
| Both sexes | 20.4 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 53.8 | 19.0 | 1.4 | 100 | 247 813 |
| **Namibia** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Female** | **29.3** | **4.9** | **3.8** | **0.3** | **1.0** | **37.8** | **20.6** | **2.1** | **100** | **184 752** |
| **Male** | **34.9** | **5.2** | **3.7** | **0.5** | **1.5** | **26.3** | **26.3** | **1.6** | **100** | **249 331** |
| **Both sexes** | **32.6** | **5.1** | **3.7** | **0.4** | **1.3** | **31.3** | **23.7** | **1.8** | **100** | **436 795** |

# 6. Housing and Utilities

Table 6.1.3 shows the type of dwelling by main language spoken in the household. Rukavango, Caprivi and Oshiwambo speaking households reported the highest proportion of traditional dwellings with 54, 50 and 42 percent respectively. Improvised housing is more common among households where Otjiherero, Rukavango, Khoisan and Nama/Damara are the main language spoken. Modern housing such as detached, semi-detached houses and flats are occupied by higher proportions of German, English and other European language speaking households.

| Language group | Type of dwelling, % | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | De-tached house | Semi de-tached house | Flat | Mo-bile home | Single quar-ters | Tradi-tional dwelling | Impro-vised house | Others | % | Number |
| Khoisan | 21.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 38.7 | 31.7 | 2.5 | 100 | 5 954 |
| Caprivi | 18.1 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 50.1 | 15.6 | 10.0 | 100 | 21 537 |
| Otjiherero | 41.0 | 6.7 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 19.2 | 24.4 | 3.9 | 100 | 39 748 |
| Rukavango | 6.3 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 53.7 | 29.5 | 1.5 | 100 | 51 011 |
| Nama/ Damara | 46.3 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 4.9 | 35.8 | 1.9 | 100 | 54 323 |
| Oshiwambo | 25.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 41.7 | 23.8 | 0.9 | 100 | 204 305 |
| Setswana | 54.8 | 4.8 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 23.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 1 299 |
| Afrikaans | 70.8 | 7.5 | 10.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 9.5 | 0.4 | 100 | 40 660 |
| German | 87.2 | 12.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 3 549 |
| English | 61.3 | 12.3 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 2.5 | 100 | 8 946 |
| Other European | 52.8 | 10.7 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100 | 2 367 |
| Other African | 16.1 | 20.5 | 13.7 | 7.3 | 1.1 | 9.7 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 100 | 1 902 |
| Others | 68.1 | 13.2 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 209 |
| **Total** | **32.6** | **5.1** | **3.7** | **0.4** | **1.3** | **31.3** | **23.8** | **1.8** | **100** | **436 795** |

**Table 6.1.3**
Households by type of dwelling and main language spoken

# 6. Housing and Utilities

It is revealed from table 6.1.4 that 51 per cent of households with one or more orphans live in traditional dwellings and 17 per cent in improvised housing units. About 30 per cent of households with orphans live in modern housing, compared to 45 percent of households without orphans. Households composed of the head or head with a spouse, 49 percent live in modern dwellings and 31 percent in improvised housing units. Among households living with relatives, 39 per cent live in traditional dwellings.

| Household composition/ orphan hood | Type of dwelling, % | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | De-tached house | Semi- de-tached house | Flat | Mo-bile home | Single quar-ters | Tradi-tional dwelling | Impro-vised house | Others | % | Number |
| With only head or head and spouse | 31.7 | 7.0 | 10.2 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 12.8 | 31.0 | 2.8 | 100 | 80 707 |
| With 1 child, no relatives | 33.5 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 21.0 | 31.1 | 2.7 | 100 | 31 977 |
| With 2+ children, no relatives | 33.6 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 32.3 | 22.0 | 2.4 | 100 | 65 351 |
| With relatives | 31.8 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 39.4 | 21.1 | 1.1 | 100 | 239 717 |
| With non-relatives | 40.7 | 7.3 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 22.5 | 20.9 | 2.4 | 100 | 19 044 |
| **Total** | **32.6** | **5.1** | **3.7** | **0.4** | **1.3** | **31.3** | **23.8** | **1.8** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Without orphans | 34.4 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 2.0 | 100 | 337 985 |
| With orphans | 26.2 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 50.7 | 17.1 | 1.2 | 100 | 98 809 |

According to table 6.1.5 about 57 percent of households where the head of household has no formal education live in a traditional dwelling, while 22 percent live in improvised housing. Around 62 percent of households where the head of household has tertiary education live in detached houses, followed by flats and semi-detached houses with 12 and 11 percent respectively. Overall, the quality of the dwelling improves as the level of educational attainment of the head of household increases.

| Educational attainment of the head | Type of dwelling, % | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | De-tached house | Semi-de-tached house | Flat | Mo-bile home | Single quar-ters | Tradi-tional dwelling | Impro-vised house | Other | % | Number |
| No formal education | 14.9 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 56.8 | 21.9 | 1.9 | 100 | 81 382 |
| Primary | 23.8 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 40.7 | 28.6 | 1.3 | 100 | 121 783 |
| Secondary | 38.9 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 18.9 | 26.5 | 2.4 | 100 | 180 697 |
| Tertiary | 61.7 | 11.3 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 100 | 43 652 |
| Not stated | 42.0 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 38.4 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 100 | 9 281 |
| **Total** | **32.6** | **5.1** | **3.7** | **0.4** | **1.3** | **31.3** | **23.7** | **1.8** | **100** | **436 795** |

# 6. Housing and Utilities

Type of dwelling is also compared to the main source of income in table 6.1.6. Households that reported subsistence farming, pensions and drought relief/in-kind receipts as their main source of income live in traditional dwellings, with 70, 53 and 40 percent respectively. Households, which mainly depend on salaries and /or wages as source of income, live in detached houses (43 percent), whereas 29 percent live in improvised houses. About 87 percent of commercial farming households live in detached houses compared to 15 percent in subsistence farming households. Out of the households that rely on business income 36 percent live in detached houses while 31 and 21 percent respectively live in improvised houses or traditional dwellings.

| Main source of income | Type of dwelling, % | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | De-tached house | Semi-de-tached house | Flat | Mo-bile home | Single quar-ters | Tradi-tional dwelling | Impro-vised house | Other | % | Number |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Salaries and/or wages | 42.6 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 9.7 | 28.6 | 2.4 | 100 | 214 506 |
| Subsistence farming | 14.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 70.2 | 13.4 | 0.9 | 100 | 100 581 |
| Commercial farming | 87.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100 | 2 524 |
| Pensions | 26.2 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 53.4 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 100 | 48 437 |
| Remittances/grants | 26.6 | 3.5 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 30.3 | 29.7 | 2.5 | 100 | 21 150 |
| Drought/in-kind receipts | 13.7 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 40.1 | 38.1 | 2.3 | 100 | 7 206 |
| Business income | 36.2 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 20.9 | 30.6 | 1.9 | 100 | 38 569 |
| Other | 15.1 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 48.4 | 25.3 | 1.4 | 100 | 3 719 |
| **Total** | **32.6** | **5.1** | **3.7** | **0.4** | **1.3** | **31.3** | **23.7** | **1.8** | 100 | **436 795** |

**Table 6.1.6**
Households by type of dwelling and main source of income

# 6. Housing and Utilities

There is a consistent increase since 1993/94 of female headed households living in detached, semi-detached houses or flats, while the proportion of modern housing amongst male headed households has fluctuated as shown in figure 6.1.2a. The figure also shows that the proportion of households living in modern houses has increased at a national level, whereas it has decreased in urban areas. The overall increase of modern housing seems to come from the rural households.

Figure 6.1.2b shows the increase in improvised housing over time. Between 1993/94 and 2003/04 there was a big increase in urban areas whereas in rural areas the proportion of improvised housing was about the same. But between 2003/04 and 2009/10 the proportion has almost doubled in rural areas. Improvised housing has increased over time for both male and female headed households.
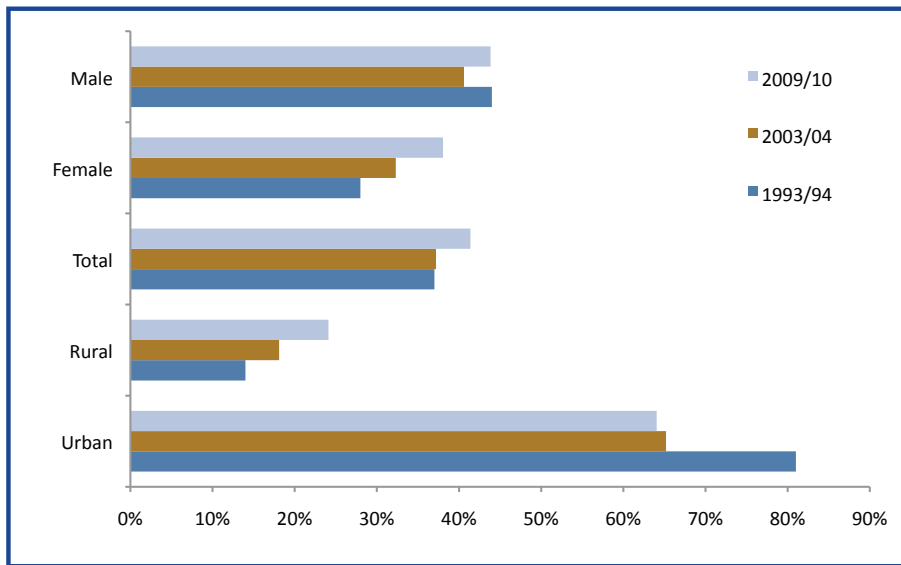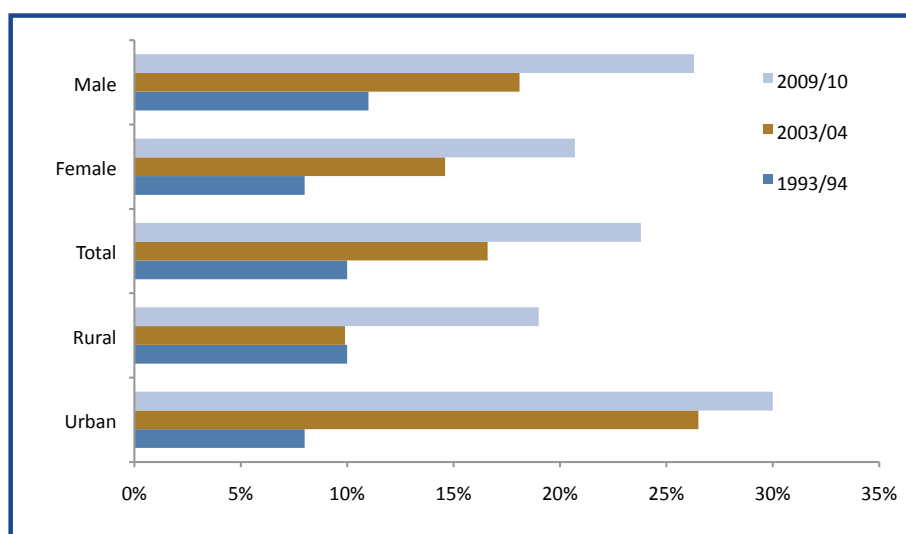


**Figure 6.1.2b**
Percentage of households living in improvised housing, by sex of head of household and urban/rural areas'

# 6. Housing and Utilities

There is a relationship between the type of housing and income levels of the household (Table 6.1.7). The table indicates that the poorest 25 percent of the households live in traditional dwellings or in improvised houses whereas most of the richest 2 percent live in detached houses. The proportion of households living in modern houses generally increases as the adjusted per capita income in the household increases. On the other hand, the proportion of households living in traditional dwellings or improvised houses generally decreases as the adjusted per capita income increases. The same trend is also evident when analyzing the deciles.

**Table 6.1.7**

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

| Percentiles/ deciles | Type of dwelling, % | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | De- tached house | Semi de- tached house | Flat | Mo- bile home | Single quar- ters | Tradi- tional dwelling | Impro- vised house | Others | % | Number |
| **Percentiles** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-25 | 13.3 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 54.7 | 25.7 | 2.0 | 100 | 109 176 |
| 26-50 | 20.6 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 42.9 | 28.7 | 2.1 | 100 | 109 35 |
| 51-75 | 37.7 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 21.0 | 28.5 | 1.6 | 100 | 109 229 |
| 75-90 | 50.4 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 8.9 | 17.9 | 2.2 | 100 | 65 454 |
| 91-95 | 63.3 | 9.7 | 15.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 100 | 22 037 |
| 96-98 | 76.4 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 100 | 13 062 |
| 99-100 | 81.1 | 11.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 100 | 8 801 |
| **Total** | **32.6** | **5.1** | **3.7** | **0.4** | **1.3** | **31.3** | **23.8** | **1.8** | 100 | **436 795** |
| **Deciles** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 10.3 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 57.1 | 25.6 | 2.2 | 100 | 43 670 |
| 2 | 14.1 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 53.4 | 26.6 | 2.0 | 100 | 43 675 |
| 3 | 17.8 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 53.4 | 22.8 | 1.6 | 100 | 43 688 |
| 4 | 18.5 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 43.0 | 30.2 | 3.5 | 100 | 43 675 |
| 5 | 23.9 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 37.2 | 30.8 | 0.8 | 100 | 43 504 |
| 6 | 34.1 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 27.0 | 28.2 | 1.7 | 100 | 43 805 |
| 7 | 37.5 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 19.3 | 29.8 | 1.2 | 100 | 43 729 |
| 8 | 46.4 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 12.4 | 24.6 | 2.2 | 100 | 43 633 |
| 9 | 51.8 | 8.7 | 11.7 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 7.1 | 15.4 | 2.3 | 100 | 43 516 |
| 10 | 70.8 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 100 | 43 900 |

# 6. Housing and Utilities

## 6.2    Materials used for dwelling

Materials used for dwelling indicates the living condition of the households. This section provides information about the main materials used for construction of the dwelling units occupied by the households. When compared to the 2003/04 survey, corrugated iron or zinc is still the most common material used for roof in most dwellings in relation to other materials with a proportion of 65 percent followed by wood, grass and cow dung. Asbestos and cement or brick as the main roof material account for only 5 and 1 percent respectively. Dwellings with corrugated or zinc roof can be observed in all regions, but to a lesser extent in Ohangwena with 19 percent and Erongo with 23 percent. In Erongo, 46 percent of the households use asbestos for roofing. Wood, grass and cow dung as the main material for roofing are commonly used in the northern regions.

**65%**
The percentage of households with roofs made of corrugated iron/zinc.

**Table 6.2.1**
Households by main material used for roof, region and urban/rural areas

| Region | Type of roof material, % | | | | | Total | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Cement blocks/ brick tiles | Corrugated iron/zinc | Wood, grass, cow dung | Asbestos | Other | % | Number |
| Caprivi | 0.3 | 45.3 | 52.0 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 1.1 | 23.4 | 3.1 | 46.4 | 26.0 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 0.6 | 97.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 1.1 | 85.3 | 1.1 | 10.4 | 1.8 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 0.7 | 42.3 | 14.0 | 0.6 | 42.4 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 2.3 | 95.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 1.0 | 75.6 | 10.8 | 0.7 | 12.0 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 0.3 | 19.3 | 79.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 0.5 | 95.3 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 0.4 | 60.4 | 22.7 | 0.1 | 16.4 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 1.3 | 74.4 | 7.5 | 0.1 | 16.7 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 0.5 | 67.3 | 21.6 | 0.4 | 9.7 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 4.3 | 83.9 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Total** | **1.2** | **65.0** | **16.8** | **5.1** | **11.7** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 1.6 | 80.1 | 1.1 | 11.1 | 5.9 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 1.0 | 53.5 | 28.8 | 0.5 | 16.1 | 100 | 24 813 |

# 6. Housing and Utilities

About 46 percent of dwellings have cement blocks/brick tiles, as the material used for walls while the least used material is asbestos with 0.4 percent. Just below 66 percent of urban dwellings have cement blocks/brick tiles compared to about 32 percent in rural areas. The majority of rural dwellings have walls made of wood, grass, cow dung, about 47 percent, which is a decrease from 63 percent reported in 2003/2004.

| Region | Type of wall material, % | | | | | Total | |
| | Cement blocks/ brick tiles | Corrugated iron/zinc | Wood, grass, cow dung | Asbestos | Other | % | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caprivi | 14.9 | 0.4 | 82.8 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 61.1 | 7.6 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 26.0 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 59.6 | 38.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 62.2 | 30.6 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 13.6 | 5.7 | 70.0 | 0.6 | 9.9 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 63.1 | 34.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 39.1 | 11.8 | 42.2 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 21.7 | 5.4 | 72.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 39.4 | 43.0 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 51.3 | 11.1 | 37.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 58.1 | 21.2 | 19.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 38.0 | 31.3 | 29.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 60.8 | 24.5 | 9.4 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Total** | **46.4** | **20.0** | **28.2** | **0.4** | **4.8** | 100 | **436 795** |
| Urban | 65.5 | 23.9 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 6.2 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 31.8 | 17.0 | 46.9 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 6.2.2**
Households by main material used for wall, region and urban/rural areas

**46%**
The percentage of rural households with walls made of wood, grass & cow dung

# 6. Housing and Utilities

The most common material used in Namibia for floors is concrete with 56 percent followed by sand with 24 percent. Concrete is more common in Karas, Hardap, Khomas, Otjozondjupa and Erongo with 83,78,77,76, and 70 percent respectively (table 6.2.3). This is also evident in urban areas where 77 percent of households have concrete floors. In rural areas, 40 percent of the households have concrete floors, while 32 percent have mud, clay or cow dung.

| Region | Type of floor materials, % | | | | | Total | |
| | Sand | Concrete | Mud, clay and/or cow dung | Wood | Other | % | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caprivi | 4.0 | 20.3 | 74.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 26.0 | 69.9 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 21.1 | 78.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 13.5 | 83.4 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 24.0 | 24.3 | 51.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 22.7 | 76.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 24.0 | 50.8 | 24.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 24.8 | 23.2 | 51.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 29.8 | 65.9 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 23.2 | 51.1 | 25.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 30.6 | 60.4 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 42.7 | 40.6 | 16.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 21.1 | 75.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **24.3** | **55.6** | **19.1** | **0.6** | **0.4** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 19.5 | 76.6 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 27.9 | 39.6 | 31.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 6.2.3**
Households by main material used for floor, region and urban/rural areas

**55.6%**
The percentage of households with concrete floors

# 6. Housing and Utilities

## 6.3    Type of tenure

Households were classified according to the type of tenure or ownership of dwellings they occupy. It is observed that 63 percent of all households own their dwellings with no mortgage (Table 6.3). About 14 percent of all households rent their dwellings. In the rural areas, 80 percent of the households own their dwellings with no mortgages, compared to 41 percent for urban households. All regions have a high percentage of ownership without mortgages. The highest percentage for ownership with mortgage was found in the Khomas, Erongo and Otjozondjupa regions with 24, 19 and 14 percent respectively. Free occupancy is more common in Otjozondjupa, Karas, Omaheke and in Hardap regions with 35, 35, 27, and 23 percent respectively.

| Region | Type of tenure, % | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Owned with no mortgage | Owned with mortgage | Occupied free | Rented | % | Number |
| Caprivi | 79.7 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 5.0 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 34.4 | 18.9 | 11.5 | 35.0 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 54.6 | 6.9 | 22.9 | 15.6 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 40.9 | 8.0 | 35.1 | 16.1 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 89.5 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 39.8 | 24.4 | 10.3 | 25.3 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 68.5 | 5.7 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 86.2 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 62.1 | 3.1 | 27.1 | 7.7 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 86.1 | 0.5 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 75.1 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 12.2 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 79.3 | 3.0 | 13.0 | 4.7 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 35.2 | 14.4 | 35.4 | 14.9 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **63.1** | **10.1** | **12.9** | **13.8** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 40.6 | 22.0 | 8.8 | 28.5 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 80.3 | 1.0 | 16.1 | 2.6 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 6.3**
Households by type of tenure, region and urban/rural areas

**63%**
The percentage of households that own a dwelling with no mortgage.

## 6.4 Source of energy

Access to energy is a good indicator of the socio-economic status of the household. This section discusses the main source of energy used by households for cooking, heating and lighting. The most common source of energy for cooking nationally is wood or wood charcoal which is used by 56 percent of the households. Use of wood or wood charcoal for cooking is more prevalent in rural than in urban areas (87 per cent compared with 16 per cent, respectively). Electricity is being used by 33 percent of households nationally and it is more common in urban areas where it is used by 67 per cent compared to only 7 per cent in rural areas. About 6 percent of households use gas while 3 percent use paraffin as their source of energy for cooking. In Omusati, Caprivi and Kavango regions, 89, 89 and 86 percent respectively, use wood or wood charcoal. In the Erongo and Khomas regions, 77 and 70 percent of households use electricity for cooking. Gas is a relatively important source of energy for cooking in the Karas and Oshana regions, while the use of solar energy is hardly used across the country.

| Region | Source of energy for cooking, % | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Electric-ity | Solar energy | Gas | Paraffin | Wood or wood charcoal | Coal | Animal dung | % | Number |
| Caprivi | 10.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 88.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 76.5 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 15.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 44.9 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 50.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 32.4 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 0.7 | 42.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 11.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 86.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 70.3 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 12.6 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 20.3 | 0.2 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 71.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 6.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 90.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 13.5 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 0.1 | 78.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 88.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 21.1 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 4.6 | 53.5 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 8.1 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 85.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 39.8 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 49.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **32.8** | **0.0** | **6.0** | **3.2** | **56.4** | **0.2** | **1.0** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 66.9 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 15.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 6.8 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 87.4 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 100 | 247 813 |

The percentage of households that do not use electricity or gas for cooking continues to decline from 1993/1994 to 2009/2010.

**Table 6.4.1**
Households by source of energy for cooking, region and urban/rural areas

**56.4%**
The percentage of Namibian households that cook with wood or wood charcoal

# 6. Housing and Utilities

Electricity is the most common source of energy for lighting used by 42 per cent of the households nationally. Electricity for lighting is widely used in urban compared to rural areas (Table 6.4.2). The second common source of energy for lighting is candles being used by 38 per cent of the households. Caprivi, Kavango and Oshikoto regions have the highest proportion of households using candles for lighting, with 74, 70 and 55 percent respectively. Paraffin is also common especially in rural areas where it is being used by 20 per cent of the households. The use of solar energy for lighting is becoming popular especially in rural areas where it is being used by 4 percent of the households compared to less than 1 percent in 2003/04. Most of the households in Erongo and Khomas regions use electricity.

| Region | Source of energy for lighting, % | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Electric-ity | Solar energy | Gas | Paraf-fin | Wood or wood charcoal | Candles | Other | % | Number |
| Caprivi | 20.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 74.3 | 0.2 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 80.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 0.3 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 68.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 21.2 | 0.7 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 55.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 9.8 | 1.0 | 29.7 | 2.8 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 22.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 69.9 | 0.7 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 73.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 18.6 | 0.1 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 35.7 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 17.3 | 12.0 | 23.1 | 4.1 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 9.3 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 8.4 | 52.9 | 3.2 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 31.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 31.1 | 0.0 | 33.1 | 3.2 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 12.0 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 32.2 | 1.1 | 48.9 | 2.2 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 29.4 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 22.5 | 0.8 | 40.5 | 2.2 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 16.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 19.7 | 4.7 | 55.3 | 2.3 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 60.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 1.8 | 23.2 | 1.1 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **41.9** | **2.2** | **0.3** | **13.3** | **2.5** | **38.2** | **1.5** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 77.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 16.7 | 0.2 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 14.3 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 20.3 | 4.4 | 54.6 | 2.5 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 6.4.2**
Households by source of energy for lighting, region and urban/rural areas

# 6. Housing and Utilities

About 45 percent of all households use wood or wood charcoal for heating followed by electricity with 21 percent (Table 6.4.3). Close to 31 percent of households do not have any source of energy for heating in their dwellings. Wood/wood charcoal is commonly used for heating in rural areas with 72 percent, compared to 10 percent in urban areas. Omusati, Caprivi, Kavango, Oshikoto and Ohangwena have the highest proportion of households that use wood/ wood charcoal for heating, with 89, 88 and 87, 84 and 82 percent respectively. Omaheke, Otjozondjupa and Erongo regions have the highest proportion of households with no source of energy for heating, with 85, 76 and 75 percent respectively. Close to 59 percent of Khomas households use electricity for heating.

**Table 6.4.3**
Households by source of energy for heating, region and urban/rural areas

| Region | Source of energy for heating, % | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | Elec-trici-ty | Solar en-ergy | Gas | Par-affin | Wood or wood charcoal | Coal | Ani-mal dung | Oth-er | None | % | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caprivi | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 87.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 19.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 75.4 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 27.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 38.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.9 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 28.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 38.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29.1 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 86.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 58.8 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 8.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 27.8 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 10.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 30.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 81.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84.8 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 89.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 33.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 83.9 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 14.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 75.5 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **20.8** | **0.2** | **0.7** | **0.7** | **45.3** | **0.5** | **0.6** | **0.2** | **30.5** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 42.2 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 72.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 20.2 | 100 | 247 813 |

# 6. Housing and Utilities

## 6.5    Main source of drinking water

The source of drinking water is an indicator of whether the households have access to suitable water for drinking. Table 6.5 reveals that 75 percent of households reported piped water as their main source, followed by stagnant water with 13 percent and borehole or protected wells with 8 percent. About 99 percent of urban households use piped water compared to 57 percent of rural households. Caprivi, Ohangwena and Omusati reported the lowest proportion of households that use piped water, with 42, 46 and 47 percent, respectively. About 51 percent of Ohangwena households rely on stagnant water as their main source, followed by Omusati region with 38 percent. Figure 6.5 shows that Khomas region has the highest percentage of households with access to piped water with Caprivi region having the lowest.

| Region | Source of drinking water, % | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Piped water | Boreholes/ protected wells | Stagnant water | Flowing water | Other source | % | Number |
| Caprivi | 41.8 | 38.8 | 12.0 | 6.2 | 1.4 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 94.6 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 88.3 | 7.1 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 87.0 | 7.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 59.4 | 17.3 | 8.0 | 14.8 | 0.6 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 98.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 57.9 | 25.3 | 9.3 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 45.5 | 3.4 | 50.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 82.0 | 15.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 47.2 | 8.2 | 37.9 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 89.6 | 2.0 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 72.4 | 5.0 | 20.0 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 91.0 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **75.3** | **8.4** | **12.6** | **3.0** | **0.7** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 98.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 57.2 | 14.7 | 22.0 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 6.5**
Households by main source of drinking water, region and urban/rural areas

**75%**
The percentage of households in Namibia with access to piped water. Only 49% of households in Ohangwena have access to piped water

# 6. Housing and Utilities

## 6.6    Toilet facilities

As shown in Table 6.6, 40 percent of households in Namibia use flush toilet, 10 percent use pit latrine and 49 use bush/no toilet facilities. It can also be observed that a large proportion of urban households use flush toilets with 78 percent, compared to 10 for rural households. The majority of households in Caprivi, Kavango and Ohangwena regions with 86, 83 and 82 percent respectively, use bush/no toilet facilities.

| Region | Toilet facility, % | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Flush toilet | Pit latrine | Bucket toilet | Others | Bush/no toilet | % | Number |
| Caprivi | 12.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 86.1 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 84.5 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 10.2 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 49.2 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 32.6 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 52.3 | 10.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 31.7 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 9.6 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 83.3 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 85.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 12.9 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 35.0 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 53.1 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 6.4 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 82.2 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 31.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 67.4 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 6.0 | 16.7 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 75.0 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 21.3 | 33.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 44.2 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 14.0 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 71.2 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 52.3 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 36.9 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **39.6** | **9.5** | **0.6** | **1.0** | **49.3** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 78.3 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 13.5 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 10.0 | 11.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 76.7 | 100 | 247 813 |

The proportion of households that use bush/no toilet facilities has declined across the country, particularly amongst rural households. In urban households, the use of bush/no toilet has fluctuated.

**Table 6.6**
Households by toilet facility, region and urban/rural areas

**49%**
The percentage of households that use the bush/no toilet as their toilet facility  Only 40% of Namibian households use flush toiletss

# 6. Housing and Utilities

## 6.7    Selected housing indicators

Indicators such as improvised housing; cooking and lighting without electricity, gas or solar; bucket or bush/no toilet and flowing or stagnant source of drinking water are highlighted in the tables below. Table 6.7.1, shows that 24 percent of households live in improvised dwelling units, with a higher proportion in urban than rural areas, 30 and 19 percent respectively.

The table also shows that 61 percent of households use sources other than electricity, gas or solar for cooking and 56 percent for lighting. About 50 percent of households use bucket or bush/no toilet facilities.

The selected indicators show that more than 80 percent of households in Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto cook without electricity, gas or solar. More than 80 percent of households in Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto do not use electricity, gas or solar for lighting.

| Region | Housing indicators, % | | | | | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Impro-vised housing | Cooking without electricity, gas or solar | Lighting without electricity, gas or solar | Bucket or bush/ no toilet | Flowing, stagnant source of water | |
| Caprivi | 16.9 | 88.7 | 78.3 | 86.1 | 18.1 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 35.9 | 17.2 | 19.0 | 10.4 | 1.2 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 39.8 | 50.7 | 30.4 | 39.6 | 3.6 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 33.2 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 34.5 | 4.3 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 26.5 | 87.1 | 76.0 | 83.4 | 22.8 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 35.1 | 22.0 | 25.0 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 14.8 | 72.8 | 56.5 | 53.1 | 13.9 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 2.6 | 91.7 | 81.7 | 82.2 | 50.5 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 51.6 | 79.0 | 67.7 | 68.0 | 1.5 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 9.9 | 90.1 | 84.4 | 76.3 | 44.6 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 12.9 | 66.6 | 66.3 | 44.5 | 7.7 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 21.5 | 89.2 | 82.3 | 71.2 | 22.4 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 16.0 | 51.8 | 39.1 | 37.0 | 1.1 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **23.7** | **61.1** | **55.6** | **49.9** | **15.7** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 30.0 | 23.1 | 21.3 | 13.9 | 0.5 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 19.0 | 90.1 | 81.7 | 77.4 | 27.3 | 247 813 |

**Table 6.7.1**
Households by selected housing indicators, region and urban/rural areas

# 6. Housing and Utilities

Percentile and deciles groups are usually used to indicate the skewness of the distribution of the economic standards of the households. In table 6.7.2 households are classified by selected housing indicators in combination with percentile groups and deciles, based on adjusted per capita income. There is a negative correlation between income and the selected housing indicators. As household income increases, the use of bucket or bush or no toilet decreases. The same pattern can be observed for cooking or lighting without electricity, gas or solar and the use of flowing or stagnant source of drinking water. The correlation between improvised housing and income is not consistent.

| Percentiles/ deciles | Housing indicators, % | | | | | Total num- ber of hous- eholds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Improvi- sed hou- sing | Cooking without electricity, gas or solar | Lighting without electricity, gas or solar | Bucket or bush/no toilet | Flowing, stagnant source of water | |
| **Percentiles** | | | | | | |
| 1-25 | 25.7 | 92.2 | 83.7 | 79.9 | 25.1 | 109 176 |
| 26-50 | 28.7 | 79.3 | 71.3 | 66.9 | 23.4 | 109 035 |
| 51-75 | 28.5 | 54.4 | 48.8 | 40.1 | 11.4 | 109 229 |
| 75-90 | 17.9 | 26.9 | 26.3 | 18.5 | 4.3 | 65 454 |
| 91-95 | 4.9 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 7.6 | 1.1 | 22 037 |
| 96-98 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 13 062 |
| 99-100 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8 801 |
| **Total** | **23.7** | **61.2** | **55.7** | **49.9** | 15.7 | **436 795** |
| **Deciles** | | | | | | |
| 1 | 25.6 | 95.6 | 87.4 | 84.2 | 22.6 | 43 670 |
| 2 | 26.6 | 90.3 | 81.8 | 77.2 | 26.4 | 43 675 |
| 3 | 22.8 | 88.6 | 78.6 | 77.0 | 27.4 | 43 688 |
| 4 | 30.2 | 81.5 | 72.3 | 67.7 | 24.5 | 43 675 |
| 5 | 30.8 | 72.8 | 67.3 | 61.0 | 20.4 | 43 504 |
| 6 | 28.2 | 62.0 | 56.0 | 46.2 | 15.0 | 43 805 |
| 7 | 29.8 | 53.3 | 46.4 | 38.9 | 11.5 | 43 729 |
| 8 | 24.6 | 38.1 | 35.5 | 26.7 | 4.7 | 43 633 |
| 9 | 15.4 | 22.8 | 23.4 | 16.1 | 3.7 | 43 516 |
| 10 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 43 900 |

**Table 6.7.2**
Households by selected housing indicators and percentile group after adjusted per capita income

# 7. Access to Services

# 7. Access to Services

Access to various amenities and facilities is a good indicator of the welfare of Namibian households. This chapter covers access to services by locating the households in terms of distance to key private and public services, including drinking water, health and educational facilities, shops and markets, post office, police stations, magistrate courts and pension points. Each household were asked about the walking distance in kilometres to these services or how long it would take to walk there (later converted into kilometres). The results show that in general most households in Namibia live within a few kilometres distance. The urbanised regions of Erongo and Khomas stand out as regions where most households have a relatively short distance to the various services. The regions which are more rural such as Kunene, Omaheke and Ohangwena have large proportions of households that have to travel long distances to these services.

## 7.1 Distance to drinking water

As shown in table 7.1.1, about 72 percent of households have a distance of less than 1 kilometre to their main source of drinking water. However, 24 percent of households have to cover 1-2 kilometres to fetch drinking water. Out of all households, almost 1percent has to travel more than 5 kilometres to their source of drinking water. Among urban households 94 percent have a distance of less than 1 kilometre to the source of drinking water, compared to 56 percent of rural households. In rural areas, about 38 percent of households have to travel a distance of 1-2 kilometres to fetch drinking water compared to 6 percent in urban areas.

| Region | Distance in km to drinking water | | | | | | | | Total number of households |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----------------------------|
| | **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4-5** | **6-10** | **>10** | **Total** | |
| | **Percent of households** | | | | | | | | |
| Caprivi | 77.5 | 15.6 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 93.9 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 92.7 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | - | - | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 87.5 | 7.9 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 49.5 | 26.5 | 14.4 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 93.6 | 4.7 | 1.6 | - | 0.1 | - | - | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 72.9 | 13.0 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 48.2 | 31.0 | 15.2 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 0.4 | - | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 73.0 | 20.1 | 6.8 | - | - | 0.1 | - | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 44.3 | 34.0 | 15.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 74.5 | 16.0 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.2 | - | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 53.9 | 27.9 | 12.6 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 84.3 | 11.5 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | - | 0.3 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **72.3** | **16.8** | **7.2** | **1.2** | **1.7** | **0.6** | **0.2** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 94.2 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | - | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 55.6 | 26.5 | 11.6 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 7.1.1**
Households by distance to drinking water, region and urban/rural areas

# 7. Access to Services

Figure 7.1.1 indicates that more than 90 percent of households in the regions of Khomas, Erongo and Hardap have a distance of less than 1 kilometre to a source of drinking water. In the regions of Kunene and Kavango, about 10 percent of the households have to travel 3 kilometres or more to the main source of drinking water.
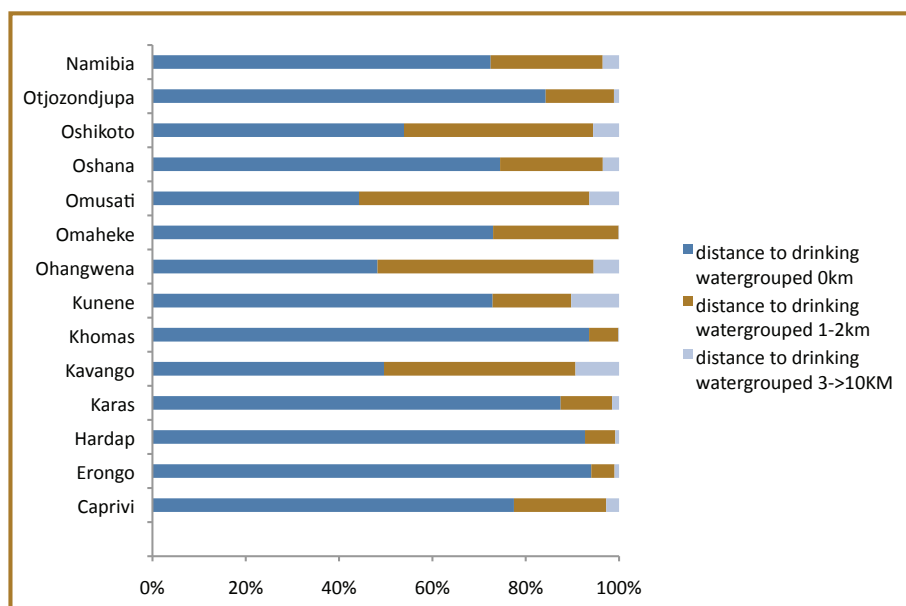


**Figure 7.1.1**
Households by distance to drinking water and region

# 7. Access to Services

A strong relationship between the income level of the household and the distance to source of drinking water can be observed in table 7.1.2. The higher the income of the household, the closer is the source drinking water. About 56 percent of the households with the lowest income, represented by the 1-25 percentile group travel less than 1 kilometre to the source of drinking water while 43 percent of the households travel 1-5 kilometres. All households with the highest incomes, represented by the 99-100 percentile groups have less than 1 kilometre to the source of drinking water.

| Percentiles/ deciles | Distance in km to drinking water | | | | | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1-5 | 6-10 | >10 | Total | |
| | Percent of households | | | | | |
| **Percentiles** | | | | | | |
| 1-25 | 56.0 | 42.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100 | 109 176 |
| 26-50 | 61.8 | 37.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100 | 109 035 |
| 51-75 | 78.1 | 20.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 100 | 109 229 |
| 76-90 | 90.6 | 9.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100 | 65 454 |
| 91-95 | 96.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 22 037 |
| 96-98 | 98.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 13 062 |
| 99-100 | 100 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 8 801 |
| **Total** | **72.4** | **26.9** | **0.6** | **0.2** | **100** | **436 795** |
| **Deciles** | | | | | | |
| 1 | 53.3 | 44.7 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 100 | 43 670 |
| 2 | 58.5 | 40.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100 | 43 675 |
| 3 | 56.1 | 43.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100 | 43 688 |
| 4 | 62.7 | 37.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100 | 43 675 |
| 5 | 63.7 | 35.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100 | 43 504 |
| 6 | 73.1 | 25.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 100 | 43 805 |
| 7 | 79.2 | 19.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 100 | 43 729 |
| 8 | 87.7 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100 | 43 633 |
| 9 | 91.4 | 8.4 | 0.2 | 0.0- | 100 | 43 516 |
| 10 | 97.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 43 900 |

**Table 7.1.2**
Households by distance to drinking water and percentile groups after adjusted per capita income

# 7. Access to Services

## 7.2 Distance to health facilities

Table 7.2 indicates that 30 percent of households in Namibia have 1 kilometres or less to the nearest hospital or clinic and 36 percent live between 2 and 5 kilometres away. However, 7 percent have to travel more than 40 kilometres to reach a hospital or clinic. Urban households (52 percent) travel shorter distances, 1 kilometre or less compared to 14 percent of rural households. Figure 7.2 signifies that Khomas, Erongo and Karas regions are the three regions with the highest proportions of households having only 1 kilometre or less to a hospital or clinic. On the other hand, high proportions of households, more than 50 percent in Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Omaheke and Kunene regions live more than 6 kilometres from the nearest hospital or clinic.

| Region | Distance in km to hospital | | | | | | | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-1 | 2-5 | 6-10 | 11-25 | 26-40 | >40 | Total | |
| | Percent of households | | | | | | | |
| Caprivi | 23.6 | 39.3 | 21.0 | 15.5 | 0.7 | - | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 60.3 | 29.1 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 33.1 | 33.1 | 3.5 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 17.4 | 100 | 15894 |
| Karas | 38.0 | 20.9 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 32.8 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 32.8 | 42.5 | 7.3 | 11.9 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 40.7 | 43.1 | 10.1 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 23.8 | 17.9 | 7.2 | 9.5 | 8.2 | 33.3 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 12.0 | 35.4 | 28.1 | 20.9 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 19.9 | 24.9 | 2.8 | 22.3 | 9.8 | 20.2 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 18.1 | 47.8 | 17.2 | 14.0 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 22.1 | 44.3 | 21.6 | 10.1 | 1.9 | - | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 15.5 | 21.8 | 28.5 | 17.0 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 32.3 | 28.5 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 11.9 | 18.8 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **30.3** | **35.9** | **12.7** | **10.1** | **3.9** | **7.0** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 51.5 | 41.6 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | - | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 14.0 | 31.6 | 18.0 | 17.1 | 6.9 | 12.4 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 7.2**
Households by distance to hospital/clinic, region and urban/rural areas

**12.4%**
The percentage of rural households that travel more than 40 km to reach a hospital.

# 7. Access to Services

## 7.3    Distance to public transport

About 62 percent of all households in Namibia have 1 kilometres or less to public transportation, whereas 19 percent of households have between 2 and 5 kilometres. Around 12 percent of households reported that they are between 6-20 kilometres away. Almost all households in urban areas, 99.6 percent, live within 5 kilometres from public transportation compared to 66 percent of rural households. The highest proportions of households with less than 6 kilometres to public transportation were reported in Khomas, Erongo and Caprivi with 97, 94 and 92 percent respectively. Kunene, Hardap and Otjozondjupa regions have large proportions of households with more than 20 kilometres to public transport with 38, 21 and 21 percent respectively.

| Region | Distance in km to public transport | | | | | | | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-1 | 2-5 | 6-10 | 11-20 | 21-50 | >50 | Total | |
| | Percent of households | | | | | | | |
| Caprivi | 66.7 | 25.0 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 0.5 | - | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 86.2 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 52.0 | 17.1 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 14.2 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 59.5 | 13.3 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 72.3 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 89.1 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 33.2 | 19.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 33.5 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 30.7 | 29.3 | 21.3 | 17.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 52.2 | 13.3 | 5.7 | 14.6 | 12.0 | 2.1 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 44.0 | 35.3 | 14.9 | 5.1 | 0.8 | - | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 62.6 | 26.7 | 8.8 | 1.4 | 0.5 | - | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 43.2 | 30.9 | 14.1 | 5.0 | 6.8 | - | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 47.0 | 21.5 | 3.2 | 7.7 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **61.7** | **19.0** | **7.1** | **4.9** | **3.6** | **3.7** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 88.4 | 11.2 | 0.3 | - | - | - | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 41.3 | 25.0 | 12.3 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 7.3**
Households by distance to public transport, region and urban/rural areas

**33.5%**
of households live more than 50km away from public transport In the Kunene region

# 7. Access to Services

## 7.4 Distance to local shop or market

The survey revealed that 82 percent of households in Namibia live within 5 kilometres from the nearest local shop or market according to table 7.4. Urban households reported that 77 percent live within 1 kilometre from a local shop or market compared to 40 percent in rural areas. Alternatively 15 percent of households in rural areas have to travel more than 20 kilometres compared to none in urban areas. Erongo and Khomas reported the highest proportions of households, which have less than 2 kilometres to a local shop or market with 81 and 71 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Omaheke, Karas, and Otjozondjupa reported the largest proportion of households with more than 20 kilometres to the nearest local shop or market (31, 28 and 25 percent respectively).

| Region | Distance in km to local shop or market | | | | | | | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-1 | 2-5 | 6-10 | 11-20 | 21-50 | >50 | Total | |
| | Percent of households | | | | | | | |
| Caprivi | 62.2 | 28.9 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 0.5 | - | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 80.8 | 12.5 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 50.8 | 18.3 | 3.9 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 11.7 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 47.3 | 20.4 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 7.0 | 21.4 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 53.6 | 22.3 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 71.0 | 21.5 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 50.4 | 11.1 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 16.7 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 46.2 | 42.3 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 2.0 | - | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 39.9 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 17.6 | 19.9 | 10.9 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 39.8 | 43.6 | 12.0 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 43.6 | 33.3 | 10.5 | 8.2 | 4.4 | - | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 58.5 | 32.1 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 47.8 | 20.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 14.4 | 10.9 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **55.9** | **25.8** | **5.6** | **4.1** | **4.5** | **4.1** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 77.2 | 20.6 | 2.0 | 0.1 | - | - | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 39.6 | 29.8 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 7.4**
Households by distance to local shop/market, region and urban/rural areas

**15%**
The percentage of rural households that travel more than 20km to a shop

# 7. Access to Services

## 7.5 Distance to primary school

As observed in table 7.5, about 49 percent of households in Namibia reported that they have less than 2 kilometres to the nearest primary school, whereas 25 percent of households live within a distance of 2 to 3 kilometres. About 8 percent of households in Namibia have more than 20 kilometres to the nearest primary school. In urban areas 71 percent of households live within 1 kilometre of a primary school compared to 31 percent of rural households. There are about 18 percent of households in rural areas that have to cover more than 10 kilometres to the nearest primary school. The regions of Khomas, Erongo, and Kavango show the highest proportions of households with less than 2 kilometres to a primary school with 69, 67 and 57 percent, respectively. In the regions of Kunene, Karas and Otjozondjupa the proportions of households with more than 20 kilometres to the nearest primary school is 33, 29 and 25 percent respectively.

| Region | Distance in km to primary school | | | | | | | | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-1 | 2-3 | 4-5 | 6-10 | 11-20 | 21-50 | >50 | Total | |
| | Percent of households | | | | | | | | |
| Caprivi | 38.6 | 38.0 | 14.3 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 0.7 | - | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 66.9 | 22.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 45.1 | 17.5 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 13.0 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 43.5 | 19.5 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 10.6 | 18.6 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 56.6 | 29.2 | 8.3 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 68.5 | 14.8 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 39.9 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 22.7 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 26.0 | 38.8 | 20.1 | 13.5 | 1.7 | - | - | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 40.2 | 8.0 | 1.9 | 7.8 | 19.6 | 16.8 | 5.8 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 34.7 | 37.9 | 14.7 | 9.6 | 2.9 | 0.2 | - | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 44.7 | 27.6 | 16.0 | 9.7 | 1.5 | 0.5 | - | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 39.2 | 28.9 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 43.7 | 16.4 | 7.6 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 15.9 | 9.1 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **48.6** | **24.5** | **9.7** | **6.7** | **2.9** | **4.0** | **3.6** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 71.1 | 19.7 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 | - | - | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 31.4 | 28.2 | 12.2 | 9.9 | 4.8 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 7.5**
Households by distance to primary school, region urban/rural areas

