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## Foreword

This report covers the detailed results of 2001 Namibia Population and Housing Census for the Karas Region. The first report for the Census was the Preliminary Report, which was released in March 2002. The results, which were presented in that report, were provisional in nature. They were based on manual tabulations, and provided population totals categorized by females and males.

The current report provides regional detailed basic highlights from the Census. These highlights were derived from detailed tabulations and analysis, which was undertaken after the completion of data processing of the Census information collected in the questionnaires. There is therefore a likelihood that some of the figures presented in this report may differ slightly from those in the Preliminary Report due to some errors in the manual compilation.

There is a need to note that the Census collected information at both personal and household levels relating to basic characteristics of the population. Basic indicators in the form of percentages and rates are presented for both levels. The indicators are also given at regional, urban and rural as well as at constituency levels.

The report does not provide information on why or how the population is characterized. The information relates to what is happening to the population.

The information relates to all persons who were in Karas during the Census Reference Night of 27 to 28 August, 2001. All persons who usually resided in the region, but were not present during the Census Reference Night, are therefore not included in the analysis. On the other hand, all those persons who usually did not reside in Karas, but were present during the Census Reference Night, are included in this report. Information on the population, which usually resides in the various regions will be presented in the National Report.

It is not possible to mention all the various national and international bodies and individuals who have contributed in the undertaking of the Census exercise. However, we are grateful to the technical, financial and material support provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Governments of Sweden, United Kingdom, Spain, France and the United States of America.

Our sincere appreciation goes to the Grade 11 learners and the Primary School teachers who worked respectively as interviewers and supervisors during the main Census enumeration. We would also like to acknowledge the support provided by the regional and local leadership towards the whole Census exercise. The contribution of the rest of the Census staff to the whole operation is appreciated. Last, but not least, we would like to acknowledge the support and cooperation of the general public, especially during the enumeration period.

It is our sincere hope that the Census results, and in particular this report, will be put to good use by both planners and policy makers for objective formulation and implementation of programmes and policies for the development of our nation.

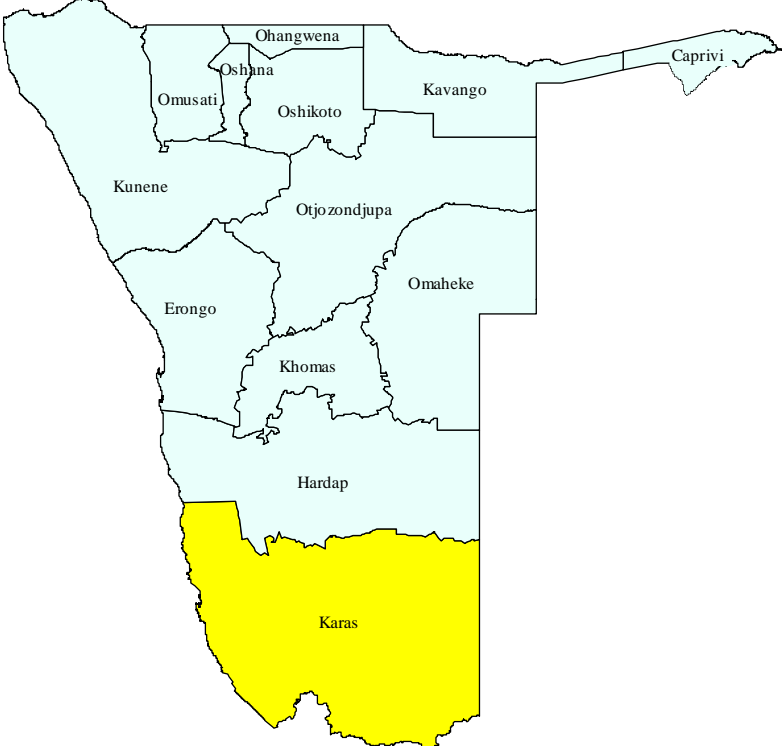
**Immanuel Ngatjizeko, M. P.**

**Director General**

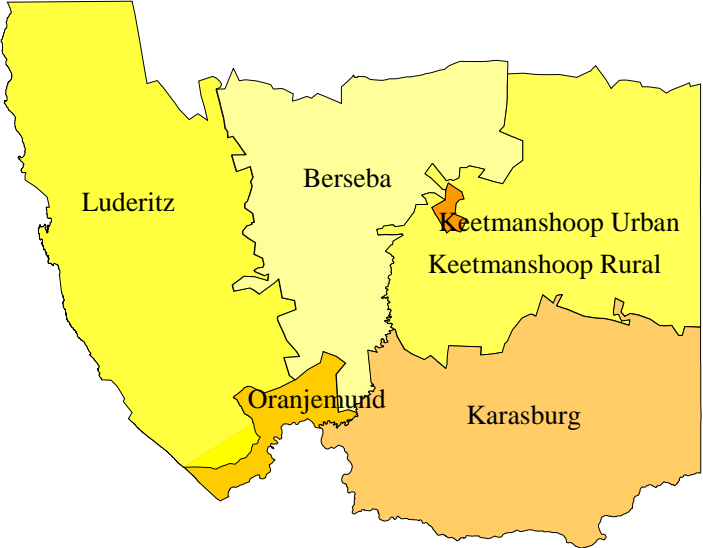
**National Planning Commission**

**Windhoek, June 2004**

# Regions of Namibia



# Karas Region



Total population:

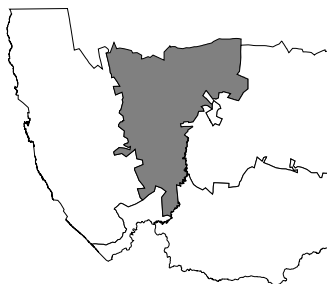
Berseba	9 064
Karasburg	15 758
Keetmanshoop Rural	22 704
Keetmanshoop Urban	15 777
Luderitz	14 542
Oranjemund	7 789

## Karas Region – Census Indicators, 2001

	2001	1991		2001	1991
Population Size					
Total	69 329	61 162	Children 6-15 years attending school, Percent		
Females	32 346	27 239	Girls	87	81
Males	36 976	33 923	Boys	85	86
Growth Rate (%)	1.3	..	Labour force, 15+ years, percent		
In Urban/Rural, percent			In labour force	74	67
Urban areas	54	45	Employed	72	79
Rural areas	46	55	Unemployed	28	21
Sex ratio			Outside labour force	24	33
Males per 100 females	114	125	Student	28	27
Area: In square Kilometres	161 215	162 384	Homemaker	40	46
Population density			Retired, too old, etc.	32	27
Persons per sq. km	0.4	0.4	Housing Conditions, percent		
Age composition, percent			Households with		
Under 5 years	11	16	Safe water	94	97
5 – 14 years	20	26	No toilet facility	26	25
15 – 59 years	63	51	Electricity for lighting	50	41
60+ years	6	7	Access to radio	81	73
Marital status: 15 years and above, Percent			Wood/Charcoal for cooking	35	44
Never married	55	48	Main Source of income, percent		
Married legally, of whom	32	39	Household main income		
Married with certificate	29	...	Farming	7	..
Married traditionally	3	...	Wages & Salaries	69	..
Married consensually	8	7	Cash remittance	6	..
Divorced/Separated	1	2	Business, non-farming	5	..
Widowed	3	4	Pension	10	..
Citizenship, percent			Fertility		
Namibian	96	93	Average number of children		
Non-Namibian	3	7	per woman	3.2	4.1
Main language spoken at home			Mortality		
Percent of households			Infant deaths per 1000 live births		
Afrikaans	40	41	Females	38	..
Nama/Damara	26	38	Males	57	..
Oshiwambo	23	15	Both Sexes	47	39
Private households			Life expectancy at birth, years		
Number	15 481	12 046	Females	61	66
Average size	4.1	4.3	Males	54	70
Head of Household, percent			Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent		
Females	35	27	Orphaned by		
Males	65	73	Mother	4	...
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	92	76	Father	6	...
Education, 15+ years, percent			Both parents	1	...
Never attended	8	12	Disability, percent		
Currently at school	23	9	With disability	3	3
Left school	66	79	Of whom		
			Deaf	22	13
			Blind	29	26
			Speech	10	9
			Limbs	40	38
			Hands	13	..
			Legs	27	..
			Mental	7	19