**8%**
of households in Namibia are more than 20km away from the nearest school

# 7. Access to Services

## 7.6    Distance to high school

Table 7.6 depicts the distance to the nearest high (secondary) school and it shows that 25 percent of households have 1 kilometre or less to the nearest high (secondary) school and 17 percent between 2 and 3 kilometres. Close to 26 percent of households in Namibia live more than 20 kilometres from the nearest high school. In urban areas slightly more than 50 percent of households live within 1 kilometre from a high school compared to about 6 percent of rural households. About 65 percent of rural households have more than 10 kilometres to the nearest high school, and 23 percent have more than 50 kilometres. The regions of Khomas, Erongo, and Otjozondjupa have highest proportions of households with less than 2 kilometres to a high school with 52, 44 and 29 percent, respectively. In Omaheke, Kunene and Karas 61, 57 and 52 percent of households have more than 50 kilometres to the nearest high school.

| Region | Distance in km to high school | | | | | | | | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-1 | 2-3 | 4-5 | 6-10 | 11-20 | 21-50 | >50 | Total | |
| | Percent of households | | | | | | | | |
| Caprivi | 11.6 | 20.9 | 13.9 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 16.3 | 0.6 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 44.2 | 29.2 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 11.1 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 21.8 | 26.3 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 7.7 | 29 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 22.4 | 15.3 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 51.6 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 15.1 | 13.7 | 17.5 | 5.0 | 17.8 | 16.7 | 14.2 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 52.3 | 20.7 | 12.3 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 13.4 | 19.8 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 56.5 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 6.7 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 22.1 | 33.8 | 15.9 | 4.3 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 6.9 | 11.7 | 14.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 60.8 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 7.9 | 11.5 | 7.6 | 19.9 | 32.6 | 17.7 | 2.9 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 24.1 | 15.0 | 16.4 | 17.8 | 18.7 | 7.9 | 0.1 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 13.0 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 12.9 | 23.9 | 28.7 | 12.7 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 28.9 | 20.2 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 14.5 | 25.0 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **24.9** | **16.9** | **9.6** | **10.2** | **13.0** | **11.3** | **14.2** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 50.2 | 29.7 | 10.9 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 5.6 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 13.9 | 22.3 | 19.2 | 23.3 | 100 | 247 813 |

# 7. Access to Services

## 7.7 Distance to combined school

Table 7.7 reveals that 36 percent of households have 1 kilometres or less to a combined school, i.e. a school with both primary and secondary levels of education, whereas 20 percent of households have between 2 and 3 kilometres. About 20 percent of households in Namibia reported that they live more than 20 kilometres from a combined school. Urban households reported that 59 percent of them live within 1 kilometre from a combined school compared to 19 percent of rural households. Over 32 percent of rural households have more than 10 kilometres to the nearest combined school while 20 percent of them have more than 50 kilometres. Khomas region reported the highest proportion of households with less than 2 kilometres to a combined school with 88 percent. On the other hand, in Omaheke, Karas and Kunene 97, 71 and 63 percent respectively have more than 20 kilometres to the nearest combined school.

| Region | Distance in km to combined school | | | | | | | | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-1 | 2-3 | 4-5 | 6-10 | 11-20 | 21-50 | >50 | Total | |
| | Percent of households | | | | | | | | |
| Caprivi | 23.7 | 30.9 | 20.1 | 13.8 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 36.2 | 32.6 | 8.8 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 15.8 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 21.7 | 14.7 | 9.4 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 42.3 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 18.1 | 8.8 | 2.0 | - | - | 3.3 | 67.8 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 25.0 | 19.3 | 16.8 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 3.6 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 87.6 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 18.9 | 7.7 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 57.0 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 18.7 | 38.4 | 21.8 | 17.7 | 3.1 | 0.3 | - | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | - | - | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 93.3 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 26.8 | 35.5 | 17.7 | 14.6 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 33.7 | 30.5 | 18.9 | 14.0 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 22.5 | 21.6 | 13.5 | 16.2 | 2.6 | 19.2 | 4.4 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 22.3 | 11.0 | 8.8 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 11.8 | 36.8 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **36.3** | **20.1** | **11.2** | **8.7** | **3.4** | **4.7** | **15.6** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 58.8 | 18.0 | 8.0 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 9.4 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 19.2 | 21.6 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 20.4 | 100 | 247 813 |

# 7. Access to Services

## 7.8    Distance to post office

The NHIES reported that 20 percent of households have 1 kilometres or less to the nearest post office, 30 percent of households have between 2 and 5 kilometres and 27 percent more than 20 kilometres as shown in table 7.8. In urban areas 38 percent of households reported that the nearest post office is within 1 kilometre compared to 6 percent of rural households. Over 67 percent of rural households have more than 10 kilometres to the nearest post office of which 22 percent more than 50 kilometres. Erongo, Khomas and Karas have the highest proportions of households with less than 2 kilometres to a post office (54, 35 and 24 percent, respectively). In Kunene, Omaheke and Kavango, 58, 57 and 53 percent respectively have more than 20 kilometres to a post office.

| Region | Distance in km to post office | | | | | | | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-1 | 2-5 | 6-10 | 11-20 | 21-50 | >50 | Total | |
| | Percent of households | | | | | | | |
| Caprivi | 10.9 | 30.9 | 11.6 | 7.6 | 29.8 | 9.2 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 53.6 | 33.1 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 18.2 | 40.1 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 21.7 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 24.3 | 35.2 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 12.6 | 25.8 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 3.7 | 19.6 | 13.4 | 10.5 | 27.9 | 24.8 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 34.7 | 45.8 | 12.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 15.8 | 21.9 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 54.4 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 10.8 | 13.1 | 16.5 | 32.0 | 20.0 | 7.7 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 8.8 | 28.1 | 1.1 | 5.5 | 16.5 | 40.1 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 5.5 | 16.4 | 22.3 | 35.9 | 17.0 | 3.0 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 16.5 | 35.1 | 14.7 | 21.4 | 10.3 | 2.1 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 11.8 | 18.0 | 24.0 | 14.8 | 23.8 | 7.5 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 13.5 | 39.9 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 19.6 | 20.8 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **19.7** | **29.8** | **11.9** | **12** | **14.1** | **12.5** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 38.3 | 52.8 | 7.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | - | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 5.5 | 12.2 | 15.3 | 20.4 | 24.6 | 22.0 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 7.8**
Households by distance to post office, region and urban/rural areas

# 7. Access to Services

## 7.9    Distance to police station

Table 7.9 presents the distance to a police station and reveals that 22 percent of households in Namibia live within 1 kilometre from the nearest police station, 32 percent of households between 2 and 5 kilometres and 22 percent more than 20 kilometres. In urban areas 39 percent of households live within 1 kilometre from a police station compared to 9 percent of rural households. Nearly 58 percent of rural households have more than 10 kilometres to the nearest police station and 15 percent more than 50 kilometres. Erongo and Khomas have the highest proportions of households within 1 kilometre to a police station (50 and 33 percent, respectively). In the regions of Kunene, Omaheke and Kavango, the proportion of households with more than 20 kilometres to a police station is 47, 47 and 42 percent respectively.

| Region | Distance in km to police station | | | | | | | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | 0-1 | 2-5 | 6-10 | 11-20 | 21-50 | >50 | Total |  |
|  | Percent of households | | | | | | | |
| Caprivi | 7.3 | 30.9 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 16.3 | 8.2 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 50.2 | 38.0 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 15.3 | 43.4 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 20.9 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 22.2 | 35.2 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 11.6 | 28.6 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 10.6 | 22.4 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 31.6 | 10.0 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 33.3 | 46.2 | 12.9 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 16.3 | 24.4 | 7.3 | 4.8 | 8.6 | 38.6 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 11.5 | 21.9 | 17.4 | 26.8 | 14.8 | 7.6 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 22.4 | 21.2 | 2.0 | 7.5 | 16.6 | 30.4 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 11.4 | 23.5 | 21.7 | 28.5 | 14.6 | 0.3 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 21.4 | 38.5 | 19.0 | 14.1 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 15.1 | 10.7 | 23.4 | 17.5 | 29.0 | 4.3 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 20.4 | 38.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 20.2 | 13.1 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **21.7** | **31.7** | **12.8** | **11.7** | **13.5** | **8.6** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 38.9 | 51.5 | 8.1 | 1.3 | 0.3 | - | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 8.6 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 19.6 | 23.5 | 15.1 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 7.9**
Households by distance to police station, region and urban/rural areas

**8.6%**
The percentage of rural households that live within 1km from a police station

# 7. Access to Services

## 7.10 Distance to magistrate court

The survey reveals that 11 percent of households live within 1 kilometre to the nearest magistrate court, 30 percent between 2 and 5 kilometres and 38 percent have more than 20 kilometres as shown in Table 7.10. In urban areas, 21 percent of households are within 1 kilometre of a magistrate court compared to 3 percent of rural households. Nearly 80 percent of rural households have more than 10 kilometres to the nearest magistrate court of which 39 percent have more than 50 kilometres. Erongo, Khomas and Hardap have the highest proportions of households living within 5 kilometres from a magistrate court with 82, 59 and 55 percent, respectively. In Oshikoto, Omusati and Omaheke regions the proportions of households with more than 20 kilometres to a magistrate court is 73, 61 and 60 percent respectively. Kunene, Omaheke and Karas regions reported the highest percentage of households with more than 50 kilometres to a magistrate court (55, 52 and 49 percent respectively).

| Region | Distance in km to magistrate court | | | | | | | Total number of households |
|--------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|---------|
| | 0-1 | 2-5 | 6-10 | 11-20 | 21-50 | >50 | Total | |
| | Percent of households | | | | | | | |
| Caprivi | 5.1 | 21.9 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 16.7 | 38.6 | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 16.9 | 65.5 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 14.5 | 40.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 27.9 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 15.3 | 26.9 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 6.9 | 48.8 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 7.1 | 22.1 | 12.8 | 11.1 | 23.3 | 23.6 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 13.6 | 45.0 | 29.6 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 17.7 | 19.6 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 54.5 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 7.1 | 7.2 | 12.4 | 14.3 | 37.9 | 21.2 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 7.1 | 28.0 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 7.8 | 52.4 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 3.7 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 18.9 | 37.3 | 23.3 | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 14.4 | 29.6 | 20.2 | 23.9 | 9.7 | 2.1 | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 4.2 | 11.0 | 2.2 | 9.1 | 27.3 | 46.1 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 13.1 | 39.2 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 18.9 | 22.8 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **10.6** | **29.5** | **12.5** | **9.0** | **16.4** | **22.0** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 20.9 | 58.3 | 16.5 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 13.4 | 28.4 | 38.5 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 7.10**
Households by distance to magistrate court, region and urban/rural areas

**38%**
The percentage of households that live more than 20km away from a magistrate court

# 7. Access to Services

## 7.11 Distance to pension pay point

The survey shows that 33 per cent of households live within 1 kilometre from the nearest pension pay point, 43 percent between 2 and 5 kilometres and 9 percent more than 20 kilometres as reflected in table 7.11. In urban areas, 44 percent of households live within 1 kilometre from a pension pay point compared to 23 percent of rural households. Erongo, Omaheke, Caprivi and Khomas have the highest proportions of households within 1 kilometre to a pension pay point with 50, 43, 41 and 40 percent, respectively. In Karas, Otjozondjupa and Kunene regions, 39, 33 and 23 percent respectively have more than 20 kilometres to the nearest pension pay point.

| Region | Distance in km to pension pay point | | | | | | | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-1 | 2-5 | 6-10 | 11-20 | 21-50 | >50 | Total | |
| | Percent of households | | | | | | | |
| Caprivi | 40.7 | 50.8 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 1.0 | - | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | 49.9 | 39.6 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | 20.9 | 41.6 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 15.6 | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | 24.5 | 34.1 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 12.9 | 26.4 | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | 35.3 | 44.1 | 12.9 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | 40.4 | 37.8 | 14.2 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | 39.9 | 17.2 | 10.9 | 8.9 | 4.4 | 18.7 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | 21.0 | 63.7 | 13.6 | 1.5 | - | 0.2 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | 43.0 | 9.2 | 5.8 | 22.3 | 16.3 | 3.4 | 100 | 15 159 |
| Omusati | 25.2 | 53.6 | 15.7 | 5.2 | 0.4 | - | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | 25.5 | 54.5 | 17.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | - | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | 27.7 | 33.4 | 23.4 | 4.5 | 10.7 | 0.3 | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | 18.5 | 41.9 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | **32.5** | **42.6** | **11.7** | **4.1** | **4.7** | **4.4** | **100** | **436 795** |
| Urban | 44.4 | 46.0 | 7.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | - | 100 | 188 981 |
| Rural | 23.4 | 40.0 | 14.8 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 100 | 247 813 |

**Table 7.11**
Households by distance to pension pay point, region and urban/rural areas

# 8. Ownership of Assets

Ownership and access to assets is one of the important indicators of welfare and standard of living of the household. This chapter discusses households' ownership of and access to assets. The results indicate disparities between urban and rural areas, regions, sex of the head of households, levels of household income, and educational attainment of head of household.

## 8.1 Ownership of/access to selected assets

About 83 percent of the Namibian households have access to or own a radio. Ownership and access to a radio is more common in urban areas (85 percent) than in rural areas (82 percent). There are no major differences between the regions.

Household ownership of and access to television is estimated at 48 percent. The proportion of households owning and having access to a TV is higher in urban areas (78 percent) than in rural areas (25 percent).

Ownership of and access to a telephone (landline) is also common (56 percent). About 88 percent of households either own or have access to a cell phone. About one third of the households either owns or has access to a plough but only 13 per cent owns or have access to a tractor.

### Table 8.1.1

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

| Region | Ownership/ Access | Selected Assets, % | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Radio | TV | Tele-phone (land-line) | Cell phone | Refri-gera-tor | Free-zer | Sew-ing / Knitt-ing mach-ine | Motor vehicle | Don-key cart/ Ox cart | Bicycle | Plough | Trac-tor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caprivi | Owns | 66.6 | 29.1 | 30.5 | 59.2 | 22.8 | 15.2 | 4.0 | 9.7 | 12.1 | 17.0 | 42.2 | 0.3 |
| *21 254* | Has access | 21.5 | 23.9 | 10.3 | 21.9 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 8.4 | 19.4 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 36.1 | 15.4 |
| | No access | 11.8 | 47.0 | 59.2 | 18.9 | 73.3 | 82.1 | 87.7 | 70.8 | 74.4 | 69.8 | 21.7 | 84.3 |
| Erongo | Owns | 77.7 | 66.4 | 39.1 | 91.2 | 61.8 | 42.3 | 14.4 | 26.5 | 5.2 | 16.8 | 5.0 | 0.1 |
| *39 221* | Has access | 10.2 | 13.8 | 39.5 | 6.2 | 12.1 | 10.1 | 3.7 | 22.1 | 5.8 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 4.5 |
| | No access | 12.1 | 19.8 | 21.4 | 2.6 | 26.2 | 47.6 | 81.9 | 51.5 | 89.0 | 74.2 | 85.8 | 95.4 |
| Hardap | Owns | 74.4 | 50.3 | 29.5 | 75.8 | 52.0 | 30.9 | 23.5 | 23.8 | 17.3 | 18.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| *15 894* | Has access | 5.8 | 6.3 | 22.6 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 7.7 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 2.9 |
| | No access | 19.8 | 43.4 | 48.0 | 15.3 | 40.2 | 65.5 | 74.5 | 68.5 | 80.0 | 76.1 | 97.5 | 95.4 |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

**Table 8.1.1**
Continued

| Region | Ownership/ Access | Selected Assets, % | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Radio | TV | Tele-phone (land-line) | Cell phone | Refri-gera-tor | Free-zer | Sewing / Knitting machine | Motor vehicle | Donkey cart/Ox cart | Bicycle | Plough | Tractor |
| Karas | Owns | 76.9 | 47.3 | 32.2 | 73.0 | 46.3 | 31.4 | 19.5 | 23.9 | 15.4 | 19.0 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| *21 299* | Has access | 3.2 | 5.4 | 23.5 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| | No access | 19.9 | 47.3 | 44.3 | 21.3 | 48.4 | 67.6 | 80.1 | 71.5 | 82.9 | 78.6 | 95.0 | 95.0 |
| Kavango | Owns | 60.5 | 21.5 | 16.2 | 65.3 | 16.4 | 11.4 | 2.4 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 34.2 | 1.3 |
| *43 889* | Has access | 23.4 | 22.9 | 19.7 | 14.8 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 26.5 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 24.4 | 3.9 |
| | No access | 16.0 | 55.6 | 64.1 | 19.7 | 79.6 | 85.6 | 93.4 | 66.0 | 74.2 | 75.0 | 41.4 | 94.8 |
| Khomas | Owns | 74.7 | 67.3 | 49.2 | 92.8 | 67.6 | 38.1 | 15.3 | 34.0 | 4.0 | 15.3 | 4.2 | 1.9 |
| *83 562* | Has access | 11.4 | 8.4 | 28.7 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 2.7 | 18.4 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| | No access | 13.9 | 24.3 | 22.1 | 2.8 | 26.2 | 54.0 | 82.1 | 47.6 | 94.8 | 81.4 | 94.2 | 95.8 |
| Kunene | Owns | 59.1 | 28.2 | 17.1 | 65.7 | 26.1 | 13.9 | 22.2 | 16.8 | 19.7 | 10.7 | 9.5 | 3.1 |
| *17 096* | Has access | 8.0 | 4.4 | 19.0 | 10.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 8.4 | 2.7 | 8.3 | 1.9 |
| | No access | 32.9 | 67.5 | 63.9 | 23.5 | 71.1 | 83.2 | 70.0 | 72.8 | 71.9 | 86.6 | 82.2 | 95.0 |
| Ohangwena | Owns | 73.9 | 13.3 | 34.2 | 79.4 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 2.5 | 14.6 | 47.0 | 0.8 |
| *38 997* | Has access | 12.2 | 10.7 | 18.0 | 14.0 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 15.2 | 2.3 | 5.9 | 20.3 | 11.6 |
| | No access | 13.9 | 76.0 | 47.8 | 6.6 | 86.9 | 89.7 | 81.9 | 70.9 | 95.2 | 79.5 | 32.7 | 87.5 |
| Omaheke | Owns | 71.0 | 29.2 | 30.4 | 65.2 | 27.4 | 17.8 | 27.7 | 19.8 | 23.8 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 3.1 |
| *15 159* | Has access | 5.5 | 3.3 | 20.1 | 9.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 10.0 | .9 | 2.9 | 1.8 |
| | No access | 23.6 | 67.5 | 49.5 | 25.2 | 71.5 | 81.9 | 71.6 | 77.3 | 66.2 | 92.2 | 92.0 | 95.1 |
| Omusati | Owns | 71.1 | 14.7 | 27.8 | 78.4 | 12.4 | 8.0 | 17.2 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 25.7 | 58.3 | 2.1 |
| *45 161* | Has access | 10.2 | 3.7 | 22.6 | 12.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 9.2 | 26.4 | 12.2 | 7.2 | 16.3 | 45.8 |
| | No access | 18.8 | 81.6 | 49.6 | 8.9 | 85.4 | 90.1 | 73.6 | 57.4 | 72.5 | 67.1 | 25.4 | 52.1 |
| Oshana | Owns | 79.0 | 34.0 | 29.8 | 85.4 | 25.0 | 21.3 | 15.1 | 21.9 | 7.1 | 17.4 | 18.7 | 2.5 |
| *35 087* | Has access | 6.8 | 10.9 | 32.9 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 11.7 | 37.5 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 10.1 | 38.0 |
| | No access | 14.2 | 55.0 | 37.4 | 7.4 | 67.9 | 72.8 | 73.2 | 40.6 | 88.5 | 77.4 | 71.2 | 59.5 |
| Oshikoto | Owns | 69.3 | 15.0 | 26.7 | 73.1 | 13.0 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 11.9 | 8.2 | 38.4 | 1.3 |
| *32 038* | Has access | 13.6 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 21.8 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 12.9 | 5.1 |
| | No access | 17.1 | 80.6 | 63.7 | 19.5 | 84.0 | 86.8 | 87.5 | 67.7 | 82.2 | 90.8 | 48.7 | 93.6 |
| Otjozondjupa | Owns | 70.3 | 43.8 | 31.2 | 75.6 | 43.8 | 17.7 | 16.9 | 18.4 | 6.0 | 14.3 | 2.6 | 1.2 |
| *28 135* | Has access | 7.9 | 7.3 | 21.4 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| | No access | 21.8 | 48.9 | 47.4 | 17.9 | 51.4 | 76.1 | 80.0 | 73.4 | 89.9 | 84.7 | 93.1 | 94.4 |
| **Namibia** | **Owns** | **71.7** | **38.0** | **32.7** | **78.8** | **35.3** | **22.0** | **14.4** | **20.1** | **9.3** | **15.1** | **22.2** | **1.6** |
| *436 795* | **Has access** | **11.6** | **10.1** | **23.6** | **9.4** | **5.2** | **4.5** | **4.7** | **19.3** | **6.5** | **6.2** | **11.5** | **11.8** |
| | **No access** | **16.7** | **51.9** | **43.7** | **11.7** | **59.5** | **73.4** | **80.9** | **60.5** | **84.2** | **78.7** | **66.4** | **86.6** |
| **Urban** | **Owns** | **76.7** | **68.3** | **43.9** | **92.8** | **65.7** | **39.0** | **15.3** | **30.1** | **3.5** | **16.3** | **6.3** | **1.3** |
| *188 981* | **Has access** | **8.6** | **10.0** | **29.6** | **3.8** | **7.2** | **7.5** | **4.8** | **18.3** | **2.1** | **5.0** | **4.0** | **3.4** |
| | **No access** | **14.7** | **21.7** | **26.5** | **3.4** | **27.1** | **53.5** | **80.0** | **51.6** | **94.4** | **78.6** | **89.7** | **95.2** |
| **Rural** | **Owns** | **67.9** | **15.0** | **24.1** | **68.2** | **12.1** | **9.1** | **13.8** | **12.5** | **13.7** | **14.2** | **34.3** | **1.8** |
| *247 813* | **Has access** | **13.8** | **10.2** | **19.0** | **13.7** | **3.6** | **2.3** | **4.6** | **20.1** | **9.9** | **7.0** | **17.2** | **18.2** |
| | **No access** | **18.3** | **74.9** | **56.9** | **18.1** | **84.2** | **88.6** | **81.6** | **67.3** | **76.4** | **78.8** | **48.6** | **79.9** |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

The proportion of male-headed households owning or having access to assets is generally higher than that of female-headed households, except for cell phones and sewing/knitting machines. The proportion of households that owns a cell phone is almost the same for female and male-headed households, close to about 80 percent. Table 8.1.2 indicates that 79 percent of male-headed households in urban areas own a radio compared to 73 percent of female-headed households. Similar differences exist in rural areas.

**Table 8.1.2**
Households by ownership of/access to assets, urban/ rural areas and sex of head of household

| Urban/ Rural Sex of Head of Household | Ownership/ Access | Selected Assets, % | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Radio | TV | Tele-phone (land-line) | Cell phone | Refri-gera-tor | Freezer | Sewing / Knitting machine | Motor vehicle | Donkey cart/Ox cart | Bicycle | Plough | Tractor |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | Owns | 73.1 | 66.5 | 39.4 | 91.7 | 63.5 | 35.2 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 2.7 | 9.7 | 3.6 | 0.7 |
| 74 316 | Has access | 9.6 | 10.0 | 29.1 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 21.0 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| | No access | 17.2 | 23.5 | 31.5 | 4.0 | 29.2 | 56.8 | 77.4 | 62.9 | 95.2 | 86.3 | 92.4 | 95.6 |
| Male | Owns | 79.0 | 69.3 | 46.9 | 93.6 | 67.1 | 41.5 | 14.5 | 39.2 | 4.1 | 20.6 | 8.1 | 1.7 |
| 113 953 | Has access | 8.0 | 10.0 | 30.0 | 3.4 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 16.6 | 2.1 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| | No access | 13.0 | 20.6 | 23.2 | 3.1 | 25.8 | 51.3 | 81.5 | 44.1 | 93.9 | 73.6 | 88.0 | 95.0 |
| Both Sexes | Owns | 76.7 | 68.3 | 43.9 | 92.8 | 65.7 | 39.0 | 15.3 | 30.1 | 3.5 | 16.3 | 6.3 | 1.3 |
| 188 981 | Has access | 8.6 | 10.0 | 29.6 | 3.8 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 18.3 | 2.1 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| | No access | 14.7 | 21.7 | 26.5 | 3.4 | 27.1 | 53.5 | 80.0 | 51.6 | 94.4 | 78.6 | 89.7 | 95.2 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | Owns | 65.3 | 12.1 | 22.4 | 70.4 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 13.4 | 7.7 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 33.4 | 0.9 |
| 110 435 | Has access | 15.9 | 10.7 | 18.4 | 15.3 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 21.0 | 10.8 | 7.3 | 21.1 | 21.7 |
| | No access | 18.8 | 77.1 | 59.2 | 14.4 | 86.4 | 90.7 | 81.4 | 71.3 | 79.7 | 82.8 | 45.6 | 77.4 |
| Male | Owns | 70.1 | 17.4 | 25.4 | 66.4 | 13.9 | 11.0 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 34.8 | 2.6 |
| 135 378 | Has access | 12.0 | 9.6 | 19.6 | 12.3 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 19.4 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 13.9 | 15.1 |
| | No access | 17.8 | 73.0 | 55.0 | 21.2 | 82.4 | 86.8 | 81.7 | 64.3 | 73.6 | 75.5 | 51.3 | 82.3 |
| Both Sexes | Owns | 67.9 | 15.0 | 24.1 | 68.2 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 34.3 | 1.8 |
| 247 813 | Has access | 13.8 | 10.2 | 19.0 | 13.7 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 20.1 | 9.9 | 7.0 | 17.2 | 18.2 |
| | No access | 18.3 | 74.9 | 56.9 | 18.1 | 84.2 | 88.6 | 81.6 | 67.3 | 76.4 | 78.8 | 48.6 | 79.9 |
| **Namibia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Female** | **Owns** | **68.5** | **34.0** | **29.3** | **78.9** | **31.5** | **18.3** | **14.7** | **11.1** | **6.8** | **9.8** | **21.4** | **.8** |
| *184 752* | **Has access** | **13.4** | **10.4** | **22.7** | **10.9** | **5.1** | **4.6** | **5.5** | **21.0** | **7.3** | **6.0** | **14.2** | **14.5** |
| | **No access** | **18.2** | **55.6** | **48.1** | **10.2** | **63.4** | **77.0** | **79.8** | **67.9** | **85.9** | **84.2** | **64.4** | **84.7** |
| **Male** | **Owns** | **74.2** | **41.1** | **35.2** | **78.8** | **38.2** | **24.9** | **14.3** | **26.8** | **11.2** | **19.1** | **22.6** | **2.2** |
| *249 331* | **Has access** | **10.2** | **9.8** | **24.4** | **8.2** | **5.2** | **4.5** | **4.0** | **18.2** | **5.9** | **6.3** | **9.3** | **9.7** |
| | **No access** | **15.6** | **49.0** | **40.4** | **12.9** | **56.6** | **70.6** | **81.7** | **55.1** | **82.9** | **74.6** | **68.1** | **88.1** |
| **Both Sexes** | **Owns** | **71.7** | **38.0** | **32.7** | **78.8** | **35.3** | **22.0** | **14.4** | **20.1** | **9.3** | **15.1** | **22.2** | **1.6** |
| *436 795* | **Has access** | **11.6** | **10.1** | **23.6** | **9.4** | **5.2** | **4.5** | **4.7** | **19.3** | **6.5** | **6.2** | **11.5** | **11.8** |
| | **No access** | **16.7** | **51.9** | **43.7** | **11.7** | **59.5** | **73.4** | **80.9** | **60.5** | **84.2** | **78.7** | **66.4** | **86.6** |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

There are disparities in ownership of/access to assets by main language spoken in households (Table 8.1.3). Households where the main language spoken is Afrikaans, German and English reported the highest proportions of ownership for the majority of the assets. On the other hand, households where the main language spoken is Khoisan have the lowest percentages of ownership.

**Table 8.1.3**

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

| Main language spoken | Ownership/ Access | Selected Assets, % | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Radio | TV | Tele-phone (land-line) | Cell phone | Refri-gera-tor | Freezer | Sewing / Knitting machine | Motor vehicle | Don-key cart/ Ox cart | Bicycle | Plough | Tractor |
| Khoisan | Owns | 46.3 | 9.1 | 12.8 | 30.5 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 8.3 | 5.4 | 7.7 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| *5 954* | Has access | 20.9 | 14.3 | 3.4 | 10.9 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 17.4 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| | No access | 32.8 | 76.7 | 83.8 | 58.7 | 92.8 | 94.1 | 92.6 | 74.2 | 88.6 | 88.6 | 91.7 | 92.8 |
| Caprivi | Owns | 66.3 | 35.5 | 31.2 | 64.4 | 28.7 | 16.9 | 3.0 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 15.4 | 39.5 | 0.3 |
| *21 537* | Has access | 20.1 | 22.6 | 12.9 | 20.4 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 7.7 | 18.6 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 32.7 | 14.0 |
| | No access | 13.6 | 41.9 | 55.9 | 15.2 | 66.9 | 80.2 | 89.3 | 69.8 | 76.7 | 71.3 | 27.8 | 85.7 |
| Otjiherero | Owns | 70.8 | 41.8 | 32,0 | 75.6 | 40.8 | 18,0 | 24.1 | 20.7 | 14.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 1.4 |
| *39 748* | Has access | 7.5 | 7.3 | 24.4 | 9.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 14.2 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 5.6 | 2.3 |
| | No access | 21.7 | 50.8 | 43.6 | 15.1 | 55.1 | 77.8 | 72.8 | 65.1 | 77.6 | 92.7 | 88.5 | 96.2 |
| Rukavango | Owns | 59.6 | 22.4 | 19.0 | 65,0 | 15.7 | 10.4 | 3.1 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 29.6 | 1.0 |
| *51 011* | Has access | 21.8 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 14.7 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 23.8 | 15.7 | 14.3 | 22.3 | 4.0 |
| | No access | 18.6 | 58.2 | 61.5 | 20.2 | 80.1 | 86.2 | 92.9 | 69.3 | 76.3 | 76.9 | 48.1 | 95,0 |
| Nama/ Damara | Owns | 72.7 | 49.7 | 27.3 | 73.1 | 42.5 | 19,0 | 16.6 | 14.9 | 17.1 | 13.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| *54 323* | Has access | 8.2 | 7.6 | 27.2 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 14.9 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| | No access | 19.1 | 42.7 | 45.4 | 17.9 | 50.5 | 75.8 | 79.8 | 70.3 | 79.2 | 82.8 | 96.9 | 97,0 |
| Oshiwambo | Owns | 73.9 | 26.8 | 31.8 | 83.8 | 25.4 | 17.1 | 12.5 | 16,0 | 7.3 | 15.9 | 33.0 | 1.4 |
| *204 305* | Has access | 10.9 | 9.3 | 25.0 | 9.0 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 22.7 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 13.2 | 20.9 |
| | No access | 15.2 | 63.9 | 43.2 | 7.1 | 69.2 | 78.6 | 81.5 | 61.3 | 86.9 | 78,0 | 53.7 | 77.7 |
| Setswana | Owns | 67.6 | 58.0 | 48.2 | 68.2 | 62.8 | 36.2 | 14.2 | 37.3 | 33.0 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 2.0 |
| 1299 | Has access | 6.2 | 1.8 | 11,0 | 6.2 | 3.3 | - | - | 5.9 | 5.1 | - | 5.1 | - |
| | No access | 26.1 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 25.6 | 34.0 | 63.8 | 85.8 | 56.8 | 61.9 | 92.4 | 91.8 | 98.0 |
| Afrikaans | Owns | 81.3 | 82.1 | 54.1 | 90.8 | 81.5 | 58.7 | 29.6 | 53.6 | 6.1 | 25.8 | 4.6 | 5.2 |
| *40 660* | Has access | 5.8 | 3.9 | 23.3 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 11.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| | No access | 13,0 | 14,0 | 22.6 | 7.0 | 14.6 | 35.7 | 68.8 | 34.9 | 92.4 | 72.4 | 93.9 | 93.1 |
| German | Owns | 95.1 | 88.8 | 90.4 | 91.0 | 99.5 | 92.6 | 50.4 | 95.4 | 8.9 | 37,0 | 12.8 | 15.1 |
| *3 549* | Has access | 0.7 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 2.5 | - | - |
| | No access | 4.3 | 6.9 | 3.2 | 8.5 | - | 5.1 | 48.1 | 1.7 | 90.8 | 60.5 | 87.2 | 84.9 |
| English | Owns | 79.8 | 82.1 | 57.6 | 95.3 | 84.0 | 56.2 | 22.6 | 58.7 | 3.1 | 29.1 | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| *1 808* | Has access | 7.4 | 6.0 | 33.0 | 1.5 | 11.0 | 13.7 | 1.6 | 17.5 | - | 2.7 | 0.9 | 2.1 |
| | No access | 12.8 | 11.9 | 9.4 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 30.1 | 75.8 | 23.8 | 96.9 | 68.2 | 98.0 | 95.8 |
| Other | Owns | 52,0 | 65.7 | 44.2 | 90.3 | 67.8 | 42.5 | 7.6 | 30.4 | 0.6 | 20.8 | 2.3 | - |
| *4 478* | Has access | 17.7 | 5.0 | 30.0 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 3.4 | 18.3 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| | No access | 30.3 | 29.2 | 25.8 | 2.4 | 26.2 | 48.7 | 89,0 | 51.3 | 98.5 | 73.8 | 95.2 | 96.6 |
| **Total** | **Owns** | **71.7** | **38.0** | **32.7** | **78.8** | **35.3** | **22.0** | **14.4** | **20.1** | **9.3** | **15.1** | **22.2** | **1.6** |
| *436 795* | **Has access** | **11.6** | **10.1** | **23.6** | **9.4** | **5.2** | **4.5** | **4.7** | **19.3** | **6.5** | **6.2** | **11.5** | **11.8** |
| | **No access** | **16.7** | **51.9** | **43.7** | **11.7** | **59.5** | **73.4** | **80.9** | **60.5** | **84.2** | **78.7** | **66.4** | **86.6** |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

Table 8.1.4 shows ownership of or access to selected assets by household composition and orphan hood. Generally, ownership of a radio and a cell phone is more common in all households irrespective of household composition and orphan hood status compared to other assets.

| Household composition | Ownership/ Access | Selected Assets, % | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Radio | TV | Telephone (landline) | Cell phone | Refri-gera-tor | Free-zer | Sewing / Knitting machine | Motor vehicle | Donkey cart/ Ox cart | Bicycle | Plough | Tractor |
| Households with only head or head and spouse | Owns | 64.5 | 37.9 | 30.9 | 72.2 | 36.2 | 22.0 | 11.0 | 18.1 | 5.0 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 1.9 |
| *80 707* | Has access | 14.4 | 12.6 | 28.5 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 7.7 | 3.1 | 19.9 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| | No access | 21.1 | 49.5 | 40.6 | 17.2 | 52.5 | 70.3 | 86.0 | 62.0 | 89.4 | 86.2 | 84.9 | 91.0 |
| Households with 1 child, no relatives/ non-relative | Owns | 69.2 | 45.4 | 35.5 | 74.5 | 40.9 | 26.8 | 13.6 | 23.4 | 8.1 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 2.5 |
| *31 977* | Has access | 12.3 | 9.2 | 20.4 | 10.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 16.4 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 10.8 | 6.5 |
| | No access | 18.6 | 45.3 | 44.1 | 15.0 | 54.4 | 68.7 | 83.8 | 60.2 | 85.6 | 81.8 | 76.9 | 91.0 |
| Households with 2+ children, no relatives/ non-relatives | Owns | 68.1 | 41.5 | 33.3 | 75.1 | 38.9 | 22.9 | 12.9 | 22.8 | 8.2 | 19.5 | 17.8 | 1.7 |
| *65 351* | Has access | 12.2 | 9.1 | 19.6 | 10.3 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 16.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 13.6 | 6.6 |
| | No access | 19.7 | 49.4 | 47.1 | 14.6 | 57.5 | 74.6 | 82.9 | 60.7 | 85.1 | 73.8 | 68.6 | 91.7 |
| Households with relatives | Owns | 75.6 | 36.0 | 32.7 | 82.5 | 32.9 | 21.1 | 16.5 | 19.1 | 11.4 | 15.8 | 30.1 | 1.4 |
| *239 717* | Has access | 10.1 | 9.5 | 22.9 | 8.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 20.0 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 12.4 | 15.5 |
| | No access | 14.2 | 54.6 | 44.4 | 8.7 | 63.5 | 75.2 | 78.1 | 60.9 | 82.0 | 77.3 | 57.5 | 83.2 |
| Households with non-relatives | Owns | 70.2 | 39.7 | 32.5 | 81.1 | 39.7 | 23.2 | 10.6 | 26.6 | 6.5 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 2.0 |
| *19 044* | Has access | 14.1 | 12.8 | 30.6 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 23.9 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 11.4 | 12.5 |
| | No access | 15.7 | 47.4 | 36.9 | 11.4 | 55.0 | 68.9 | 82.5 | 49.5 | 84.9 | 77.1 | 73.4 | 85.4 |
| **Namibia** | **Owns** | **71.7** | **38.0** | **32.7** | **78.8** | **35.3** | **22.0** | **14.4** | **20.1** | **9.3** | **15.1** | **22.2** | **1.6** |
| *436 795* | **Has access** | **11.6** | **10.1** | **23.6** | **9.4** | **5.2** | **4.5** | **4.7** | **19.3** | **6.5** | **6.2** | **11.5** | **11.8** |
| | **No access** | **16.7** | **51.9** | **43.7** | **11.7** | **59.5** | **73.4** | **80.9** | **60.5** | **84.2** | **78.7** | **66.4** | **86.6** |
| Households without orphans | Owns | 71.7 | 41.2 | 33.6 | 78.8 | 38.8 | 24.0 | 14.1 | 21.4 | 8.7 | 14.9 | 17.9 | 1.7 |
| *337 985* | Has access | 11.2 | 10.4 | 24.4 | 9.1 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 18.9 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 10.6 | 9.8 |
| | No access | 17.1 | 48.4 | 41.9 | 12.1 | 55.3 | 71.0 | 81.5 | 59.6 | 84.5 | 79.2 | 71.5 | 88.6 |
| Households with orphans | Owns | 71.8 | 27.1 | 29.4 | 79.0 | 23.4 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 11.4 | 15.9 | 36.9 | 1.4 |
| *98 809* | Has access | 12.7 | 9.1 | 20.7 | 10.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 20.8 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 14.4 | 18.9 |
| | No access | 15.5 | 63.8 | 49.8 | 10.5 | 73.9 | 81.8 | 78.7 | 63.6 | 83.1 | 77.0 | 48.6 | 79.7 |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

Ownership of most assets is more common amongst households where the head has attained a higher level of education, except for sewing/knitting machine, donkey/ox cart and plough (Table 8.1.5).

| Educational attainment of Head | Ownership/ Access | Selected Assets, % | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Radio | TV | Tele-phone (land-line) | Cell phone | Refri-gera-tor | Free-zer | Sew-ing / Knitt-ing mach-ine | Motor vehicle | Don-key cart/ Ox cart | Bi-cycle | Plough | Trac-tor |
| No formal Education | Owns | 61.7 | 22.4 | 24.1 | 75.2 | 22.4 | 23.2 | 30.8 | 11.6 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 11.5 | 3.7 |
| *848* | Has access | 1.9 | 13.3 | 9.4 | 11.7 | 24.4 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 30.4 | 11.9 | 24.4 | 19.3 | 13.8 |
| | No access | 36.4 | 64.2 | 66.5 | 13.1 | 53.2 | 70.9 | 62.9 | 58,0 | 81.2 | 71.8 | 69.2 | 82.5 |
| Primary | Owns | 69.5 | 21.9 | 27.4 | 72.8 | 19.8 | 12.8 | 14.9 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 15.2 | 27.2 | 1.2 |
| *121 783* | Has access | 14.2 | 10.7 | 19.1 | 11.8 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 22.4 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 15.1 | 15,0 |
| | No access | 16.3 | 67.4 | 53.5 | 15.4 | 75.3 | 83.9 | 80.7 | 66.6 | 78.9 | 78.1 | 57.8 | 83.8 |
| Secondary | Owns | 73.5 | 49.7 | 36.8 | 88.3 | 45.9 | 27.2 | 13.6 | 22.5 | 6.9 | 14.8 | 17.3 | 1.6 |
| *180 697* | Has access | 10,0 | 11.2 | 28.6 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 19.2 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 10.1 |
| | No access | 16.5 | 39.1 | 34.6 | 5.1 | 46.9 | 66.3 | 81.3 | 58.3 | 88.2 | 78.7 | 74.2 | 88.3 |
| Tertiary | Owns | 83.1 | 85.4 | 52.4 | 98.2 | 83.5 | 59.5 | 22.6 | 60.5 | 5.6 | 24.4 | 13.0 | 4.1 |
| *43 652* | Has access | 5.8 | 3.0 | 32.8 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 12.1 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 7.0 |
| | No access | 11.1 | 11.6 | 14.9 | 0.8 | 13.6 | 35.1 | 73.4 | 27.4 | 92.1 | 72.1 | 82.9 | 88.9 |
| **Total** | **Owns** | **71.7** | **38.0** | **32.7** | **78.8** | **35.3** | **22.0** | **14.4** | **20.1** | **9.3** | **15.1** | **22.2** | **1.6** |
| *436 795* | **Has access** | **11.6** | **10.1** | **23.6** | **9.4** | **5.2** | **4.5** | **4.7** | **19.3** | **6.5** | **6.2** | **11.5** | **11.8** |
| | **No access** | **16.7** | **51.9** | **43.7** | **11.7** | **59.5** | **73.4** | **80.9** | **60.5** | **84.2** | **78.7** | **66.4** | **86.6** |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

Households which reported commercial farming as their main source of income, have the highest proportions of ownership of assets (Table 8.1.6). Households whose main source of income is state special maintenance grants for disabled persons below 16 years have the lowest proportions of ownership of all assets.