## Berseba Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

<b>Population Size</b>		<b>Labour force, 15+ years, percent</b>	
Total	9 064	In labour force	52
Females	4 312	Employed	61
Males	4 752	Unemployed	39
<b>Sex ratio</b>		<b>Outside labour force</b>	
Males per 100 females	110	Student	18
<b>Age composition, percent</b>		Homemaker	47
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	35
5 – 14 years	24	<b>Housing Conditions, percent</b>	
15 – 59 years	49	Households with	
60+ years	12	Safe water	77
<b>Marital status: 15 years and above</b>		No toilet facility	53
Percent		Electricity for lighting	27
Never married	70	Access to radio	87
Married with certificate	17	<b>Main Source of income, percent</b>	
Married traditionally	0	Household main income	
Married consensually	6	Farming	29
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	32
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	7
<b>Private households</b>		Business, non-farming	2
Number	1 950	Pension	26
Average size	4.6	<b>Fertility</b>	
<b>Head of Household, percent</b>		Average number of children	
Females	37	per woman	3.4
Males	63	<b>Mortality</b>	
<b>Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent</b>		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	84	Females	52
<b>Education, 15+ years, percent</b>		Males	67
Never attended	16	<b>Life expectancy at birth, years</b>	
Currently at school	9	Females	68
Left school	74	Males	51
<b>Children 6-15 years attending school</b>		<b>Disability, percent</b>	
Percent		With disability	4
Girls	87		
Boys	85		



## Karasburg Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	15 758	In labour force	75
Females	7 619	Employed	69
Males	8 135	Unemployed	31
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	107	Student	22
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	41
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	30
5 – 14 years	19	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	63	Households with	
60+ years	6	Safe water	89
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	46
Percent		Electricity for lighting	30
Never married	68	Access to radio	63
Married with certificate	16	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	5	Household main income	
Married consensually	7	Farming	6
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	67
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	10
Private households		Business, non-farming	4
Number	3 748	Pension	9
Average size	4.0	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	32	per woman	3.4
Males	68	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	39
Never attended	8	Males	56
Currently at school	6	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	85	Females	58
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	47
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	82	With disability	2
Boys	80		



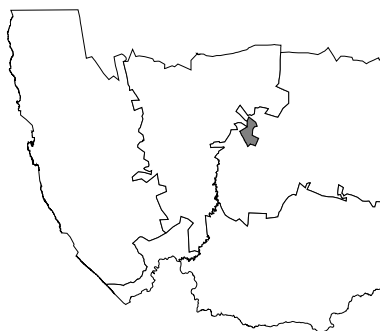
## Keetmanshoop Rural Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