**Table 8.1.6**

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

| Main source of income | Ownership/ Access | Selected Assets, % | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Radio | TV | Tele-phone (land-line) | Cell phone | Refri-gera-tor | Free-zer | Sewing/ Knitting machine | Motor vehicle | Donkey cart/ Ox cart | Bi-cycle | Plough | Tractor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries and/or wages | Owns | 74.1 | 55.7 | 37.5 | 87.9 | 52.0 | 30.0 | 11.7 | 25.2 | 5.5 | 16.3 | 9.7 | 1.0 |
| *214 506* | Has access | 9.9 | 10.2 | 30.2 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 18.6 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 7.1 |
| | No access | 16.1 | 34.1 | 32.3 | 6.7 | 41.0 | 63.4 | 84.1 | 56.2 | 90.3 | 77.8 | 83.8 | 91.9 |
| Subsistence farming | Owns | 68.9 | 8.8 | 24.5 | 68.4 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 14.4 | 11.1 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 51.2 | 1.2 |
| *100 581* | Has access | 16.1 | 10.1 | 17.0 | 15.2 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 21.7 | 12.3 | 7.8 | 21.2 | 23.3 |
| | No access | 15.0 | 81.2 | 58.5 | 16.4 | 91.4 | 93.1 | 80.1 | 67.2 | 72.1 | 77.3 | 27.6 | 75.5 |
| Commercial farming | Owns | 84.2 | 86.2 | 82.3 | 88.2 | 87.8 | 88.1 | 71.3 | 93.2 | 23.7 | 44.7 | 34.2 | 48.2 |
| *2 524* | Has access | 0.8 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 4.9 |
| | No access | 15.0 | 13.8 | 12.7 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 27.8 | 6.8 | 74.2 | 53.1 | 63.5 | 46.9 |
| Business activities, non-farming | Owns | 74.5 | 46.3 | 40.7 | 88.7 | 43.8 | 33.3 | 18.2 | 30.4 | 6.2 | 19.1 | 15.0 | 4.0 |
| *35 270* | Has access | 8.8 | 10.8 | 20.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 19.4 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 9.9 | 7.3 |
| | No access | 16.6 | 42.9 | 39.2 | 5.7 | 50.3 | 62.5 | 76.6 | 50.2 | 88.7 | 74.6 | 75.1 | 88.8 |
| Pensions from employment | Owns | 90.4 | 72.7 | 55.1 | 82.5 | 73.9 | 63.3 | 43.6 | 62.9 | 17.2 | 21.6 | 13.7 | 6.6 |
| *5 048* | Has access | 2.5 | 3.9 | 17.7 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 7.9 |
| | No access | 7.1 | 23.5 | 27.2 | 14.3 | 23.4 | 34.3 | 50.1 | 31.2 | 79.3 | 76.6 | 83.0 | 85.5 |
| Cash remittances | Owns | 53.2 | 30.9 | 24.1 | 77.7 | 32.0 | 16.2 | 13.2 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 0.6 |
| *12 866* | Has access | 17.8 | 14.8 | 28.1 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 5.0 | 23.8 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 9.8 | 5.2 |
| | No access | 29.0 | 54.3 | 47.8 | 11.3 | 55.5 | 70.9 | 81.8 | 70.6 | 88.4 | 90.4 | 84.2 | 94.2 |
| Rental income | Owns | 83.8 | 83.8 | 56.6 | 92.3 | 80.4 | 36.2 | 20.8 | 25.9 | 10.5 | 12.8 | 13.5 | 6.8 |
| *2 120* | Has access | 2.8 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| | No access | 13.4 | 16.2 | 27.2 | 3.4 | 18.2 | 57.0 | 79.2 | 67.7 | 89.5 | 86.6 | 84.2 | 90.3 |
| Interest from savings/ investments | Owns | 82.8 | 93.0 | 77.2 | 71.3 | 100 | 69.2 | 63.2 | 53.5 | 2.6 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 5.8 |
| *1 180* | Has access | 13.0 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | No access | 4.2 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 30.8 | 36.8 | 28.3 | 97.4 | 90.3 | 91.5 | 94.2 |
| State old pension | Owns | 71.9 | 12.5 | 23.0 | 60.0 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 20.0 | 7.6 | 15.5 | 10.0 | 33.2 | 0.8 |
| *43 389* | Has access | 11.7 | 11.2 | 14.1 | 17.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 20.6 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 16.8 | 18.4 |
| | No access | 16.3 | 76.3 | 62.8 | 22.5 | 85.7 | 90.2 | 75.4 | 71.8 | 76.1 | 83.1 | 50.0 | 80.9 |
| War veterans/ex-combatants grant | Owns | 82.2 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 100 | 28.5 | 15.9 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 15.9 | 28.5 | 22.0 | 0.0 |
| *249* | Has access | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | No access | 17.8 | 71.5 | 53.7 | 0.0 | 71.5 | 84.1 | 71.5 | 71.5 | 84.1 | 71.5 | 78.0 | 100 |
| Disability grants for adults (over 16 yrs) | Owns | 63.6 | 11.2 | 19.7 | 51.4 | 11.1 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 11.4 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 1.1 |
| *3 044* | Has access | 11.3 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 24.4 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 13.4 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 6.7 |
| | No access | 25.1 | 74.7 | 66.7 | 24.2 | 82.4 | 90.4 | 91.6 | 81.4 | 83.1 | 89.4 | 67.5 | 92.2 |

**Table 8.1.6**
Continued

| Main source of income | Ownership/ Access | Selected Assets, % | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Radio | TV | Tele-phone (land-line) | Cell phone | Refri-gera-tor | Free-zer | Sewing / Knitting machine | Motor vehicle | Donkey cart/ Ox cart | Bi-cycle | Plough | Trac-tor |
| State child maintenance grants | Owns | 69.9 | 11.2 | 16.4 | 78.0 | 4.8 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 2.5 | 7.1 | 11.1 | 29.6 | 0.0 |
| *2 894* | Has access | 6.5 | 3.3 | 17.2 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 15.4 | 16.4 |
| | No access | 23.6 | 85.4 | 66.4 | 14.0 | 94.4 | 88.4 | 83.5 | 82.8 | 92.9 | 83.7 | 55.0 | 83.6 |
| State foster care grant | Owns | 62.6 | 13.4 | 24.0 | 79.2 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 24.7 | 0.0 |
| *805* | Has access | 18.5 | 15.2 | 2.8 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 0.0 |
| | No access | 18.8 | 71.4 | 73.2 | 0.0 | 89.4 | 100 | 94.3 | 79.6 | 94.3 | 100 | 62.3 | 100 |
| State special maintenance grants (Disabled 16 yrs or less) | Owns | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| *99* | Has access | 100 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 71.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 71.9 | 71.9 | 0.0 |
| | No access | 0.0 | 71.9 | 71.9 | 0.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 100 |
| Alimony and similar allowance | Owns | 72.1 | 46.3 | 27.9 | 65.3 | 27.7 | 20.6 | 14.9 | 13.8 | 11.1 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| *1 192* | Has access | 11.8 | 4.2 | 25.5 | 20.6 | 15.2 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 5.3 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| | No access | 16.1 | 49.5 | 46.6 | 14.2 | 57.1 | 71.3 | 85.1 | 52.0 | 83.6 | 81.8 | 96.8 | 96.8 |
| Drought relief assistance | Owns | 49.7 | 6.2 | 10.8 | 43.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 0.0 |
| *2 041* | Has access | 15.5 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 23.8 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 11.6 | 4.8 |
| | No access | 34.8 | 92.1 | 83.7 | 47.2 | 100 | 100 | 92.8 | 72.0 | 88.0 | 95.1 | 82.4 | 95.2 |
| In kind receipts | Owns | 52.4 | 17.7 | 12.0 | 43.6 | 14.1 | 8.9 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| *5 165* | Has access | 7.4 | 7.4 | 12.5 | 10.0 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 17.5 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 8.9 | 6.3 |
| | No access | 40.3 | 74.8 | 75.5 | 46.4 | 82.0 | 88.2 | 87.0 | 78.8 | 88.7 | 94.7 | 89.6 | 93.7 |
| Other | Owns | 55.3 | 23.1 | 22.5 | 52.2 | 25.3 | 17.9 | 8.2 | 16.2 | 5.7 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 1.6 |
| *3 322* | Has access | 18.0 | 6.4 | 17.4 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 11.7 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 19.0 | 3.4 |
| | No access | 26.7 | 70.5 | 60.0 | 29.3 | 74.7 | 82.1 | 85.9 | 72.0 | 88.1 | 83.1 | 70.2 | 95.0 |
| No income | Owns | 49.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 31.8 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| *396* | Has access | 6.2 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 18.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 0.0 |
| | No access | 44.5 | 92.7 | 71.7 | 50.1 | 100 | 92.7 | 88.1 | 88.1 | 84.7 | 75.5 | 88.1 | 100 |
| **Total** | **Owns** | **71.7** | **38.0** | **32.7** | **78.8** | **35.3** | **22.0** | **14.4** | **20.1** | **9.3** | **15.1** | **22.2** | **1.6** |
| *436 795* | **Has access** | **11.6** | **10.1** | **23.6** | **9.4** | **5.2** | **4.5** | **4.7** | **19.3** | **6.5** | **6.2** | **11.5** | **11.8** |
| | **No access** | **16.7** | **51.9** | **43.7** | **11.7** | **59.5** | **73.4** | **80.9** | **60.5** | **84.2** | **78.7** | **66.4** | **86.6** |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

With the exception of donkey/ox cart and plough ownership of assets increase as households' income increase (Table 8.1.7).

| Percen-tiles/de-ciles | Ownership/ Access | Selected Assets, % | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Radio | TV | Tele-phone (land-line) | Cell phone | Refri-gera-tor | Free-zer | Sew-ing / Knitt-ing mach-ine | Motor vehicle | Don-key cart/ Ox cart | Bi-cycle | Plough | Trac-tor |
| **Percen-tiles** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-25 | Owns | 62.2 | 11.3 | 18.8 | 62.2 | 7.5 | 4.1 | 8.7 | 2.5 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 28.5 | 0.7 |
| *109 176* | Has access | 16.6 | 11.9 | 13.9 | 15.2 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 19.7 | 8.7 | 7.2 | 18.8 | 10.5 |
| | No access | 21.3 | 76.7 | 67.3 | 22.5 | 89.7 | 94.0 | 87.5 | 77.7 | 80.8 | 81.7 | 52.7 | 88.7 |
| 26-50 | Owns | 69.1 | 21.8 | 26.5 | 74.5 | 18.8 | 9.8 | 12.8 | 7.3 | 10.8 | 12.7 | 28.9 | 0.6 |
| *109 035* | Has access | 12.3 | 10.8 | 20.6 | 11.6 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 21.5 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 14.8 | 16.8 |
| | No access | 18.5 | 67.4 | 53.0 | 13.9 | 76.5 | 86.6 | 82.0 | 71.2 | 81.4 | 80.0 | 56.3 | 82.6 |
| 51-75 | Owns | 74.4 | 43.7 | 33.3 | 84.0 | 41.4 | 23.3 | 14.7 | 17.9 | 9.3 | 13.6 | 19.0 | 1.0 |
| *109 229* | Has access | 10.3 | 11.0 | 27.7 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 21.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 13.1 |
| | No access | 15.3 | 45.3 | 39.0 | 8.0 | 51.3 | 70.6 | 79.9 | 61.0 | 84.4 | 80.5 | 72.1 | 85.9 |
| 76-90 | Owns | 77.4 | 65.6 | 44.7 | 93.6 | 62.9 | 37.6 | 14.5 | 37.5 | 6.6 | 17.7 | 14.2 | 2.0 |
| *65 454* | Has access | 7.7 | 8.9 | 35.2 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 18.9 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 8.9 |
| | No access | 14.9 | 25.4 | 20.1 | 2.6 | 29.9 | 55.4 | 80.7 | 43.6 | 88.8 | 77.4 | 81.2 | 89.1 |
| 91-95 | Owns | 84.8 | 86.8 | 55.8 | 97.0 | 82.3 | 60.9 | 23.8 | 61.6 | 4.6 | 25.1 | 8.9 | 2.7 |
| *22 037* | Has access | 7.1 | 4.5 | 30.3 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 14.2 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 5.9 |
| | No access | 8.0 | 8.7 | 13.9 | 1.5 | 12.8 | 31.7 | 72.7 | 24.1 | 93.1 | 70.7 | 89.2 | 91.4 |
| 96-98 | Owns | 88.2 | 91.8 | 67.1 | 93.6 | 95.3 | 79.4 | 36.1 | 83.6 | 5.9 | 35.7 | 7.9 | 9.8 |
| *13 062* | Has access | 4.6 | 2.0 | 27.7 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| | No access | 7.3 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 17.5 | 59.7 | 9.6 | 93.2 | 61.5 | 91.1 | 88.2 |
| 99-100 | Owns | 89.9 | 92.8 | 76.6 | 97.3 | 98.5 | 82.7 | 47.1 | 96.6 | 11.3 | 38.7 | 13.4 | 15.1 |
| *8 801* | Has access | 5.6 | 2.2 | 20.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 2.1 |
| | No access | 4.5 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 11.6 | 51.4 | 1.7 | 88.5 | 59.8 | 85.8 | 82.8 |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

Table 8.1.7
Continued

| Percen-tiles/de-ciles | Ownership/ Access | Selected Assets, % | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Radio | TV | Tele-phone (land-line) | Cell phone | Refri-gera-tor | Free-zer | Sew-ing /Knitt-ing mach-ine | Motor vehicle | Don-key cart/ Ox cart | Bi-cycle | Plough | Trac-tor |
| **Deciles** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decile 1 | Owns | 57.8 | 8.2 | 14.4 | 53.4 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 10.9 | 8.6 | 26.4 | .6 |
| *43 670* | Has access | 19.9 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 17.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 18.6 | 9.4 | 6.7 | 20.6 | 7.5 |
| | No access | 22.3 | 79.5 | 74.0 | 29.6 | 92.9 | 95.9 | 89.8 | 79.9 | 79.6 | 84.7 | 52.9 | 91.8 |
| Decile 2 | Owns | 63.1 | 12.6 | 21.8 | 67.8 | 8.5 | 5.0 | 9.4 | 2.8 | 10.2 | 13.6 | 28.8 | 1.0 |
| *43 675* | Has access | 14.8 | 12.9 | 15.7 | 14.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 21.3 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 17.4 | 11.0 |
| | No access | 22.1 | 74.5 | 62.6 | 17.6 | 88.5 | 92.9 | 86.6 | 75.9 | 80.9 | 78.8 | 53.7 | 88.0 |
| Decile 3 | Owns | 69.3 | 15.0 | 22.5 | 68.7 | 12.5 | 6.2 | 12.5 | 4.4 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 33.0 | 0.2 |
| *43 688* | Has access | 12.0 | 10.8 | 18.0 | 14.3 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 21.2 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 16.9 | 16.7 |
| | No access | 18.7 | 74.2 | 59.4 | 17.0 | 83.8 | 91.3 | 83.2 | 74.5 | 80.2 | 77.8 | 50.1 | 83.1 |
| Decile 4 | Owns | 68.0 | 20.6 | 26.6 | 73.6 | 16.3 | 9.0 | 12.1 | 6.0 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 27.8 | 0.7 |
| *43 675* | Has access | 14.0 | 11.0 | 21.5 | 12.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 21.1 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 15.9 | 16.8 |
| | No access | 18.0 | 68.4 | 51.9 | 14.2 | 79.7 | 87.0 | 82.3 | 72.9 | 81.0 | 80.9 | 56.3 | 82.5 |
| Decile 5 | Owns | 70.0 | 26.3 | 27.8 | 78.3 | 23.7 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 27.5 | 0.7 |
| *43 504* | Has access | 11.7 | 10.0 | 19.5 | 9.2 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 20.8 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 13.2 | 16.1 |
| | No access | 18.3 | 63.7 | 52.8 | 12.5 | 70.7 | 84.3 | 81.9 | 69.2 | 83.8 | 81.8 | 59.3 | 83.1 |
| Decile 6 | Owns | 74.6 | 37.1 | 32.7 | 81.0 | 34.9 | 17.6 | 15.8 | 14.5 | 9.9 | 13.8 | 19.5 | 0.7 |
| *43 805* | Has access | 9.9 | 11.6 | 23.9 | 9.6 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 20.5 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 9.3 | 13.8 |
| | No access | 15.5 | 51.3 | 43.5 | 9.3 | 58.4 | 76.6 | 79.0 | 65.0 | 83.4 | 80.2 | 71.1 | 85.5 |
| Decile 7 | Owns | 73.2 | 43.4 | 31.1 | 84.1 | 42.0 | 25.2 | 13.5 | 17.6 | 9.1 | 12.6 | 19.7 | 1.3 |
| *43 729* | Has access | 11.4 | 11.6 | 31.2 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 21.2 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 9.0 | 13.3 |
| | No access | 15.4 | 45.0 | 37.7 | 8.3 | 50.5 | 68.8 | 80.9 | 61.2 | 84.8 | 82.3 | 71.3 | 85.4 |
| Decile 8 | Owns | 76.3 | 59.1 | 42.0 | 90.6 | 53.6 | 30.6 | 14.1 | 28.9 | 8.3 | 16.4 | 15.7 | 1.0 |
| *43 633* | Has access | 8.6 | 9.2 | 29.8 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 20.7 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 10.3 |
| | No access | 15.1 | 31.7 | 28.2 | 4.4 | 38.5 | 61.6 | 80.1 | 50.4 | 86.7 | 78.1 | 76.9 | 88.7 |
| Decile 9 | Owns | 78.0 | 68.1 | 44.5 | 94.7 | 67.3 | 41.2 | 15.0 | 40.1 | 6.0 | 17.8 | 13.7 | 2.5 |
| *43 516* | Has access | 7.3 | 8.4 | 37.2 | 3.5 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 18.6 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 8.6 |
| | No access | 14.6 | 23.5 | 18.3 | 1.8 | 25.6 | 52.6 | 80.8 | 41.3 | 89.3 | 76.8 | 82.8 | 88.8 |
| Decile 10 | Owns | 86.8 | 89.5 | 63.3 | 96.0 | 89.4 | 70.8 | 32.1 | 75.2 | 6.3 | 31.0 | 9.5 | 7.3 |
| *43 900* | Has access | 6.1 | 3.3 | 27.5 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 9.5 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 4.0 |
| | No access | 7.1 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 7.1 | 23.5 | 64.5 | 15.3 | 92.2 | 65.8 | 89.1 | 88.7 |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

Figure 8.1.1 shows the proportion of households that own a radio. It has increased slightly from 1993/1994. Over the period 1993/1994 to 2009/2010 the proportion of households that own a telephone has increased (Figure 8.1.2), while the proportion of households owning motor vehicles has remained the same between the two periods. (Figure 8.1.3)
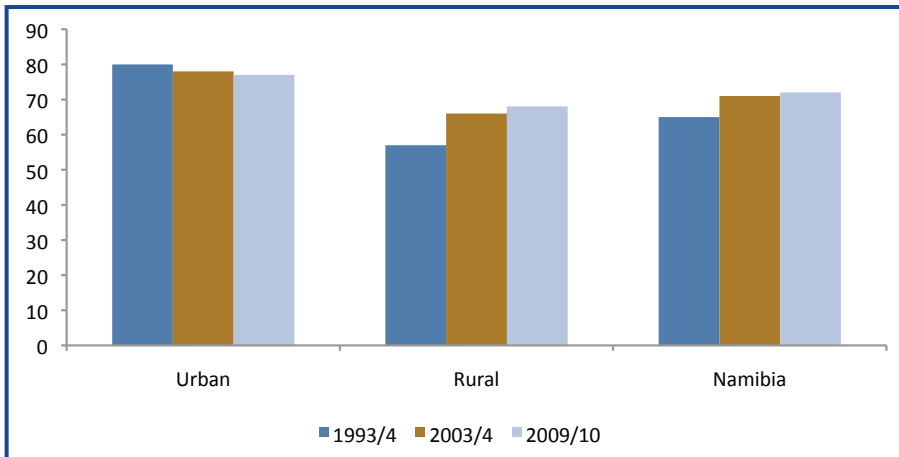


**Figure 8.1.1**
Percentage of households that own a radio by urban/rural areas, 1993/1994 - 2009/2010
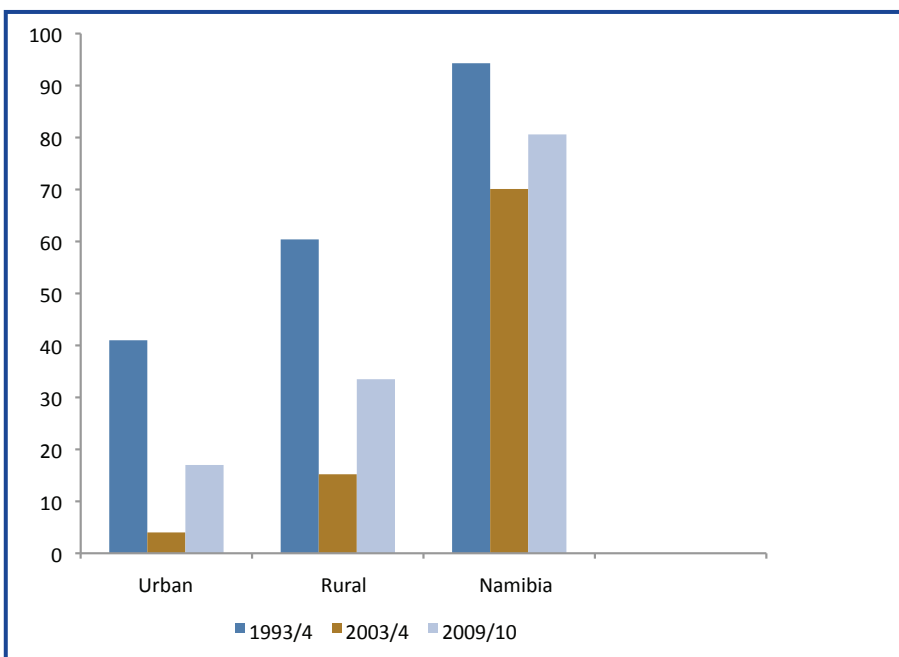


**Figure 8.1.2**
Percentage of households that own a telephone by urban/rural areas, 1993/1994 - 2009/2010

# 8. Ownership of Assets

## 8.2    Ownership of/access to animals and land

Ownership of / access to animals and land is important as these are factors of production and thus are crucial for household livelihood. This section describes households' ownership of or access to animals and land. The most common animal is poultry with about 48 percent of households owning or having access to poultry. The second and third common animals are cattle and goats with 43 and 41 percent of households owning or having access. More than half of the Namibian households owns or have access to grazing land while 50 percent owns or have access to field for crops. Proportions of households owning or having access to both animals and land are higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.

### Table 8.2.1
Households by ownership of/ access to animals/land, region and urban/rural areas

| Region<br>Urban/Rural | Ownership/<br>Access | Animals/Land, % | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cattle | Sheep | Pig | Goat | Donkey/mule | Horse | Poultry | Ostrich | Grazing land | Field for crops |
| Caprivi | Owns | 58.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 51.4 | - | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| *21 254* | Has access | 16.9 | - | - | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | - | 75.4 | 81.1 |
| | No access | 24.9 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 89.9 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 47.3 | 99.5 | 24.4 | 18.3 |
| Erongo | Owns | 22.5 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 27.3 | 11.2 | 2.6 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 8.6 |
| *39 221* | Has access | 11.3 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 10.8 | 8.5 | 3.5 | 9.4 | 0.8 | 43.2 | 25.1 |
| | No access | 65.9 | 86.7 | 91.0 | 61.9 | 80.2 | 93.8 | 70.0 | 98.2 | 52.6 | 66.1 |
| Hardap | Owns | 12.8 | 16.0 | 0.8 | 23.3 | 14.2 | 18.1 | 22.0 | 1.2 | 9.9 | 2.6 |
| *15 894* | Has access | 4.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 24.4 | 1.5 |
| | No access | 82.6 | 80.4 | 99.1 | 73.9 | 84.6 | 79.9 | 76.6 | 97.9 | 65.5 | 95.7 |
| Karas | Owns | 21.5 | 15.4 | 1.9 | 31.4 | 14.4 | 12.6 | 21.0 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 2.7 |
| *21 299* | Has access | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 36.4 | 3.3 |
| | No access | 76.9 | 84.2 | 97.9 | 65.5 | 84.0 | 84.0 | 78.6 | 97.9 | 57.1 | 93.8 |
| Kavango | Owns | 43.5 | 0.3 | 8.0 | 33.6 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 61.1 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 73.6 |
| *43 889* | Has access | 13.3 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 56.1 | 4.5 |
| | No access | 43.2 | 98.9 | 89.2 | 62.9 | 93.7 | 98.3 | 37.3 | 98.3 | 41.4 | 21.6 |
| Khomas | Owns | 24.9 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 23.8 | 8.4 | 4.8 | 17.2 | 0.3 | 8.1 | 11.3 |
| *83 562* | Has access | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | - | 26.1 | 5.0 |
| | No access | 73.5 | 93.7 | 94.9 | 74.9 | 90.9 | 95.0 | 81.9 | 99.3 | 65.6 | 83.2 |
| Kunene | Owns | 41.8 | 23.8 | 3.1 | 49.4 | 39.1 | 15.9 | 34.7 | 0.4 | 7.7 | 27.1 |
| *17 096* | Has access | 7.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 56.4 | 3.0 |
| | No access | 51.0 | 74.2 | 96.0 | 47.1 | 57.0 | 82.2 | 63.5 | 98.3 | 35.9 | 69.0 |
| Ohangwena | Owns | 54.5 | 0.5 | 25.2 | 69.3 | 23.9 | 0.7 | 86.0 | - | 11.0 | 28.8 |
| *38 997* | Has access | 11.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | - | 81.5 | 64.0 |
| | No access | 33.7 | 99.3 | 74.4 | 26.9 | 69.7 | 98.8 | 13.2 | 98.6 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| Omaheke | Owns | 45.7 | 18.5 | 0.4 | 39.0 | 28.4 | 30.4 | 38.1 | 0.9 | 9.3 | 20.5 |
| *15 159* | Has access | 12.5 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 57.6 | 5.5 |
| | No access | 41.8 | 79.9 | 99.4 | 56.5 | 65.0 | 62.3 | 60.2 | 97.5 | 33.0 | 74.0 |

## Table 8.2.1
Continued

| Region Urban/Rural | Ownership/ Access | Animals/Land, % | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cattle | Sheep | Pig | Goat | Donkey/ mule | Horse | Poultry | Ostrich | Grazing land | Field for crops |
| Omusati | Owns | 50.4 | 9.0 | 43.4 | 69.5 | 45.4 | 0.5 | 87.1 | 0.2 | 41.6 | 86.1 |
| *45 161* | Has access | 4.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 42.6 | 4.5 |
| | No access | 45.7 | 90.1 | 56.0 | 27.9 | 46.8 | 99.0 | 11.2 | 98.6 | 15.8 | 9.1 |
| Oshana | Owns | 33.1 | 4.6 | 21.0 | 43.1 | 11.7 | 0.3 | 61.2 | 0.2 | 12.5 | 64.2 |
| *35 087* | Has access | 5.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 42.5 | 5.3 |
| | No access | 61.8 | 93.2 | 77.0 | 53.8 | 85.3 | 98.4 | 37.3 | 99.3 | 44.9 | 30.2 |
| Oshikoto | Owns | 30.8 | 1.5 | 20.1 | 43.5 | 26.3 | 1.2 | 68.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 63.8 |
| *32 038* | Has access | 8.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 59.6 | 8.6 |
| | No access | 60.7 | 98.2 | 79.6 | 53.6 | 69.5 | 98.6 | 29.4 | 98.8 | 39.5 | 27.6 |
| Otjozondjupa | Owns | 27.0 | 10.8 | 0.6 | 25.5 | 11.8 | 10.4 | 18.3 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 5.0 |
| *28 135* | Has access | 4.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 30.9 | 5.7 |
| | No access | 69.0 | 87.8 | 99.2 | 72.3 | 87.2 | 87.5 | 79.4 | 99.1 | 61.0 | 88.4 |
| **Namibia** | **Owns** | **35.4** | **6.9** | **12.1** | **38.1** | **17.3** | **5.1** | **46.0** | **0.3** | **10.3** | **34.0** |
| *436 795* | **Has access** | **7.1** | **1.2** | **1.3** | **3.3** | **3.5** | **1.3** | **2.0** | **0.2** | **46.5** | **15.7** |
| | **No access** | **57.3** | **91.7** | **86.6** | **58.5** | **79.1** | **93.5** | **51.8** | **98.7** | **43.1** | **50.0** |
| **Urban** | **Owns** | **24.5** | **5.9** | **3.6** | **23.7** | **7.9** | **3.4** | **18.8** | **0.2** | **6.1** | **12.0** |
| *188 981* | **Has access** | **3.8** | **1.2** | **1.9** | **3.1** | **2.2** | **0.7** | **2.8** | **0.1** | **30.3** | **10.6** |
| | **No access** | **71.6** | **92.7** | **94.4** | **73.0** | **89.8** | **95.9** | **78.2** | **99.2** | **63.6** | **77.1** |
| **Rural** | **Owns** | **43.7** | **7.7** | **18.5** | **49.1** | **24.4** | **6.4** | **66.8** | **0.3** | **13.6** | **50.8** |
| *247 813* | **Has access** | **9.7** | **1.2** | **0.8** | **3.4** | **4.4** | **1.7** | **1.5** | **0.2** | **58.9** | **19.7** |
| | **No access** | **46.4** | **91.0** | **80.6** | **47.3** | **71.0** | **91.8** | **31.7** | **98.3** | **27.5** | **29.3** |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

Table 8.2.2 shows that ownership of animals except pigs and poultry were reported by a higher proportion of male headed households than female headed households and the same holds for land.

| Urban/Rural Sex of Head | Ownership/ Access | Animals/Land, % | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cattle | Sheep | Pig | Goat | Donkey/ mule | Horse | Poultry | Ostrich | Grazing land | Field for crops |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | Owns | 18.8 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 17.2 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 17.3 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 8.8 |
| *74 316* | Has access | 3.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 2.1 | - | 24.2 | 10.9 |
| | No access | 77.6 | 94.8 | 95.4 | 80.2 | 92.0 | 97.3 | 80.4 | 99.7 | 71.1 | 79.6 |
| Male | Owns | 28.3 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 28.0 | 9.1 | 4.2 | 19.8 | 0.2 | 7.0 | 14.1 |
| *113 953* | Has access | 3.9 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 34.2 | 10.4 |
| | No access | 67.7 | 91.4 | 93.7 | 68.4 | 88.3 | 94.9 | 76.8 | 98.9 | 58.7 | 75.5 |
| Both Sexes | Owns | 24.5 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 23.7 | 7.9 | 3.4 | 18.8 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 12.0 |
| *188 981* | Has access | 3.8 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 30.3 | 10.6 |
| | No access | 71.6 | 92.7 | 94.4 | 73.0 | 89.8 | 95.9 | 78.2 | 99.2 | 63.6 | 77.1 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | Owns | 37.5 | 3.9 | 21.1 | 49.6 | 21.2 | 2.1 | 72.9 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 55.8 |
| *110 435* | Has access | 9.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 58.7 | 22.7 |
| | No access | 53.5 | 95.2 | 78.2 | 47.5 | 73.7 | 97.4 | 25.8 | 98.7 | 29.4 | 21.2 |
| Male | Owns | 48.9 | 10.8 | 16.4 | 48.6 | 27.0 | 10.0 | 61.5 | 0.6 | 14.8 | 46.3 |
| *135 378* | Has access | 10.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 58.9 | 17.3 |
| | No access | 40.7 | 87.6 | 82.6 | 47.3 | 68.8 | 87.0 | 36.7 | 98.0 | 26.2 | 36.2 |
| Both Sexes | Owns | 43.7 | 7.7 | 18.5 | 49.1 | 24.4 | 6.4 | 66.8 | 0.3 | 13.6 | 50.8 |
| *247 813* | Has access | 9.7 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 58.9 | 19.7 |
| | No access | 46.4 | 91.0 | 80.6 | 47.3 | 71.0 | 91.8 | 31.7 | 98.3 | 27.5 | 29.3 |
| **Namibia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | Owns | 30.0 | 4.0 | 13.8 | 36.6 | 15.2 | 2.1 | 50.5 | 0.1 | 9.0 | 36.9 |
| 184 752 | Has access | 6.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 44.8 | 17.9 |
| | No access | 63.2 | 95.0 | 85.1 | 60.6 | 81.1 | 97.4 | 47.8 | 99.1 | 46.1 | 44.7 |
| Male | Owns | 39.5 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 39.2 | 18.8 | 7.4 | 42.5 | 0.4 | 11.3 | 31.6 |
| 249 331 | Has access | 7.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 47.6 | 14.1 |
| | No access | 53.0 | 89.3 | 87.7 | 56.9 | 77.7 | 90.6 | 55.0 | 98.4 | 41.1 | 54.1 |
| Not stated | Owns | 35.7 | 5.3 | 13.4 | 47.7 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 67.8 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 57.5 |
| 2 712 | Has access | 7.3 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 62.5 | 14.2 |
| | No access | 52.0 | 92.9 | 85.6 | 50.3 | 74.1 | 99.0 | 30.2 | 100 | 21.6 | 25.7 |
| Both Sexes | Owns | 35.4 | 6.9 | 12.1 | 38.1 | 17.3 | 5.1 | 46.0 | 0.3 | 10.3 | 34.0 |
| 436 795 | Has access | 7.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 46.5 | 15.7 |
| | No access | 57.3 | 91.7 | 86.6 | 58.5 | 79.1 | 93.5 | 51.8 | 98.7 | 43.1 | 50.0 |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

There are disparities in ownership of and access to animals and land across main language spoken in the households (Table 8.2.3). Ownership of/ access to cattle is common among Caprivi and Otjiherero speaking households (75 and 59 percent). The majority of Oshiwambo and Rukavango speaking households reported that they own or have access to land for grazing (68 and 54 percent) and field for crops (70 percent respectively). Ownership of/access to goats is common among Otjiherero and Oshiwambo speaking households (56 and 50 percent).

**Table 8.2.3**

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

| Main language spoken | Ownership/ Access | Animals/Land, % | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cattle | Sheep | Pig | Goat | Donkey/mule | Horse | Poultry | Ostrich | Grazing land | Field for crops |
| Khoisan | Owns | 15.1 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 7.3 | 10.4 | 21.8 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 11.7 |
| *5 954* | Has access | 11.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 38.1 | 18.6 |
| | No access | 73.0 | 92.2 | 100 | 84.8 | 89.3 | 87.6 | 77.5 | 98.5 | 59.6 | 69.7 |
| Caprivi | Owns | 58.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 47.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 3.5 |
| *21 537* | Has access | 16.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 73.7 | 73.5 |
| | No access | 24.8 | 99.5 | 100 | 89.9 | 99.6 | 99.8 | 51.1 | 99.5 | 24.7 | 23.0 |
| Otjiherero | Owns | 51.9 | 21.7 | 1.4 | 47.0 | 28.7 | 22.3 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 17.7 |
| *39 748* | Has access | 6.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 54.7 | 7.6 |
| | No access | 41.3 | 76.1 | 98.2 | 49.3 | 67.6 | 73.7 | 72.1 | 98.6 | 33.2 | 73.6 |
| Rukavango | Owns | 39.6 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 30.2 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 54.8 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 62.3 |
| *51 011* | Has access | 12.7 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 51.2 | 7.2 |
| | No access | 47.7 | 98.7 | 90.9 | 66.4 | 94.2 | 97.4 | 43.6 | 98.3 | 45.7 | 30.1 |
| Nama/Damara | Owns | 15.2 | 10.5 | 0.6 | 25.0 | 18.4 | 11.9 | 25.4 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 3.2 |
| 54 323 | Has access | 4.3 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 36.3 | 7.1 |
| | No access | 80.4 | 87.4 | 99.1 | 71.6 | 79.1 | 85.6 | 73.1 | 99.3 | 59.5 | 89.1 |
| Oshiwambo | Owns | 40.9 | 4.1 | 23.4 | 52.2 | 23.7 | 0.6 | 63.8 | 0.1 | 15.4 | 50.6 |
| *204 305* | Has access | 7.0 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 52.6 | 19.4 |
| | No access | 51.9 | 94.5 | 74.5 | 43.4 | 70.7 | 98.6 | 33.3 | 98.8 | 32.0 | 29.9 |
| Setswana | Owns | 38.6 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 43.8 | 29.2 | 27.9 | 40.7 | 4.8 | 16.2 | 14.9 |
| *1 299* | Has access | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.5 | 3.5 |
| | No access | 59.8 | 82.2 | 100 | 52.9 | 64.3 | 67.0 | 59.3 | 95.2 | 43.3 | 81.6 |
| Afrikaans | Owns | 14.7 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 18.7 | 5.1 | 8.6 | 13.0 | 1.4 | 8.7 | 4.5 |
| *40 660* | Has access | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 18.4 | 2.1 |
| | No access | 83.5 | 83.8 | 99.1 | 80.4 | 93.9 | 90.2 | 86.1 | 98.0 | 72.9 | 93.1 |
| German | Owns | 9.5 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 2.2 |
| *3 549* | Has access | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 7.4 | 1.2 |
| | No access | 87.1 | 95.9 | 99.6 | 98.7 | 95.7 | 91.9 | 92.6 | 97.4 | 86.3 | 96.6 |
| English | Owns | 13.5 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 10.4 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 5.7 | 4.3 |
| *8 946* | Has access | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 4.7 |
| | No access | 85.1 | 97.7 | 99.0 | 88.2 | 98.2 | 97.6 | 92.0 | 98.3 | 81.0 | 91.0 |
| Other | Owns | 8.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 9.7 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 7.8 |
| *4 478* | Has access | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 2.9 |
| | No access | 91.0 | 98.1 | 97.8 | 93.5 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 89.8 | 99.3 | 91.3 |
| **Namibia** | **Owns** | **35.4** | **6.9** | **12.1** | **38.1** | **17.3** | **5.1** | **46.0** | **0.3** | **10.3** | **34.0** |
| ***436 795*** | **Has access** | **7.1** | **1.2** | **1.3** | **3.3** | **3.5** | **1.3** | **2.0** | **0.2** | **46.5** | **15.7** |
| | **No access** | **57.3** | **91.7** | **86.6** | **58.5** | **79.1** | **93.5** | **51.8** | **98.7** | **43.1** | **50.0** |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

Table 8.2.4 shows that a higher percentage of households with relatives own animals compared to other types of household composition. Furthermore, ownership of animals is more common among households with orphans than those without orphans.

**Table 8.2.4**
Household by ownership of/access to animals/land, household composition and orphan hood

| Household composition | Ownership/ Access | Animals/Land, % | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cattle | Sheep | Pig | Goat | Donkey/ mule | Horse | Poultry | Ostrich | Grazing land | Field for crops |
| Only head or head and spouse | Owns | 23.3 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 22.7 | 9.5 | 5.2 | 22.7 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 14.3 |
| *80 707* | Has access | 7.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 35.6 | 12.8 |
| | No access | 69.4 | 91.6 | 95.4 | 72.8 | 86.8 | 92.2 | 73.8 | 98.2 | 58.7 | 72.7 |
| With 1 child, no relatives-/ non-relatives | Owns | 26.5 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 27.8 | 10.0 | 5.8 | 35.3 | 0.7 | 8.7 | 23.6 |
| *31 977* | Has access | 7.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 37.0 | 12.2 |
| | No access | 66.3 | 93.2 | 92.2 | 69.9 | 87.6 | 92.7 | 63.8 | 98.8 | 54.4 | 64.0 |
| With 2+ children, no relatives-/ non-relatives | Owns | 28.7 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 29.7 | 13.0 | 5.1 | 39.8 | 0.3 | 7.5 | 32.3 |
| *65 351* | Has access | 8.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 43.6 | 13.3 |
| | No access | 63.1 | 91.6 | 91.8 | 68.7 | 84.2 | 94.0 | 59.0 | 98.5 | 48.8 | 54.1 |
| With relatives | Owns | 42.6 | 6.5 | 17.6 | 47.1 | 22.4 | 4.8 | 57.7 | 0.1 | 13.0 | 43.5 |
| *239 717* | Has access | 6.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 51.9 | 17.4 |
| | No access | 50.9 | 92.1 | 81.1 | 49.7 | 74.0 | 94.2 | 40.5 | 98.9 | 35.0 | 38.7 |
| With non-relatives | Owns | 35.3 | 12.3 | 4.9 | 37.7 | 13.6 | 7.1 | 37.2 | 0.4 | 9.7 | 21.0 |
| *19 044* | Has access | 12.5 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 50.7 | 20.5 |
| | No access | 51.5 | 85.2 | 90.8 | 54.0 | 79.6 | 91.2 | 55.6 | 98.9 | 39.6 | 58.0 |
| **Namibia** | **Owns** | **35.4** | **6.9** | **12.1** | **38.1** | **17.3** | **5.1** | **46.0** | **0.3** | **10.3** | **34.0** |
| ***436 795*** | **Has access** | **7.1** | **1.2** | **1.3** | **3.3** | **3.5** | **1.3** | **2.0** | **0.2** | **46.5** | **15.7** |
| | **No access** | **57.3** | **91.7** | **86.6** | **58.5** | **79.1** | **93.5** | **51.8** | **98.7** | **43.1** | **50.0** |
| Households without Orphans | Owns | 32.8 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 34.0 | 15.7 | 5.8 | 40.1 | 0.3 | 9.4 | 29.3 |
| *337 985* | Has access | 7.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 43.6 | 14.1 |
| | No access | 60.1 | 91.1 | 88.9 | 62.3 | 80.9 | 92.6 | 57.5 | 98.8 | 46.8 | 56.3 |
| Household with Orphans | Owns | 44.3 | 5.1 | 20.4 | 52.2 | 22.9 | 2.7 | 66.4 | 0.1 | 13.5 | 50.2 |
| *98 809* | Has access | 7.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 56.3 | 21.4 |
| | No access | 47.8 | 93.9 | 78.7 | 45.3 | 73.2 | 96.7 | 32.2 | 98.4 | 30.2 | 28.3 |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

There seems to be no relationship between ownership of/ access to animals and land and the educational level of the head of household (Table 8.2.5). A higher proportion of households, where the head has no formal education or only primary level completed own more animals and have access to land both for grazing and crops and cattle compared to households where the head has attained a higher education level.

| Educational attainment of Head | Ownership/ Access | Animals/Land, % | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cattle | Sheep | Pig | Goat | Donkey/ mule | Horse | Poultry | Ostrich | Grazing land | Field for crops |
| No formal education | Owns | 39.3 | 6.6 | 14.0 | 41.9 | 22.2 | 5.7 | 61.3 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 45.4 |
| *848* | Has access | 10.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 53.3 | 19.7 |
| | No access | 49.9 | 92.1 | 85.3 | 54.7 | 73.8 | 92.6 | 37.4 | 98.8 | 34.8 | 34.7 |
| Primary | Owns | 37.9 | 5.9 | 17.1 | 45.4 | 23.1 | 4.9 | 55.4 | 0.1 | 11.7 | 44.8 |
| *121 783* | Has access | 9.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 52.7 | 16.4 |
| | No access | 52.5 | 92.6 | 80.9 | 50.3 | 72.7 | 93.6 | 42.2 | 98.5 | 35.6 | 38.6 |
| Secondary | Owns | 32.7 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 33.4 | 13.4 | 5.1 | 37.4 | 0.4 | 8.4 | 24.7 |
| *180 697* | Has access | 5.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 42.8 | 15.0 |
| | No access | 61.9 | 91.3 | 89.7 | 63.3 | 83.1 | 93.6 | 60.1 | 98.9 | 48.7 | 59.9 |
| Tertiary | Owns | 32.0 | 9.1 | 6.4 | 28.8 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 25.3 | 0.7 | 10.2 | 18.6 |
| *43 652* | Has access | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 32.0 | 9.0 |
| | No access | 66.4 | 90.5 | 92.9 | 70.1 | 90.6 | 94.1 | 73.4 | 98.2 | 57.8 | 71.8 |
| **Namibia** | **Owns** | **35.4** | **6.9** | **12.0** | **38.0** | **17.3** | **5.2** | **45.8** | **0.2** | **10.1** | **33.7** |
| *436 795* | **Has access** | **7.1** | **1.2** | **1.2** | **3.3** | **3.5** | **1.3** | **2.0** | **0.2** | **46.5** | **15.7** |
| | **No access** | **57.4** | **91.7** | **86.7** | **58.7** | **79.1** | **93.5** | **52.0** | **98.7** | **43.3** | **50.3** |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

A high proportion of households, where the main source of income is commercial farming, own cattle and grazing land, 91 and 74 percent respectively, compared to households, where the main source of income is subsistence farming (Table 8.2.6).

**Table 8.2.6**
Households by ownership of/ access to animals/land and main source of income

| Main source of income | Ownership/ Access | Animals/Land, % | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cattle | Sheep | Pig | Goat | Donkey/ mule | Horse | Poultry | Ostrich | Grazing land | Field for crops |
| Salaries and/or wages | Owns | 27.6 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 27.3 | 10.3 | 4.5 | 27.9 | 0.1 | 6.5 | 17.3 |
| *214 506* | Has access | 6.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 37.4 | 12.2 |
| | No access | 66.1 | 92.2 | 92.6 | 68.7 | 86.4 | 93.7 | 69.3 | 99.1 | 56.0 | 70.2 |
| Subsistence farming | Owns | 53.6 | 7.3 | 26.9 | 61.7 | 34.4 | 5.4 | 84.0 | 0.1 | 18.8 | 70.0 |
| *10 581* | Has access | 9.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 66.2 | 23.2 |
| | No access | 36.4 | 92.0 | 72.3 | 35.5 | 60.3 | 93.8 | 14.6 | 98.2 | 14.8 | 6.5 |
| Commercial farming | Owns | 90.9 | 74.7 | 6.6 | 69.2 | 34.4 | 67.1 | 64.2 | 13.7 | 74.2 | 36.7 |
| *2 524* | Has access | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 22.7 | 0.6 |
| | No access | 8.2 | 24.2 | 92.5 | 29.7 | 63.5 | 32.0 | 33.8 | 80.1 | 3.1 | 59.7 |
| Business activities, non-farming | Owns | 30.5 | 7.6 | 9.8 | 29.9 | 8.7 | 3.1 | 35.2 | 0.9 | 8.7 | 24.1 |
| *35 270* | Has access | 5.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 41.0 | 16.3 |
| | No access | 63.7 | 91.4 | 88.9 | 67.2 | 88.4 | 95.5 | 62.9 | 98.6 | 50.2 | 59.5 |
| Pensions from employment | Owns | 32.2 | 15.4 | 6.9 | 33.7 | 11.7 | 7.7 | 33.1 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 19.8 |
| *5 048* | Has access | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 36.7 | 12.8 |
| | No access | 65.5 | 84.6 | 92.5 | 64.0 | 85.4 | 91.0 | 66.4 | 100 | 50.5 | 67.4 |
| Cash remittances | Owns | 17.1 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 24.8 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 18.8 |
| *12 866* | Has access | 5.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 34.0 | 7.8 |
| | No access | 77.0 | 93.3 | 94.8 | 71.4 | 87.6 | 93.9 | 68.4 | 99.5 | 60.9 | 73.4 |
| Rental income | Owns | 17.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 19.6 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 17.1 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 11.7 |
| *2 120* | Has access | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 2.8 |
| | No access | 81.1 | 97.5 | 97.4 | 80.4 | 98.1 | 96.5 | 82.9 | 99.0 | 78.5 | 85.4 |
| Interest from savings/investments | Owns | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 2.4 |
| *1 180* | Has access | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 0.0 |
| | No access | 93.2 | 100 | 100 | 78.9 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 78.9 | 97.6 |
| State old pension | Owns | 45.6 | 7.0 | 18.6 | 52.8 | 25.2 | 6.1 | 67.6 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 52.6 |
| *43 389* | Has access | 7.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 60.3 | 19.1 |
| | No access | 46.9 | 92.1 | 80.7 | 45.0 | 72.3 | 93.4 | 31.7 | 98.6 | 28.1 | 28.1 |
| War veterans/ex-combatants grant | Owns | 66.3 | 28.5 | 15.9 | 66.3 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 82.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.9 |
| *249* | Has access | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.3 | 37.8 |
| | No access | 33.7 | 71.5 | 84.1 | 33.7 | 71.5 | 71.5 | 17.8 | 71.5 | 33.7 | 46.3 |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

Table 8.2.6
Continued

| Main source of income | Ownership/ Access | Animals/Land, % | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cattle | Sheep | Pig | Goat | Donkey/ mule | Horse | Poultry | Ostrich | Grazing land | Field for crops |
| Disability grants for adults (over 16 yrs) | Owns | 23.8 | 3.8 | 8.1 | 37.2 | 11.0 | 2.2 | 51.6 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 28.0 |
| 3 044 | Has access | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 48.1 | 13.9 |
| | No access | 69.2 | 96.2 | 91.9 | 62.8 | 81.8 | 97.8 | 47.4 | 100 | 47.1 | 58.1 |
| State child maintenance grants | Owns | 33.8 | 1.7 | 20.3 | 47.4 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 68.5 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 53.4 |
| 2 894 | Has access | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 49.0 | 19.8 |
| | No access | 54.6 | 98.3 | 79.7 | 45.3 | 80.0 | 100 | 30.4 | 97.3 | 39.4 | 26.8 |
| State foster care grant | Owns | 56.2 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 34.2 | 12.0 | 2.8 | 66.3 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 35.1 |
| 805 | Has access | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.5 | 28.5 |
| | No access | 43.8 | 100 | 83.6 | 65.8 | 88.0 | 97.2 | 27.6 | 100 | 27.4 | 36.3 |
| State special maintenance grants (Disabled 16 yrs or less) | Owns | 71.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 99 | Has access | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 71.9 | 71.9 |
| | No access | 28.1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 71.9 | 100 | 28.1 | 28.1 |
| Alimony and similar allowance | Owns | 23.8 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 22.7 | 16.3 | 11.3 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 5.9 |
| 1 192 | Has access | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 27.1 | 13.5 |
| | No access | 76.2 | 91.2 | 96.6 | 75.5 | 81.8 | 86.9 | 80.2 | 100 | 68.2 | 80.5 |
| Drought relief assistance | Owns | 6.2 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 12.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.3 |
| 2 041 | Has access | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 22.8 | 16.1 |
| | No access | 91.5 | 99.4 | 97.4 | 87.6 | 97.8 | 100 | 74.9 | 100 | 77.2 | 58.6 |
| In kind receipts | Owns | 16.5 | 7.6 | 0.7 | 21.9 | 10.4 | 3.9 | 26.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 14.6 |
| 5 165 | Has access | 13.8 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 45.4 | 11.0 |
| | No access | 69.6 | 89.1 | 98.2 | 70.4 | 85.8 | 94.6 | 69.8 | 99.2 | 53.4 | 71.0 |
| Other | Owns | 27.0 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 21.0 | 10.0 | 6.9 | 39.4 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 25.0 |
| 3 322 | Has access | 12.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.7 | 30.4 |
| | No access | 60.5 | 96.1 | 98.6 | 79.0 | 90.0 | 93.1 | 60.6 | 99.4 | 54.8 | 43.8 |
| No income | Owns | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 15.3 | 3.4 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 11.9 |
| 396 | Has access | 20.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.1 | 0.0 |
| | No access | 79.6 | 100 | 100 | 93.9 | 84.7 | 96.6 | 79.6 | 100 | 78.6 | 81.9 |
| **Namibia** | **Owns** | **35.4** | **6.9** | **12.1** | **38.1** | **17.3** | **5.1** | **46.0** | **0.3** | **10.3** | **34.0** |
| *436 795* | **Has access** | **7.1** | **1.2** | **1.3** | **3.3** | **3.5** | **1.3** | **2.0** | **0.2** | **46.5** | **15.7** |
| | **No access** | **57.3** | **91.7** | **86.6** | **58.5** | **79.1** | **93.5** | **51.8** | **98.7** | **43.1** | **50.0** |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

| Percentiles / Deciles | Ownership/ Access | Animals/Land, % | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cattle | Sheep | Pig | Goat | Donkey/ mule | Horse | Poultry | Ostrich | Grazing land | Field for crops |
| **Percentiles** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-25 | Owns | 33.5 | 2.9 | 12.3 | 38.0 | 16.8 | 2.4 | 59.1 | 0.1 | 7.8 | 46.2 |
| *109 176* | Has access | 10.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 53.0 | 19.5 |
| | No access | 56.2 | 96.0 | 86.8 | 59.6 | 80.4 | 96.9 | 39.6 | 98.7 | 39.1 | 34.0 |
| 26-50 | Owns | 38.0 | 5.4 | 15.9 | 43.3 | 22.1 | 4.3 | 56.7 | 0.1 | 12.0 | 44.0 |
| *109 035* | Has access | 7.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 52.2 | 17.4 |
| | No access | 54.5 | 93.3 | 82.9 | 53.2 | 73.3 | 94.5 | 41.5 | 99.2 | 35.7 | 38.5 |
| 51-75 | Owns | 37.0 | 7.7 | 13.1 | 39.4 | 18.3 | 5.7 | 41.6 | 0.1 | 10.7 | 28.8 |
| *109 229* | Has access | 7.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 45.9 | 15.9 |
| | No access | 55.8 | 90.5 | 84.8 | 55.4 | 77.2 | 92.4 | 55.1 | 98.6 | 43.3 | 54.9 |
| 76-90 | Owns | 37.1 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 35.4 | 15.2 | 7.6 | 32.0 | 0.1 | 9.3 | 20.1 |
| *65 454* | Has access | 5.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 42.4 | 12.7 |
| | No access | 57.8 | 88.7 | 89.8 | 61.1 | 81.2 | 90.0 | 65.4 | 99.0 | 48.3 | 66.6 |
| 91-95 | Owns | 29.0 | 12.8 | 5.6 | 30.6 | 7.9 | 5.6 | 20.1 | 0.7 | 10.1 | 15.1 |
| *22 037* | Has access | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.0 | .5 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 30.6 | 9.3 |
| | No access | 67.4 | 86.1 | 93.4 | 67.4 | 91.0 | 93.9 | 76.8 | 98.9 | 59.3 | 75.6 |
| 96-98 | Owns | 24.8 | 14.5 | 3.4 | 22.1 | 4.8 | 10.4 | 18.6 | 1.0 | 12.8 | 10.5 |
| *13 062* | Has access | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 2.9 |
| | No access | 74.6 | 85.2 | 96.2 | 77.2 | 94.5 | 89.0 | 80.6 | 98.4 | 67.9 | 86.1 |
| 99-100 | Owns | 28.3 | 19.4 | 2.6 | 22.5 | 8.2 | 13.1 | 16.8 | 6.1 | 21.2 | 9.6 |
| *8 801* | Has access | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 13.3 | 3.1 |
| | No access | 70.3 | 80.6 | 96.8 | 76.9 | 91.5 | 86.0 | 83.2 | 92.6 | 65.5 | 87.3 |
| **Total** | **Owns** | **35.4** | **6.9** | **12.1** | **38.1** | **17.3** | **5.1** | **46.0** | **0.3** | **10.3** | **34.0** |
| *436 795* | **Has access** | **7.1** | **1.2** | **1.3** | **3.3** | **3.5** | **1.3** | **2.0** | **0.2** | **46.5** | **15.7** |
| | **No access** | **57.3** | **91.7** | **86.6** | **58.5** | **79.1** | **93.5** | **51.8** | **98.7** | **43.1** | **50.0** |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

Table 8.2.7
Continued

| Percentiles / Deciles | Ownership/ Access | Animals/Land, % | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cattle | Sheep | Pig | Goat | Donkey/ mule | Horse | Poultry | Ostrich | Grazing land | Field for crops |
| **Deciles** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decile 1 | Owns | 28.1 | 2.6 | 8.3 | 34.1 | 13.9 | 2.5 | 56.8 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 43.3 |
| *43 670* | Has access | 13.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 52.7 | 21.5 |
| | No access | 58.9 | 96.0 | 90.4 | 63.0 | 83.9 | 96.4 | 41.8 | 98.7 | 41.7 | 34.8 |
| Decile 2 | Owns | 37.4 | 3.0 | 14.7 | 39.6 | 18.3 | 2.5 | 60.2 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 47.9 |
| *43 675* | Has access | 7.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 53.3 | 19.0 |
| | No access | 54.8 | 96.2 | 85.1 | 58.6 | 78.8 | 96.9 | 38.9 | 98.8 | 37.8 | 32.9 |
| Decile 3 | Owns | 38.1 | 3.5 | 16.4 | 44.7 | 22.0 | 3.9 | 62.3 | 0.1 | 10.4 | 47.3 |
| *43 688* | Has access | 9.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 55.7 | 19.5 |
| | No access | 51.9 | 95.5 | 82.6 | 53.0 | 73.6 | 95.4 | 35.5 | 99.0 | 33.9 | 33.0 |
| Decile 4 | Owns | 37.6 | 5.7 | 16.3 | 42.4 | 20.3 | 4.3 | 56.1 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 44.4 |
| *43 675* | Has access | 7.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 50.4 | 15.8 |
| | No access | 54.6 | 92.5 | 82.1 | 54.2 | 75.3 | 94.3 | 41.6 | 99.4 | 37.7 | 39.6 |
| Decile 5 | Owns | 37.4 | 6.0 | 15.0 | 42.5 | 22.8 | 3.7 | 54.0 | 0.2 | 13.0 | 42.3 |
| *43 504* | Has access | 5.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 50.8 | 16.4 |
| | No access | 56.7 | 93.2 | 83.9 | 53.2 | 72.7 | 95.6 | 45.0 | 98.6 | 35.9 | 41.1 |
| Decile 6 | Owns | 35.2 | 6.5 | 14.2 | 39.1 | 18.9 | 6.0 | 44.1 | 0.2 | 10.4 | 29.8 |
| *43 805* | Has access | 7.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 45.6 | 16.1 |
| | No access | 57.6 | 92.6 | 84.0 | 55.9 | 76.9 | 92.7 | 53.2 | 98.4 | 43.9 | 53.7 |
| Decile 7 | Owns | 36.7 | 7.7 | 12.2 | 38.0 | 19.1 | 5.2 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 27.9 |
| *43 729* | Has access | 7.3 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 46.8 | 16.1 |
| | No access | 55.9 | 89.9 | 86.2 | 56.6 | 75.6 | 92.3 | 55.9 | 98.8 | 43.7 | 55.4 |
| Decile 8 | Owns | 38.9 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 41.4 | 17.1 | 7.0 | 37.4 | 0.1 | 11.4 | 25.3 |
| *43 633* | Has access | 6.5 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 44.5 | 15.2 |
| | No access | 54.5 | 87.7 | 84.8 | 54.2 | 78.3 | 90.9 | 59.0 | 98.7 | 44.0 | 58.9 |
| Decile 9 | Owns | 37.3 | 9.1 | 6.9 | 33.2 | 13.4 | 7.6 | 30.0 | 0.1 | 9.4 | 19.0 |
| *43 516* | Has access | 4.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 41.5 | 11.3 |
| | No access | 58.2 | 89.2 | 91.9 | 63.6 | 84.1 | 90.0 | 67.9 | 99.1 | 49.1 | 69.1 |
| Decile 10 | Owns | 27.6 | 14.6 | 4.3 | 26.5 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 19.0 | 1.9 | 13.1 | 12.6 |
| *43 900* | Has access | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 23.7 | 6.1 |
| | No access | 70.1 | 84.7 | 94.9 | 72.2 | 92.1 | 90.8 | 79.2 | 97.5 | 63.1 | 81.1 |

# 8. Ownership of Assets

The proportion of households that own cattle has declined slightly from 37 percent in 1993/1994 to 35 percent in 2009/2010 (Figure 8.2.1). The percentage of households that own poultry also show a decline from 61 to 46 percent over the same period (Figure 8.2.2).
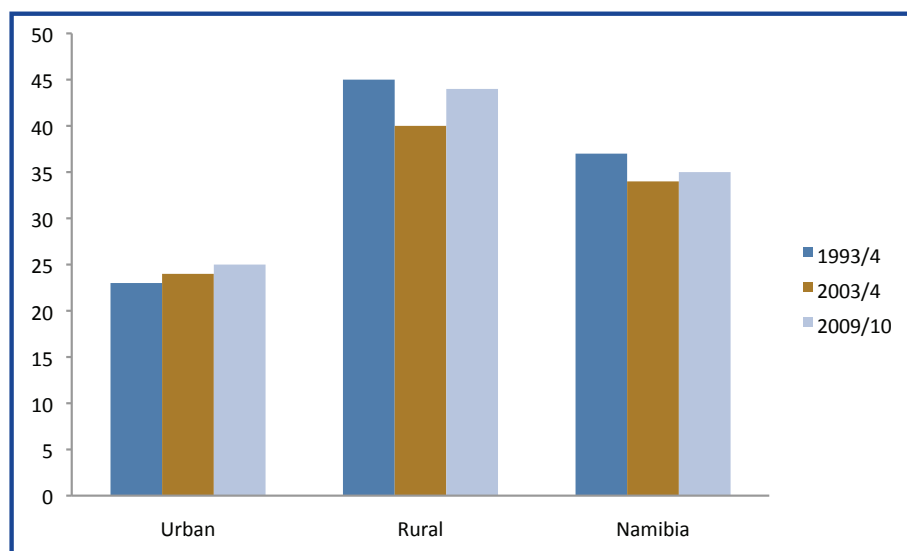


**Figure 8.2.1**
Percentage of households that own cattle by urban/rural areas, 1993/1994 - 2009/2010
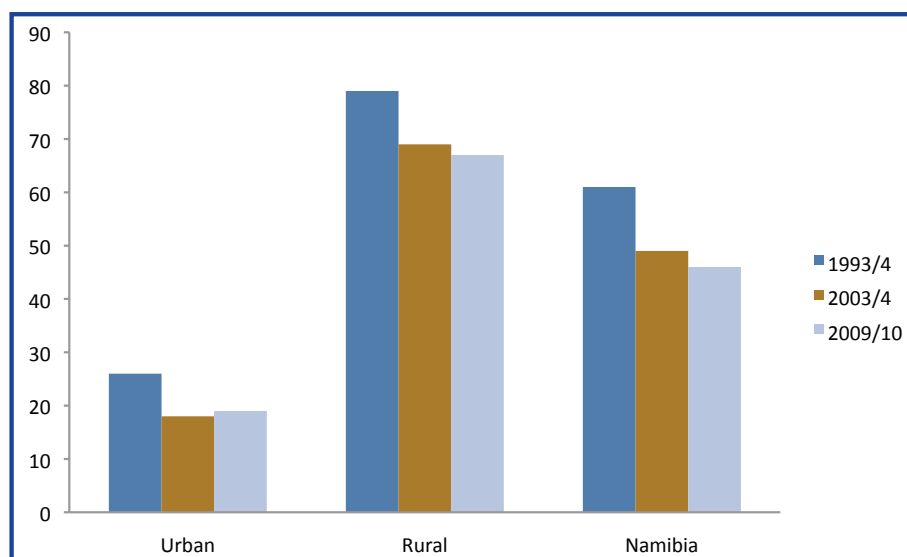


**Figure 8.2.2**
Percentage of households that own poultry by urban/rural areas, 1993/1994 - 2009/2010

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a comprehensive picture of the living standard of households as expressed in patterns of consumption and income. The results show that over the last 5 years the levels of consumption and income has increased. There are differences in terms of rural/urban, sex of the head of households, language, educational attainment and sources of income.

> **Definitions of consumption and income**
>
> **Household consumption**
> Consumption in this report is composed of annualised daily transactions that households recorded in the Daily Record Book in addition to the annual expenditures reported by households. Consumption thus includes items consumed frequently by the household member such as food and beverages. But consumption also includes expenditures that are incurred less frequently, for instance clothing, furniture and electrical appliances, as well as an imputed rent for free occupied or owner occupied dwellings.
>
> **Household income**
> Household income is computed as the sum of total consumption and non-consumption expenditures such as for livestock, motor vehicle license, house and land. Savings are not included in computed household income.

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

**Definitions of percentiles and deciles**

In this report adjusted per capita income (APCI) is used to classify households into percentile groups. The households were ranked from the lowest APCI to the highest. Percentiles are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of income distribution in a population. The households were divided into 100 equally sized groups defined by APCI. The first (1st) percentile includes the 1 percent of the households with the lowest APCI. The 2nd percentile includes the 1 percent of households having the lowest APCI after exclusion of the first percentile. The 3rd percentile includes the 1 percent of the households having the lowest APCI after exclusion of the 1st and 2nd percentiles, etc. The 100th percentile includes the 1 percent of the households having the highest APCI. In this report the percentiles are aggregated into groups as follows:

Groups of percentiles

A: APCI = 1-25
This group includes the 25 percent of the households having lowest APCI
B: APCI = 26-50
This group includes the 25 percent of the households, which have a higher APCI than A
C: APCI = 51-75
This group includes the 25 percent of the households, which have a higher APCI than A and B
D: APCI = 76-90
This group includes the 15 percent of the households, which have a higher APCI than A to C
E: APCI = 91-95
This group includes the 5 percent of the households, which have a higher APCI than A to D
F: APCI = 96-98
This group includes the 3 percent of the households, which have a higher APCI than A to E
G: APCI = 99-100
This group includes the 2 percent of the households having the highest APCI. The number of households in equally sized groups is not quite identical due to the applied sample weights and rounding.

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

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

## 9.1 Annual consumption

Annual consumption in this report is described using the total household consumption, average household consumption and the consumption per capita indicators in Namibia Dollars (N$).

The total annual household consumption is estimated at N$ 28 544 million or almost N$ 29 billion. The average annual household consumption is N$ 65 348 while per capita consumption is estimated at N$ 13 813. There are great disparities between rural and urban areas with the urban areas accounting for close to two times that of the rural households' consumption.

The highest per capita consumption is found in the Khomas region followed by Erongo and the lowest is observed in Kavango, Oshikoto and Caprivi with half of the national average of consumption per capita.

| Regions | House-holds | Popula-tion | Average house-hold size | Total con-sumption | | Average household consump-tion | Con-sump-tion per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ |
| Caprivi | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 673 | 2.4 | 31 660 | 6 709 |
| Erongo | 9.0 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 3 136 | 11.0 | 79 960 | 22 702 |
| Hardap | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 998 | 3.5 | 62 767 | 14 791 |
| Karas | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 1 388 | 4.9 | 65 176 | 17 828 |
| Kavango | 10.0 | 13.7 | 6.5 | 1 567 | 5.5 | 35 703 | 5 521 |
| Khomas | 19.1 | 16.5 | 4.1 | 10 597 | 37.1 | 126 811 | 31 173 |
| Kunene | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 759 | 2.7 | 44 416 | 10 175 |
| Ohangwena | 8.9 | 11.5 | 6.1 | 1 739 | 6.1 | 44 584 | 7 295 |
| Omaheke | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 786 | 2.8 | 51 823 | 12 491 |
| Omusati | 10.3 | 11.4 | 5.2 | 2 091 | 7.3 | 46 294 | 8 881 |
| Oshana | 8.0 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 2 212 | 7.7 | 63 045 | 12 938 |
| Oshikoto | 7.3 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 1 082 | 3.8 | 33 770 | 6 693 |
| Otjozondjupa | 6.4 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 1 517 | 5.3 | 53 922 | 13 194 |
| **Namibia** | **100** | **100** | **4.7** | **28 544** | **100** | **65 348** | **13 813** |
| Urban | 43.3 | 37.9 | 4.1 | 18 485 | 64.8 | 97 816 | 23 592 |
| Rural | 56.7 | 62.1 | 5.2 | 10 058 | 35.2 | 40 589 | 7 841 |

**Table 9.1.1**
Annual consumption by region and urban/rural areas

# N$ 31 173
The annual per capita consumption in the Khomas region, the highest in Namibia. In Kavango the per capita assumption is only N$ 5 521

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

Figure 9.1.1 shows the share of the households and their contribution to the total consumption for each of the regions. The households in Khomas region contribute to a much larger extent to the total consumption compared to all other regions.
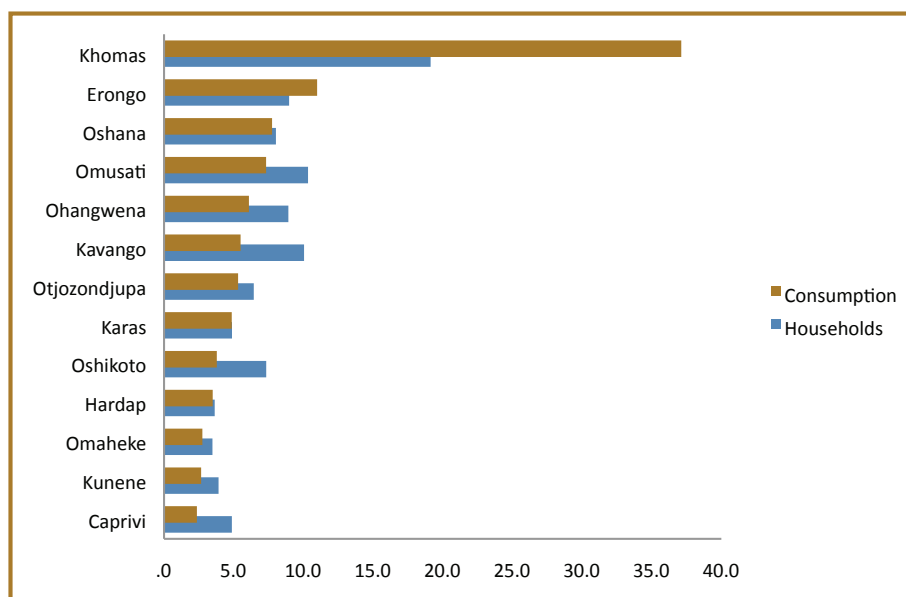
**Figure 9.1.1**
Annual household consumption by region

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

Table 9.1.2 shows the distribution of annual consumption between male and female headed households. Male headed households are just over half (57 percent) of households but account for 70 percent of total household consumption.

There is a high proportion of male headed households in urban areas with a corresponding high proportion of total consumption. The same disparities between female and male headed households are also observed in rural areas.

| Urban/Rural | House-holds | Popula-tion | Average household size | Total con-sumption | | Average household consump-tion | Consump-tion per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex of Head | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | |
| Female | 39.3 | 40.0 | 4.2 | 5 006 | 27.1 | 67 362 | 15 986 |
| Male | 60.3 | 59.7 | 4.1 | 13 423 | 72.6 | 117 794 | 28 695 |
| Both sexes | 100 | 100 | 4.1 | 18 485 | 100 | 97 816 | 23 592 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | |
| Female | 44.6 | 46.3 | 5.4 | 3 580 | 35.6 | 32 417 | 6 024 |
| Male | 54.6 | 53.3 | 5.0 | 6 420 | 63.8 | 47 425 | 9 394 |
| Both sexes | 100 | 100 | 5.2 | 10 058 | 100 | 40 589 | 7 841 |
| **Namibia** | | | | | | | |
| **Female** | **42.3** | **43.9** | **4.9** | **8 586** | **30.1** | **46 474** | **9 462** |
| **Male** | **57.1** | **55.7** | **4.6** | **19 843** | **69.5** | **79 586** | **17 237** |
| **Both sexes** | **100** | **100** | **4.7** | **28 544** | **100** | **65 348** | **13 813** |

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

**70%**
The percentage of total consumption that goes to male headed households

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

There is very high variation in the household consumption depending on the main language spoken in household (table 9.1.3). Households with Oshiwambo as the main language represent 48 percent of the population and accounts for 37 percent of total consumption. Rukavango speaking households are the second highest in terms of population with 15 percent but accounts only 6 percent of total consumption while households where Afrikaans is the main language represent 7 percent of the population but accounts for almost a quarter of total consumption. Per capita consumption in households where Rukavango and Khoisan are the main language spoken are the lowest with N$ 5 620 and N$ 6 392 respectively, which are roughly half of the national average. Households where the main language spoken is German, English and Afrikaans reported the highest consumption per capita, N$ 144 911, N$ 69 622 and N$ 45 509, respectively. In German speaking households the consumption per capita is about 26 times higher than that of Rukavango speaking households and about 14 times higher than the Oshiwambo speaking households.

| Main language spoken | House-holds | Popula-tion | Average house-hold size | Total con-sumption | | Average household consump-tion | Con-sump-tion per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ |
| Khoisan | 1.4 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 177 | 0.6 | 29 805 | 6 392 |
| Caprivi languages | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 840 | 2.9 | 39 010 | 8 416 |
| Otjiherero | 9.1 | 8.4 | 4.3 | 2 131 | 7.5 | 53 619 | 12 331 |
| Rukavango | 11.7 | 15.0 | 6.1 | 1 744 | 6.1 | 34 193 | 5 620 |
| Nama/Damara | 12.4 | 11.8 | 4.5 | 2 184 | 7.7 | 40 211 | 8 924 |
| Oshiwambo | 46.8 | 48.3 | 4.9 | 10 589 | 37.1 | 51 828 | 10 609 |
| Setswana | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 103 | 0.4 | 79 547 | 21 476 |
| Afrikaans | 9.3 | 7.2 | 3.7 | 6 770 | 23.7 | 166 514 | 45 509 |
| German | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 1 307 | 4.6 | 368 277 | 144 911 |
| English | 2.0 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 2 027 | 7.1 | 226 638 | 69 622 |
| Other European | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 345 | 1.2 | 145 908 | 34 667 |
| Other African | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 154 | 0.5 | 80 731 | 24 302 |
| Others | - | - | 2.6 | 36 | 0.1 | 170 957 | 65 233 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **4.7** | **28 544** | **100** | **65 348** | **13 813** |

**Table 9.1.3**
Annual consumption by main language spoken in household

## 26 times
The number of times the per capita consumption in German speaking households is higher than in Rukavango speaking households

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

Household composition matters as far as consumption is concerned. In Namibia, 55 percent of households live with their relatives, Table 9.1.4. This type of households accounts for 51 percent of total household consumption. Households with more than two children but no relatives represents 15 percent of the total households and accounts for 18 percent of total household consumption, while those with neither children nor relatives represent 18 percent and accounts for 17 percent of total household consumption.

Households with orphans account for a lower share of the population and have a bigger household size of 7.1 compared to households without orphans. Average household consumption of these households is N$52 005 which is below the national average.

| Household composition | House-holds | Popula-tion | Average house-hold size | Total con-sumption | | Average household consump-tion | Con-sump-tion per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ |
| **Household composition** | | | | | | | |
| with head or head and spouse | 18.5 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 4 878 | 17.1 | 60 438 | 47 783 |
| with 1 child, no relatives | 7.3 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2 283 | 8.0 | 71 392 | 27 525 |
| with 2+ children, no relatives | 15.0 | 15.0 | 4.7 | 5 233 | 18.3 | 80 072 | 16 877 |
| with relatives | 54.9 | 72.7 | 6.3 | 14 685 | 51.4 | 61 260 | 9 779 |
| with non-relatives | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 1 465 | 5.1 | 76 940 | 21 065 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **4.7** | **28 544** | **100** | **65 348** | **13 813** |
| **Orphan hood** | | | | | | | |
| Households without orphans | 77.4 | 66.1 | 4.0 | 23 405 | 82.0 | 69 249 | 17 127 |
| Households with orphans | 22.6 | 33.9 | 7.1 | 5 139 | 18.0 | 52 005 | 7 343 |

**Table 9.1.4**
Annual consumption by household composition and orphan hood

**7 persons**
The average size of households with orphans. The average size of households without orphans is only 4

**51.4%**
The percentage of total consumption that goes to households with extended families

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

About 41 percent of households in Namibia are headed by persons with secondary educational attainment and accounts for 43 percent of total household consumption. Households headed by persons with tertiary education represent only 10 percent of households but accounts for 31 percent of total household consumption. Households where the head has no formal education represent 19 percent of total households and accounts for only 8 percent of total household consumption.

There is a strong relationship between the educational attainment of the head of household and the average household consumption and consumption per capita (table 9.1.5). As the level of educational attainment rises from no formal education to tertiary both average household consumption and consumption per capita also increases. The average household consumption for the households having a head with no formal education is N$ 27 459, which is about 7 times lower than in households having a head with tertiary education. Similarly, the consumption per capita for the households having a head with no formal education is N$ 4 864, which is about 10 times lower than in households having a head with tertiary education.

Average household size follows the reverse trend. The households having a head with no formal education has the highest average household size of 5.6 and it decreases as the level of education increases.

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

| Educational attainment of head of household | House-holds | Popu-lation | Aver-age house-hold size | Total con-sumption | | Average household consump-tion | Con-sump-tion per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ |
| No formal education | 18.6 | 22.2 | 5.6 | 2 235 | 7.8 | 27 459 | 4 864 |
| Primary | 27.9 | 30.5 | 5.2 | 4 676 | 16.4 | 38 399 | 7 426 |
| Secondary | 41.4 | 36.9 | 4.2 | 12 132 | 42.5 | 67 140 | 15 929 |
| Tertiary | 10.0 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 8 781 | 30.8 | 201 158 | 50 110 |
| Not stated | 2.1 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 720 | 2.5 | 77 561 | 17 813 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **4.7** | **28 544** | **100** | **65 348** | **13 813** |

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

able 9.1.6 reveals that almost half of households in Namibia depend on salaries/ wages as their main source of income and account for 61 percent of total household consumption. The second highest main source of income is subsistence farming (23 percent) which only accounts for 13 percent of total household consumption.

Households that reported commercial farming as the main source of income has the highest average household consumption and consumption per capita of N$ 324 023 and N$ 98 133 respectively. The households where subsistence farming is the main source of income has a low per capita consumption of N$ 6 254. The population share from the commercial farming households is lower (0.4 percent) and they also have a low average household size of 3.3, while the subsistence farming households account for 29 percent and 6 persons respectively

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

Households who reported salaries and wages as their main source of income has the highest population share of 42.8 percent and contributes around 60 percent to the total consumption with a consumption per capita of N$ 19 563.

Households whose main source of income is business activities (non-farming), pensions from employment, rental income and interest from savings/investments have a higher consumption per capita. The households who reported any of the remaining categories as their main source of income has low consumption per capita and are far below the national average of N$ 13 813. Among this group the highest population share (12 percent) is observed for households with state old age pension as the main source of income but they have a low consumption per capita of N$ 5 299.

**Table 9.1.6**
Annual consumption by main source of income

| Main source of income | House- holds | Popu- lation | Aver- age house- hold size | Total con- sumption | | Average household consump- tion | Con- sump- tion per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ |
| Salaries and/or wages | 49.1 | 42.8 | 4.1 | 17 302 | 60.6 | 80 661 | 19 563 |
| Subsistence farming | 23.0 | 29.4 | 6.0 | 3 804 | 13.3 | 37 822 | 6 254 |
| Commercial farming | 0.6 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 818 | 2.9 | 324 023 | 98 133 |
| Business activities, non-farming | 8.1 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 3 244 | 11.4 | 91 963 | 21 020 |
| Pensions from employment | 1.2 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 587 | 2.1 | 116 208 | 29 586 |
| Cash remittances | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 456 | 1.6 | 35 418 | 10 119 |
| Rental income | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 225 | 0.8 | 106 366 | 28 209 |
| Interest from savings/ investments | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 221 | 0.8 | 187 586 | 73 989 |
| State old age pension | 9.9 | 12.1 | 5.8 | 1 327 | 4.7 | 30 592 | 5 299 |
| War veterans/ex-combatants grant | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 10 | - | 41 843 | 6 567 |
| Disability grants for adults (over 16 yrs) | 0.7 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 64 | 0.2 | 21 030 | 4 485 |
| State child maintenance grants | 0.7 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 92 | 0.3 | 31 934 | 5 547 |
| State foster care grant | 0.2 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 29 | 0.1 | 35 496 | 5 271 |
| State special maintenance grants (Disabled 16 yrs or less) | - | - | 2.7 | 2 | - | 17 645 | 6 489 |
| Alimony and similar allowance | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 45 | 0.2 | 37 604 | 9 712 |
| Drought relief assistance | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 28 | 0.1 | 13 870 | 2 991 |
| In kind receipts | 1.2 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 106 | 0.4 | 20 485 | 6 507 |
| Other | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 178 | 0.6 | 47813 | 12109 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **4.7** | **28 544** | **100** | **65 348** | **13 813** |

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

Households are classified into percentile groups and deciles based on the adjusted per capita income (APCI). The first percentile group 1-25 includes the 25 percent of households with the lowest APCI. The last group 99 – 100 includes the 2 percent households with the highest APCI. The deciles divide the households into ten equal sized groups.

Both the percentile groups and the deciles in table 9.1.7 reveal the disparities that prevail in the Namibian households with regard to distribution of household consumption, which is much skewed. The 25 percent of the households in the first percentile group 1-25 comprise on average 6 to 7 persons and they contribute about 8 percent to the total consumption. The 2 percent of the households in the last percentile group 99-100 has only on average 2 to 3 persons in the household and their contribution to the total consumption is 16 percent, which is more than twice as much even though the population share of the first group is about 36 percent. The average household consumption of the first percentile group is N$ 19 668 compared to N$ 520 044 of the last group, which is about 26 times larger. Disparity becomes even more evident when consumption per capita is considered. In the first group it is N$ 2 917 compared to N$ 209 269 in the last group, which is about 70 times higher.

Deciles also reveal a similar picture where the 10th decile has a per capita consumption of N$ 96 626 compared to the N$ 2 060 in the first decile, which is about 47 times higher.

| Percentile group | House-holds | Popula-tion | Average household size | Total consumption | | Average household consumption | Consump-tion per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deciles | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ |
| **Percentile** | | | | | | | |
| 1-25 | 25.0 | 35.6 | 6.7 | 2 147 | 7.5 | 19 668 | 2 917 |
| 26-50 | 25.0 | 26.7 | 5.1 | 3 334 | 11.7 | 30 573 | 6 039 |
| 51-75 | 25.0 | 21.1 | 4.0 | 5 279 | 18.5 | 48 326 | 12 094 |
| 76-90 | 15.0 | 10.6 | 3.3 | 5 835 | 20.4 | 89 154 | 26 741 |
| 91-95 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3 702 | 13.0 | 167 970 | 55 516 |
| 96-98 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3 671 | 12.9 | 281 009 | 104 531 |
| 99-100 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 4 577 | 16.0 | 520 044 | 209 269 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **4.7** | **28 544** | **100** | **65 348** | **13 813** |
| **Decile** | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 10 | 15.9 | 7.5 | 678 | 2.4 | 15 516 | 2 060 |
| 2 | 10 | 13.5 | 6.4 | 937 | 3.3 | 21 446 | 3 366 |
| 3 | 10 | 12.3 | 5.8 | 1 117 | 3.9 | 25 570 | 4 409 |
| 4 | 10 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 1 292 | 4.5 | 29 582 | 5 697 |
| 5 | 10 | 9.7 | 4.6 | 1 457 | 5.1 | 33 501 | 7 258 |
| 6 | 10 | 8.8 | 4.2 | 1 753 | 6.1 | 40 008 | 9 584 |
| 7 | 10 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 2 152 | 7.5 | 49 204 | 12 608 |
| 8 | 10 | 8.0 | 3.8 | 3 034 | 10.6 | 69 543 | 18 428 |
| 9 | 10 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 4 175 | 14.6 | 95 953 | 30 591 |
| 10 | 10 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 11 949 | 41.9 | 272 183 | 96 626 |

**Table 9.1.7**
Annual consumption by percentile group/decile after adjusted per capita income

## 72 times
The number of times that the richest 2% households consumes more than the 25% poorest households in Namibia

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

## 9.2 Annual income

Household income is computed as the sum of total consumption and non-consumption expenditures. Annual income in this report is described using the total household income, average household income and income per capita in Namibia Dollars (N$).

Total annual household income is estimated at N$ 30 085 million or N$ 30 billion.. The average annual household income is about N$ 68 878 and per capita income is about N$ 14 559. The adjusted per capita income is estimated at N$16 895. The urban areas account for a large share (65 percent) of the total household income though it represents only 43 percent of households. Disparities are also visible between regions. Khomas region which represents 19 percent of the households accounts for 38 percent of the total household income followed by Erongo region with 11 percent.

Highest per capita income is found in the Khomas region followed by Erongo and the lowest is observed in Kavango and Oshikoto. Kavango, Oshikoto and Caprivi regions region have less than half of the national average per capita income. Although Ohangwena and Omusati regions have a higher income per capita than the above regions, they are still below the national average.

| Region | House-holds | Popu-lation | Aver-age house-hold size | Total income | | Average house-hold income | Income per capita | Adjusted per capita income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ | N$ |
| Caprivi | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 723 | 2.4 | 33 969 | 7 198 | 8 387 |
| Erongo | 9.0 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 3 333 | 11.1 | 84 989 | 24 130 | 27 079 |
| Hardap | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 1 093 | 3.6 | 68 788 | 16 210 | 18 573 |
| Karas | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 1 467 | 4.9 | 68 885 | 18 843 | 21 516 |
| Kavango | 10.0 | 13.7 | 6.5 | 1 613 | 5.4 | 36 740 | 5 682 | 6 766 |
| Khomas | 19.1 | 16.5 | 4.1 | 11 048 | 36.7 | 132 209 | 32 499 | 36 238 |
| Kunene | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 817 | 2.7 | 47 772 | 10 944 | 12 807 |
| Ohangwena | 8.9 | 11.5 | 6.1 | 1 818 | 6.0 | 46 622 | 7 629 | 9 162 |
| Omaheke | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 853 | 2.8 | 56 289 | 13 568 | 15 940 |
| Omusati | 10.3 | 11.4 | 5.2 | 2 216 | 7.4 | 49 076 | 9 414 | 11 034 |
| Oshana | 8.0 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 2 296 | 7.6 | 65 445 | 13 430 | 15 482 |
| Oshikoto | 7.3 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 1 117 | 3.7 | 34 880 | 6 912 | 8 163 |
| Otjozondjupa | 6.4 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 1 691 | 5.6 | 60 108 | 14 707 | 17 006 |
| **Namibia** | **100** | **100** | **4.7** | **30 085** | **100** | **68 878** | **14 559** | **16 895** |
| Urban | 43.3 | 37.9 | 4.1 | 19 456 | 64.7 | 102 952 | 24 830 | 28 020 |
| Rural | 56.7 | 62.1 | 5.2 | 10 629 | 35.3 | 42 893 | 8 286 | 9 785 |

## Table 9.2.1
Annual consumption income by region and urban/rural areas

## 65%
The percentage of total household's income found in urban areas. The highest per capita income is in the Khomas

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

**Definition of adjusted per capita income**

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

If age <= 5 years then the weight = 0.5
If age is 6 - 15 years then the weight = 0.75
If age > 15 years then the weight = 1

The figure 9.2.1 clearly shows the share of households and the contribution to the total income for each of the regions. The households in Khomas region contribute with a much larger component to the total income compared to all other regions and the income share is also much larger than the share of households. Erongo is the only other region where the income share exceeds the household share but to a lesser extent compared to Khomas region. Most of the other regions have a larger share of households than contribution to the total income, except for Karas and Hardap regions where the share of both income and household is equal.
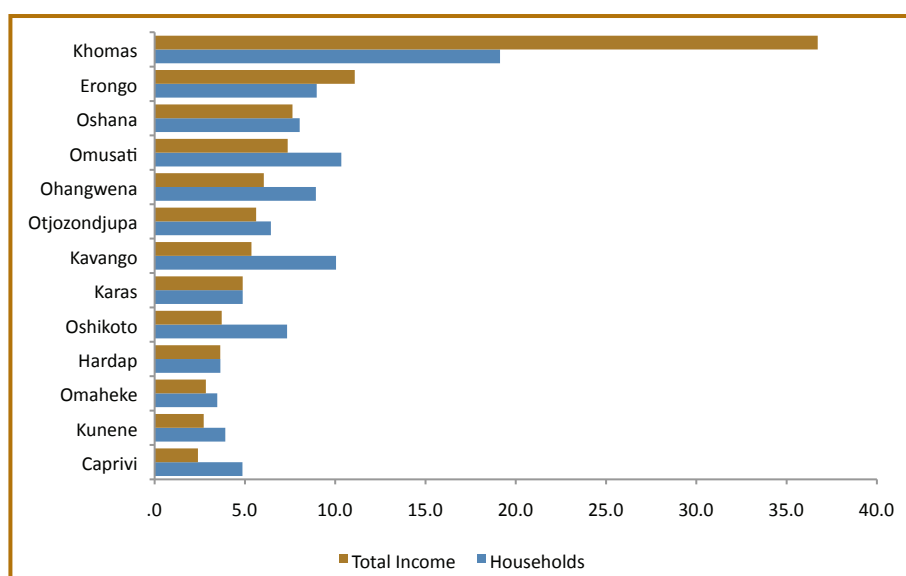


**Figure 9.2.1**
Annual household income by region

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

Table 9.2.2 highlights the differences between male headed and female headed households. Total income of the male headed households in Namibia is about 70 percent, which is roughly more than twice that of female headed households. These differences are even higher in urban areas with 27 percent for female headed households against 73 percent for the male headed households. Average household income and the income per capita of the female headed households are also lower than the male headed households, N$ 48 663 and N$ 9 908 compared to N$ 84 141 and N$ 18 223 respectively.

| Urban/rural | House-holds | Popu-lation | Aver-age house-hold size | Total income | | Average house-hold income | Income per capita | Adjusted per capi-ta income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex of head of household | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ | N$ |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 39.3 | 40.0 | 4.2 | 5 270 | 27.0 | 70 917 | 16 830 | 19 257 |
| Male | 60.3 | 59.7 | 4.1 | 14 129 | 73.0 | 123 985 | 30 203 | 33 781 |
| Both sexes | 100 | 100 | 4.1 | 19 456 | 100 | 102 952 | 24 830 | 28 020 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 44.6 | 46.3 | 5.4 | 3 720 | 35.0 | 33 688 | 6 261 | 7 465 |
| Male | 54.6 | 53.3 | 5.0 | 6 850 | 64.0 | 50 602 | 10 024 | 11 737 |
| Both sexes | 100 | 100 | 5.2 | 10 629 | 100 | 42 893 | 8 286 | 9 785 |
| **Namibia** | | | | | | | | |
| **Female** | **42.3** | **43.9** | **4.9** | **8 991** | **30.0** | **48 663** | **9 908** | **11 645** |
| **Male** | **57.1** | **55.7** | **4.6** | **20 979** | **70.0** | **84 141** | **18 223** | **20 939** |
| **Both sexes** | **100** | **100** | **4.7** | **30 085** | **100** | **68 878** | **14 559** | **16 895** |

**Table 9.2.2**
Annual consumption income by urban/rural areas and sex of head of household

# 70%
The percentage of total income for male headed households. the remaining 30% goes to female headed house holds

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

There are income disparities between main language groups. Households that speak Oshiwambo as their main language represents about 47 percent of total households and accounts for 37 percent of total households' income. This is followed by Afrikaans which presents 9 percent of total households but accounts for 24 percent of total household income. Rukavango and Nama/Damara speaking households who represent 12 per of households each accounts for only 6 and 8 percent of total household income.. Per capita income in households, where the main language spoken is Rukavango and Khoisan, is the lowest with N$ 5 777 and N$ 6 631 respectively, which is roughly half the national average. Households where the main language spoken is German, English or Afrikaans reported the highest income per capita of N$ 150 730, N$ 74 952 and N$ 48 879, respectively. Households where German is the main language spoken has an income per capita about 26 times higher than that of Rukavango speaking households and about 14 times higher than the Oshiwambo speaking households.

The population share of the households, where German is the main language is 0.4 percent. For households where the main language is Rukavango or Khoisan, the share is 15 and 1 percent respectively. Households with Oshiwambo as the main language have the highest population share of 48 percent and an income per capita of N$ 11 098, which is below the national average.

**Table 9.2.3**
Annual household income by main language spoken in household

| Main language spoken | House-holds | Popu-lation | Aver-age house-hold size | Total income | | Average house-hold income | Income per capita | Adjust-ed per capita income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ | N$ |
| Khoisan | 1.4 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 184 | 0.6 | 30 923 | 6 631 | 7 851 |
| Caprivi languages | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 888 | 3.0 | 41 213 | 8 891 | 10 327 |
| Otjiherero | 9.1 | 8.4 | 4.3 | 2 237 | 7.4 | 56 283 | 12 944 | 15 018 |
| Rukavango | 11.7 | 15.0 | 6.1 | 1 793 | 6.0 | 35 146 | 5 777 | 6 853 |
| Nama/Damara | 12.4 | 11.8 | 4.5 | 2 296 | 7.6 | 42 258 | 9 379 | 10 925 |
| Oshiwambo | 46.8 | 48.3 | 4.9 | 11 077 | 36.8 | 54 219 | 11 098 | 12 869 |
| Setswana | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 113 | 0.4 | 87 050 | 23 502 | 26 696 |
| Afrikaans | 9.3 | 7.2 | 3.7 | 7 272 | 24.2 | 178 844 | 48 879 | 54 921 |
| German | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 1 360 | 4.5 | 383 066 | 150 730 | 158 298 |
| English | 2.0 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 2 183 | 7.3 | 243 990 | 74 952 | 83 172 |
| Other European | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 356 | 1.2 | 150 336 | 35 719 | 40 835 |
| Other African | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 156 | 0.5 | 81 878 | 24 648 | 27 707 |
| Other Languages | - | - | 2.6 | 37 | 0.1 | 175 215 | 66 858 | 70 237 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **4.7** | **30 085** | **100** | **68 878** | **14 559** | **16 895** |

# N$150 730
The annual per capita income for German speaking households. The per capita income for RuKavango speaking households is only N$5 777

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

Table 9.2.4 shows that 55 percent of households in Namibia lives with relatives. These households accounts for about 51 percent of the total household income. About 19 percent of households live with neither children nor relatives and represent 17 percent of the total household income while those who live with more than two children represent 15 percent of the total households and accounts for 18 percent of total household income.

Households with orphans account for a lower proportion of the population compared to households without orphans but they have a bigger household size of 7.1. Average household income of these households are N$ 54135, which is slightly lower than the national average but the income per capita is only about half compared to households without orphans.

| Household composition | House-holds | Popu-lation | Aver-age house-hold size | Total income | Aver-age house-hold income | | In-come per capita | Adjust-ed per capita income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orphan hood | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ | N$ |
| **Household composition** | | | | | | | | |
| with head or head & spouse only | 18.5 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 5 168 | 17.2 | 64 033 | 50 625 | 50 656 |
| with 1 child no relatives | 7.3 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2 435 | 8.1 | 76 139 | 29 355 | 33 150 |
| with 2+ children no relatives | 15.0 | 15.0 | 4.7 | 5 512 | 18.3 | 84 347 | 17 778 | 21 455 |
| with relatives | 54.9 | 72.7 | 6.3 | 15 401 | 51.2 | 64 249 | 10 256 | 11 981 |
| with non-relatives | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 1 569 | 5.2 | 82 399 | 22 560 | 24 992 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **4.7** | **30 085** | **100** | **68 878** | **14 559** | **16 895** |
| **Orphan hood** | | | | | | | | |
| Households without orphans | 77.4 | 66.1 | 4.0 | 24 736 | 82.2 | 73 187 | 18 101 | 20 734 |
| Households with orphans | 22.6 | 33.9 | 7.1 | 5 349 | 17.8 | 54 135 | 7 644 | 9 102 |

**Table 9.2.4**
Annual household income by household composition and orphan hood

# N$54 135
The average income of households with orphans. The average income of the household with no orphans is higher at N$73 187

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

There is a strong relationship between the educational attainment of the head of household and the average household income and income per capita (table 9.2.5). As the level of educational attainment rises from no formal education to tertiary both average household income and income per capita also increases. The average household income for the households having a head with no formal education is N$ 28 253 which is about 8 times lower than the households having a head with tertiary education. Similarly, the income per capita for the households having a head with no formal education is N$ 5 005, which is about 10 times lower than in households having a head with tertiary education.

Average household size follows the reverse trend. The households having a head with no formal education has the highest average household size of 5.6 and it decreases as the level of education increases.

| Highest level of educational attainment of head of household | House-holds | Popu-lation | Aver-age house-hold size | Total income | | Aver-age house-hold income | Income per capita | Adjust-ed per capita income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ | N$ |
| No formal education | 18.6 | 22.2 | 5.6 | 2 299 | 7.6 | 28 253 | 5 005 | 5 895 |
| Primary | 27.9 | 30.5 | 5.2 | 5 018 | 16.7 | 41 206 | 7 969 | 9 318 |
| Secondary | 41.4 | 36.9 | 4.2 | 12 657 | 42.1 | 70 046 | 16 618 | 19 141 |
| Tertiary | 10.0 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 9 356 | 31.1 | 214 337 | 53 393 | 60 077 |
| Not stated | 2.1 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 755 | 2.5 | 81 305 | 18 673 | 21 484 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **4.7** | **30 085** | **100** | **68 878** | **14 559** | **16 895** |

Table 9.2.6 reveals that households who reported commercial farming as the main source of income has the highest average household income and income per capita of N$ 368 103 and N$ 111 483 respectively. Households where subsistence farming is the main source of income has a low per capita income of N$ 6 533. The population share of commercial farming households is lower with 0.4 percent and they also have a low average household size of 3.3. Subsistence farming households account for 29 percent of the total population and the average household size is 6.0.

Households, who reported salaries and wages as their main source of income, have the highest population share of 43 percent and contribute with almost 61 percent to the total income. The income per capita is N$ 20 668.

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

Households whose main source of income is business activities (non-farming), pensions from employment, rental income and interest from savings/investments have a higher income per capita.