<b>Population Size</b>		<b>Labour force, 15+ years, percent</b>	
Total	6 399	In labour force	67
Females	3 122	Employed	76
Males	3 276	Unemployed	23
<b>Sex ratio</b>		<b>Outside labour force</b>	
Males per 100 females	105	Student	16
<b>Age composition, percent</b>		Homemaker	47
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	25
5 – 14 years	24	<b>Housing Conditions, percent</b>	
15 – 59 years	54	Households with	
60+ years	8	Safe water	97
<b>Marital status: 15 years and above</b>		No toilet facility	35
Percent		Electricity for lighting	40
Never married	67	Access to radio	84
Married with certificate	22	<b>Main Source of income, percent</b>	
Married traditionally	0	Household main income	
Married consensually	7	Farming	19
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	64
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	3
<b>Private households</b>		Business, non-farming	3
Number	1 480	Pension	9
Average size	4.3	<b>Fertility</b>	
<b>Head of Household, percent</b>		Average number of children	
Females	24	per woman	4.1
Males	76	<b>Mortality</b>	
<b>Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent</b>		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	88	Females	68
<b>Education, 15+ years, percent</b>		Males	97
Never attended	12	<b>Life expectancy at birth, years</b>	
Currently at school	5	Females	51
Left school	81	Males	57
<b>Children 6-15 years attending school</b>		<b>Disability, percent</b>	
Percent		With disability	4
Girls	81		
Boys	78		



## Keetmanshoop Urban Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	15 777	In labour force	70
Females	8 204	Employed	67
Males	7 573	Unemployed	33
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	92	Student	31
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	24
Under 5 years	11	Retired, too old, etc.	36
5 – 14 years	22	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	59	Households with	
60+ years	6	Safe water	100
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	2
Percent		Electricity for lighting	78
Never married	73	Access to radio	93
Married with certificate	20	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	0	Household main income	
Married consensually	2	Farming	1
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	73
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	5
Private households		Business, non-farming	6
Number	3 223	Pension	13
Average size	4.6	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	43	per woman	3.3
Males	57	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	94	Females	36
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	61
Never attended	6	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	10	Females	61
Left school	82	Males	63
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	2
Girls	91		
Boys	88		





## Luderitz Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	14 542	In labour force	84
Females	6 312	Employed	70
Males	8 228	Unemployed	30
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	130	Student	34
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	29
Under 5 years	10	Retired, too old, etc.	25
5 – 14 years	15	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	71	Households with	
60+ years	3	Safe water	99
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	17
Percent		Electricity for lighting	48
Never married	72	Access to radio	83
Married with certificate	16	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	1	Household main income	
Married consensually	9	Farming	1
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	80
Widowed	1	Cash remittance	6
Private households		Business, non-farming	5
Number	3 649	Pension	4
Average size	3.6	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	43	per woman	3.1
Males	57	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	97	Females	23
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	34
Never attended	6	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	6	Females	68
Left school	86	Males	54
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	2
Girls	90		
Boys	88		



## Oranjemund Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

<b>Population Size</b>		<b>Labour force, 15+ years, percent</b>	
Total	7 789	In labour force	86
Females	2 777	Employed	90
Males	5 012	Unemployed	10
<b>Sex ratio</b>		<b>Outside labour force</b>	
Males per 100 females	181	Student	42
<b>Age composition, percent</b>		Homemaker	
Under 5 years	6	Retired, too old, etc.	9
5 – 14 years	14	<b>Housing Conditions, percent</b>	
15 – 59 years	77	Households with	
60+ years	1	Safe water	98
<b>Marital status: 15 years and above</b>		No toilet facility	2
Percent		Electricity for lighting	83
Never married	58	Access to radio	87
Married with certificate	37	<b>Main Source of income, percent</b>	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	1	Farming	1
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	89
Widowed	1	Cash remittance	1
<b>Private households</b>		Business, non-farming	5
Number	1 431	Pension	0.3
Average size	3.8	<b>Fertility</b>	
<b>Head of Household, percent</b>		Average number of children	
Females	18	per woman	
Males	82	2.7	
<b>Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent</b>		<b>Mortality</b>	
	92	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
<b>Education, 15+ years, percent</b>		Females	15
Never attended	8	Males	45
Currently at school	18	<b>Life expectancy at birth, years</b>	
Left school	73	Females	73
<b>Children 6-15 years attending school</b>		Males	71
Percent		<b>Disability, percent</b>	
Girls	94	With disability	
Boys	96	3	