Households, who reported any of the remaining categories as their main source of income, have a low income per capita and are below the national average of N$ 14 559. Among this group the highest population share (12 percent) is observed for households with state old age pension as the main source of income and the income per capita is only N$ 5 511.

| Main source of income | House-holds | Popu-lation | Aver-age house-hold size | Total income | | Average house-hold income | Income per capita | Adjust-ed per capita income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ | N$ |
| Salaries and/or wages | 49.1 | 42.8 | 4.1 | 18 280 | 60.8 | 85 218 | 20 668 | 23 507 |
| Subsistence farming | 23 | 29.4 | 6.0 | 3 974 | 13.2 | 39 510 | 6 533 | 7 786 |
| Commercial farming | 0.6 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 929 | 3.1 | 368 103 | 111 483 | 123 396 |
| Business activities, non-farming | 8.1 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 3 395 | 11.3 | 96 272 | 22 005 | 25 393 |
| Pensions from employment | 1.2 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 632 | 2.1 | 125 119 | 31 855 | 36 031 |
| Cash remittances | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 463 | 1.5 | 36 022 | 10 292 | 12 030 |
| Rental income | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 230 | 0.8 | 108 308 | 28 724 | 32 415 |
| Interest from savings/investments | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 232 | 0.8 | 196 386 | 77 460 | 84 679 |
| State old pension | 9.9 | 12.1 | 5.8 | 1 381 | 4.6 | 31 820 | 5 511 | 6 450 |
| War veterans/ex-combatants grant | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 11 | - | 44 283 | 6 950 | 7 780 |
| Disability grants for adults (over 16 yrs) | 0.7 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 67 | 0.2 | 21 889 | 4 668 | 5 531 |
| State child maintenance grants | 0.7 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 94 | 0.3 | 32 465 | 5 640 | 6 752 |
| State foster care grant | 0.2 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 29 | 0.1 | 35 754 | 5 309 | 6 347 |
| State special maintenance grants (Disabled 16 yrs or less) | - | - | 2.7 | 2 | - | 17 645 | 6 489 | 7 146 |
| Alimony and similar allowance | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 46 | 0.2 | 38 959 | 10 063 | 11 514 |
| Drought relief assistance | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 28 | 0.1 | 13 881 | 2 994 | 3 501 |
| in kind receipts | 1.2 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 107 | 0.4 | 20 810 | 6 610 | 7 827 |
| Other | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 180 | 0.6 | 48 412 | 12 260 | 14 549 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **4.7** | **30 085** | **100** | **68 878** | **14 559** | **16 895** |

**Table 9.2.6**
Annual household income by main source of income

**N$111 483**
The average per capita income of commercial farmers. The average income of subsistence farmers is much lower at N$6 533

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

In table 9.2.7, both the percentile and the deciles groups reveal the disparities that exist among the Namibian households with regard to the distribution of household income which is much skewed. The 25 percent of the households in the first percentile group 1-25 has on average 6 to 7 persons living in their households and their proportion of the total income is only 7 percent. The 2 percent of the households in the last percentile group has only 2 to 3 persons in the household and their contribution to the total income is about 17 percent, which is more than twice as much compared to the first group, where the population share is about 36 percent.

The average household income of the first percentile group is N$ 19 938 compared to N$ 573 092 in the last group, which is about 29 times larger. Disparity becomes even more evident when income per capita is considered, where N$ 2 957 of the first group can be compared to N$ 230 616 in the last group, which is about 77 times higher.

Deciles also reveals a similar picture where the 10th decile has a per capita income of N$ 103 882 compared to N$ 2 085 in the first decile, which is about 50 times higher.

**Table 9.2.7**
Annual household income by percentile group after adjusted per capita income

| Percentile group | House-holds | Popula-tion | Average house-hold size | Total income | | Average house-hold income | Income per capita | Adjust-ed per capita income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deciles | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ | N$ |
| **Percentile group** | | | | | | | | |
| 1-25 | 25.0 | 35.6 | 6.7 | 2 177 | 7.2 | 19 938 | 2 957 | 3 535 |
| 26-50 | 25.0 | 26.7 | 5.1 | 3 415 | 11.4 | 31 320 | 6 186 | 7 251 |
| 51-75 | 25.0 | 21.1 | 4.0 | 5 480 | 18.2 | 50 168 | 12 555 | 14 242 |
| 76-90 | 15.0 | 10.6 | 3.3 | 6 168 | 20.5 | 94 230 | 28 264 | 31 448 |
| 91-95 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3 922 | 13 | 177 978 | 58 824 | 64 628 |
| 96-98 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3 880 | 12.9 | 297 071 | 110 506 | 119 800 |
| 99-100 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 5 044 | 16.8 | 573 092 | 230 616 | 253 138 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **4.7** | **30 085** | **100** | **68 878** | **14 559** | **16 895** |
| **Deciles** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 10 | 15.9 | 7.5 | 686 | 2.3 | 15 701 | 2 085 | 2 497 |
| 2 | 10 | 13.5 | 6.4 | 949 | 3.2 | 21 734 | 3 412 | 4 080 |
| 3 | 10 | 12.3 | 5.8 | 1 136 | 3.8 | 26 008 | 4 484 | 5 316 |
| 4 | 10 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 1 321 | 4.4 | 30 244 | 5 824 | 6 822 |
| 5 | 10 | 9.7 | 4.6 | 1 500 | 5.0 | 34 472 | 7 468 | 8 708 |
| 6 | 10 | 8.8 | 4.2 | 1 805 | 6 | 41 202 | 9 870 | 11 266 |
| 7 | 10 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 2 244 | 7.5 | 51 311 | 13 148 | 14 927 |
| 8 | 10 | 8.0 | 3.8 | 3 174 | 10.6 | 72 753 | 19 278 | 21 541 |
| 9 | 10 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 4 424 | 14.7 | 101 674 | 32 416 | 35 967 |
| 10 | 10 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 12 846 | 42.7 | 292 621 | 103 882 | 113 679 |

# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

The nominal values (i.e. without adjusting for inflation) of adjusted per capita income have increased from 1993/94 to 2009/10.
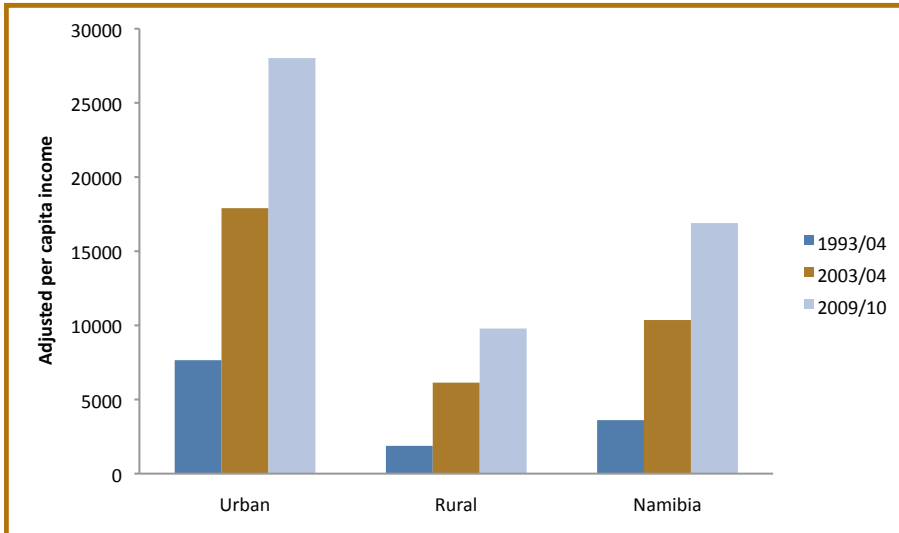
The nominal values (i.e. without adjusting for inflation) of adjusted per capita income have increased over the past fifteen years period for both male headed and female headed households but relatively more for male headed households.
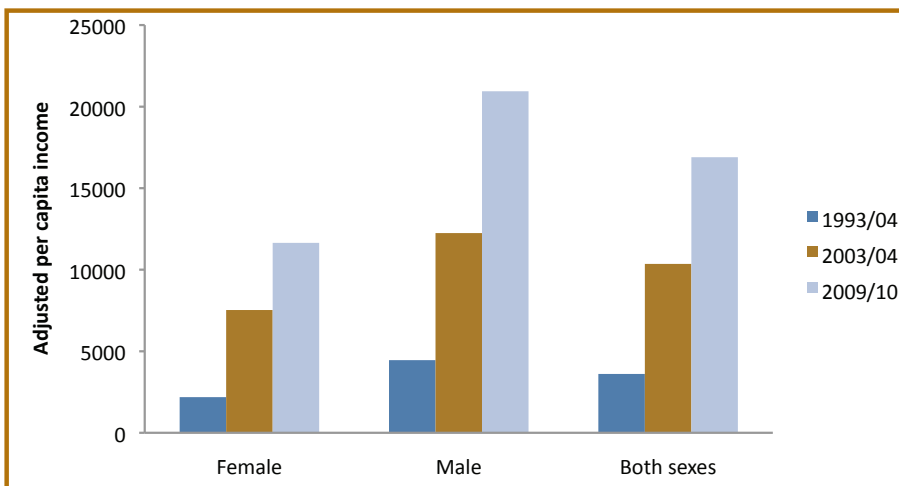
# 9. Annual Consumption and Income

## 9.3 The GINI-coefficient

**Definition GINI-coefficient**

The GINI coefficient (see definition below) for Namibia is 0.5971 according to results from NHIES 2009/2010. It is calculated on the adjusted per capita income for every single household member. In NHIES 2003/2004 it was 0.6003.

In the Scandinavian countries, where the income is fairly evenly distributed in a global perspective, the GINI is around 0.25.
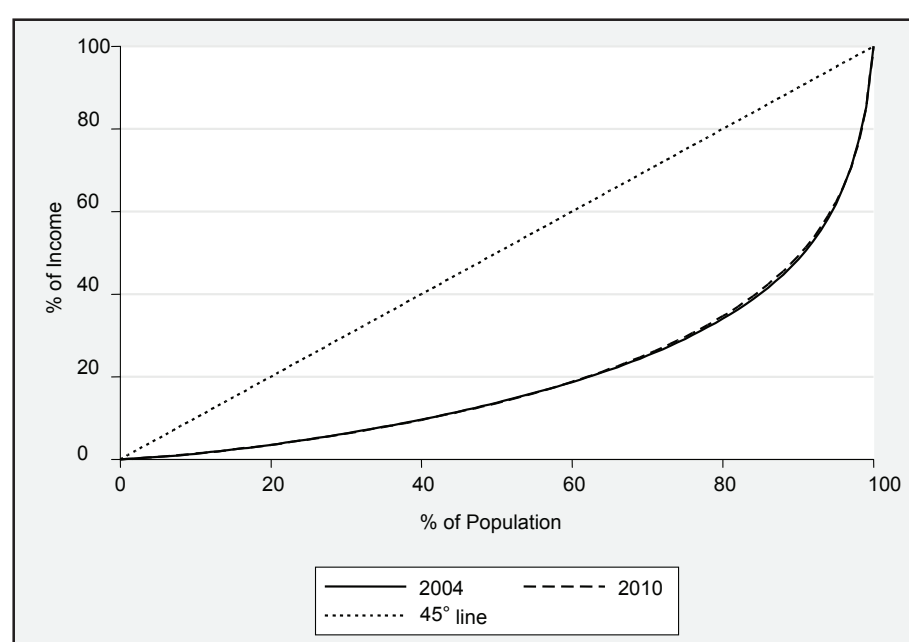


**Lorenz diagram for income distribution among the population in Namibia 2009/2010**

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

**Figure 9.3**
Lorenz diagram for income distribution among the population in Namibia for 2003/04 and 2009/10

**0.597**
The Gini coefficient captured during the 2009/10 NHIES Gini-coefficient is a measure of income distribution in a country and it ranges from 0 to 1. An equal distribution of income gives a coefficient close to 0.

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the distribution of consumption in the Namibian households. The chapter focuses on households' consumption choices irrespective of the source of income. The results show an improvement in the consumption levels of the poor resulting in the reduction of poverty levels.

## 10.1    Consumption groups

Table 10.1.1 indicates that almost a quarter of total household consumption expenditures in Namibia is spent on food and beverages (including alcoholic beverages and tobacco). Rural households spent more on food compared to urban households, 39 and 15 percent, respectively. The second highest consumption item is housing at 23 percent followed by transport and communication and "other" goods and services both at 18 percent. The category "other" includes recreation, culture, accommodation services and miscellaneous goods and services. As it was shown in the NHIES 2003/2004 the consumption of education and health continues to make up a very small proportion of total household consumption, 2 and 3 percent, respectively, while the proportion of consumption on clothing and footwear is reported to be 6 percent, the same as the previous findings.

It is also observed that urban households continue to spend a smaller proportion of their consumption on food and beverages (15 percent) than rural households (39 percent). Nevertheless, urban households tend to spend a larger proportion of their consumption on housing with 25 compared to 20 percent in rural areas, a trend which was also observed in 2003/04.

A higher proportion of food consumption, between 35 and 42 percent, is observed in Caprivi, Kunene, Oshikoto, Omusati Ohangwena and Kavango, while the proportion of consumption on housing is highest in Khomas region followed by Ohangwena, Erongo, Omaheke and Oshikoto.

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

| Region | Annual consumption, % | | | | | | | | | Total household consumption | Average household consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban/Rural | Food and beve-rages | Hous-ing | Cloth-ing and foot-wear | Health | Educa-tion | Furn-ishing and equip-ment | Trans-port and com-muni-cation | Other | Total | Million N$ | N$ |
| Caprivi | 35.1 | 14.7 | 7.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 13.5 | 15.5 | 10.6 | 100 | 673 | 31 660 |
| Erongo | 16.8 | 23.2 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 8.2 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 100 | 3 136 | 79 960 |
| Hardap | 25.9 | 19.9 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 9.2 | 19.1 | 17.4 | 100 | 998 | 62 767 |
| Karas | 19.7 | 18.7 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 19.7 | 24.7 | 100 | 1 388 | 65 176 |
| Kavango | 42.4 | 18.9 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 7.3 | 12.5 | 8.7 | 100 | 1 567 | 35 703 |
| Khomas | 12.6 | 27.4 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 7.8 | 18.4 | 22.7 | 100 | 10 597 | 126 811 |
| Kunene | 35.5 | 21.8 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 7.7 | 15.1 | 10.0 | 100 | 759 | 44 416 |
| Ohangwena | 41.7 | 23.8 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 100 | 1 739 | 44 584 |
| Omaheke | 27.9 | 22.6 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 11.3 | 17.7 | 13.6 | 100 | 786 | 51 823 |
| Omusati | 40.6 | 18.2 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 16.7 | 10.8 | 100 | 2 091 | 46 294 |
| Oshana | 28.0 | 17.7 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 7.5 | 21.0 | 14.8 | 100 | 2 212 | 63 045 |
| Oshikoto | 40.0 | 22.6 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 6.7 | 10.3 | 12.3 | 100 | 1 082 | 33 770 |
| Otjozondjupa | 23.8 | 20.1 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 100 | 1 517 | 53 922 |
| **Namibia** | **23.7** | **23.0** | **5.7** | **1.7** | **2.9** | **7.5** | **17.5** | **17.9** | **100** | **28 544** | **65 348** |
| Urban | 15.3 | 24.8 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 7.9 | 19.3 | 21.4 | 100 | 18 485 | 97 816 |
| Rural | 39.1 | 19.7 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 6.8 | 14.2 | 11.6 | 100 | 10 058 | 40 589 |

**Table 10.1.1**
Annual household by consumption group, region and urban/rural areas

## 39%
The percentage of total income spend by rural households on food and beverages. In urban areas, households spend only about 15% of their income on food and beverages

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Table 10.1.2 shows that the consumption on food and beverages is higher in female headed than in male headed households (31 percent compared to 21 percent). The distribution of consumption on housing, clothing/footwear, health, and education does not differ much between female and male headed households though slightly higher for female headed households. However, in male headed households, 20 percent of the annual consumption is spent on transport/communication and 20 percent on other items, compared to 12 and 14 percent, respectively for female headed households. This difference in consumption patterns is reflected in both urban and rural households.

| Urban/rural<br><br>Sex of head | Annual consumption, % | | | | | | | | | Total household consumption | Average household consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food and beve-rages | Hous-ing | Cloth-ing and foot-wear | Health | Educa-tion | Furn-ishing and equip-ment | Trans-port and com-muni-cation | Other | Total | Million N$ | N$ |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 19.3 | 26.7 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 14.3 | 18.0 | 100 | 5 006 | 67 362 |
| Male | 13.9 | 24.1 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 7.8 | 21.2 | 22.6 | 100 | 13 423 | 117 794 |
| Total | 15.3 | 24.8 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 7.9 | 19.3 | 21.4 | 100 | 18 485 | 97 816 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 47.6 | 21.2 | 6.1 | .9 | 1.8 | 5.7 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 100 | 3 580 | 32 417 |
| Male | 34.5 | 18.8 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 7.3 | 17.6 | 13.3 | 100 | 6 420 | 47 425 |
| Total | 39.1 | 19.7 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 6.8 | 14.2 | 11.6 | 100 | 10 058 | 40 589 |
| **Namibia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Female** | **31.1** | **24.4** | **6.7** | **1.6** | **3.2** | **7.2** | **11.8** | **14.1** | **100** | **8 586** | **46 474** |
| **Male** | **20.5** | **22.4** | **5.3** | **1.7** | **2.8** | **7.7** | **20.0** | **19.6** | **100** | **19 843** | **79 586** |
| **Total** | **23.7** | **23.0** | **5.7** | **1.7** | **2.9** | **7.5** | **17.5** | **17.9** | **100** | **28 544** | **65 348** |

**Table 10.1.2**
Annual consumption by consumption group, urban/rural areas and sex of head of household

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Table 10.1.3 illustrates major differences by languages groups. Rukavango speaking households spend the highest proportion on food and beverages followed by Oshiwambo and Khoisan speaking households. English and German speaking households reported the highest levels of annual average household consumption but they spent the lowest proportion on food and beverages.

Households, where the main language spoken is English, German Afrikaans and Nama/Damara, spend a higher proportion of consumption on housing, 29, 27, 26 and 25, percent, respectively.

| Main language spoken | Annual consumption, % | | | | | | | | | Total household consumption | Average household consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food and beverages | Housing | Clothing and footwear | Health | Education | Furnishing and equipment | Transport and communication | Other | Total | Million N$ | N$ |
| Khoisan | 30.2 | 19.3 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 8.3 | 13.5 | 21.3 | 100 | 177 | 29 805 |
| Caprivi | 29.4 | 17.8 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 11.9 | 16.0 | 11.8 | 100 | 840 | 39 010 |
| Otjiherero | 27.1 | 22.7 | 6.6 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 6.9 | 17.1 | 13.7 | 100 | 2 131 | 53 619 |
| Rukavango | 42.1 | 19.3 | 6.7 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 7.2 | 12.5 | 8.5 | 100 | 1 744 | 34 193 |
| Nama/ Damara | 26.4 | 24.7 | 7.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 100 | 2 184 | 40 211 |
| Oshiwambo | 31.5 | 20.0 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 17.5 | 13.4 | 100 | 10 589 | 51 828 |
| Setswana | 12.8 | 23.9 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 18.2 | 100 | 103 | 79 547 |
| Afrikaans | 12.1 | 26.0 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 7.9 | 19.5 | 25.5 | 100 | 6 770 | 166 514 |
| German | 9.9 | 26.8 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 12.2 | 20.7 | 25.5 | 100 | 1 307 | 368 277 |
| English | 10.4 | 28.7 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 9.1 | 15.0 | 27.4 | 100 | 2 027 | 226 638 |
| Other | 12.4 | 31.4 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 22.0 | 15.9 | 100 | 535 | 119 398 |
| Total | 23.7 | 23.0 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 7.6 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 100 | 28 544 | 65 348 |

**Table 10.1.3**
Annual consumption by consumption group and main langauge spoken in household

**<4%**
The percentage of total income spend on items such as health and education

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Household size and composition are crucial variables in analysing households' consumption. Housing is the most common consumption item for households with no relatives. Table 10.1.4 shows that, households with relatives spent the highest proportion on food and beverages with 28 percent compared to other households composition groups. Households with orphans spend more on food and beverages compared to households without orphans with 34 and 22 percent respectively.

| Household composition | Annual consumption, % | | | | | | | | | Total household consumption | Average household consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food and beve-rages | Hous-ing | Cloth-ing and foot-wear | Health | Ed-uca-tion | Furn-ishing and equip-ment | Trans-port and com-muni-ca-tion | Other | Total | Million N$ | N$ |
| With only head or head & spouse | 18.8 | 23.8 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 8.7 | 18.5 | 22.2 | 100 | 4 878 | 60 438 |
| With 1 child, no relatives | 18.3 | 25.0 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 8.8 | 18.3 | 21.9 | 100 | 2 283 | 71 392 |
| With 2+ children, no relatives | 19.3 | 24.3 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 16.9 | 21.6 | 100 | 5 233 | 80 072 |
| With relatives | 28.2 | 22.0 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 6.6 | 17.3 | 14.7 | 100 | 14 685 | 61 260 |
| With non-relatives | 19.7 | 23.0 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 11.3 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 100 | 1 465 | 76 940 |
| **Total** | 23.7 | 23.0 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 7.6 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 100 | 28 544 | 65 348 |
| Households without orphans | 21.5 | 23.4 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 7.7 | 17.9 | 19.4 | 100 | 23 405 | 69 249 |
| Household with orphans | 33.9 | 21.4 | 6.8 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 6.9 | 15.8 | 11.2 | 100 | 5 139 | 52 005 |

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Table 10.1.5 indicates that consumption varies by educational attainment. The table shows that the highest consumption of food and beverages is observed among the households where the head has no formal education or primary education. As the level of education increases from primary to tertiary the proportion of consumption on food and beverages decreases. Households whose heads have attained tertiary education spend about one quarter of their consumption on housing as well as on other goods and services.

| Household composition | Annual consumption, % | | | | | | | | | Total household consumption | Average household consumption |
| | Food and beverages | Housing | Clothing and footwear | Health | Education | Furnishing and equipment | Transport and communication | Other | Total | Million N$ | N$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No formal Education | 25.62 | 20.52 | 5.46 | 2.50 | 5.05 | 3.37 | 27.70 | 9.78 | 100 | 379 | 44 599 |
| Primary | 37.74 | 22.18 | 6.56 | 1.10 | 2.54 | 6.22 | 14.10 | 9.56 | 100 | 4 714 | 38 399 |
| Secondary | 22.67 | 22.01 | 6.28 | 1.77 | 2.62 | 7.64 | 18.28 | 18.73 | 100 | 12 132 | 67 140 |
| Tertiary | 10.88 | 24.34 | 4.58 | 1.86 | 3.89 | 8.80 | 21.20 | 24.45 | 100 | 8 781 | 201 158 |
| **Total** | **23.73** | **23.01** | **5.70** | **1.66** | **2.93** | **7.55** | **17.51** | **17.92** | **100** | **28 544** | **65 348** |

**Table 10.1.5**
Annual consumption by consumption group and highest level of educational attainment of head of household

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

The main source of income indicates the means of survival of households and thus consumption choices. Households that reported state foster care grant, state child maintenance grants and drought relief assistance as their main source of income have the highest proportion of their consumption on food (67, 54 and 51 percent respectively). Households where the main source of income is commercial farming have the highest average household consumption of N$324 023 and they spend only about 11 percent of their total consumption on food and beverages (table 10.1.6).

**Table 10.1.6**
Annual consumption by consumption group and main source of income

| Main source of income | Annual consumption, % | | | | | | | | | Total house-hold con-sumption | Average household consumption |
| | Food and beve-rages | Hous-ing | Cloth-ing and foot-wear | Health | Educa-tion | Furn-ishing and equip-ment | Trans-port and com-muni-cation | Other | Total | Million N$ | N$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries and/or wages | 18.11 | 22.94 | 6.43 | 1.74 | 3.32 | 7.75 | 18.43 | 21.28 | 100 | 17 302 | 80 661 |
| Subsistence farming | 47.15 | 20.59 | 5.31 | 0.95 | 1.97 | 5.08 | 11.57 | 7.38 | 100 | 3 804 | 37 822 |
| Commercial farming | 11.81 | 13.59 | 1.73 | 3.02 | 3.89 | 12.87 | 26.84 | 26.24 | 100 | 818 | 324 023 |
| Business activities, non-farming | 18.79 | 21.65 | 4.59 | 1.47 | 2.11 | 8.46 | 23.94 | 19.00 | 100 | 3 244 | 91 963 |
| Pensions from employment | 16.91 | 30.79 | 2.59 | 2.92 | 1.52 | 8.88 | 20.09 | 16.29 | 100 | 587 | 116 208 |
| Cash remittances | 28.67 | 32.21 | 6.47 | 0.91 | 8.91 | 5.59 | 10.29 | 6.95 | 100 | 456 | 35 418 |
| Rental income | 11.95 | 34.76 | 2.89 | 2.63 | 1.56 | 18.93 | 10.81 | 16.45 | 100 | 225 | 106 366 |
| Interest from savings/investments | 13.39 | 30.73 | 1.69 | 6.13 | 0.11 | 7.31 | 18.74 | 21.91 | 100 | 221 | 187 586 |
| State old pension | 47.92 | 27.92 | 5.13 | 1.20 | 1.23 | 5.18 | 6.82 | 4.61 | 100 | 1 327 | 30 592 |
| War veterans/ex-combatants grant | 17.75 | 31.65 | 2.85 | 2.17 | 0.18 | 9.16 | 21.48 | 14.76 | 100 | 10 | 41 843 |
| Disability grants for adults (over 16 yrs) | 48.26 | 27.65 | 5.73 | 0.95 | 1.05 | 6.49 | 5.77 | 4.09 | 100 | 64 | 21 030 |
| State child maintenance grants | 53.97 | 25.49 | 6.32 | 0.55 | 2.37 | 3.61 | 4.24 | 3.45 | 100 | 92 | 31 934 |
| State foster care grant | 66.45 | 14.14 | 5.73 | 1.13 | 1.27 | 3.01 | 5.69 | 2.58 | 100 | 29 | 35 496 |
| State special maintenance grants (Disabled 16 yrs or less) | 43.45 | 46.03 | 4.22 | 0.10 | 0.18 | 2.10 | 2.67 | 1.24 | 100 | 2 | 17 645 |
| Alimony and similar allowance | 33.87 | 25.23 | 5.38 | 4.12 | 3.46 | 4.13 | 10.27 | 13.54 | 100 | 45 | 37 604 |
| Drought relief assistance | 51.41 | 27.61 | 3.83 | 0.49 | 0.50 | 3.72 | 10.24 | 2.21 | 100 | 28 | 13 870 |
| in kind receipts | 39.71 | 27.95 | 5.20 | 0.67 | 5.48 | 4.63 | 12.10 | 4.26 | 100 | 106 | 20 485 |
| Other, specify | 22.01 | 30.36 | 3.93 | 0.72 | 3.93 | 10.45 | 11.80 | 16.80 | 100 | 171 | 51 361 |
| No income | 42.19 | 47.23 | 3.88 | 0.32 | 0.00 | 1.69 | 1.94 | 2.76 | 100 | 7 | 18 055 |
| **Total** | **23.73** | **23.01** | **5.70** | **1.66** | **2.93** | **7.55** | **17.51** | **17.92** | **100** | **28 544** | **65 348** |

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

The first percentile group of households (1-25) with the lowest adjusted per capita income has the highest proportion of consumption on food and beverages with 53 percent. As the household income increases the food consumption decreases as shown in table 10.1.7. A reverse trend could be observed in the consumption of transport/communication and other goods and services. This trend is also observed with the deciles groups

| Percentile group / Decile | Annual consumption, % | | | | | | | | | Total house-hold consumption | Average house-hold consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food and beve-rages | Hous-ing | Cloth-ing and foot-wear | Health | Educa-tion | Furn-ishing and equip-ment | Trans-port and com-muni-cation | Other | Total | Million N$ | N$ |
| **Percentile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-25 | 53.3 | 24.4 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 100 | 2 147 | 19 668 |
| 26-50 | 47.2 | 22.7 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 100 | 3 334 | 30 573 |
| 51-75 | 32.2 | 22.8 | 8.0 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 7.1 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 100 | 5 279 | 48 326 |
| 76-90 | 20.3 | 21.8 | 6.8 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 8.2 | 19.2 | 18.1 | 100 | 5 835 | 89 154 |
| 91-95 | 12.9 | 24.2 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 7.6 | 21.7 | 21.9 | 100 | 3 702 | 167 970 |
| 96-98 | 10.4 | 25.3 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 7.8 | 22.2 | 25.8 | 100 | 3 671 | 281 009 |
| 99-100 | 6.7 | 21.6 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 9.9 | 25.8 | 29.4 | 100 | 4 577 | 520 044 |
| **Total** | **23.7** | **23.0** | **5.7** | **1.7** | **2.9** | **7.5** | **17.5** | **17.9** | **100** | **28 544** | **65 348** |
| **Deciles** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 55.0 | 25.0 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 100 | 678 | 15 516 |
| 2 | 52.4 | 24.9 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 100 | 937 | 21 446 |
| 3 | 52.3 | 23.4 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 100 | 1 117 | 25 570 |
| 4 | 48.9 | 22.3 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 100 | 1 292 | 29 582 |
| 5 | 43.9 | 22.6 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 5.9 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 100 | 1 457 | 33 501 |
| 6 | 36.8 | 23.8 | 7.7 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 100 | 1 753 | 40 008 |
| 7 | 32.6 | 22.4 | 8.1 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 7.5 | 13.7 | 12.2 | 100 | 2 152 | 49 204 |
| 8 | 25.3 | 22.0 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 16.6 | 15.7 | 100 | 3 034 | 69 543 |
| 9 | 18.5 | 21.7 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 19.7 | 19.0 | 100 | 4 175 | 95 953 |
| 10 | 9.8 | 23.5 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 8.5 | 23.4 | 26.0 | 100 | 11 949 | 272 183 |

**Table 10.1.7**
Annual consumption by consumption group and percentile group/ decile after adjusted per capita income

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

## 10.2 Poverty and inequality

### 10.2.1 Introduction

In 2003/2004 Namibia has introduced a paradigm shift from the use of the conventional food consumption ratio to the use of the **cost of basic needs approach** as a measure of the poverty threshold in Namibia. Poverty thresholds are particularly useful for creation of the poverty profiles, poverty mapping, estimating deprivation indices, implementing poverty social impact analysis on the poor and the vulnerable, exploring and re-evaluating determinants of poverty and ultimately guiding policy interventions aimed at reducing poverty as stipulated in the National Development Plans, Vision 2030 and in the Millennium Development Goals.

### 10.2.2 Poverty lines

In this chapter poverty is defined as the number of households who are unable to command sufficient resources to satisfy basic needs. They are counted as the total number of households living below a specified minimum level of income or below a national poverty line. Table 10.2.2 shows the estimated poverty lines for 2009/2010. The food poverty line estimate for 2009/2010 is N$ 204.05, with the lower bound poverty line estimated at N$ 277.54 and the upper bound poverty line at N$ 377.96, respectively. The upper bound poverty line identifies those households that are considered to be poor; while the lower bound poverty line identifies those households that are food poor since their total consumption expenditures are insufficient to meet their daily calorific requirement. The details of the estimation procedures can be found in appendix 3.

| Poverty line | 2003/2004 | 2009/2010 |
|---|---|---|
| Food poverty line | 127.15 | 204.05 |
| Lower bound poverty line: "severely poor" | 184.56 | 277.54 |
| Upper bound poverty line: "poor" | 262.45 | 377.96 |

**Table 10.2.2**
Namibia's poverty lines, monthly N$ per capita, in 2003/2004 and 2009/2010 dollars

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

### 10.2.3   Household expenditures

The data provided by the NHIES 2009/10 allows computing an indicator of annual total expenditures for each household, in a way that is consistent with what was done using the NHIES 2003/04. Dividing these total expenditures by 12 generates monthly household total expenditures. To obtain adult equivalent total expenditures, monthly household total expenditures are divided by the number of adult equivalents found in the household. To compute the number of adult equivalents, a weight of 0.5 is given to children under the age of 6 years, a weight of 0.75 is assigned to children between 6 and 15 years of age, and a weight of 1 is given to all members 16 years and over.
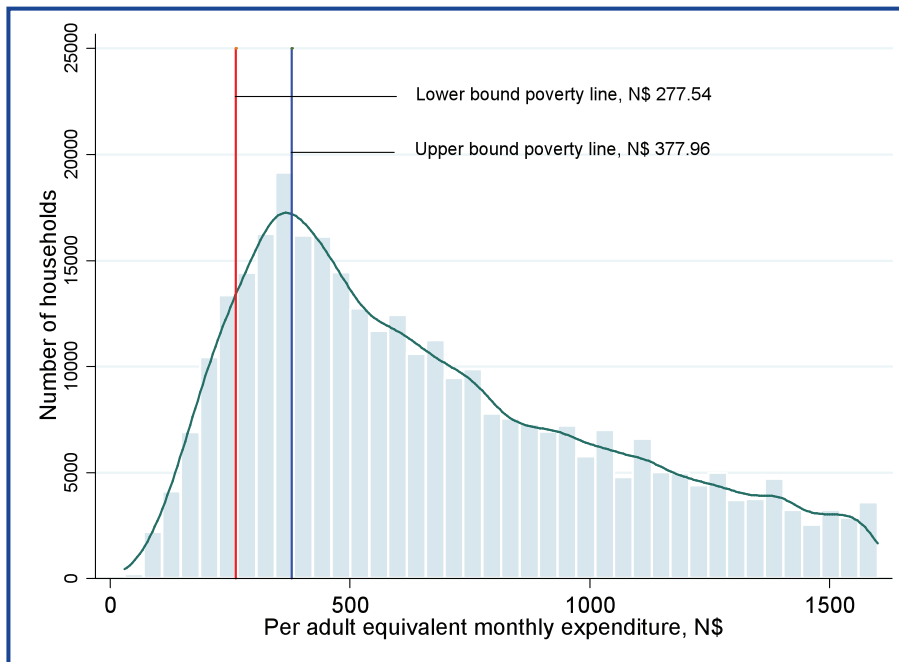


**Table 10.2.3**
Distribution of monthly adult equivalent total expenditures, 2009/2010, with lower bound and upper bound poverty lines

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

## 10.2.4  Poverty profiles

In this section, the poverty lines for those that are "poor" (below the upper bound poverty line) and those that are "severely poor" (below the lower bound poverty line) are used to draw a consumption based poverty profile for Namibia. This profile describes the two overlapping categories of poor households according to a range of economic, social and demographic variables, and makes comparisons with the category of "non-poor" households. The poverty rates show the proportion of Namibian households under the lower and upper poverty lines, by economic and socio-demographic variables. The findings indicate that the poor are disproportionately located in rural areas, mainly pensioners or subsistence farmers, households with lower level of education, women and households with bigger average household size.

|  | Incidence (P0) | Depth (P1) | Severity (P2) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Poor** | 19.5% | 5.6% | 2.4 |
| **Severely poor** | 9.6% | 2.5% | 1.0 |

Table 10.2.4.1 shows the incidence, depth and severity of poverty as measured by the conventional P0, P1 and P2 indices respectively for both the upper and lower bound poverty lines. According to these measures, 20 percent of Namibia's households are considered poor using the upper bound poverty line (N$377.96). This indicates a decline in poverty levels from 28 percent households in 2003/2004. On average households are 6 percent below the poverty line, meaning that they are N$21 on average below the upper bound poverty line. P2 shows the severity index over time. The measurement of the severity of poverty gives a higher weight to the poorest of the poor; this can be particularly useful in tracking developments for the poorest over time and comparing severe deprivation across groups. In this regard, the severity index has improved from the 2003/2004 NHIES. The depth of poverty has also fallen based on the upper bound poverty line; although 20 percent of households remain poor, more and more of the these households are moving closer to the poverty line.

About 10 percent of the households are severely poor or food poor as measured by the lower bound poverty line of N$277.54. This indicates that the incidence of severely poor households declined from 14 percent in 2003/2004. On average households are 3 percent below the severe poverty line. The measurement of the depth of poverty says that an average of N$6.91 additional consumption expenditure per household would be needed to lift Namibian households out of severe poverty (that is, 3 percent times N$277.54).

**Table 10.2.4.1**

Incidence, depth and severity of poverty by category of poor households, 2009/2010

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Figure 10.2.4.2 shows the incidence of poverty by sex of the head of household. The incidence of poverty in female headed households is higher with 22 percent compared to the male headed households with 18 percent. The female headed households also have a larger incidence of severely poor with 11 percent compared to 9 percent for male headed households. Comparisons with the 2003/2004 survey show that poverty levels have fallen from 30 to 22 percent for female headed households and from 26 to 18 percent for male headed households, respectively. The incidence of severely poor households has also fallen from 15 to 11 percent for female headed households and from 13 to 9 percent for male headed households. Despite these reductions in both the incidence of poverty and the incidence of severely poor households, poverty still remains disproportionately higher in female headed households.

**22%**
The poverty incidence for female headed households. The poverty incidence for male headed households is less at 18 %
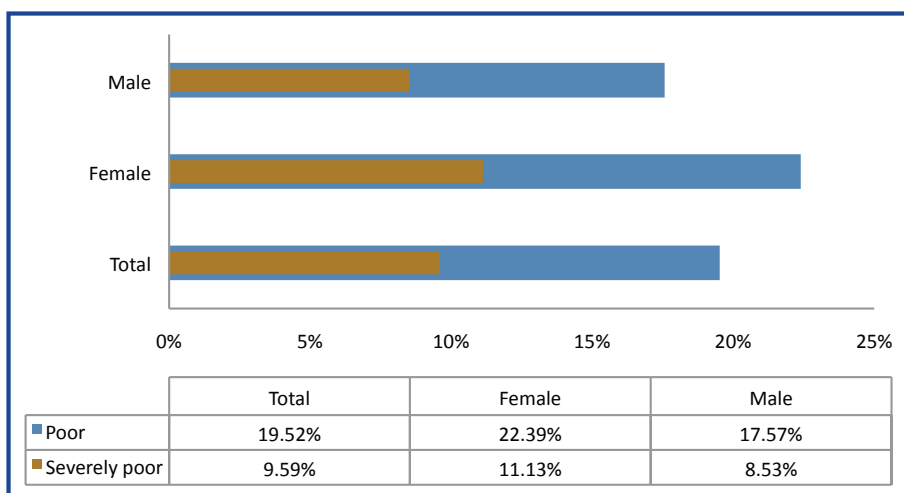
**Figure 10.2.4.2**
Incidence of poverty by sex of head of household, 2009/2010



|  | Total | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| ■ Poor | 19.52% | 22.39% | 17.57% |
| ■ Severely poor | 9.59% | 11.13% | 8.53% |

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Differences in poverty status across age of the head of household are presented in Figure 10.2.4.3. Poverty is relatively low for households where the head of the household is between 16 and 34 years of age. Poverty increases for households where the head of the household is between the age of 35 and 54 and is relatively high where the head of the household is 55 years and older. Despite the trend observed between age of the head of household and the incidence of poverty, age does not necessarily cause poverty since other variables that may lead to poverty can also be correlated with age.

**>24%**
More than 24% of households headed by persons 55 years and above are poor

**Figure 10.2.4.3**
Incidence of poverty by age of head of household, 2009/2010



| | Total | 65+ | 60-64 | 55-59 | 35-39 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 40-44 | 16-20 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 21-24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poor | 19.5% | 29.4% | 25.5% | 24.3% | 19.3% | 19.2% | 19.2% | 17.8% | 13.0% | 12.7% | 11.9% | 11.0% |
| Severely poor | 9.6% | 14.3% | 13.9% | 11.9% | 8.9% | 10.0% | 11.4% | 7.8% | 7.9% | 5.6% | 5.2% | 5.7% |
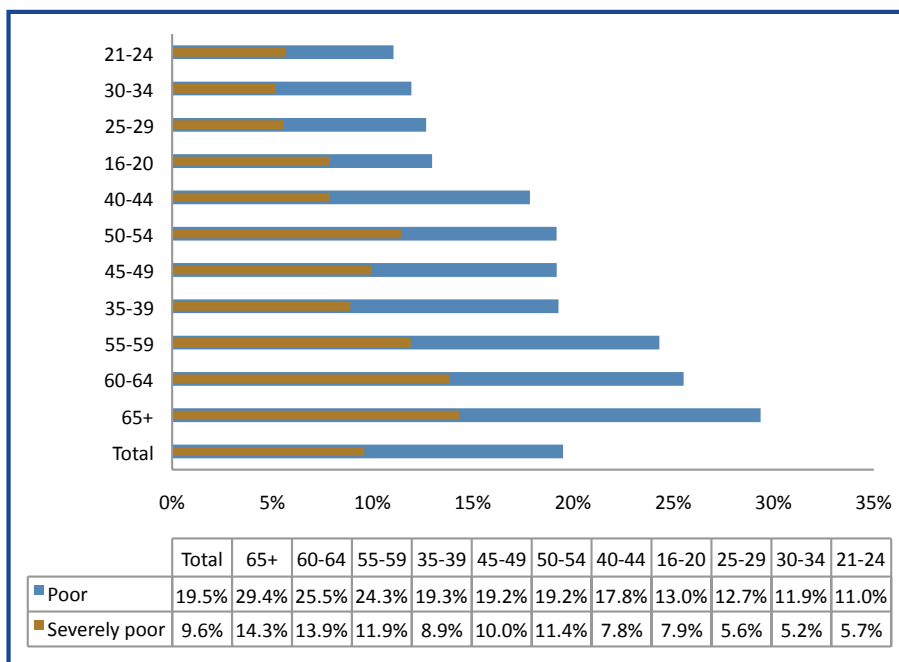
# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Figure 10.2.4.4 indicates that the poor are disproportionately located in rural areas. About 27 percent of rural households are poor, compared to 10 percent for urban households. The incidence of severely poor households is also higher among rural households, where 14 percent of the households were found to be severely poor compared to 4 percent in urban areas.



| | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| ■ Poor | 19.52% | 27.15% | 9.51% |
| ■ Severely poor | 9.59% | 13.56% | 4.38% |
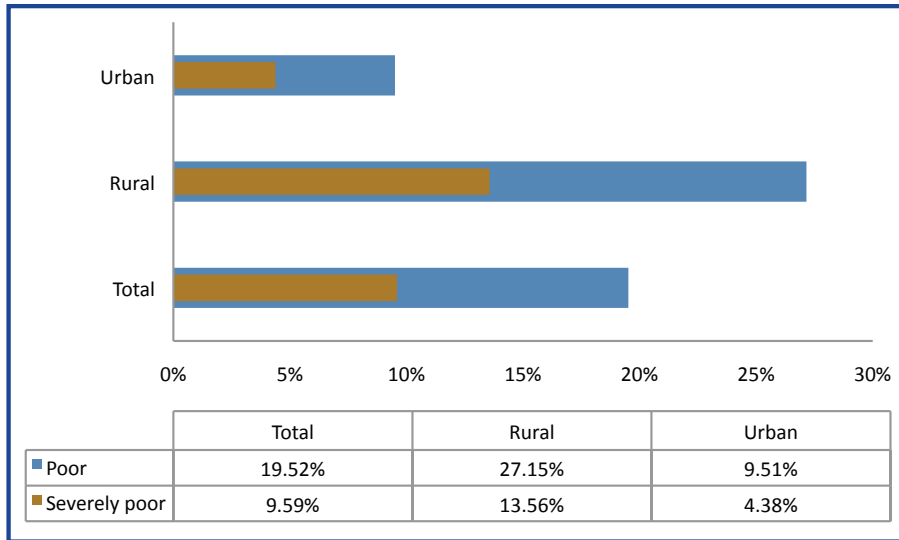
**27%**
The percentage of poverty in rural areas. The percentage of poverty in urban areas is 9.5%.

**Figure 10.2.4.4**
Incidence of poverty by urban/ rural areas, 2009/2010

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Figure 10.2.4.5 indicates that poverty vary greatly between Namibia's administrative regions. The highest incidence of poverty is found in Kavango region where 43 percent of the households are poor and 24 percent are severely poor. In Caprivi region, 42 percent of the households are poor and 26 percent are severely poor. Poverty incidence is lowest in Erongo where 5 percent of the households are poor and 2 percent are severely poor. Poverty is also found to be low in the Khomas region where 8 percent of households are considered to be poor and 3 percent of are severely poor.

**43%**
The poverty incidence in the Kavango, the region with the highest poverty incidence rate. In second place is the Caprivi, with 42%.

**Figure 10.2.4.5**
Incidence of poverty by region, 2009/2010



| | Total | Kavango | Caprivi | Oshikoto | Ohangwena | Otjozondjupa | Omaheke | Hardap | Kunene | Karas | Oshana | Omusati | Khomas | Erongo |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ■ Poor | 19.5% | 43.4% | 41.7% | 33.9% | 23.7% | 22.9% | 20.9% | 17.2% | 16.8% | 15.3% | 13.5% | 12.6% | 7.6% | 5.1% |
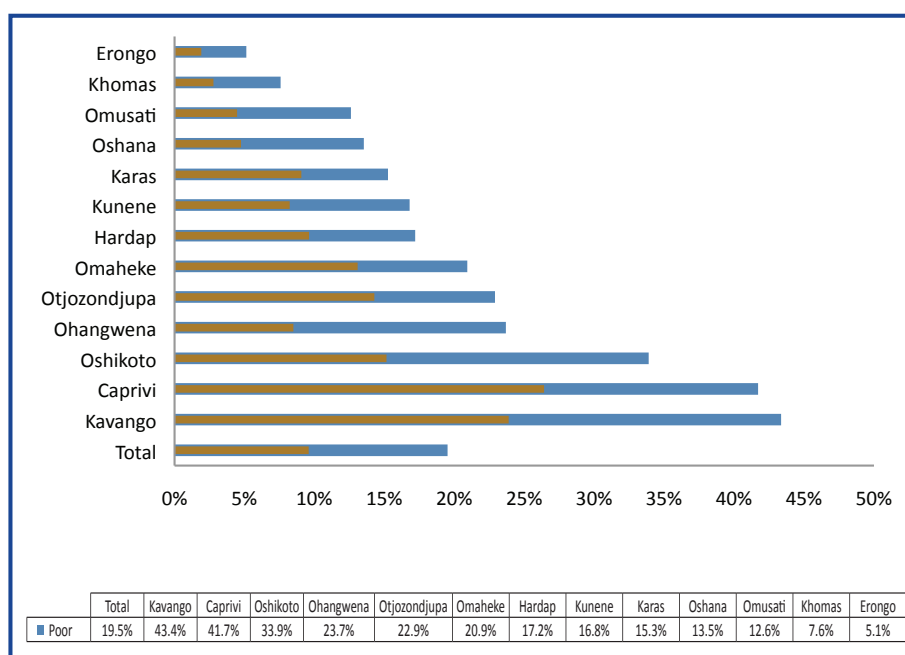
# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Figure 10.2.4.6 reports poverty incidence estimates surrounded by a 95 percent confidence interval. As noted earlier, poverty incidence is estimated to be highest for Kavango region followed by Caprivi for the poor households while the positions are interchanged for severely poor households. However, there is no significant difference between the two regions because of the overlapping confidence intervals. In terms of poor households, significant differences are observed between Oshikoto and the remaining regions. There are no significant differences among the remaining regions from Ohangwena to Karas regions; whilst Ohangwena region shows a significantly higher incidence of poverty compared to Oshana and Omusati regions with respect to the poor households. On the other end of the distribution, Erongo and Khomas regions show the lowest incidence of both poor and severely poor households

The two vertical lines show the lower and upper limits of the confidence intervals of national poverty. The width of those confidence intervals is smaller than for regional poverty, since the national estimates are more precise. Kavango, Caprivi and Oshikoto exhibit a poverty level that is statistically larger than the national one; Oshana, Omusati, Khomas and Erongo exhibit a poverty level that is statistically lower than the national one.

For more information on confidence intervals, refer to appendix 3, section 3.3.



**Figure 10.2.4.6**
Incidence of poverty by region, with 95% confidence intervals, 2009/2010
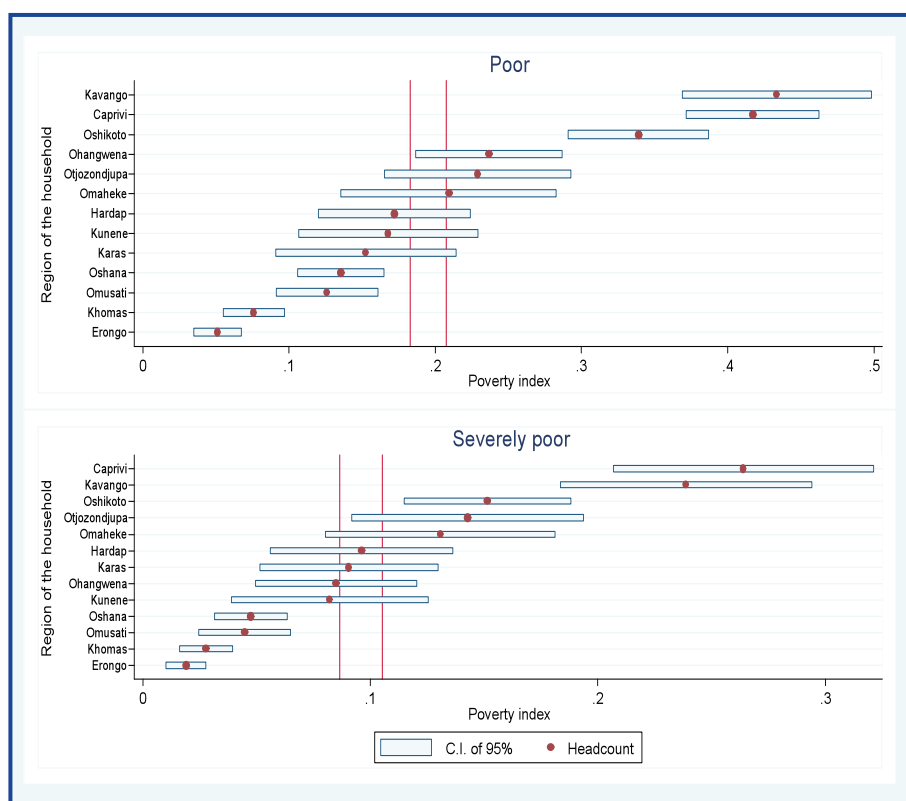
# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Figure 10.2.4.7 shows the contribution of the different regions to total poverty in Namibia. These regional poverty shares are computed by multiplying the proportions of poor households found in each of the regions by the demographic contribution of each of those regions to the total number of households in the country. Kavango still contributes the largest regional share of poverty in 2009/2010 with 22 percent from 18 in 2003/2004. Oshikoto region comes second with a share of 13 percent. The poverty share of Ohangwena region has dropped between 2003/2004 and 2009/2010 from 17 to 11 percent. Erongo region contributed the least to total poverty with 2 percent, followed by Hardap, Kunene, Omaheke and Karas regions with 3, 3, 4 and 4 percent respectively.
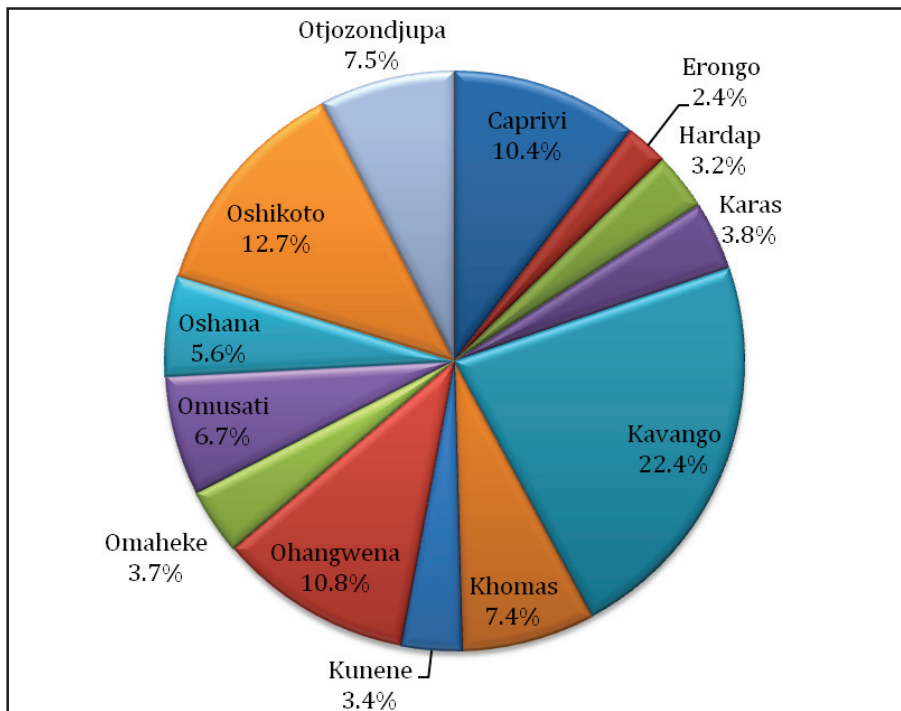


**Figure 10.2.4.7**
Poverty shares of total national poverty by region, 2009/2010

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Figure 10.2.4.8 shows the distribution of poverty across the country. The dark colours represent regions with higher poverty levels and the light colours the regions with lower poverty levels. There are very high levels of poverty in the north-eastern parts of the country, where poverty is either very high or high for all regions. Lower levels of poverty are found in Khomas, Erongo and Omusati regions. The distribution of severely poor households across the country is highly concentrated to the north-eastern parts of Namibia. Hardap region has a disproportionately higher concentration of severely poor households, while Kunene region has a disproportionately lower concentration of severely poor households.



## Poverty across regions
### Namibia 2009/10

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Figure 10.2.4.9 shows the change in the incidence of poverty across the regions between 2003/2004 and 2009/2010. The light colours show the regions where poverty has either fallen only slightly or increased, and the dark colours show the regions where poverty has decreased. In this regard, poverty has increased in the Caprivi, Otjozondjupa and Khomas regions, while falling in all other regions. This map also highlights that although poverty is still very high in Kavango, the region appears to be making meaningful improvements in poverty reduction.
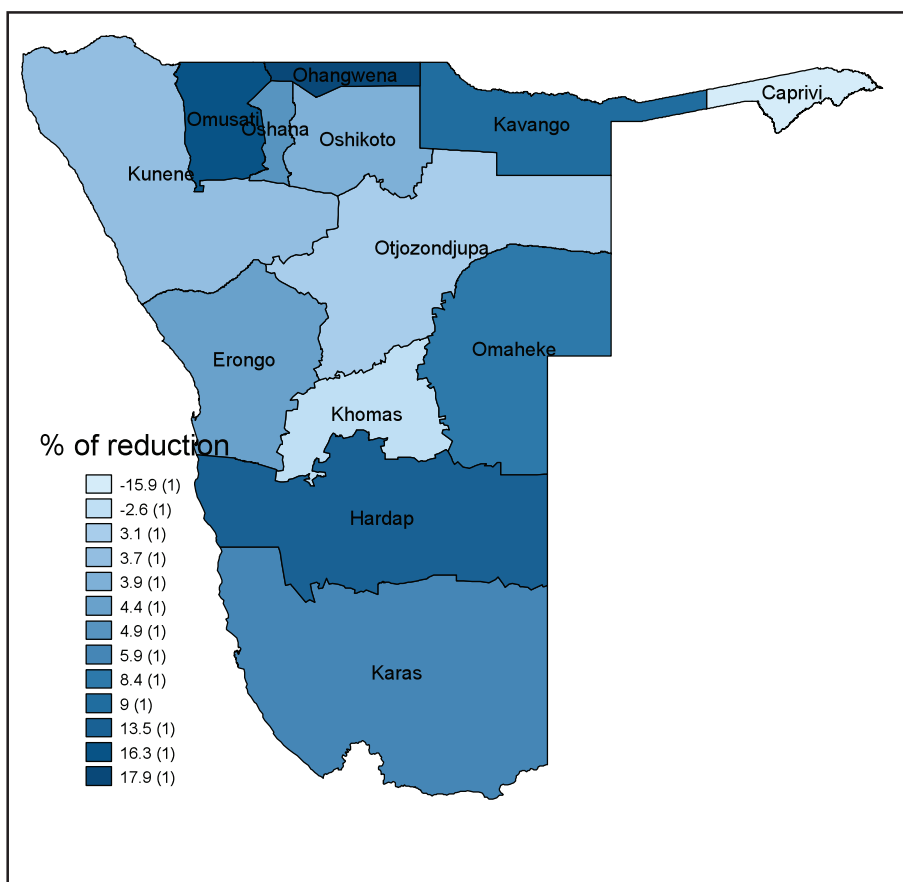


**Figure 10.2.4.9**
Regional changes in the proportions of the poor, 2003/2004 to 2009/2010

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Table 10.2.4.10 shows that in Namibia the average household size in 2009/2010 is 5 persons. There are, however, differences between rural and urban households, to the extent that the average household size is 4 persons for urban households and 5 persons for rural. Households that are classified as severely poor have the largest household sizes, those classified as poor have large household sizes, while households classified as non-poor have the smallest household sizes. The greater the extent of poverty in a region, the larger on average is the household size of that region.

| | Severely poor | Poor | Non-poor | Average household size |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caprivi | 6.3 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 4.7 |
| Erongo | 5.3 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Hardap | 6.7 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| Karas | 6.8 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Kavango | 9.3 | 8.2 | 5.1 | 6.5 |
| Khomas | 5.8 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Kunene | 8.5 | 7.8 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| Ohangwena | 8.6 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| Omaheke | 6.0 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| Omusati | 8.5 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Oshana | 7.3 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 4.9 |
| Oshikoto | 7.3 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 5.0 |
| Otjozondjupa | 6.3 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 4.1 |
| Urban | 6.6 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Rural | 7.8 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 5.2 |
| **Namibia** | **7.6** | **7.0** | **4.2** | **4.7** |

**Table 10.2.4.10**
Average household size by region, urban/rural areas and poverty status, 2009/2010

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Table 10.2.4.11 shows the average number of children under the age of 18 by poverty status, region and urban/rural areas. The national average is between 2 and 3 children per household. There are differences between rural and urban households. The average number of children in rural households is between 2 and 3, and between 1 and 2 children in urban households. Households that are classified as poor have between 4 and 5 children on average, compared to 2 children in non-poor households. This also shows that there are more children less than 18 years in poor households than in non-poor households.

| | Severely poor | Poor | Non-poor | Average number of children under 18 yrs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caprivi | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Erongo | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Hardap | 3.6 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Karas | 4.3 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Kavango | 5.8 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 3.7 |
| Khomas | 3.2 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Kunene | 4.8 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| Ohangwena | 5.8 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| Omaheke | 3.3 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Omusati | 5.1 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Oshana | 4.3 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Oshikoto | 4.9 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| Otjozondjupa | 3.5 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| **Namibia** | **4.6** | **4.2** | **2.0** | **2.4** |
| Urban | 3.7 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Rural | 4.8 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 |

**Table 10.2.4.11**
Average number of children under 18 in households by region, urban/rural areas and poverty status, 2009/2010

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Figure 10.2.4.12 presents the results of poverty incidence by main language spoken in the households. The highest incidence of both poor and severely poor households is found where Khoisan is the main language spoken. High poverty levels are also recorded in Rukavango and Caprivi speaking households. Conversely, among households where Afrikaans is the main language spoken recorded the lowest poverty incidence.
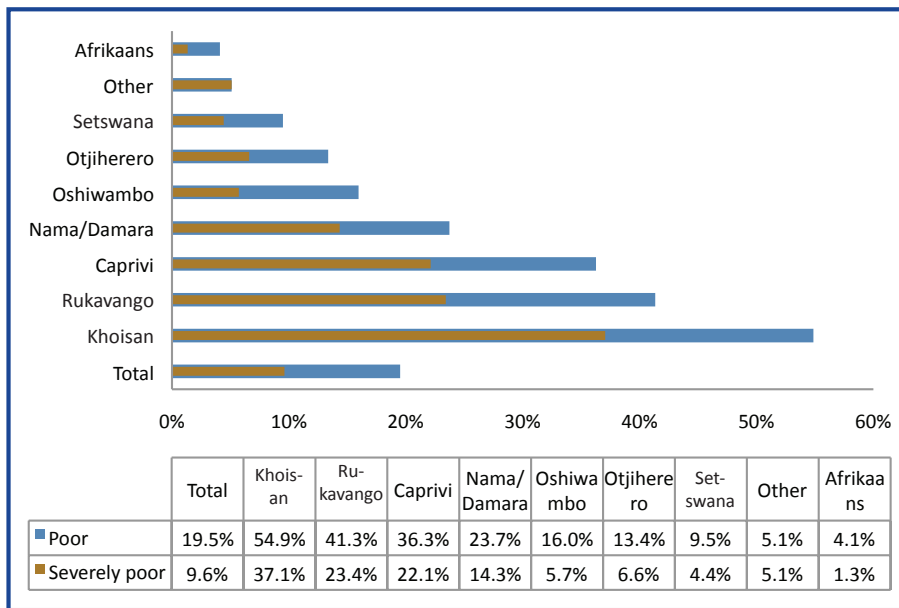
**54.9%**
The poverty incidence among the Khoisan, the highest among all the language groups. In addition 37.1% percentage of all Khoisan speaking households are classified as severely poor

**Figure 10.2.4.12**
Incidence of poverty by main language spoken, 2009/2010



| | Total | Khois-an | Ru-kavango | Caprivi | Nama/Damara | Oshiwambo | Otjihere ro | Set-swana | Other | Afrikaa ns |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ■ Poor | 19.5% | 54.9% | 41.3% | 36.3% | 23.7% | 16.0% | 13.4% | 9.5% | 5.1% | 4.1% |
| ■ Severely poor | 9.6% | 37.1% | 23.4% | 22.1% | 14.3% | 5.7% | 6.6% | 4.4% | 5.1% | 1.3% |

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Another way of looking at the poverty levels among the language groups is by poverty share, which takes into account the size of the population groups and indicates how much each group contributes to the total number of poor in Namibia. Figure 10.2.4.13 shows that the households with Oshiwambo as the main language spoken in the household contribute most to national poverty, with 38 percent, while Rukavango speaking households contribute 25 percent to national poverty, followed by Nama/Damara with 15 percent, Caprivi with 9 percent and Otjiherero with 6 percent. Smaller language groups such as Khoisan and Setswana contribute 4 percent and 0.1 percent respectively to total poverty in Namibia.

There is a general decrease in the national shares of poverty across the main language spoken in the households, except for households speaking Caprivi languages. For instance, the share of poverty of the Oshiwambo speaking households decreased from 50 percent in 2003/2004 to 38 percent in 2009/2010.

**38.4%**
The share of Oshiwambo speaking households among all poor households

**Figure 10.2.4.13**
Poverty shares of total national poverty by main language spoken in household, 2009/2010
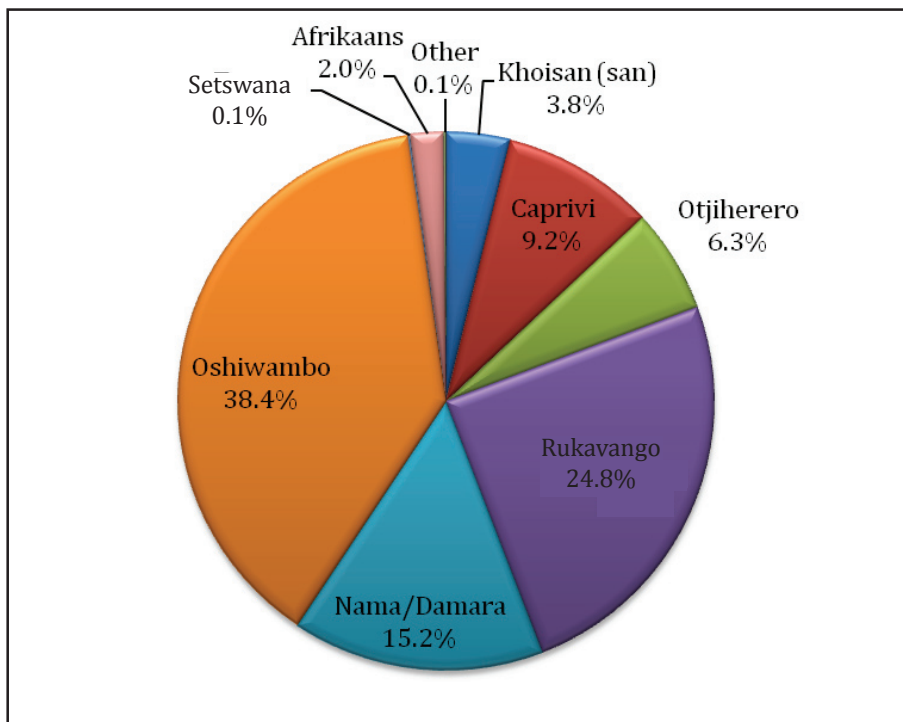
# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

The correlation between the level of education of the head of household and household poverty can be clearly seen in Figure 10.2.4.14. The highest incidence of poverty is found in households whose head has no formal education, where 34 percent of the households are found to be poor and 18 percent are found to be severely poor. The incidence of poverty drops to 26 and 11 percent when the head of household has primary or secondary education, respectively. The incidence of poverty therefore decreases as the level of education of the household head increases, to the extent that households whose head has tertiary education have very low incidence of poverty.



|  | Tertiary education | Secondary education | Total | Primary education | No formal education |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ▪ Poor | 0.6% | 10.8% | 19.5% | 25.8% | 33.9% |
| ▪ Severely poor | 0.0% | 4.4% | 9.6% | 13.1% | 17.9% |
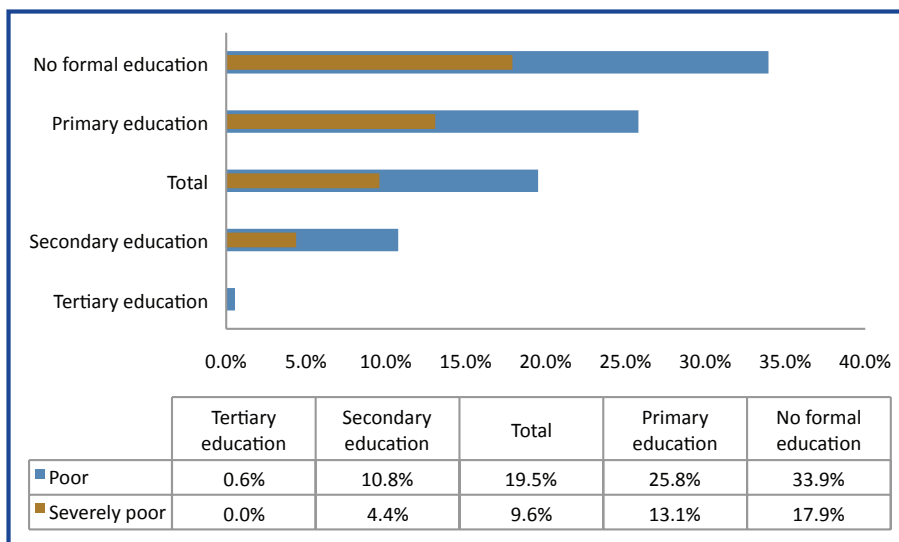
**Figure 10.2.4.14**
Incidence of poverty by educational attainment of head of household, 2009/2010

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Figure 10.2.4.15 shows the correlation between poverty and main source of income. Households, whose main source of income is pension, exhibit the highest level of poverty. The lowest poverty levels are found in those households whose main source of income is salaries and wages or household business.

The incidence of poverty has dropped since 2003/2004 in households that rely on pension as the main source of income from 50 to 33 percent. Poverty has also declined among subsistence farming households from 40 to 31 percent, and among salary and wage earning households from 14 to 10 percent.

**32.6%**
The poverty incidence among pensioners

**Figure 10.2.4.15**
Incidence of poverty by main source of income, 2009/2010



|  | Salaries and wages | Household Business | Total | Other inc. source | Subsistence farming | Pension |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poor | 10.2% | 17.3% | 19.5% | 27.0% | 31.2% | 32.6% |
| Severely poor | 4.6% | 7.4% | 9.6% | 15.9% | 14.6% | 17.6% |
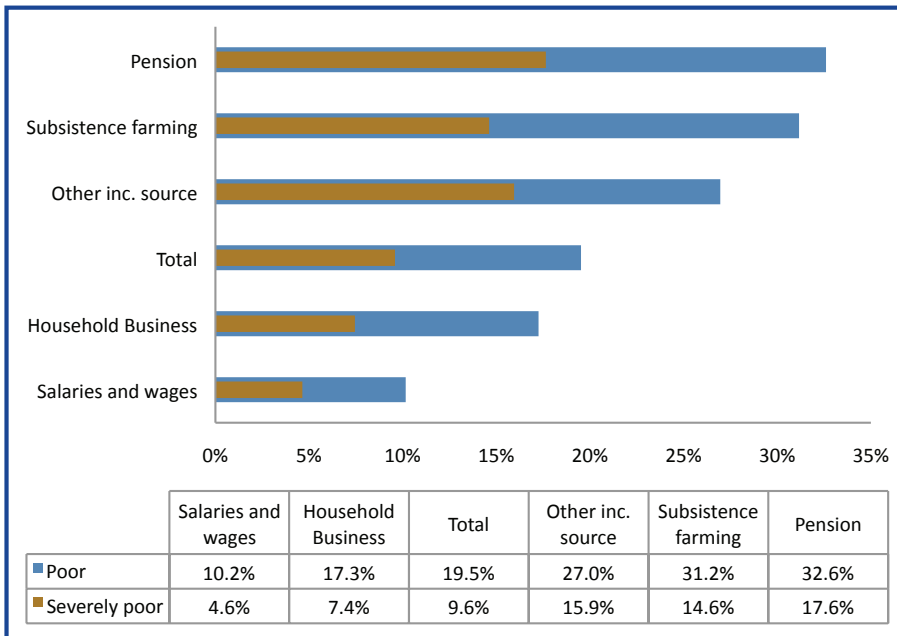
# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Table 10.2.4.16 combines the average age of the household head with the average household size classified by main income source. The average household size is largest for households whose main source of income is pension. A reverse relationship is found for those households where main income source is salaries and wages or household business.

| | Average age of head of household | Average household size |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries and wages | 40.0 | 4.1 |
| Subsistence farming | 53.8 | 6.0 |
| Pension | 71.1 | 5.8 |
| Household Business | 41.5 | 4.4 |
| Other inc. source | 45.6 | 3.9 |

**Table 10.2.4.16**
Average age of the head of household and average household size by main source of income

Figure 10.2.4.17 shows the incidence of poor and severely poor by composition of households. In households where there are children, poverty incidence is higher than the national average and highest in households with orphans (34 percent). The same pattern can be observed among the severely poor households.

**Figure 10.2.4.17**
Incidence of poverty for households with children and orphans, 2009/2010



| | No children 0-18 years | No orphans 0-18 years | All households | Children 0-18 years, not orphaned | Orphans 0-18 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poor | 4.10% | 15.43% | 19.52% | 22.29% | 33.50% |
| Severely poor | 1.71% | 7.15% | 9.59% | 10.44% | 17.94% |

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

## 10.3 Annual consumption in kind and cash

At the national level about 73 percent of total consumption is in cash and 27 percent is in kind (table 10.3.1). Cash transactions are more common in urban areas, 81 percent, than in rural areas, 58 percent.

The consumption in cash ranges between 49 percent in Ohangwena and 82 percent in Erongo.

| Regions | Transaction type, % | | | Total household consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Kind | Cash | Total | Million N$ |
| Caprivi | 23.2 | 76.7 | 100 | 673 |
| Erongo | 17.6 | 82.4 | 100 | 3 136 |
| Hardap | 20.3 | 79.6 | 100 | 998 |
| Karas | 18.4 | 81.5 | 100 | 1 388 |
| Kavango | 37.6 | 62.3 | 100 | 1 567 |
| Khomas | 21.0 | 79.0 | 100 | 10 597 |
| Kunene | 36.4 | 63.5 | 100 | 759 |
| Ohangwena | 50.8 | 49.1 | 100 | 1 739 |
| Omaheke | 30.5 | 68.9 | 100 | 786 |
| Omusati | 42.4 | 57.6 | 100 | 2 091 |
| Oshana | 24.8 | 75.1 | 100 | 2 212 |
| Oshikoto | 46.2 | 53.7 | 100 | 1 082 |
| Otjozondjupa | 22.1 | 77.8 | 100 | 1 517 |
| **Namibia** | **26.8** | **73.1** | **100** | **28 544** |
| Urban | 18.8 | 81.2 | 100 | 18 485 |
| Rural | 41.5 | 58.4 | 100 | 10 058 |

**Table 10.3.1**
Annual consumption by type of transaction, region and urban/rural areas

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Male headed households reported a higher share of cash transactions, 76 percent, compared to female headed households, 68 percent (table 10.3.2). The pattern is similar in both urban and rural areas.

| Urban/rural | Transaction type, % | | | Total household consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex of head | In Kind | Cash | Total | Million N$ |
| **Urban** | | | | |
| Female | 19.8 | 80.2 | 100 | 5 006 |
| Male | 18.4 | 81.6 | 100 | 13 423 |
| Both sexes | 18.8 | 81.2 | 100 | 18 485 |
| **Rural** | | | | |
| Female | 49.8 | 50.2 | 100 | 3 580 |
| Male | 36.9 | 63.1 | 100 | 6 420 |
| Both sexes | 41.6 | 58.4 | 100 | 10 058 |
| **Namibia** | | | | |
| **Female** | **32.3** | **67.7** | **100** | **8 586** |
| **Male** | **24.3** | **75.7** | **100** | **19 843** |
| **Both sexes** | **26.8** | **73.2** | **100** | **28 544** |

**Table 10.3.2**
Annual consumption by type of transaction, urban/rural areas and sex of head of household

Table 10.3.3 shows that households, that reported other African languages as their main language spoken have almost all their consumption in cash (95 percent), followed by Setswana (84 percent), English (80 percent), and Afrikaans (80 percent) speaking households. In any case, the cash transaction type is predominant among all households, regardless of main language spoken in the household.

| Main language spoken | Transaction type, % | | | Total household consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Kind | Cash | Total | Million N$ |
| Khoisan | 36.1 | 63.8 | 100 | 177 |
| Caprivi languages | 21.9 | 78.0 | 100 | 840 |
| Othjiherero | 30.6 | 69.1 | 100 | 2 131 |
| Rukavango | 36.7 | 63.3 | 100 | 1 744 |
| Nama/Damara | 26.5 | 73.4 | 100 | 2 184 |
| Oshiwambo | 31.8 | 68.2 | 100 | 10 589 |
| Setswana | 16.0 | 84.0 | 100 | 103 |
| Afrikaans | 19.8 | 80.1 | 100 | 6 770 |
| German | 21.9 | 77.9 | 100 | 1 307 |
| English | 19.7 | 80.3 | 100 | 2 027 |
| Other European | 24.0 | 76.0 | 100 | 345 |
| Other African | 4.7 | 95.3 | 100 | 154 |
| Other Languages | 26.8 | 73.2 | 100 | 36 |
| **Total** | **26.8** | **73.1** | **100** | **28 544** |

**Table 10.3.3**
Annual consumption by type of transaction and main language spoken in household

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Table 10.3.4 shows that households, composed by head or head and spouse only, have the highest proportion of cash transactions (79 percent) followed by households with 1 child and no relatives (78 percent). Households without orphans recorded a higher proportion of cash consumption compared to those with orphans. In kind transactions are high in households with orphans.

| Household composition | Transaction type, % | | | Total household consumption |
| Orphan hood | In Kind | Cash | Total | Million N$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| with only head or head and spouse | 21.2 | 78.8 | 100 | 4 878 |
| with 1 child, no relatives | 22.4 | 77.6 | 100 | 2 283 |
| with 2+ children, no relatives | 24.4 | 75.6 | 100 | 5 233 |
| with relatives | 30.5 | 69.5 | 100 | 14 685 |
| with non-relatives | 24.0 | 76.0 | 100 | 1 465 |
| **Total** | **26.8** | **73.2** | **100** | **28 544** |
| **Orphan hood** | | | | |
| Households without orphans | 24.7 | 75.3 | 100 | 23 405 |
| Households with orphans | 36.4 | 63.6 | 100 | 5 139 |

**Table 10.3.4**
Annual consumption by type of transaction, household composition and orphan hood

Table 10.3.5 demonstrates that households where the head has no formal education have a higher proportion of consumption in kind of 56 percent, while households where head of household attained tertiary or secondary education reported the highest proportion of consumption in cash of 81 and 77 percent, respectively. The proportion of cash transactions increases as the educational attainment of the head of household increases.

| Educational attainment of head of household | Transaction type, % | | | Total household consumption Million N$ |
| | In Kind | Cash | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No formal education | 55.9 | 43.9 | 100 | 2 235 |
| Primary | 38.0 | 61.9 | 100 | 4 676 |
| Secondary | 22.7 | 77.2 | 100 | 12 132 |
| Tertiary | 19.0 | 80.9 | 100 | 8 781 |
| Not stated | 27.4 | 72.6 | 100 | 720 |
| **Total** | **26.8** | **73.1** | **100** | **28 544** |

**Table 10.3.5**
Annual consumption by type of transaction and highest level of educational attainment of head of household

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Households, which reported drought relief, state special maintenance grants, state old pension and subsistence farming as their main source of income have more than half of their consumption in kind (Table 10.3.6). In households with commercial farming or salaries and wages as their main source of income the proportions of in kind transactions are 15 and 21 percent, respectively.

| Main source of income | Transaction type, % | | | Total household consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Kind | Cash | Total | Million N$ |
| Salaries and/or wages | 20.5 | 79.5 | 100 | 17 302 |
| Subsistence farming | 53.2 | 46.8 | 100 | 3 804 |
| Commercial farming | 14.7 | 85.3 | 100 | 818 |
| Business activities, non-farming | 18.1 | 81.9 | 100 | 3 244 |
| Pensions from employment | 28.7 | 71.3 | 100 | 587 |
| Cash remittances | 25.3 | 74.7 | 100 | 456 |
| Rental income | 33.0 | 67.0 | 100 | 225 |
| Interest from savings/investments | 23.2 | 76.8 | 100 | 221 |
| State old pension | 55.4 | 44.6 | 100 | 1 327 |
| War veterans/ex-combatants grant | 34.3 | 65.7 | 100 | 10 |
| Disability grants for adults (over 16 yrs) | 46.4 | 53.6 | 100 | 64 |
| State child maintenance grants | 48.8 | 51.2 | 100 | 92 |
| State foster care grant | 34.1 | 65.9 | 100 | 29 |
| State special maintenance grants (Disabled 16 yrs or less) | 74.0 | 26.0 | 100 | 2 |
| Alimony and similar allowance | 24.9 | 75.1 | 100 | 45 |
| Drought relief assistance | 55.8 | 44.2 | 100 | 28 |
| In kind receipts | 48.8 | 51.2 | 100 | 106 |
| Other, specify | 35.5 | 64.5 | 100 | 178 |
| **Namibia** | **26.8** | **73.2** | **100** | **28 544** |

**Table 10.3.6**
Annual consumption by type of transaction and main source of income

# 10. Distribution of Annual Consumption

Table 10.3.7 shows that in kind transactions decrease as total household consumption increases. The higher the adjusted per capita income, the lower are the proportions of in kind transactions.

**Table 10.3.7**

**Annual consumption by type of transaction and percentile group/decile after adjusted per capita income**

| Percentile group | Transaction type, % | | | Total household consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Decile | In Kind | Cash | Total | Million N$ |
| **Percentiles** | | | | |
| 1 - 25 | 55.0 | 45.0 | 100 | 2 147 |
| 26 - 50 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 100 | 3 334 |
| 51 - 75 | 29.6 | 70.4 | 100 | 5 279 |
| 76 - 90 | 20.0 | 80.0 | 100 | 5 835 |
| 91 - 95 | 20.2 | 79.8 | 100 | 3 702 |
| 96 - 98 | 19.5 | 80.5 | 100 | 3 671 |
| 99 - 100 | 16.9 | 83.1 | 100 | 4 577 |
| **Total** | **26.8** | **73.2** | **100** | **28 544** |
| **Deciles** | | | | |
| 1 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 100 | 678 |
| 2 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 100 | 937 |
| 3 | 52.9 | 47.1 | 100 | 1 117 |
| 4 | 46.0 | 54.0 | 100 | 1 292 |
| 5 | 41.3 | 58.7 | 100 | 1 457 |
| 6 | 34.7 | 65.3 | 100 | 1 753 |
| 7 | 29.2 | 70.8 | 100 | 2 152 |
| 8 | 23.6 | 76.4 | 100 | 3 034 |
| 9 | 18.6 | 81.4 | 100 | 4 175 |
| 10 | 18.7 | 81.3 | 100 | 11 949 |

**Table 10.3.7**
Annual consumption by type of transaction and percentile group/decile after adjusted per capita income

# Appendices

## Appendix 1 Regional tables distributed by urban/rural areas

| Region and urban/rural areas | Distance in km to drinking water | | | | | | | Total | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4-5 | 6-10 | >10 | | |
| | Percent of households | | | | | | | | |
| Caprivi | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.2 | 4.2 | 0.6 | - | - | - | - | 100 | 6 353 |
| Rural | 69.9 | 20.4 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.1 | - | 100 | 14 901 |
| Total | 77.5 | 15.6 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.1 | - | 100 | 21 254 |
| Erongo | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | 100 | 33 070 |
| Rural | 68.5 | 19.0 | 6.4 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100 | 6 151 |
| Total | 94.0 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | - | - | 100 | 39 221 |
| Hardap | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.4 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | - | - | - | 100 | 7 308 |
| Rural | 90.4 | 7.2 | 1.2 | - | 0.7 | 0.5 | - | 100 | 8 587 |
| Total | 92.7 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | - | 100 | 15 894 |
| Karas | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 96.0 | 3.3 | 0.7 | - | - | - | - | 100 | 8 396 |
| Rural | 82.0 | 10.9 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | - | 100 | 12 902 |
| Total | 87.5 | 7.9 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | - | 100 | 21 299 |
| Kavango | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.0 | 7.6 | - | 1.0 | - | - | - | 100 | 7 112 |
| Rural | 41.6 | 30.2 | 17.3 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 100 | 36 778 |
| Total | 49.6 | 26.5 | 14.5 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 100 | 43 889 |
| Khomas | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.2 | 3.1 | 1.7 | - | - | - | - | 100 | 77 447 |
| Rural | 73.0 | 24.8 | 0.3 | - | 1.6 | - | - | 100 | 6 115 |
| Total | 93.6 | 4.7 | 1.6 | - | 0.1 | - | - | 100 | 83 562 |
| Kunene | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 96.7 | 3.3 | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | 6 490 |
| Rural | 58.3 | 18.9 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 100 | 10 606 |
| Total | 72.9 | 13.0 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 100 | 17 096 |
| Ohangwena | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.8 | 4.9 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | 100 | 2 836 |
| Rural | 44.6 | 33.1 | 16.4 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100 | 36 161 |
| Total | 48.2 | 31.0 | 15.3 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100 | 38 997 |
| Omaheke | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 71.8 | 19.4 | 8.4 | - | - | - | - | 100 | 4 687 |
| Rural | 73.5 | 20.4 | 6.1 | - | - | - | - | 100 | 10 472 |
| Total | 73.0 | 20.1 | 6.8 | - | - | - | - | 100 | 15 159 |

**Table 7.1.1UR**
Households by distance to drinking water and urban/rural areas within regions

**Table 7.1.1UR**
Continued

| Region and urban/rural areas | Distance in km to drinking water | | | | | | | Total | Total number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4-5 | 6-10 | >10 | | |
| | Percent of households | | | | | | | | |
| Omusati | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.4 | 3.7 | 0.9 | - | - | - | - | 100 | 1 657 |
| Rural | 42.3 | 35.2 | 15.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 0.7 | - | 100 | 43 504 |
| Total | 44.3 | 34.0 | 15.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 0.7 | - | 100 | 45 161 |
| Oshana | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.9 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | - | 100 | 15 518 |
| Rural | 60.7 | 23.3 | 10.1 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 0.7 | - | 100 | 19 569 |
| Total | 74.5 | 16.0 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.4 | - | 100 | 35 087 |
| Oshikoto | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | - | 0.5 | - | - | 100 | 3 923 |
| Rural | 47.8 | 31.6 | 14.3 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | - | 100 | 28 116 |
| Total | 53.9 | 27.9 | 12.6 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | - | 100 | 32 038 |
| Otjozondjupa | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 86.2 | 9.3 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | 100 | 14 184 |
| Rural | 82.3 | 13.9 | 2.2 | 1.1 | - | - | - | 100 | 13 951 |
| Total | 84.3 | 11.5 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | - | - | 100 | 28 135 |
| **Namibia** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Urban** | **94.3** | **4.2** | **1.4** | **0.1** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **100** | **188 981** |
| **Rural** | **55.7** | **26.5** | **11.6** | **2.0** | **2.2** | **0.7** | **0.2** | **100** | **247 813** |
| **Total** | **72.4** | **16.8** | **7.2** | **1.2** | **1.3** | **0.4** | **0.1** | **100** | **436 795** |

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

| Region and urban/rural areas | House-holds | Popu-lation | Average household size | Total consumption | | Average household consumption | Consumption per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ |
| Caprivi | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 29.9 | 28.9 | 4.6 | 318 | 47.3 | 50 122 | 10 977 |
| Rural | 70.1 | 71.1 | 4.8 | 354 | 52.7 | 23 789 | 4 972 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 4.7 | 673 | 100 | 31 660 | 6 709 |
| Erongo | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 84.3 | 85.4 | 3.6 | 2 900 | 92.5 | 87 703 | 24 573 |
| Rural | 15.7 | 14.6 | 3,3 | 236 | 7.5 | 38 325 | 11 723 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 3.5 | 3 136 | 100 | 79 960 | 22 702 |
| Hardap | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 46.0 | 52.7 | 4.9 | 497 | 49.8 | 68 008 | 13 976 |
| Rural | 54.0 | 47.3 | 3.7 | 501 | 50.2 | 58 307 | 15 700 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 4.2 | 998 | 100 | 62 767 | 14 791 |
| Karas | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 39.4 | 40.8 | 3.8 | 603 | 43.5 | 71 876 | 19 012 |
| Rural | 60.6 | 59.2 | 3.6 | 785 | 56.5 | 60 816 | 17 013 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 3.7 | 1 388 | 100 | 65 176 | 17 828 |
| Kavango | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 16.2 | 15.0 | 6.0 | 471 | 30.1 | 66 297 | 11 058 |
| Rural | 83.8 | 85.0 | 6.6 | 1 096 | 69.9 | 29 787 | 4 542 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 6.5 | 1 567 | 100 | 35 703 | 5 521 |
| Khomas | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 92.7 | 94.5 | 4.1 | 10 340 | 97.6 | 133 517 | 32 203 |
| Rural | 7.3 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 256 | 2.4 | 41 889 | 13 605 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 4,1 | 10 597 | 100 | 126 811 | 31 173 |
| Kunene | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 38.0 | 38.0 | 4.4 | 266 | 35.1 | 41 026 | 9 378 |
| Rural | 62.0 | 62.0 | 4.4 | 493 | 64.9 | 46 492 | 10 665 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 4.4 | 759 | 100 | 44 416 | 10 175 |
| Ohangwena | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.3 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 183 | 10.6 | 64 705 | 18 181 |
| Rural | 92.7 | 95.8 | 6.3 | 1 555 | 89.4 | 43 006 | 6 814 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 6.1 | 1 739 | 100 | 44 584 | 7 295 |

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**Table 9.1.1UR**
Continued...

| Region and urban/rural areas | House-holds | Popu-lation | Average household size | Total consumption | | Average household consumption | Consumption per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | | Million N$ | % | N$ | N$ |
| Omaheke | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.9 | 32.9 | 4.4 | 253 | 32.2 | 53 979 | 12 240 |
| Rural | 69.1 | 67.1 | 4.0 | 533 | 67.8 | 50 859 | 12 615 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 4.1 | 786 | 100 | 51 823 | 12 491 |
| Omusati | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.7 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 94 | 4.5 | 56 637 | 22 860 |
| Rural | 96.3 | 98.3 | 5.3 | 1 997 | 95.5 | 45 900 | 8 633 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 5.2 | 2 091 | 100 | 46 294 | 8 881 |
| Oshana | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 44.2 | 35.7 | 3.9 | 1 212 | 54.8 | 78 082 | 19 868 |
| Rural | 55.8 | 64.3 | 5.6 | 1 000 | 45.2 | 51 121 | 9 095 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 4.9 | 2 212 | 100 | 63 045 | 12 938 |
| Oshikoto | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.2 | 10.3 | 4.2 | 309 | 28.6 | 78 793 | 18 629 |
| Rural | 87.8 | 89.7 | 5.2 | 773 | 71.4 | 27 489 | 5 327 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 5.0 | 1 082 | 100 | 33 770 | 6 693 |
| Otjozondjupa | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 50.4 | 56.2 | 4.6 | 1 037 | 68.3 | 73 098 | 16 041 |
| Rural | 49.6 | 43.8 | 3.6 | 480 | 31.7 | 34 426 | 9 538 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 4.1 | 1 517 | 100 | 53 922 | 13 194 |
| **Namibia** | | | | | | | |
| **Urban** | 43.3 | 37.9 | 4.1 | 18 485 | 64.8 | 97 816 | 23 592 |
| **Rural** | 56.7 | 62.1 | 5.2 | 10 058 | 35.2 | 40 589 | 7 841 |
| **Total** | 100 | 100 | 4.7 | 28 544 | 100 | 65 348 | 13 813 |

# Appendices

| Region Urban/rural areas | Annual consumption, % | | | | | | | | | Total consumption | Average household consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food/-beve-rages | Hous-ing | Cloth-ing/-foot-wear | Health | Educa-tion | Furn-ishing/-equip-ment | Trans-port/-com-munica-tion | Other | Total | Million N$ | N$ |
| Caprivi | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 28.5 | 18.9 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 11.6 | 16.2 | 13.7 | 100 | 318 | 50 122 |
| Rural | 41.1 | 11.0 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 7.8 | 100 | 354 | 23 789 |
| Total | 35.1 | 14.7 | 7.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 13.5 | 15.5 | 10.6 | 100 | 673 | 31 660 |
| Erongo | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.7 | 23.5 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 20.3 | 21.4 | 100 | 2 900 | 87 703 |
| Rural | 30.8 | 20.0 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 10.4 | 15.6 | 13.6 | 100 | 236 | 38 325 |
| Total | 16.8 | 23.2 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 8.2 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 100 | 3 136 | 79 960 |
| Hardap | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 25.8 | 22.7 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 8.9 | 17.0 | 16.2 | 100 | 497 | 68 008 |
| Rural | 26.0 | 17.1 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 9.4 | 21.1 | 18.7 | 100 | 501 | 58 307 |
| Total | 25.9 | 19.9 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 9.2 | 19.1 | 17.4 | 100 | 998 | 62 767 |
| Karas | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 18.6 | 19.9 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 6.5 | 20.8 | 21.2 | 100 | 603 | 71 876 |
| Rural | 20.5 | 17.8 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 18.8 | 27.3 | 100 | 785 | 60 816 |
| Total | 19.7 | 18.7 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 19.7 | 24.7 | 100 | 1 388 | 65 176 |
| Kavango | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 25.9 | 18.2 | 6.8 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 9.7 | 20.8 | 13.6 | 100 | 471 | 66 297 |
| Rural | 49.5 | 19.1 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 6.6 | 100 | 1 096 | 29 787 |
| Total | 42.4 | 18.9 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 7.3 | 12.5 | 8.7 | 100 | 1 567 | 35 703 |
| Khomas | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.3 | 27.7 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 18.4 | 22.8 | 100 | 10 340 | 133 517 |
| Rural | 26.3 | 17.0 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 12.7 | 17.9 | 18.3 | 100 | 256 | 41 889 |
| Total | 12.6 | 27.4 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 7.8 | 18.4 | 22.7 | 100 | 10 597 | 126 811 |
| Kunene | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.9 | 18.3 | 8.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 10.8 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 100 | 266 | 41 026 |
| Rural | 38.0 | 23.7 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 15.6 | 7.7 | 100 | 493 | 46 492 |
| Total | 35.5 | 21.8 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 7.7 | 15.1 | 10.0 | 100 | 759 | 44 416 |
| Ohangwena | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.6 | 22.7 | 7.6 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 8.4 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 100 | 183 | 64 705 |
| Rural | 44.1 | 24.0 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 4.7 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 100 | 1 555 | 43 006 |
| Total | 41.7 | 23.8 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 100 | 1 739 | 44 584 |

**Table**
**10.1.1UR**
Continued

| Region Urban/rural areas | Annual consumption, % | | | | | | | | | Total consumption | Average household consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food/beverages | Housing | Clothing/footwear | Health | Education | Furnishing/equipment | Transport/communication | Other | Total | Million N$ | N$ |
| Omaheke | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 20.6 | 20.6 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 9.0 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 100 | 253 | 53 979 |
| Rural | 31.3 | 23.5 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 12.4 | 16.9 | 10.5 | 100 | 533 | 50 859 |
| Total | 27.9 | 22.6 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 11.3 | 17.7 | 13.6 | 100 | 786 | 51 823 |
| Omusati | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.2 | 16.4 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 8.1 | 17.2 | 24.0 | 100 | 94 | 56 637 |
| Rural | 41.5 | 18.3 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 16.7 | 10.1 | 100 | 1 997 | 45 900 |
| Total | 40.6 | 18.2 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 16.7 | 10.8 | 100 | 2 091 | 46 294 |
| Oshana | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 19.7 | 17.4 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 26.0 | 16.5 | 100 | 1 212 | 78 082 |
| Rural | 38.1 | 18.2 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 6.1 | 14.8 | 12.8 | 100 | 1 000 | 51 121 |
| Total | 28.0 | 17.7 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 7.5 | 21.0 | 14.8 | 100 | 2 212 | 63 045 |
| Oshikoto | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.6 | 24.8 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 8.2 | 15.5 | 25.5 | 100 | 309 | 78 793 |
| Rural | 49.7 | 21.7 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 100 | 773 | 27 489 |
| Total | 40.0 | 22.6 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 6.7 | 10.3 | 12.3 | 100 | 1 082 | 33 770 |
| Otjozondjupa | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.1 | 20.8 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 7.5 | 21.5 | 22.9 | 100 | 1 037 | 73 098 |
| Rural | 38.2 | 18.6 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 15.2 | 11.3 | 100 | 480 | 34 426 |
| Total | 23.8 | 20.1 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 100 | 1 517 | 53 922 |
| **Namibia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Urban** | **15.3** | **24.8** | **5.9** | **1.9** | **3.4** | **7.9** | **19.3** | **21.4** | **100** | **18 485** | **97 816** |
| **Rural** | **39.1** | **19.7** | **5.3** | **1.2** | **2.1** | **6.8** | **14.2** | **11.6** | **100** | **10 058** | **40 589** |
| **Total** | **23.7** | **23.0** | **5.7** | **1.7** | **2.9** | **7.5** | **17.5** | **17.9** | **100** | **28 544** | **65 348** |

# Appendices

## Appendix 2    Detailed tables

| Assets | Owns | Has Access | Has no access | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Radio | 71.7 | 11.6 | 16.7 | 100 |
| Stereo/HiFi | 25.2 | 5.9 | 68.9 | 100 |
| Tape Recorder | 24.4 | 5.6 | 69.9 | 100 |
| Television | 38.0 | 10.1 | 51.9 | 100 |
| Satellite TV(e.g. DStv) | 13.3 | 5.7 | 81.0 | 100 |
| Video cassette recorder/DVD | 25.6 | 3.9 | 70.5 | 100 |
| Telephone (landline) | 32.7 | 23.6 | 43.7 | 100 |
| Cell telephone | 78.8 | 9.4 | 11.7 | 100 |
| Refrigerator | 35.3 | 5.2 | 59.5 | 100 |
| Stove, gas, electric, paraffin | 50.7 | 2.3 | 47.1 | 100 |
| Microwave oven | 19.0 | 2.5 | 78.5 | 100 |
| Freezer | 22.0 | 4.5 | 73.4 | 100 |
| Washing machine | 16.9 | 2.4 | 80.7 | 100 |
| Motor vehicle | 20.1 | 19.3 | 60.5 | 100 |
| Motor cycle/Scooter | 2.0 | 1.0 | 97.1 | 100 |
| Sewing /Knitting machine | 14.4 | 4.7 | 80.9 | 100 |
| Donkey cart/ Ox cart | 9.3 | 6.5 | 84.2 | 100 |
| Plough | 22.2 | 11.5 | 66.4 | 100 |
| Tractor | 1.6 | 11.8 | 86.6 | 100 |
| Wheelbarrow | 8.9 | 13.2 | 78.0 | 100 |
| Grinding mill | 1.8 | 16.4 | 81.8 | 100 |
| Bicycle | 15.1 | 6.2 | 78.7 | 100 |
| Computer | 11.5 | 7.3 | 81.2 | 100 |
| Internet services | 5.9 | 7.4 | 86.7 | 100 |
| Canoe/Boat | 1.5 | 2.3 | 96.2 | 100 |
| Motorboat | 0.3 | 0.6 | 99.1 | 100 |
| Camera | 13.3 | 8.4 | 78.4 | 100 |

**Table 8.1.9**
Households by ownership of
and access to assets

| Consumption items | Caprivi | Erongo | Hardap | Karas | Kavango | Khomas | Kunene | Ohang-wena |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of households | 21 254 | 39 221 | 15 894 | 21 299 | 43 889 | 83 562 | 17 096 | 38 997 |
| Average household size | 4.7 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 6.1 |
| **Food expenditures, cash** | **7 838** | **11 896** | **13 236** | **10 314** | **7 748** | **15 307** | **7 969** | **6 226** |
| Bread and cereals | 2 607 | 2 643 | 2 430 | 2 025 | 2 726 | 2 934 | 2 196 | 1 884 |
| Meat | 1 164 | 2 326 | 2 062 | 1 733 | 1 320 | 2 764 | 1 085 | 1 235 |
| Fish | 810 | 407 | 113 | 153 | 698 | 386 | 98 | 652 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 498 | 975 | 910 | 680 | 352 | 1 362 | 477 | 170 |
| Oils, fats | 411 | 519 | 378 | 336 | 359 | 533 | 314 | 232 |
| Vegetables | 465 | 780 | 592 | 596 | 561 | 1 139 | 439 | 375 |
| Fruts, Nuts and berries | 87 | 316 | 144 | 186 | 133 | 405 | 114 | 78 |
| Sugar | 567 | 778 | 1 113 | 862 | 633 | 892 | 830 | 372 |
| Non-Alcoholic beverages | 618 | 1 025 | 1 116 | 986 | 503 | 1 554 | 661 | 411 |
| Alcoholic beverages, tobacco | 281 | 996 | 1 240 | 787 | 160 | 1 288 | 1 018 | 505 |
| Other food | 264 | 534 | 2 385 | 1 729 | 220 | 1 140 | 467 | 145 |
| Ready-Made foods | 65 | 597 | 754 | 241 | 84 | 910 | 271 | 167 |
| **Food consumption, in kind** | **3 275** | **1 519** | **2 955** | **2 460** | **7 373** | **674** | **7 782** | **12 358** |
| Bread and cereals | 1 138 | 167 | 186 | 128 | 3 960 | 67 | 1 205 | 5 493 |
| Meat | 230 | 312 | 862 | 807 | 269 | 218 | 1 253 | 1 009 |
| Fish | 459 | 120 | 35 | 34 | 333 | 23 | 88 | 242 |
| Vegetables | 602 | 55 | 59 | 40 | 1 583 | 32 | 251 | 2 388 |
| Fruits, nuts and berries | 99 | 25 | 29 | 103 | 941 | 6 | 116 | 198 |
| Other food | 522 | 564 | 775 | 1 130 | 237 | 220 | 4 520 | 2 876 |
| Ready-Made food | 225 | 278 | 1 010 | 219 | 50 | 107 | 348 | 151 |
| **Food consumption, cash/in kind not stated** | **11** | **24** | **91** | **53** | **14** | **31** | **20** | **9** |
| **Total food consumption** | **11 125** | **13 439** | **16 283** | **12 827** | **15 135** | **16 012** | **15 770** | **18 592** |
| Clothing and footwear | 2 267 | 5 226 | 3 583 | 3 625 | 2 326 | 6 709 | 2 280 | 2 533 |
| Housing | 4 669 | 18 576 | 12 482 | 12 197 | 6 731 | 34 756 | 9 701 | 10 632 |
| Furnishing and equipment | 4 277 | 6 519 | 5 755 | 4 397 | 2 607 | 9 829 | 3 399 | 2 257 |
| Health | 457 | 1 767 | 871 | 1 153 | 452 | 2 458 | 1 473 | 433 |
| Transport and communication | 4 903 | 15 916 | 11 965 | 12 824 | 4 475 | 23 320 | 6 711 | 4 803 |
| Education | 613 | 1 900 | 881 | 2 079 | 870 | 4 977 | 627 | 791 |
| Recreation and culture | 926 | 3 376 | 1 736 | 1 597 | 605 | 5 543 | 873 | 589 |
| Other | 2 425 | 13 240 | 9 212 | 14 476 | 2 503 | 23 209 | 3 583 | 3 952 |
| **Total non-food consumption** | **20 536** | **66 521** | **46 484** | **52 349** | **20 569** | **110 799** | **28 646** | **25 991** |
| **Total consumption** | **31 660** | **79 960** | **62 767** | **65 176** | **35 703** | **126 811** | **44 416** | **44 584** |
| Total consumption 2003/2004 | 24 304 | 52 675 | 41 575 | 43 247 | 22 849 | 89 064 | 25 914 | 21 685 |
| Ratio consumtion 2009/2010 over consumption 2003/2004 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 |

| Consumption items | Omaheke | Omusati | Oshana | Oshikoto | Otjozon-djupa | Namibia | Urban | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of households | 15 159 | 45 161 | 35 087 | 32 038 | 28 135 | **436 795** | 188 981 | 247 813 |
| Average household size | 4.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.1 | **4.7** | 4.1 | 5.2 |
| **Food expenditures, cash** | **8 515** | **7 281** | **11 206** | **4 752** | **9 001** | **9 885** | **14 182** | **6 609** |
| Bread and cereals | 2 041 | 2 337 | 3 169 | 1 282 | 2 449 | 2 459 | 3 037 | 2 019 |
| Meat | 1 047 | 1 211 | 1 893 | 975 | 1 634 | 1 729 | 2 632 | 1 041 |
| Fish | 68 | 780 | 947 | 326 | 139 | 485 | 467 | 499 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 707 | 256 | 564 | 273 | 678 | 668 | 1 144 | 304 |
| Oils, fats | 282 | 284 | 421 | 261 | 466 | 390 | 540 | 275 |
| Vegetables | 335 | 577 | 896 | 283 | 447 | 661 | 1 011 | 394 |
| Fruts, Nuts and berries | 83 | 153 | 301 | 69 | 161 | 207 | 351 | 98 |
| Sugar | 1 136 | 514 | 755 | 401 | 946 | 723 | 871 | 611 |
| Non-Alcoholic beverages | 612 | 464 | 1 056 | 383 | 742 | 851 | 1 377 | 450 |
| Alcoholic beverages, tobacco | 619 | 422 | 579 | 247 | 611 | 703 | 1 092 | 407 |
| Other food | 1 391 | 174 | 389 | 165 | 425 | 640 | 959 | 397 |
| Ready-Made foods | 195 | 110 | 238 | 86 | 301 | 367 | 700 | 113 |
| **Food consumption, in kind** | **5 853** | **11 492** | **6 399** | **8 733** | **3 769** | **5 590** | **787** | **9 252** |
| Bread and cereals | 213 | 6 033 | 2 812 | 3 096 | 309 | 2 136 | 156 | 3 646 |
| Meat | 946 | 1 799 | 542 | 1 414 | 523 | 718 | 158 | 1 144 |
| Fish | 26 | 459 | 422 | 189 | 24 | 197 | 43 | 314 |
| Vegetables | 89 | 1 481 | 847 | 1 507 | 51 | 765 | 64 | 1 299 |
| Fruits, nuts and berries | 11 | 528 | 298 | 144 | 105 | 227 | 19 | 386 |
| Other food | 4 411 | 1 101 | 1 332 | 2 370 | 2 558 | 1 371 | 193 | 2 270 |
| Ready-Made food | 157 | 91 | 147 | 13 | 198 | 176 | 155 | 192 |
| **Food consumption, cash/in kind not stated** | **91** | **19** | **46** | **13** | **41** | **30** | **40** | **22** |
| **Total food consumption** | **14 459** | **18 792** | **17 651** | **13 497** | **12 811** | **15 505** | **15 009** | **15 883** |
| Clothing and footwear | 1 945 | 2 580 | 4 126 | 1 727 | 3 345 | 3 727 | 5 778 | 2 163 |
| Housing | 11 694 | 8 439 | 11 184 | 7 639 | 10 838 | 15 034 | 24 245 | 8 009 |
| Furnishing and equipment | 5 871 | 2 090 | 4 736 | 2 258 | 4 209 | 4 931 | 7 771 | 2 765 |
| Health | 689 | 330 | 878 | 287 | 798 | 1 082 | 1 869 | 482 |
| Transport and communication | 9 186 | 7 728 | 13 212 | 3 462 | 10 519 | 11 441 | 18 900 | 5 754 |
| Education | 937 | 1 350 | 1 899 | 730 | 1 059 | 1 915 | 3 325 | 840 |
| Recreation and culture | 962 | 448 | 1 541 | 668 | 1 579 | 2 051 | 4 034 | 540 |
| Other | 6 080 | 4 536 | 7 819 | 3 502 | 8 764 | 9 662 | 16 886 | 4 153 |
| **Total non-food consumption** | **37 364** | **27 502** | **45 394** | **20 273** | **41 111** | **49 843** | **82 807** | **24 705** |
| **Total consumption** | **51 823** | **46 294** | **63 045** | **33 770** | **53 922** | **65 348** | **97 816** | **40 589** |
| Total consumption 2003/2004 | 39 152 | 25 325 | 43 965 | 25 735 | 33 251 | 42 078 | 64 863 | 26 568 |
| Ratio consumtion 2009/2010 over consumption 2003/2004 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 |

| Consumption items | Urban | | | | Rural | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | Not stated | Both sexes | Female | Male | Not stated | Both sexes |
| Total number of households | 74 316 | 113 953 | 712 | 188 981 | 110 435 | 135 378 | 2 000 | 247 813 |
| Average household size | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 5.2 |
| **Food expenditures, cash** | **12 036** | **15 594** | **12 215** | **14 182** | **5 927** | **7 216** | **3 206** | **6 609** |
| Bread and cereals | 2 827 | 3 169 | 3 784 | 3 037 | 1 911 | 2 121 | 1 045 | 2 019 |
| Meat | 2 147 | 2 950 | 2 300 | 2 632 | 1 014 | 1 070 | 564 | 1 041 |
| Fish | 381 | 522 | 586 | 467 | 546 | 460 | 546 | 499 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 987 | 1 251 | 524 | 1 144 | 247 | 355 | 68 | 304 |
| Oils, fats | 475 | 583 | 515 | 540 | 251 | 298 | 97 | 275 |
| Vegetables | 841 | 1 126 | 533 | 1 011 | 350 | 432 | 225 | 394 |
| Fruts, Nuts and berries | 306 | 381 | 295 | 351 | 99 | 97 | 59 | 98 |
| Sugar | 874 | 872 | 532 | 871 | 554 | 664 | 142 | 611 |
| Non-Alcoholic beverages | 1 212 | 1 488 | 815 | 1 377 | 390 | 504 | 126 | 450 |
| Alcoholic beverages, tobacco | 655 | 1 373 | 1 599 | 1 092 | 254 | 534 | 240 | 407 |
| Other food | 840 | 1 039 | 550 | 959 | 227 | 541 | 73 | 397 |
| Ready-Made foods | 492 | 839 | 184 | 700 | 82 | 140 | 21 | 113 |
| **Food consumption, in kind** | **912** | **699** | **1 882** | **787** | **9 475** | **9 101** | **7 115** | **9 252** |
| Bread and cereals | 222 | 110 | 417 | 156 | 4 073 | 3 300 | 3 479 | 3 646 |
| Meat | 150 | 162 | 303 | 158 | 955 | 1 303 | 883 | 1 144 |
| Fish | 47 | 40 | 82 | 43 | 350 | 283 | 392 | 314 |
| Vegetables | 76 | 54 | 274 | 64 | 1 589 | 1 068 | 910 | 1 299 |
| Fruits, nuts and berries | 28 | 14 | 15 | 19 | 377 | 397 | 147 | 386 |
| Other food | 218 | 174 | 479 | 193 | 1 955 | 2 544 | 1 169 | 2 270 |
| Ready-Made food | 169 | 145 | 314 | 155 | 176 | 207 | 136 | 192 |
| **Food consumption, cash/in kind not stated** | **32** | **44** | **144** | **40** | **16** | **28** | **1** | **22** |
| **Total food** | **12 980** | **16 337** | **14 241** | **15 009** | **15 417** | **16 345** | **10 322** | **15 883** |
| Clothing and footwear | 4 741 | 6 452 | 6 080 | 5 778 | 1 980 | 2 320 | 1 704 | 2 163 |
| Housing | 17 984 | 28 361 | 18 944 | 24 245 | 6 881 | 8 938 | 7 453 | 8 009 |
| Furnishing and equipment | 5 595 | 9 202 | 5 942 | 7 771 | 1 856 | 3 475 | 4 959 | 2 765 |
| Health | 1 365 | 2 194 | 2 489 | 1 869 | 298 | 636 | 216 | 482 |
| Transport and communication | 9 648 | 24 989 | 9 965 | 18 900 | 2 653 | 8 340 | 1 911 | 5 754 |
| Education | 2 897 | 3 603 | 3 419 | 3 325 | 574 | 1 066 | 180 | 840 |
| Recreation and culture | 2 639 | 4 942 | 4 339 | 4 034 | 338 | 711 | 94 | 540 |
| Other | 9 514 | 21 714 | 13 589 | 16 886 | 2 421 | 5 595 | 2 212 | 4 153 |
| **Total non-food consumption** | **54 382** | **101 457** | **64 766** | **82 807** | **17 000** | **31 080** | **18 731** | **24 705** |
| **Total consumption** | **67 362** | **117 794** | **79 007** | **97 816** | **32 417** | **47 425** | **29 054** | **40 589** |
| Total consumption 2003/2004 | 45 912 | 76 325 | - | 64 863 | 21 130 | 30 584 | - | 26 568 |
| Ratio consumtion 2009/2010 over consumption 2003/2004 | 1.5 | 1.5 | - | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | - | 1.5 |

**Table 10.1.10**
Continued

| Consumption items | Namibia | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | Not stated | Both sexes |
| Total number of households | 184 752 | 249 331 | 2 711 | 436 795 |
| Average household size | 4.9 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 4.7 |
| **Food expenditures, cash** | **8 384** | **11 045** | **5 570** | **9 885** |
| Bread and cereals | 2 280 | 2 600 | 1 764 | 2 459 |
| Meat | 1 470 | 1 929 | 1 020 | 1 729 |
| Fish | 480 | 489 | 556 | 485 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 544 | 765 | 188 | 668 |
| Oils, fats | 341 | 428 | 206 | 390 |
| Vegetables | 548 | 749 | 306 | 661 |
| Fruts, Nuts and berries | 182 | 227 | 121 | 207 |
| Sugar | 682 | 759 | 245 | 723 |
| Non-Alcoholic beverages | 721 | 954 | 307 | 851 |
| Alcoholic beverages, tobacco | 415 | 918 | 597 | 703 |
| Other food | 474 | 769 | 198 | 640 |
| Ready-Made foods | 247 | 459 | 64 | 367 |
| **Food consumption, in kind** | **6 030** | **5 261** | **5 742** | **5 590** |
| Bread and cereals | 2 524 | 1 842 | 2 675 | 2 136 |
| Meat | 631 | 782 | 730 | 718 |
| Fish | 228 | 172 | 311 | 197 |
| Vegetables | 981 | 605 | 743 | 765 |
| Fruits, nuts and berries | 236 | 222 | 112 | 227 |
| Other food | 1 256 | 1 461 | 988 | 1 371 |
| Ready-Made food | 173 | 178 | 183 | 176 |
| **Food consumption, cash/in kind not stated** | **22** | **36** | **39** | **30** |
| **Total food** | **14 437** | **16 342** | **11 351** | **15 505** |
| Clothing and footwear | 3 091 | 4 208 | 2 853 | 3 727 |
| Housing | 11 347 | 17 815 | 10 469 | 15 034 |
| Furnishing and equipment | 3 360 | 6 092 | 5 217 | 4 931 |
| Health | 727 | 1 348 | 813 | 1 082 |
| Transport and communication | 5 467 | 15 949 | 4 025 | 11 441 |
| Education | 1 508 | 2 226 | 1 030 | 1 915 |
| Recreation and culture | 1 263 | 2 645 | 1 209 | 2 051 |
| Other | 5 274 | 12 962 | 5 198 | 9 662 |
| **Total non-food consumption** | **32 037** | **63 245** | **30 814** | **49 843** |
| **Total consumption** | **46 474** | **79 586** | **42 165** | **65 348** |
| Total consumption 2003/2004 | 30 465 | 50 112 | - | 42 078 |
| Ratio consumtion 2009/2010 over consumption 2003/2004 | 1.5 | 1.6 | - | 1.6 |

# Appendices

| Consumption items | Main language spoken | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Khoisan | Caprivi languages | Otji-herero | Ruka-vango | Nama/-Damara | Oshi-wambo | Sets-wana |
| Total number of households | 5 954 | 21 537 | 39 748 | 51 011 | 54 323 | 204 305 | 1 299 |
| Average household size | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| **Food expenditures, cash** | **3 878** | **8 519** | **8 403** | **7 749** | **7 771** | **8 741** | **7 883** |
| Bread and cereals | 1 113 | 2 724 | 2 392 | 2 736 | 2 026 | 2 465 | 1 909 |
| Meat | 439 | 1 295 | 1 255 | 1 263 | 1 376 | 1 607 | 1 193 |
| Fish | 44 | 765 | 84 | 636 | 88 | 650 | 80 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 163 | 580 | 856 | 348 | 477 | 400 | 800 |
| Oils, fats | 163 | 421 | 393 | 375 | 334 | 351 | 151 |
| Vegetables | 124 | 511 | 410 | 531 | 383 | 617 | 570 |
| Fruts, Nuts and berries | 20 | 98 | 99 | 128 | 115 | 180 | 236 |
| Sugar | 662 | 594 | 931 | 662 | 931 | 576 | 844 |
| Non-Alcoholic beverages | 238 | 678 | 648 | 549 | 751 | 737 | 1 007 |
| Alcoholic beverages, tobacco | 196 | 270 | 611 | 186 | 469 | 652 | 629 |
| Other food | 679 | 497 | 504 | 260 | 663 | 322 | 285 |
| Ready-Made foods | 39 | 86 | 219 | 75 | 159 | 186 | 178 |
| **Food consumption, in kind** | **5 111** | **2 943** | **6 070** | **6 618** | **2 819** | **7 545** | **2 259** |
| Bread and cereals | 1 064 | 994 | 637 | 3 371 | 262 | 3 366 | 63 |
| Meat | 610 | 210 | 839 | 279 | 720 | 955 | 546 |
| Fish | 73 | 438 | 60 | 296 | 44 | 267 | 35 |
| Vegetables | 467 | 499 | 163 | 1 376 | 43 | 1 169 | 5 |
| Fruits, nuts and berries | 966 | 104 | 56 | 824 | 21 | 219 | 6 |
| Other food | 1 671 | 496 | 4 151 | 388 | 1 272 | 1 468 | 1 081 |
| Ready-Made food | 260 | 203 | 164 | 83 | 456 | 101 | 524 |
| **Food consumption, cash/in kind not stated** | **15** | **22** | **42** | **14** | **43** | **21** | **10** |
| **Total food consumption** | **9 004** | **11 485** | **14 514** | **14 380** | **10 633** | **16 307** | **10 152** |
| Clothing and footwear | 855 | 2 785 | 3 545 | 2 279 | 3 042 | 3 568 | 3 705 |
| Housing | 5 743 | 6 942 | 12 170 | 6 610 | 9 929 | 10 371 | 18 995 |
| Furnishing and equipment | 2 463 | 4 627 | 3 721 | 2 463 | 2 800 | 3 310 | 13 210 |
| Health | 513 | 657 | 1 030 | 418 | 612 | 610 | 1 722 |
| Transport and communication | 4 025 | 6 257 | 9 153 | 4 278 | 6 294 | 9 066 | 13 078 |
| Education | 862 | 1 666 | 2 130 | 859 | 602 | 1 637 | 4 231 |
| Recreation and culture | 225 | 1 081 | 1 287 | 676 | 1 429 | 1 157 | 2 084 |
| Other | 6 116 | 3 511 | 6 070 | 2 230 | 4 871 | 5 802 | 12 370 |
| **Total non-food consumption** | **20 801** | **27 526** | **39 105** | **19 813** | **29 578** | **35 521** | **69 395** |
| **Total consumption** | **29 805** | **39 010** | **53 619** | **34 193** | **40 211** | **51 828** | **79 547** |
| Total consumption 2003/2004 | 14 505 | 29 133 | 42 478 | 20 659 | 23 920 | 31 188 | 40 025 |
| Ratio consumtion 2009/2010 over consumption 2003/2004 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 |

## Table 10.1.11

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

| Consumption items | Main language spoken | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Afrikaans | German | English | Other European | Other African | Other langua-ges | Not stated | Total |
| Total number of households | 40 660 | 3 549 | 8 946 | 2 367 | 1 902 | 209 | 985 | **436 795** |
| Average household size | 3.7 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 4.3 | **4.7** |
| **Food expenditures, cash** | **18 678** | **34 912** | **23 272** | **13 665** | **14 059** | **24 032** | **8 393** | **9 885** |
| Bread and cereals | 2 530 | 3 334 | 3 136 | 2 640 | 3 476 | 3 360 | 1 959 | 2 459 |
| Meat | 3 379 | 4 911 | 4 347 | 2 211 | 2 598 | 2 254 | 1 550 | 1 729 |
| Fish | 334 | 487 | 479 | 456 | 501 | 288 | 196 | 485 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 1 869 | 3 918 | 2 258 | 1 758 | 1 354 | 2 162 | 543 | 668 |
| Oils, fats | 573 | 1 016 | 675 | 511 | 541 | 592 | 230 | 390 |
| Vegetables | 1 301 | 3 245 | 1 706 | 1 237 | 1 241 | 2 587 | 578 | 661 |
| Fruts, Nuts and berries | 461 | 1 642 | 836 | 553 | 555 | 410 | 136 | 207 |
| Sugar | 1 002 | 1 945 | 867 | 694 | 901 | 130 | 448 | 723 |
| Non-Alcoholic beverages | 1 756 | 2 942 | 2 201 | 1 698 | 1 253 | 2 388 | 974 | 851 |
| Alcoholic beverages, tobacco | 1 838 | 2 865 | 1 924 | 537 | 432 | 7 446 | 1 180 | 703 |
| Other food | 2 298 | 5 063 | 1 739 | 640 | 420 | 196 | 254 | 640 |
| Ready-Made foods | 1 338 | 3 542 | 3 105 | 730 | 787 | 2 220 | 345 | 367 |
| **Food consumption, in kind** | **1 447** | **1 469** | **274** | **440** | **426** | **527** | **2 912** | **5 590** |
| Bread and cereals | 77 | 74 | 30 | 195 | 146 | 4 | 1 413 | 2 136 |
| Meat | 489 | 433 | 101 | 81 | 35 | 0 | 193 | 718 |
| Fish | 26 | 37 | 31 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 50 | 197 |
| Vegetables | 34 | 53 | 57 | 60 | 48 | 0 | 367 | 765 |
| Fruits, nuts and berries | 15 | 35 | 4 | 63 | 15 | 18 | 197 | 227 |
| Other food | 484 | 631 | 34 | 28 | 121 | 49 | 596 | 1 371 |
| Ready-Made food | 321 | 206 | 19 | 13 | 24 | 458 | 95 | 176 |
| **Food consumption, cash/in kind not stated** | **54** | **118** | **85** | **28** | **38** | **78** | **0** | **30** |
| **Total food consumption** | **20 178** | **36 499** | **23 631** | **14 133** | **14 523** | **24 637** | **11 305** | **15 505** |
| Clothing and footwear | 6 635 | 5 777 | 10 063 | 6 802 | 3 519 | 3 357 | 2 977 | 3 727 |
| Housing | 43 315 | 98 667 | 65 103 | 51 759 | 17 521 | 57 240 | 17 754 | 15 034 |
| Furnishing and equipment | 13 201 | 44 766 | 20 672 | 10 530 | 4 540 | 15 047 | 3 217 | 4 931 |
| Health | 4 107 | 8 013 | 2 784 | 2 456 | 1 512 | 3 006 | 3 421 | 1 082 |
| Transport and communication | 32 413 | 76 299 | 33 994 | 32 544 | 16 041 | 48 948 | 35 775 | 11 441 |
| Education | 4 230 | 4 511 | 8 366 | 6 771 | 6 522 | 0 | 3 088 | 1 915 |
| Recreation and culture | 6 480 | 14 977 | 14 365 | 7 023 | 1 862 | 3 025 | 3 101 | 2 051 |
| Other | 35 954 | 78 768 | 47 659 | 13 889 | 14 690 | 15 695 | 56 043 | 9 662 |
| **Total non-food consumption** | **146 336** | **331 778** | **203 006** | **131 775** | **66 208** | **146 319** | **125 375** | **49 843** |
| **Total consumption** | **166 514** | **368 277** | **226 638** | **145 908** | **80 731** | **170 957** | **136 680** | **65 348** |
| Total consumption 2003/2004 | 93 156 | 193 684 | 193 505 | - | - | - | - | 42 078 |
| Ratio consumtion 2009/2010 over consumption 2003/2004 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.2 | - | - | - | - | 1.6 |

# Appendices

## Appendix 3   Evaluation of poverty

### 3 Re-evaluating Namibia's lower and upper poverty lines

In a previous report of the Central Bureau of Statistics, the cost of basic needs approach was used to estimate Namibia's2003/2004 (lower and upper) poverty lines. This was done on the basis on data from the 2003/04 NHEIS. The food poverty line was first estimated on the basis of calorie intake, through the assessment of the cost of meeting a specified daily calorific minimum. The food poverty line estimate that was obtained was N$ 127.15. Two approaches were subsequently used to estimate two non-food poverty lines. The first approach set the non-food poverty line to the non-food expenditures of those households with food expenditures approximately equal to the food poverty line. The second approach set the non-food poverty line to the non-food expenditures of those households with food expenditures equal to the food poverty line.

In assessing the value of Namibia's 2009/2010poverty lines, an important objective is that of consistency. For comparisons of absolute poverty to be consistently made across time, it is indeed important to ensure that the value of the 2009/2010 poverty lines yield the same purchasing power as that provided by the 2003/2004 lines. This can best be done by re-evaluating (in 2009/2010 dollars) the cost of the goods and services that were used to construct the food and non-food poverty lines in 2003/2004. This re-evaluation can be done using CBS's consumer price indices, disaggregated across CPI's twelve main consumption items. Table 3.1 shows the evolution of these item indices, which have moved in a somewhat dissimilar pattern between 2003/2004 and 2009/2010.

### 3.1 Evaluating the food poverty line

The first step is to re-evaluate the 2003/2004 food poverty in 2009/2010 dollars. This can be done using official food CPI published by the CBS. Between July-2003/June-2004 and July-2009/June-2010, food prices have increased by about 60.5 percent. The food poverty line, which has a value of $N 127.15 in 2003/2004 prices, is therefore worth N$ 204.05 in 2009/2010 prices.

| Main consumption group | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food | 121.6 | 122.6 | 124.4 | 132.5 | 148.7 | 174.0 | 192.6 | 198.9 |
| Housing, including utilities | 114.6 | 122.4 | 124.3 | 128.3 | 132.7 | 138.1 | 148.8 | 157.4 |
| Transport | 117.7 | 123.9 | 132.3 | 143.0 | 151.5 | 171.1 | 181.2 | 192.0 |
| Furniture and equipment | 110.6 | 111.3 | 113.9 | 116.9 | 121.7 | 133.5 | 148.2 | 150.8 |
| Clothing and footwear | 108.8 | 109.3 | 108.2 | 105.0 | 108.5 | 112.9 | 122.6 | 126.7 |
| Recreation, entertainment and sport | 109.0 | 110.3 | 111.1 | 113.9 | 119.1 | 127.0 | 139.4 | 144.0 |
| Communication | 104.4 | 107.4 | 108.5 | 109.2 | 110.8 | 116.2 | 123.5 | 125.1 |
| Education | 118.6 | 135.5 | 140.6 | 149.9 | 158.9 | 168.7 | 174.6 | 183.8 |
| Health care | 108.7 | 111.8 | 112.6 | 110.1 | 115.2 | 117.9 | 124.5 | 130.4 |
| Accommodation services | 114.1 | 120.9 | 127.1 | 134.0 | 143.3 | 160.0 | 176.6 | 190.9 |
| Miscellaneous expenditure | 104.7 | 109.5 | 108.0 | 114.8 | 117.1 | 123.1 | 135.2 | 140.8 |

Source: CBS, Namibia

**Table 3.1**
Namibia's yearly Consumer Price Index by main consumption groups (Dec.2001=100)

# Appendices

## 3.2 Evaluating the non-food poverty lines

The second step is to estimate the 2009/2000 value of the non-food poverty lines that were set in 2003/2004. This is done by estimating the 2003/2004 non-food consumption behaviour of those households with total expenditures equal to the food poverty line. This is done using a statistical technique that is sufficiently flexible to take into account the local consumption behaviour of those relatively close to that food threshold. The detailed procedure is reported in the annex. Once this is done, it is then possible to calculate the 2009/2010 cost of those non-food items using the CPI data produced by the CBS. This exercise is performed both for the lower and for the upper non-food poverty lines. Table 3.2.1 provides the 2009/2010 values of the 2003/2004 poverty lines. These values are consistent across time in the sense that they provide a level of purchasing power that is equivalent across the two periods, once we account for the consumption behaviour of those at the 2003/2004 poverty lines.

| Main categories of expenditures | Levels of adult equivalent total expenditures | |
|---|---|---|
| | 127.15 | 262.45 |
| Food | 69.74 | 127.15 |
| Clothing and footwear | 5.97 | 18.20 |
| Housing, including utilities | 37.95 | 78.16 |
| Furniture and equipment | 3.59 | 12.71 |
| Health care | 1.76 | 3.13 |
| Transport | 1.63 | 7.56 |
| Communication | 0.39 | 2.45 |
| Recreation and culture | 0.96 | 1.65 |
| Education | 2.56 | 2.86 |
| Accommodation services | 0.00 | 0.33 |
| Miscellaneous expenditure | 2.59 | 8.27 |
| **Total** | **127.15** | **262.45** |

**Table 3.2.1**
Adult equivalent expenditures by main categories of expenditures, at two levels of adult equivalent total expenditures, 2003/2004

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| Main categories of expenditures | Quintiles of adult equivalent expenditure | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | Total |
| Food | 53.18 | 50.88 | 42.42 | 33.61 | 13.51 | 22.52 |
| Clothing and footwear | 6.53 | 6.97 | 7.40 | 7.81 | 4.32 | 5.36 |
| Housing, including utilities | 25.56 | 23.97 | 24.47 | 22.09 | 23.66 | 23.56 |
| Furniture and equipment | 4.35 | 5.02 | 5.76 | 7.48 | 8.73 | 7.93 |
| Health care | 0.87 | 0.92 | 1.00 | 1.21 | 1.99 | 1.69 |
| Transport | 2.18 | 3.43 | 5.42 | 8.56 | 17.18 | 13.55 |
| Communication | 2.25 | 2.75 | 3.86 | 4.62 | 3.90 | 3.90 |
| Recreation, entertainment and | 0.84 | 1.02 | 1.59 | 2.34 | 4.18 | 3.38 |
| Education | 1.38 | 1.34 | 1.60 | 2.38 | 3.02 | 2.65 |
| Accommodation services | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.97 | 0.71 |
| Miscellaneous expenditure | 2.74 | 3.54 | 6.29 | 9.70 | 18.54 | 14.74 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| Number of households in the sample | 1 969 | 1 895 | 1 936 | 1 992 | 1 864 | 9 656 |
| Weighted number of households | 87 344 | 87 362 | 87 309 | 87 361 | 87 416 | 436 795 |

**Table 3.2.2**
Shares of adult equivalent total expenditures by quintiles and different expenditure categories, 2009/2010

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## 3.3 Foot note to figure 10.2.4.6, 95% confidence intervals

In addition to the estimated population figures, a symmetric confidence interval is drawn around those figures to indicate an interval of values that will contain the true population figure with a certain degree of confidence. The small red box is the estimated population figure and the horizontal bar around it indicates the confidence interval. The point shown by the red box is the estimated value of the population figure based on the sample, but not the true population figure itself. The true population figure, which is a fixed value, could lye anywhere within the confidence interval.

The width of the confidence interval depends upon two major factors, the size of the sample and the variability among the population units with regard to the particular statistic being estimated. The width of the confidence interval decreases as the sample size increases. If the variability is high among the population units, then the confidence interval becomes larger also. If the confidence intervals for two sub-population groups do not overlap, then one can reasonably conclude that the difference between the statistics of the two groups is statistically significant.

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## Appendix 4   Unemployment, strict definition

**Unemployed population, 15 years and above, strict definition**

| Region | Female | | | Male | | | Both Sexes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unem-ploy-ment Rate (Strict) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unem-ploy-ment Rate (Strict) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unem-ploy-ment Rate (Strict) |
| Caprivi | 22 491 | 5 927 | 26.4 | 21 038 | 3 907 | 18.6 | 43 529 | 9 834 | 22.6 |
| Erongo | 32 068 | 6 698 | 20.9 | 41 657 | 5 161 | 12.4 | 73 725 | 11 859 | 16.1 |
| Hardap | 11 695 | 4 192 | 35.8 | 15 548 | 2 935 | 18.9 | 27 244 | 7 127 | 26.2 |
| Karas | 15 479 | 5 742 | 37.1 | 22 366 | 5 352 | 23.9 | 37 846 | 11 094 | 29.3 |
| Kavango | 58 465 | 7 713 | 13.2 | 46 742 | 7 319 | 15.7 | 105 207 | 15 031 | 14.3 |
| Khomas | 81 627 | 20 238 | 24.8 | 96 328 | 18 403 | 19.1 | 177 956 | 38 641 | 21.7 |
| Kunene | 16 263 | 3 855 | 23.7 | 16 502 | 2 620 | 15.9 | 32 765 | 6 475 | 19.8 |
| Ohangwena | 23 565 | 7 659 | 32.5 | 20 211 | 8 356 | 41.3 | 43 776 | 16 015 | 36.6 |
| Omaheke | 10 809 | 3 304 | 30.6 | 15 269 | 2 416 | 15.8 | 26 078 | 5 719 | 21.9 |
| Omusati | 27 198 | 7 727 | 28.4 | 21 734 | 7 159 | 32.9 | 48 932 | 14 886 | 30.4 |
| Oshana | 27 828 | 7 723 | 27.8 | 24 341 | 6 362 | 26.1 | 52 169 | 14 085 | 27.0 |
| Oshikoto | 36 272 | 4 407 | 12.2 | 26 672 | 3 600 | 13.5 | 62 945 | 8 008 | 12.7 |
| Otjozondjupa | 20 177 | 6 818 | 33.8 | 28 342 | 7 091 | 25.0 | 48 519 | 13 909 | 28.7 |
| **Namibia** | **383 938** | **92 003** | **24.0** | **396 751** | **80 682** | **20.3** | **780 689** | **172 685** | **22.1** |
| Urban | 186 838 | 47 715 | 25.5 | 197 223 | 38 129 | 19.3 | 384 061 | 85 845 | 22.4 |
| Rural | 197 100 | 44 288 | 22.5 | 199 528 | 42 553 | 21.3 | 396 628 | 86 841 | 21.9 |

**Table 4.1**
Unemployment rate (strict definition) by region and urban/rural areas

| Age group | Female | | | Male | | | Both Sexes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unem-ploy-ment Rate (Strict) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unem-ploy-ment Rate (Strict) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unem-ploy-ment Rate (Strict) |
| 15-19 | 23 415 | 11 132 | 47.5 | 24 207 | 10 369 | 42.8 | 47 622 | 21 502 | 45.2 |
| 20-24 | 66 018 | 29 899 | 45.3 | 66 706 | 25 256 | 37.9 | 132 724 | 55 156 | 41.6 |
| 25-29 | 70 611 | 19 570 | 27.7 | 67 447 | 17 146 | 25.4 | 138 058 | 36 716 | 26.6 |
| 30-34 | 58 679 | 12 816 | 21.8 | 61 963 | 11 162 | 18.0 | 120 643 | 23 978 | 19.9 |
| 35-39 | 45 968 | 7 879 | 17.1 | 49 768 | 6 018 | 12.1 | 95 735 | 13 897 | 14.5 |
| 40-44 | 37 775 | 5 342 | 14.1 | 35 730 | 4 269 | 11.9 | 73 505 | 9 611 | 13.1 |
| 45-49 | 31 265 | 3 027 | 9.7 | 30 559 | 2 954 | 9.7 | 61 824 | 5 981 | 9.7 |
| 50-54 | 21 000 | 1 432 | 6.8 | 23 895 | 1 548 | 6.5 | 44 895 | 2 980 | 6.6 |
| 55-59 | 12 406 | 472 | 3.8 | 16 474 | 1 175 | 7.1 | 28 880 | 1 647 | 5.7 |
| 60-64 | 6 960 | 15 | 0.2 | 7 683 | 310 | 4.0 | 14 643 | 325 | 2.2 |
| 65+ | 9 840 | 418 | 4.2 | 12 319 | 475 | 3.9 | 22 159 | 892 | 4.0 |
| **Total** | **383 938** | **92 003** | **24.0** | **396 751** | **80 682** | **20.3** | **780 689** | **172 685** | **22.1** |

**Table 4.2**
Unemployment rate (strict definition) by age and sex

| Urban/rural | Female | | | Male | | | Both Sexes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age group | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unem-ploy-ment Rate (Strict) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unem-ploy-ment Rate (Strict) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unem-ploy-ment Rate (Strict) |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 8 720 | 5 765 | 66.1 | 8 284 | 5 519 | 66.6 | 17 004 | 11 284 | 66.4 |
| 20-24 | 33 013 | 17 293 | 52.4 | 31 875 | 12 517 | 39.3 | 64 888 | 29 809 | 45.9 |
| 25-29 | 39 365 | 10 321 | 26.2 | 35 439 | 8 239 | 23.2 | 74 805 | 18 560 | 24.8 |
| 30-34 | 31 886 | 6 655 | 20.9 | 35 666 | 4 815 | 13.5 | 67 552 | 11 470 | 17.0 |
| 35-39 | 23 036 | 3 003 | 13.0 | 26 163 | 2 420 | 9.3 | 49 199 | 5 424 | 11.0 |
| 40-44 | 20 678 | 2 469 | 11.9 | 20 109 | 1 747 | 8.7 | 40 787 | 4 215 | 10.3 |
| 45-49 | 13 961 | 1 247 | 8.9 | 15 397 | 1 560 | 10.1 | 29 358 | 2 808 | 9.6 |
| 50-54 | 9 073 | 536 | 5.9 | 12 599 | 809 | 6.4 | 21 672 | 1 345 | 6.2 |
| 55-59 | 4 917 | 306 | 6.2 | 7 307 | 408 | 5.6 | 12 224 | 714 | 5.8 |
| 60-64 | 1 268 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 574 | 41 | 1.6 | 3 842 | 41 | 1.1 |
| 65+ | 921 | 120 | 13.1 | 1 810 | 55 | 3.1 | 2 730 | 176 | 6.4 |
| **Total** | **186 838** | **47 715** | **25.5** | **197 223** | **38 129** | **19.3** | **384 061** | **85 845** | **22.4** |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 14 695 | 5 367 | 36.5 | 15 923 | 4 851 | 30.5 | 30 618 | 10 218 | 33.4 |
| 20-24 | 33 005 | 12 607 | 38.2 | 34 831 | 12 740 | 36.6 | 67 836 | 25 347 | 37.4 |
| 25-29 | 31 246 | 9 249 | 29.6 | 32 007 | 8 907 | 27.8 | 63 253 | 18 156 | 28.7 |
| 30-34 | 26 794 | 6 160 | 23.0 | 26 297 | 6 348 | 24.1 | 53 091 | 12 508 | 23.6 |
| 35-39 | 22 931 | 4 876 | 21.3 | 23 605 | 3 598 | 15.2 | 46 536 | 8 474 | 18.2 |
| 40-44 | 17 098 | 2 873 | 16.8 | 15 621 | 2 522 | 16.1 | 32 719 | 5 396 | 16.5 |
| 45-49 | 17 304 | 1 780 | 10.3 | 15 162 | 1 394 | 9.2 | 32 466 | 3 173 | 9.8 |
| 50-54 | 11 927 | 897 | 7.5 | 11 296 | 739 | 6.5 | 23 223 | 1 635 | 7.0 |
| 55-59 | 7 489 | 166 | 2.2 | 9 167 | 767 | 8.4 | 16 656 | 933 | 5.6 |
| 60-64 | 5 692 | 15 | 0.3 | 5 109 | 269 | 5.3 | 10 801 | 285 | 2.6 |
| 65+ | 8 919 | 297 | 3.3 | 10 509 | 419 | 4.0 | 19 429 | 717 | 3.7 |
| **Total** | **197 100** | **44 288** | **22.5** | **199 528** | **42 553** | **21.3** | **396 628** | **86 841** | **21.9** |

**Table 4.3**
Unemployment rate (strict definition) by urban/rural areas, age and sex

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| Educational attainment | Female | | | Male | | | Both Sexes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unem-ploy-ment Rate (Strict) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unem-ploy-ment Rate (Strict) | Labour Force | Unem-ployed | Unem-ploy-ment Rate (Strict) |
| No formal education | 39 496 | 7 249 | 18.4 | 48 508 | 7 025 | 14.5 | 88 004 | 14 273 | 16.2 |
| Primary school | 87 921 | 19 371 | 22.0 | 105 899 | 20 801 | 19.6 | 193 820 | 40 171 | 20.7 |
| Secondary | 218 775 | 60 955 | 27.9 | 200 991 | 49 474 | 24.6 | 419 766 | 110 429 | 26.3 |
| Tertiary | 32 459 | 2 386 | 7.4 | 34 314 | 1 476 | 4.3 | 66 774 | 3 863 | 5.8 |
| Not stated | 4 515 | 1 804 | 40.0 | 6 078 | 1 454 | 23.9 | 10 593 | 3 258 | 30.8 |
| Total | 383 166 | 91 765 | 23.9 | 395 790 | 80 230 | 20.3 | 778 957 | 171 995 | 22.1 |

**Table 4.4**
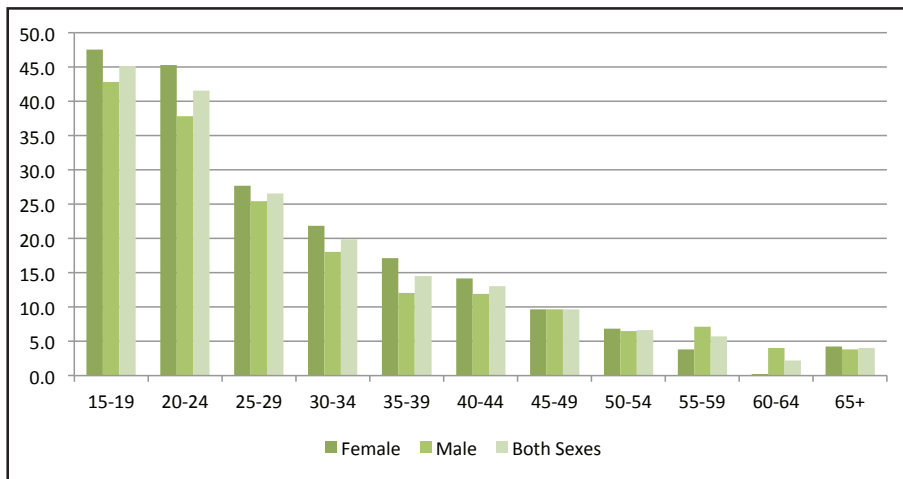Unemployment rate (strict definition) by educational attainment and sex



**Figure 4.1**
Unemployed population (strict definition) by age and sex

## Appendix 5   Sampling errors

**A 5.1 Estimation procedure**

Since the sample is selected in 2 stages there will be 2 probabilities of selection, $p_1$ for the first stage and $p_2$ for the second stage. First stage probability is based on the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) selection procedure and the second stage probability is based on the random sampling procedure although the selection was carried out using systematic sampling from an ordered list.

First stage probability of selection p1 is given by

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

**Where;**

$M_{hi}$ =   Number of households in PSU (i) in stratum h (PSU size is the number of households as per 2001 Population and Housing Census)

$M_h$ =   Total number of households in the stratum h (stratum size)

$n_h$ =   Number of PSUs selected from the stratum h

Second stage probability of selection $p_2$ is given by

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

**Where;**

$M'_{hi}$ =   Number of households in PSU (i) in stratum h according to survey listing

$m_{hi}$ =   Number of households in the sample from PSU (i) in stratum h

Therefore, the inclusion probability of a household is $p = p_1 * p_2$

Since the PPS selection is an unequal probability selection the sample data has to be weighted. These weights which are generally called sample weights or base weights are the inverse of the inclusion probability.

Therefore, the base weight W is given by

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p_1} * \frac{1}{p_2} = \frac{M_h}{M_{hi} * n_h} * \frac{M'_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$$

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*Weight adjustment to compensate for non response*

Although the expected sample size was $m_{hi}$ the responding households would be less than this number, say $(r_{hi})$. It was assumed that the non responding households were a random sample of the selected households, since the numbers are not too large and the reasons seem to suggest that there are no remarkable differences between the responding and non responding households.

Therefore the probability of selection of responding households is

$$p_3 = \frac{r_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$$

The adjusted sampling weight therefore is

$$w'_{hi} = \frac{M_h}{M_{hi}*n_h} * \frac{M'_{hi}}{r_{hi}}$$

*Estimation of a total*

A total $\hat{Y}$ could be estimated from the sample by the following estimator;

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} w'_{hi} y_{hij}$$

**Where;**

$y_{hij}$ =   Value of any characteristic of the j$^{th}$ household in i$^{th}$ PSU of stratum h

L   =   Number of strata

*Estimation of a ratio*

A ratio is estimated by; $\hat{R} = \dfrac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$

Where $\hat{X}$ is estimated in the same way as $\hat{Y}$.

An *average* is in effect a ratio of two estimates, an estimate of the total and an estimate of the total number of units (households, individuals etc.). An average can thus be estimated in the same way as a ratio, where the variable X takes the value = 1 for all units.

A *proportion* can also be estimated as a ratio. In this case the variable y takes value = 1 if the unit belongs to the specific group and the value = 0 if it doesn't belong to the group. The variable X takes the value = 1 for all units.

*Variances*

**Let;**

$$y'_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} w'_{hi} y_{hij}$$

A simple expression for an estimate of the variance of $\hat{Y}$ is;

$$Var(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{n_h}{n_{h-1}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (y'_{hi})^2 - \left( \sum y'_{hi} \right)^2 / n_h \right]$$

An estimate of the variance of a ratio is;

$$Var(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \left[ Var(\hat{Y}) + \hat{R}^2 Var(\hat{X}) - 2\hat{R}Cov(\hat{Y}\hat{X}) \right]$$

**Where;**

$$Cov(\hat{Y}\hat{X}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{n_h}{n_{h-1}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y'_{hi} x'_{hi} - \left( \sum y'_{hi} \right) \left( \sum x'_{hi} \right) / n_h \right]$$

**A 5.2 Sampling errors**

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

If probability sampling was used in the selection procedure of the units, then the sampling errors can be evaluated statistically. The sample of households (10 660) selected for the NHIES 2009/2010 is one sample out of a large number of samples of same size and design, which could have been selected from the Namibian households (population). Each of these samples would have produced somewhat different estimates from NHIES actual sample and all these estimates would have been around the population figure, which the survey is trying to find out. Measurement of sampling error of a

certain characteristic is the measure of the variability of that characteristic between all possible samples of same size and design. Since it is not practical to implement all possible samples, the degree of the variability cannot be measured exactly but it can be estimated from the survey results of the single actual sample.

The NHIES 2009/2010 estimates take the form of totals, means or averages, proportions or percentages, ratios or rates, which are generally termed as statistics. The sampling error of a particular statistic is measured in terms of the **standard error (SE)** of that statistic which is the square root of the variance. A better measure is developed as the ratio of the standard error relative to the magnitude of the statistic called the **relative standard error (RSE) or simply relative error, which is also known as coefficient of variation (CV)**.

The standard errors are also used to calculate the **Confidence intervals (CI).** Confidence interval for a given statistic is an interval of values computed from the sample observations such that it includes the unknown true population figure with a specified high probability. This high probability could be 90%, 95% or 99%. In the calculations of CI s for the NHIES 2009/2010, 95% probability is used, which means a 95% confidence interval is presented. This implies that the true population figure of a certain statistic will fall within plus or minus two standard errors of that statistic in 95 percent out of all possible samples.

If the sample design of the survey was a simple random sample (SRS) then the calculation of the sampling errors would have been straightforward. NHIES 2009/2010, however, used a stratified two stage cluster sample design, which makes the calculation of sampling errors more complex. Hence, these calculations were carried out using the STATA software, which takes into account the stratification, clustering and the weighting. STATA also used linearized variance estimator for the computation of standard errors which is based on the first-order Taylor series linear approximation.

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

# Appendices

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

In this report, sampling errors are presented for the following variables.

1.  Average household size (table 5.2.1)
2.  Labour force participation rate (table 5.2.2)
3.  Unemployment rate (table 5.2.3)
4.  Total household consumption (table 5.2.4)
5.  Average household consumption (table 5.2.5)
6.  Per capita consumption (table 5.2.6)
7.  Total household income (table 5.2.7)
8.  Average household income (table 5.2.8)
9.  Per capita income (table 5.2.9)
10. Adjusted per capita income (table 5.2.10)
11. Consumption group, food and beverages (table 5.2.11)
12. Consumption group, housing (table 5.2.12)
13. Consumption group. clothing and footwear (table 5.2.13)
14. Consumption group. transport and communication (table 5.2.14)
15. Poverty incidence (poor households) (table 5.2.15)
16. Poverty incidence ( severely poor households) (table 5.2.16)

# Appendices

| Domains of estimation | Estimate | Standard error | No of observations | | Relative error % | Confidence limits | | Design effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | E | SE | Un-weighted | Weighted | RE % = SE/E*100 | E - (2*SE) | E + (2*SE) | Deff |
| Namibia | 4.7 | 0.06 | 9 656 | 436 795 | 1.2 | 4.62 | 4.84 | 3.3 |
| *Urban* | 4.1 | 0.07 | 4 095 | 188 982 | 1.6 | 4.02 | 4.28 | 2.4 |
| *Rural* | 5.2 | 0.09 | 5 561 | 247 813 | 1.8 | 5.00 | 5.36 | 4.3 |
| Caprivi | 4.7 | 0.13 | 764 | 21 254 | 2.8 | 4.46 | 4.98 | 1.2 |
| Erongo | 3.5 | 0.11 | 878 | 39 221 | 3.2 | 3.30 | 3.75 | 2.3 |
| Hardap | 4.2 | 0.15 | 707 | 15 894 | 3.4 | 3.96 | 4.53 | 1.0 |
| Karas | 3.7 | 0.38 | 693 | 21 299 | 10.4 | 2.91 | 4.40 | 8.6 |
| Kavango | 6.5 | 0.23 | 774 | 43 889 | 3.6 | 6.01 | 6.92 | 4.1 |
| Khomas | 4.1 | 0.11 | 1 074 | 83 562 | 2.7 | 3.85 | 4.28 | 2.9 |
| Kunene | 4.4 | 0.31 | 430 | 17 096 | 7.0 | 3.76 | 4.97 | 3.0 |
| Ohangwena | 6.1 | 0.18 | 748 | 38 997 | 3.0 | 5.75 | 6.47 | 2.4 |
| Omaheke | 4.1 | 0.16 | 467 | 15 159 | 3.8 | 3.84 | 4.46 | 1.1 |
| Omusati | 5.2 | 0.24 | 732 | 45 161 | 4.6 | 4.74 | 5.68 | 6.2 |
| Oshana | 4.9 | 0.10 | 953 | 35 087 | 2.1 | 4.67 | 5.08 | 0.9 |
| Oshikoto | 5.0 | 0.18 | 737 | 32 038 | 3.5 | 4.70 | 5.39 | 2.2 |
| Otjozondjupa | 4.1 | 0.20 | 699 | 28 135 | 5.0 | 3.69 | 4.49 | 3.0 |

## A 5.2.1
Sampling error for average household size

| Domains of estimation | Estimate | Standard error | No of observations | | Relative error % | Confidence limits | | Design effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | E | SE | Un-weighted | Weighted | RE % = SE/E*100 | E - (2*SE) | E + (2*SE) | Deff |
| Namibia | 70.8 | 0.52 | 28 103 | 1 297 840 | 0.74 | 69.7 | 71.8 | 3.7 |
| *Urban* | 78.3 | 0.62 | 11 689 | 542 029 | 0.79 | 77.1 | 79.5 | 2.7 |
| *Rural* | 65.4 | 0.77 | 16 414 | 755 812 | 1.18 | 63.9 | 66.9 | 4.3 |
| Caprivi | 73.1 | 1.65 | 2 220 | 61 664 | 2.26 | 69.9 | 76.4 | 3.1 |
| Erongo | 81.4 | 1.42 | 2 155 | 98 191 | 1.74 | 78.6 | 84.2 | 2.9 |
| Hardap | 72.2 | 1.49 | 1 976 | 44 272 | 2.06 | 69.3 | 75.1 | 2.2 |
| Karas | 77.4 | 2.80 | 1 745 | 51 538 | 3.62 | 71.9 | 82.9 | 7.8 |
| Kavango | 72.0 | 1.33 | 2 890 | 162 643 | 1.85 | 69.4 | 74.6 | 2.5 |
| Khomas | 80.2 | 1.08 | 3 029 | 246 098 | 1.35 | 78.0 | 82.3 | 2.2 |
| Kunene | 81.6 | 1.71 | 1 167 | 46 057 | 2.10 | 78.3 | 85.0 | 2.3 |
| Ohangwena | 55.7 | 2.17 | 2 435 | 129 618 | 3.90 | 51.5 | 60.0 | 4.7 |
| Omaheke | 76.3 | 1.46 | 1 247 | 39 007 | 1.92 | 73.4 | 79.2 | 1.5 |
| Omusati | 52.4 | 1.95 | 2 228 | 140 499 | 3.72 | 48.6 | 56.2 | 3.4 |
| Oshana | 62.8 | 1.29 | 2 966 | 108 686 | 2.06 | 60.3 | 65.4 | 2.1 |
| Oshikoto | 73.6 | 2.21 | 2 200 | 95 983 | 3.00 | 69.3 | 78.0 | 5.5 |
| Otjozondjupa | 74.9 | 1.96 | 1 845 | 73 585 | 2.62 | 71.0 | 78.7 | 3.8 |

## A5.2.2
Sampling error for labour force participation rate

# Appendices

| Domains of estimation | Estimate E | Standard error SE | No of observations Un-weighted | No of observations Weighted | Relative error % RE % = SE/E*100 | Confidence limits E - (2*SE) | Confidence limits E + (2*SE) | Design effect Deff |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Namibia | 33.8 | 0.7 | 20 025 | 918 450 | 2.15 | 32.4 | 35.2 | 4.7 |
| *Urban* | 29.7 | 0.8 | 8 980 | 424 257 | 2.7 | 28.1 | 31.3 | 2.8 |
| *Rural* | 37.3 | 1.2 | 11 045 | 494 193 | 3.1 | 35.0 | 39.6 | 6.3 |
| Caprivi | 25.3 | 2.5 | 1 622 | 45 081 | 9.82 | 20,4 | 30.1 | 5.3 |
| Erongo | 22.6 | 1.3 | 1 749 | 79 950 | 5.9 | 20.0 | 25.2 | 1.8 |
| Hardap | 37.1 | 2.2 | 1 423 | 31 973 | 5.86 | 32.8 | 41.3 | 2.9 |
| Karas | 32.9 | 3.6 | 1 354 | 39 875 | 10.85 | 25.,9 | 39.9 | 7.8 |
| Kavango | 23.0 | 2.8 | 2 060 | 117 093 | 12.24 | 17.5 | 28.5 | 9.2 |
| Khomas | 29,4 | 1.3 | 2 443 | 197 267 | 4.37 | 26.9 | 31.9 | 1.9 |
| Kunene | 30,1 | 3.3 | 939 | 37 602 | 10.89 | 23.6 | 36.5 | 4.8 |
| Ohangwena | 61.6 | 3.0 | 1 421 | 72 227 | 4.84 | 55.7 | 67.4 | 5.3 |
| Omaheke | 31.6 | 2.4 | 958 | 29 765 | 7.7 | 26.8 | 36.4 | 2.6 |
| Omusati | 53.7 | 3.4 | 1 211 | 73 611 | 6.3 | 47.1 | 60.4 | 5.6 |
| Oshana | 44.2 | 1.7 | 1 843 | 68 271 | 3.76 | 40.9 | 47.5 | 2.1 |
| Oshikoto | 22.2 | 3.8 | 1 617 | 70 656 | 17.0 | 14.8 | 29.7 | 13.4 |
| Otjozondjupa | 37.2 | 3.0 | 1 385 | 55 081 | 8.12 | 31.2 | 43.1 | 5.4 |

| Domains of estimation | Estimate Million N$ E | Standard error Million N$ SE | No of observations Un-weighted | No of observations Weighted | Relative error % RE % = SE/E*100 | Confidence limits Million N$ E - (2*SE) | Confidence limits Million N$ E + (2*SE) | Design effect Deff |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Namibia | 28 540 | 1 090 | 9 656 | 436 795 | 3.8 | 26 400 | 30 700 | 5.0 |
| *Urban* | 18 490 | 1 030 | 4 095 | 188 982 | 5.6 | 16 500 | 20 500 | 6.0 |
| *Rural* | 10 060 | 394 | 5 561 | 247 813 | 3.9 | 9 280 | 10 800 | 3.2 |
| Caprivi | 673 | 60 | 764 | 21 254 | 8.9 | 555 | 791 | 3.4 |
| Erongo | 3 136 | 317 | 878 | 39 221 | 10.1 | 2 510 | 3 760 | 5.1 |
| Hardap | 998 | 89 | 707 | 15 894 | 8.9 | 823 | 1 170 | 2.5 |
| Karas | 1 388 | 267 | 693 | 21 299 | 19.2 | 863 | 1 910 | 10.8 |
| Kavango | 1 567 | 140 | 774 | 43 889 | 8.9 | 1 290 | 1 840 | 4.5 |
| Khomas | 10 600 | 930 | 1 074 | 83 562 | 8.8 | 8 770 | 12 400 | 4.1 |
| Kunene | 759 | 88 | 430 | 17 096 | 11.5 | 587 | 931 | 3.3 |
| Ohangwena | 1 739 | 134 | 748 | 38 997 | 7.7 | 1 480 | 2 000 | 4.7 |
| Omaheke | 786 | 73 | 467 | 15 159 | 9.3 | 642 | 930 | 1.1 |
| Omusati | 2 091 | 141 | 732 | 45 161 | 6.7 | 1 810 | 2 370 | 1.9 |
| Oshana | 2 212 | 164 | 953 | 35 087 | 7.4 | 1 890 | 2 530 | 1.8 |
| Oshikoto | 1 082 | 74 | 737 | 32 038 | 6.9 | 936 | 1 230 | 2.2 |
| Otjozondjupa | 1 517 | 206 | 699 | 28 135 | 13.6 | 1 110 | 1 920 | 4.9 |

| Domains of estimation | Estimate N$ | Standard error N$ | No of observations | | Relative error % | Confidence limits N$ | | Design effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | E | SE | Un-weighted | Weight-ed | RE % = SE/E*100 | E - (2*SE) | E + (2*SE) | Deff |
| Namibia | 65 348 | 2 221 | 9 656 | 436 795 | 3.4 | 60 985 | 69 712 | 4.0 |
| *Urban* | 97 816 | 4 825 | 4 095 | 188 982 | 4.9 | 88 335 | 107 297 | 4.7 |
| *Rural* | 40 589 | 1 166 | 5 561 | 247 813 | 2.9 | 38 297 | 42 880 | 1.7 |
| Caprivi | 31 660 | 1 815 | 764 | 21 254 | 5.7 | 28 095 | 35 226 | 1.4 |
| Erongo | 79 960 | 7 329 | 878 | 39 221 | 9.2 | 65 559 | 94 361 | 4.2 |
| Hardap | 62 767 | 5 759 | 707 | 15 894 | 9.2 | 51 452 | 74 082 | 2.6 |
| Karas | 65 176 | 6 031 | 693 | 21 299 | 9.3 | 53 326 | 77 025 | 2.5 |
| Kavango | 35 703 | 2 504 | 774 | 43 889 | 7.0 | 30 783 | 40 624 | 2.8 |
| Khomas | 126 811 | 9 750 | 1 074 | 83 562 | 7.7 | 107 653 | 145 969 | 3.1 |
| Kunene | 44 416 | 4 998 | 430 | 17 096 | 11.3 | 34 596 | 54 237 | 3.1 |
| Ohangwena | 44 584 | 2 716 | 748 | 38 997 | 6.1 | 39 248 | 49 920 | 3.0 |
| Omaheke | 51 823 | 4 525 | 467 | 15 159 | 8.7 | 42 933 | 60 714 | 0.9 |
| Omusati | 46 294 | 2 613 | 732 | 45 161 | 5.6 | 41 159 | 51 429 | 1.3 |
| Oshana | 63 045 | 4 237 | 953 | 35 087 | 6.7 | 54 719 | 71 370 | 1.5 |
| Oshikoto | 33 770 | 2 387 | 737 | 32 038 | 7.1 | 29 080 | 38 460 | 2.3 |
| Otjozondjupa | 53 922 | 7 147 | 699 | 28 135 | 13.3 | 39 879 | 67 964 | 4.6 |

**A 5.2.5**
Sampling error for average household consumption

| Domains of estimation | Estimate N$ | Standard error N$ | No of observations | | Relative error % | Confidence limits N$ | | Design effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | E | SE | Un-weighted | Weight-ed | RE % = SE/E*100 | E - (2*SE) | E + (2*SE) | Deff |
| Namibia | 13 813 | 494 | 9 656 | 436 795 | 3.6 | 12 841 | 14 785 | 3.9 |
| *Urban* | 23 592 | 1 215 | 1 095 | 188 982 | 5.2 | 21 204 | 25 979 | 4.6 |
| *Rural* | 7 841 | 268 | 5 561 | 247 813 | 3.4 | 7 315 | 8 367 | 2.3 |
| Caprivi | 6 709 | 344 | 764 | 21 254 | 5.1 | 6 033 | 7 384 | 1.1 |
| Erongo | 22 703 | 1 939 | 878 | 39 221 | 8.5 | 18 893 | 26 512 | 3.6 |
| Hardap | 14 791 | 1 560 | 707 | 15 894 | 10.5 | 11 726 | 17 857 | 3.0 |
| Karas | 17 828 | 2 780 | 693 | 21 299 | 15.6 | 12 365 | 23 291 | 5.6 |
| Kavango | 5 521 | 424 | 774 | 43 889 | 7.7 | 4 687 | 6 355 | 2.9 |
| Khomas | 31 173 | 2 547 | 1 074 | 83 562 | 8.2 | 26 169 | 36 176 | 3.1 |
| Kunene | 10 175 | 1 465 | 430 | 17 096 | 14.4 | 7 296 | 13 055 | 4.0 |
| Ohangwena | 7 295 | 485 | 748 | 38 997 | 6.6 | 6 343 | 8 248 | 3.5 |
| Omaheke | 12 491 | 1 200 | 467 | 15 159 | 9.6 | 10 134 | 14 849 | 1.1 |
| Omusati | 8 881 | 549 | 732 | 45 161 | 6.2 | 7 802 | 9 960 | 1.6 |
| Oshana | 12 938 | 847 | 953 | 35 087 | 6.5 | 11 273 | 14 602 | 1.4 |
| Oshikoto | 6 693 | 456 | 737 | 32 038 | 6.8 | 5 797 | 7 588 | 2.0 |
| Otjozondjupa | 13 194 | 1 556 | 699 | 28 135 | 11.8 | 10 136 | 16 251 | 3.4 |

**A 5.2.6**
Sampling error for per capita consumption

# Appendices

| Domains of estimation | Estimate Million N$ E | Standard error Million N$ SE | No of observa-tions Un-weighted | No of observa-tions Weight-ed | Relative error % RE % = SE/E*100 | Confidence limits Million N$ E - (2*SE) | Confidence limits Million N$ E + (2*SE) | Design effect Deff |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Namibia | 30 090 | 1 160 | 9 656 | 436 795 | 3.9 | 27 800 | 32 400 | 4.8 |
| *Urban* | 19 460 | 1 090 | 4 095 | 188 982 | 5.6 | 17 300 | 21 600 | 5.7 |
| *Rural* | 10 630 | 421 | 5 561 | 247 813 | 4.0 | 9 800 | 11 500 | 3.1 |
| Caprivi | 722 | 64 | 764 | 21 254 | 8.9 | 597 | 847 | 3.2 |
| Erongo | 3 333 | 345 | 878 | 39 221 | 10.4 | 2 650 | 4 010 | 5.2 |
| Hardap | 1 093 | 101 | 707 | 15 894 | 9.2 | 894 | 1290 | 2.4 |
| Karas | 1 467 | 287 | 693 | 21 299 | 19.6 | 904 | 2030 | 10.7 |
| Kavango | 1 613 | 145 | 774 | 43 889 | 9.0 | 1 330 | 1 900 | 4.6 |
| Khomas | 11 050 | 981 | 1 074 | 83 562 | 8.9 | 9 120 | 13 000 | 4.0 |
| Kunene | 817 | 99 | 430 | 17 096 | 12.1 | 622 | 1010 | 3.4 |
| Ohangwena | 1 818 | 143 | 748 | 38 997 | 7.9 | 1 540 | 2 100 | 4.8 |
| Omaheke | 853 | 81 | 467 | 15 159 | 9.5 | 695 | 1010 | 1.1 |
| Omusati | 2 216 | 147 | 732 | 45 161 | 6.6 | 1 930 | 2 510 | 1.8 |
| Oshana | 2 296 | 166 | 953 | 35 087 | 7.2 | 1 970 | 2 620 | 1.7 |
| Oshikoto | 1 117 | 76 | 737 | 32 038 | 6.8 | 968 | 1 270 | 2.0 |
| Otjozondjupa | 1 691 | 253 | 699 | 28 135 | 15.0 | 1 190 | 2 190 | 2.8 |

**A 5.2.7**
Sampling error for total household income

| Domains of estimation | Estimate N$ E | Standard error N$ SE | No of observations Un-weighted | No of observations Weight-ed | Relative error % RE % = SE/E*100 | Confidence limits N$ E - (2*SE) | Confidence limits N$ E + (2*SE) | Design effect Deff |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Namibia | 68 878 | 2 373 | 9 656 | 436 795 | 3.4 | 64 215 | 73 541 | 3.8 |
| *Urban* | 102 952 | 5 159 | 4 095 | 188 982 | 5.0 | 92 814 | 113 089 | 4.5 |
| *Rural* | 42 893 | 1 255 | 5 561 | 247 813 | 2.9 | 40 427 | 45 359 | 1.7 |
| Caprivi | 33 969 | 1 863 | 764 | 21 254 | 5.5 | 30 307 | 37 630 | 1.2 |
| Erongo | 84 989 | 7 996 | 878 | 39 221 | 9.4 | 69 279 | 100 700 | 4.3 |
| Hardap | 68 788 | 6 526 | 707 | 15 894 | 9.5 | 55 966 | 81 610 | 2.5 |
| Karas | 68 885 | 6 529 | 693 | 21 299 | 9.5 | 56 056 | 81 714 | 2.5 |
| Kavango | 36 740 | 2 588 | 774 | 43 889 | 7.0 | 31 656 | 41 825 | 2.8 |
| Khomas | 132 209 | 10 358 | 1 074 | 83 562 | 7.8 | 111 858 | 152 560 | 3.1 |
| Kunene | 47 772 | 5 720 | 430 | 17 096 | 12.0 | 36 533 | 59 010 | 3.3 |
| Ohangwena | 46 622 | 2 921 | 748 | 38 997 | 6.3 | 40 883 | 52 360 | 3.0 |
| Omaheke | 56 289 | 4 827 | 467 | 15 159 | 8.6 | 46 804 | 65 774 | 0.9 |
| Omusati | 49 076 | 2 670 | 732 | 45 161 | 5.4 | 43 829 | 54 322 | 1.2 |
| Oshana | 65 445 | 4 284 | 953 | 35 087 | 6.5 | 57 028 | 73 862 | 1.4 |
| Oshikoto | 34 880 | 2 447 | 737 | 32 038 | 7.0 | 30 072 | 39 687 | 2.2 |
| Otjozondjupa | 60 108 | 8 827 | 699 | 28 135 | 14.7 | 42 764 | 77 453 | 2.7 |

**A.5.2.8**
Sampling error for average household income

# Appendices

| Domains of estimation | Estimate N$ E | Standard error N$ SE | No of observations | | Relative error % RE % = SE/E*100 | Confidence limits N$ | | Design effect Deff |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Un-weighted | Weight-ed | | E - (2*SE) | E + (2*SE) | |
| Namibia | 14 559 | 529 | 9 656 | 436 795 | 3.6 | 13 519 | 15 600 | 3.8 |
| Urban | 24 830 | 1 303 | 4 095 | 188 982 | 5.2 | 22 271 | 27 390 | 4.4 |
| Rural | 8 286 | 288 | 5 561 | 247 813 | 3.5 | 7 720 | 8 852 | 2.2 |
| Caprivi | 7 198 | 359 | 764 | 21 254 | 5.0 | 6 493 | 7 902 | 1.0 |
| Erongo | 24 130 | 2 129 | 878 | 39 221 | 8.8 | 19 948 | 28 313 | 3.7 |
| Hardap | 16 210 | 1 750 | 707 | 15 894 | 10.8 | 12 771 | 19 649 | 2.8 |
| Karas | 18 843 | 2 986 | 693 | 21 299 | 15.8 | 12 977 | 24 709 | 5.6 |
| Kavango | 5 682 | 442 | 774 | 43 889 | 7.8 | 4 814 | 6 549 | 2.9 |
| Khomas | 32 499 | 2 713 | 1 074 | 83 562 | 8.3 | 27 168 | 37 831 | 3.1 |
| Kunene | 10 944 | 1 645 | 430 | 17 096 | 15.0 | 7 712 | 14 176 | 4.2 |
| Ohangwena | 7 629 | 524 | 748 | 38 997 | 6.9 | 6 599 | 8 658 | 3.5 |
| Omaheke | 13 568 | 1 290 | 467 | 15 159 | 9.5 | 11 032 | 16 103 | 1.0 |
| Omusati | 9 414 | 565 | 732 | 45 161 | 6.0 | 8 304 | 10 524 | 1.5 |
| Oshana | 13 430 | 857 | 953 | 35 087 | 6.4 | 11 746 | 15 115 | 1.3 |
| Oshikoto | 6 912 | 474 | 737 | 32 038 | 6.9 | 5 981 | 7 843 | 1.9 |
| Otjozondjupa | 14 707 | 1 977 | 699 | 28 135 | 13.4 | 10 822 | 18 593 | 2.2 |

| Domains of estimation | Estimate N$ E | Standard error N$ SE | No of observations | | Relative error % RE % = SE/E*100 | Confidence limits N$ | | Design effect Deff |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Un-weighted | Weight-ed | | E - (2*SE) | E + (2*SE) | |
| Namibia | 16 895 | 608 | 9656 | 436 795 | 3.6 | 15 700 | 18 090 | 3.8 |
| Urban | 28 020 | 1 458 | 4095 | 188 982 | 5.2 | 25 155 | 30 885 | 4.5 |
| Rural | 9 785 | 332 | 5561 | 247 813 | 3.4 | 9 132 | 10 437 | 2.1 |
| Caprivi | 8 387 | 422 | 764 | 21 254 | 5.0 | 7 558 | 9 216 | 1.1 |
| Erongo | 27 079 | 2 391 | 878 | 39 221 | 8.8 | 22 381 | 31 777 | 3.8 |
| Hardap | 18 573 | 1 993 | 707 | 15 894 | 10.7 | 14 657 | 22 490 | 2.8 |
| Karas | 21 516 | 3 211 | 693 | 21 299 | 14.9 | 15 206 | 27 826 | 5.2 |
| Kavango | 6 766 | 526 | 774 | 43 889 | 7.8 | 5 732 | 7 799 | 3.0 |
| Khomas | 36 238 | 2 995 | 1 074 | 83 562 | 8.3 | 30 353 | 42 124 | 3.1 |
| Kunene | 12 807 | 1 858 | 430 | 17 096 | 14.5 | 9 155 | 16 458 | 4.0 |
| Ohangwena | 9 162 | 608 | 748 | 38 997 | 6.6 | 7 967 | 10 357 | 3.4 |
| Omaheke | 15 940 | 1 465 | 467 | 15 159 | 9.2 | 13 061 | 18 819 | 1.0 |
| Omusati | 11 034 | 637 | 732 | 45 161 | 5.8 | 9 783 | 12 285 | 1.4 |
| Oshana | 15 482 | 991 | 953 | 35 087 | 6.4 | 13 534 | 17 430 | 1.4 |
| Oshikoto | 8 163 | 549 | 737 | 32 038 | 6.7 | 7 084 | 9 243 | 1.9 |
| Otjozondjupa | 17 006 | 2 285 | 699 | 28 135 | 13.4 | 12 517 | 21 496 | 2.2 |

# Appendices

| Domains of estimation | Estimate N$ | Standard error N$ | No of observations | | Relative error % | Confidence limits N$ | | Design effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | E | SE | Unweigh-ted | Weigh-ted | RE % = SE/E*100 | E - (2*SE) | E + (2*SE) | Deff |
| Namibia | 23.7 | 0.7 | 9 656 | 436 795 | 2.9 | 22.4 | 25.1 | 3.7 |
| Urban | 15.3 | 0.6 | 4 095 | 188 982 | 3.8 | 14.2 | 16.5 | 3.9 |
| Rural | 39.1 | 1.0 | 5 561 | 247 813 | 2.7 | 37.1 | 41.2 | 2.1 |
| Caprivi | 35.1 | 1.7 | 764 | 21 254 | 4.7 | 31.9 | 38.4 | 1.5 |
| Erongo | 16.8 | 1.2 | 878 | 39 221 | 7.3 | 14.4 | 19.2 | 3.8 |
| Hardap | 25.9 | 1.6 | 707 | 15 894 | 6.2 | 22.8 | 29.1 | 2.3 |
| Karas | 19.7 | 1.7 | 693 | 21 299 | 8.5 | 16.4 | 23.0 | 2.7 |
| Kavango | 42.4 | 2.5 | 774 | 43 889 | 5.9 | 37.5 | 47.3 | 2.6 |
| Khomas | 12.6 | 0.7 | 1 074 | 83 562 | 5.8 | 11.2 | 14.1 | 2.6 |
| Kunene | 35.5 | 3.6 | 430 | 17 096 | 10.1 | 28.5 | 42.5 | 3.2 |
| Ohangwena | 41.7 | 2.1 | 748 | 38 997 | 5.0 | 37.6 | 45.8 | 3.2 |
| Omaheke | 27.9 | 1.6 | 467 | 15 159 | 5.8 | 24.7 | 31.1 | 0.9 |
| Omusati | 40.6 | 2.0 | 732 | 45 161 | 5.0 | 36.6 | 44.6 | 1.4 |
| Oshana | 28.0 | 1.7 | 953 | 35 087 | 6.1 | 24.7 | 31.3 | 1.4 |
| Oshikoto | 40.0 | 2.0 | 737 | 32 038 | 5.0 | 36.1 | 43.9 | 1.4 |
| Otjozondjupa | 23.8 | 2.5 | 699 | 28 135 | 10.5 | 18.9 | 28.6 | 3.4 |

**A 5.2.11**
Sampling error for the consumption group, food and beverages

| Domains of estimation | Estimate N$ | Standard error N$ | No of observations | | Relative error % | Confidence limits N$ | | Design effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | E | SE | Unweigh-ted | Weigh-ted | RE % = SE/E*100 | E - (2*SE) | E + (2*SE) | Deff |
| Namibia | 23.0 | 0.4 | 9 656 | 436 795 | 1.9 | 22.1 | 23.9 | 2.9 |
| Urban | 24.8 | 0.6 | 4 095 | 188 982 | 2.5 | 23.6 | 26.0 | 3.0 |
| Rural | 19.7 | 0.5 | 5 561 | 247 813 | 2.3 | 18.8 | 20.6 | 1.8 |
| Caprivi | 14.7 | 0.9 | 764 | 21 254 | 6.3 | 12.9 | 16.6 | 1.7 |
| Erongo | 23.2 | 1.1 | 878 | 39 221 | 4.9 | 21.0 | 25.5 | 2.8 |
| Hardap | 19.9 | 1.4 | 707 | 15 894 | 7.0 | 17.2 | 22.6 | 2.2 |
| Karas | 18.7 | 1.5 | 693 | 21 299 | 8.1 | 15.7 | 21.7 | 2.5 |
| Kavango | 18.9 | 0.9 | 774 | 43 889 | 4.5 | 17.2 | 20.5 | 1.5 |
| Khomas | 27.4 | 0.9 | 1 074 | 83 562 | 3.5 | 25.5 | 29.3 | 2.1 |
| Kunene | 21.8 | 1.6 | 430 | 17 096 | 7.6 | 18.6 | 25.1 | 2.2 |
| Ohangwena | 23.8 | 0.8 | 748 | 38 997 | 3.6 | 22.2 | 25.5 | 1.1 |
| Omaheke | 22.6 | 1.4 | 467 | 15 159 | 6.2 | 19.8 | 25.3 | 1.4 |
| Omusati | 18.2 | 1.1 | 732 | 45 161 | 6.0 | 16.1 | 20.4 | 1.7 |
| Oshana | 17.7 | 1.2 | 953 | 35 087 | 6.9 | 15.3 | 20.1 | 2.4 |
| Oshikoto | 22.6 | 0.8 | 737 | 32 038 | 3.7 | 21.0 | 24.3 | 1.2 |
| Otjozondjupa | 20.1 | 1.2 | 699 | 28 135 | 6.2 | 17.7 | 22.5 | 1.9 |

**A 5.2.12**
Sampling error for the consumption group, housing

| Domains of estimation | Estimate N$ E | Standard error N$ SE | No of observations | | Relative error % RE % = SE/E*100 | Confidence limits N$ | | Design effect Deff |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Unweighted | Weighted | | E - (2*SE) | E + (2*SE) | |
| Namibia | 5.7 | 0.2 | 9 656 | 436 795 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 3.4 |
| Urban | 5.9 | 0.2 | 4 095 | 188 982 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 3.9 |
| Rural | 5.3 | 0.2 | 5 561 | 247 813 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 2.1 |
| Caprivi | 7.2 | 0.4 | 764 | 21 254 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 2.3 |
| Erongo | 6.5 | 0.5 | 878 | 39 221 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 3.2 |
| Hardap | 5.7 | 0.4 | 707 | 15 894 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 1.4 |
| Karas | 5.6 | 0.7 | 693 | 21 299 | 13.4 | 4.1 | 7.0 | 5.1 |
| Kavango | 6.5 | 0.3 | 774 | 43 889 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 0.8 |
| Khomas | 5.3 | 0.3 | 1 074 | 83 562 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 2.7 |
| Kunene | 5.1 | 0.6 | 430 | 17 096 | 11.2 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 2.2 |
| Ohangwena | 5.7 | 0.3 | 748 | 38 997 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 2.1 |
| Omaheke | 3.8 | 0.4 | 467 | 15 159 | 11.1 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 1.5 |
| Omusati | 5.6 | 0.4 | 732 | 45 161 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 1.8 |
| Oshana | 6.5 | 0.4 | 953 | 35 087 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 1.5 |
| Oshikoto | 5.1 | 0.3 | 737 | 32 038 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 2.0 |
| Otjozondjupa | 6.2 | 0.5 | 699 | 28 135 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 1.7 |

| Domains of estimation | Estimate N$ E | Standard error N$ SE | No of observations | | Relative error % RE % = SE/E*100 | Confidence limits N$ | | Design effect Deff |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Un-weighted | Weighted | | E - (2*SE) | E + (2*SE) | |
| Namibia | 17.5 | 0.6 | 9 656 | 436 795 | 3.4 | 16.3 | 18.7 | 1.8 |
| Urban | 19.3 | 0.8 | 4 095 | 188 982 | 4.2 | 17.7 | 20.9 | 2.0 |
| Rural | 14.2 | 0.8 | 5 561 | 247 813 | 5.7 | 12.6 | 15.8 | 1.3 |
| Caprivi | 15.5 | 1.6 | 764 | 21 254 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 18.7 | 1.1 |
| Erongo | 19.9 | 1.3 | 878 | 39 221 | 6.6 | 17.3 | 22.5 | 1.9 |
| Hardap | 19.1 | 1.5 | 707 | 15 894 | 7.9 | 16.1 | 22.0 | 1.3 |
| Karas | 19.7 | 1.2 | 693 | 21 299 | 6.2 | 17.3 | 22.1 | 0.9 |
| Kavango | 12.5 | 2.3 | 774 | 43 889 | 18.4 | 8.0 | 17.1 | 1.2 |
| Khomas | 18.4 | 1.2 | 1074 | 83 562 | 6.3 | 16.1 | 20.7 | 1.7 |
| Kunene | 15.1 | 3.1 | 430 | 17 096 | 20.4 | 9.1 | 21.2 | 1.9 |
| Ohangwena | 10.8 | 1.0 | 748 | 38 997 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 12.7 | 1.4 |
| Omaheke | 17.7 | 2.4 | 467 | 15 159 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 22.4 | 1.2 |
| Omusati | 16.7 | 2.9 | 732 | 45 161 | 17.3 | 11.0 | 22.4 | 1.2 |
| Oshana | 21.0 | 2.8 | 953 | 35 087 | 13.3 | 15.5 | 26.4 | 1.4 |
| Oshikoto | 10.3 | 0.9 | 737 | 32 038 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 12.0 | 0.8 |
| Otjozondjupa | 19.5 | 2.2 | 699 | 28 135 | 11.2 | 15.2 | 23.8 | 0.9 |

# Appendices

| Domains of estimation | Estimate | Standard error | No of observations | | Relative error  % | Confidence limits | | Design effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | E | SE | Poor | Non poor | RE % = SE/E*100 | E - (2*SE) | E + (2*SE) | Deff |
| Namibia | 19.5 | 0.6 | 1 929 | 7 727 | 3.3 | 18.3 | 20.8 | 2.5 |
| Urban | 9.51 | 0.7 | 444 | 3 651 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 10.9 | 2.3 |
| Rural | 27.15 | 1.0 | 1 485 | 4 076 | 3.7 | 25.2 | 29.1 | 2.8 |
| Caprivi | 41.7 | 2.3 | 292 | 472 | 5.6 | 37.1 | 46.3 | 1.1 |
| Erongo | 5.1 | 0.8 | 59 | 819 | 16.2 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 1.2 |
| Hardap | 17.2 | 2.6 | 120 | 587 | 15.4 | 12.0 | 22.4 | 1.7 |
| Karas | 15.3 | 3.1 | 88 | 605 | 20.6 | 9.1 | 21.4 | 3.6 |
| Kavango | 43.4 | 3.3 | 320 | 454 | 7.6 | 36.9 | 49.8 | 4.3 |
| Khomas | 7.6 | 1.1 | 97 | 977 | 14.1 | 5.5 | 9.7 | 3.0 |
| Kunene | 16.8 | 3.1 | 75 | 355 | 18.6 | 10.6 | 23.0 | 2.7 |
| Ohangwena | 23.7 | 2.6 | 164 | 584 | 10.8 | 18.6 | 28.7 | 3.1 |
| Omaheke | 20.9 | 3.8 | 106 | 361 | 18.0 | 13.5 | 28.3 | 2.9 |
| Omusati | 12.6 | 1.8 | 86 | 646 | 14.0 | 9.1 | 16.1 | 2.8 |
| Oshana | 13.5 | 1.5 | 138 | 815 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 16.5 | 1.5 |
| Oshikoto | 33.9 | 2.5 | 227 | 510 | 7.3 | 29.1 | 38.7 | 1.9 |
| Otjozondjupa | 22.9 | 3.2 | 157 | 542 | 14.2 | 16.5 | 29.3 | 3.7 |

| Domains of estimation | Estimate | Standard error | No of observations | | Relative error  % | Confidence limits | | Design effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | E | SE | Severe-ly poor | Poor | RE % = SE/E*100 | E - (2*SE) | E + (2*SE) | Deff |
| Namibia | 9.6 | 0.5 | 985 | 1 929 | 5.0 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 2.6 |
| Urban | 4.4 | 0.5 | 223 | 444 | 10.6 | 3.47 | 5.29 | 2.1 |
| Rural | 13.6 | 0.8 | 762 | 1485 | 5.7 | 12.04 | 15.09 | 2.8 |
| Caprivi | 26.4 | 2.9 | 179 | 292 | 11.1 | 20.7 | 32.2 | 2.1 |
| Erongo | 1.9 | 0.5 | 25 | 59 | 23.6 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 0.9 |
| Hardap | 9.6 | 2.1 | 67 | 120 | 21.3 | 5.6 | 13.6 | 1.7 |
| Karas | 9.1 | 2.0 | 49 | 88 | 22.1 | 5.1 | 13.0 | 2.3 |
| Kavango | 23.9 | 2.8 | 178 | 320 | 11.8 | 18.4 | 29.4 | 4.2 |
| Khomas | 2.8 | 0.6 | 41 | 97 | 21.2 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 2.4 |
| Kunene | 8.2 | 2.2 | 40 | 75 | 26.9 | 3.9 | 12.6 | 2.5 |
| Ohangwena | 8.5 | 1.8 | 62 | 164 | 21.3 | 4.9 | 12.0 | 3.6 |
| Omaheke | 13.1 | 2.6 | 66 | 106 | 19.7 | 8.0 | 18.2 | 2.0 |
| Omusati | 4.5 | 1.0 | 30 | 86 | 23.1 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 2.5 |
| Oshana | 4.7 | 0.8 | 49 | 138 | 17.2 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 1.1 |
| Oshikoto | 15.2 | 1.9 | 101 | 227 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 18.8 | 1.9 |
| Otjozondjupa | 14.3 | 2.6 | 98 | 157 | 18.2 | 9.2 | 19.4 | 3.4 |

# Appendices

## Appendix 6   Specification of sub groups

**Education**

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

**Main source of income**

| Variable | Sub group | Specification |
|---|---|---|
| | Salaries/wages | Salaries and/or wages |
| | Subsistence farming | Subsistence farming |
| | Commercial farming | Commercial farming |
| | Business income | Business activities, non farming |
| | | Rental income |
| | | Interest from savings/investments |
| **Main source of income** | Pension | Pensions from employment |
| | | State old age pension |
| | Remittances/ grants | Cash remittances |
| | | War veterans/ex-combatants grant |
| | | Disability grants for adults (over 16 yrs) |
| | | State child maintenance grant |
| | | State foster care grant |
| | | State special maintenance grants (disabled under 16 yrs) |
| | | Alimony and similar allowances |
| | Drought relief | Drought relief assistance, in kind receipts |
| | Other | Other income |

# Appendices

**Housing**

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

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

| **Materials used for dwelling** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Floor** | Sand | Sand |
| | Concrete | Concrete |
| | Mud | Mud, clay and/or cow dung |
| | Wood | Wood |
| | Other | Other |
| | | Not stated |

# Appendices

**Housing continued..**

| Type of tenure | Owned with no mortgage | Owned with no outstanding debts |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | Owned with mortgage | Owned, but not yet fully paid off |
| | Occupied free | Occupied free |
| | Rented | Rented without subsidy |
| | | Rented with subsidy |
| | Other | Other |
| | Not stated | Not stated |
| **Source of energy** | Electricity | Electricity from mains |
| | | Electricity from generator |
| | Solar energy | Solar energy |
| | Gas | Gas |
| | Parafin | Paraffin |
| | Wood or wood charcoal | Wood or wood charcoal |
| | Coal | Coal |
| | Candles | Candles |
| | Animal dung | Animal dung |
| | Other | Other |
| | None | None |
| | Not stated | Not stated |
| **Source of water** | Piped water | Piped (tap) water in dwelling |
| | | Piped (tap) water on site or in yard (outside) |
| | | Neighbour's tap |
| | | Public tap |
| | | Water-carrier/tanker |
| | Boreholes/protected wells | Borehole, private |
| | | Borehole, communal |
| | | Well, protected |
| | Stagnant water | Rain-water tank on site |
| | | Dam/Pool/Stagnant water |
| | | Well, unprotected |
| | Flowing water | Flowing water/Stream/River/Canal |
| | | Spring |
| | Other source | Other |
| | | Not stated |
| **Toilet facilities** | Flush toilet | Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system |
| | | Flush toilet connected to a septic tank |
| | Pit latrine | Pit latrine with ventilation pipe(VIP) |
| | | Pit latrine without ventilation pipe |
| | Bucket toilet | Bucket toilet |
| | Other | Other |
| | Bush/No toilet | Bush/No toilet |
| | Not stated | Not stated |

# Appendices

## Consumption

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