## 1. General Overview

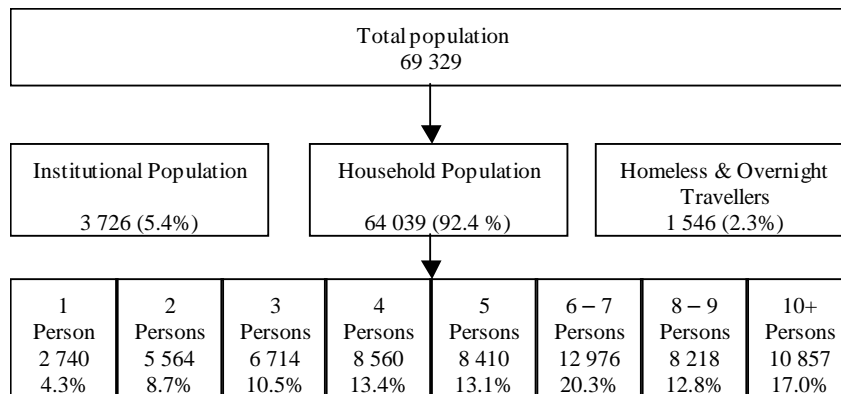
### 1.1 Total Enumerated Population

The total population enumerated in Karas was 69 329. Out of these, 32 346 were females while 36 976 were males. This gives a sex ratio of about 114 males per 100 females. It should be noted that this population is not the same as those who usually reside in the region. These were the persons who were physically present on the Census Reference Night of 27-28 August 2001. Some of the enumerated persons were visitors and travellers who usually reside elsewhere. Likewise, persons who usually reside in Karas, but were not present on the Census reference night, were enumerated elsewhere if they spent the night in Namibia.

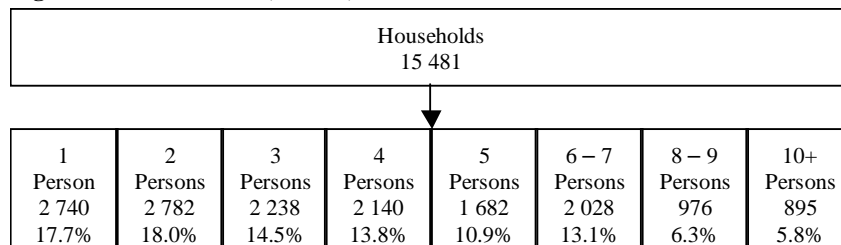
The enumeration exercise covered all persons in private households and institutions, the homeless and overnight travellers. The figure below provides a breakdown of the population by these groups. The population in private households constitute about 92 percent of the total enumerated population. Population in institutions is about five percent of the total population.

The size of the private households is relatively large, where one out of four households are made up of more than 6 members. However, the population in these households constitutes half (50%) of the household population in the region. While one-person households make up 18 percent of all households, they constitute only 4% of the household population.

**Figure 1.1 Total Population, Karas, 2001 Census**



**Figure 1.2 Households, Karas, 2001 Census**



## 1.2 Population Distribution

The enumerated population distribution by urban and rural areas as well as by constituencies is shown below. It should be noted that urban areas are so proclaimed by the Government. About 54 percent of the total population was enumerated in the urban parts of the region.

There are 6 constituencies in the region. Karasburg, Keetmanshoop Urban and Lüderitz constituencies each have about 22 percent of the enumerated population, making them the most populous constituencies in the region. The proportion of the population in the Keetmanshoop Rural constituency was just over 9% of the enumerated population in the region.

**Table 1.2.1 Population distribution by sex and area, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Total	Percent	Females	Male
Karas	69 329	100	32 346	36 976
Urban	37 599	54.2	18 106	19 490
Rural	31 730	45.8	14 240	17 486
Berseba	9 064	13.1	4 312	4 752
Karasburg	15 758	22.7	7 619	8 135
Keetmanshoop Rural	6 399	9.2	3 122	3 276
Keetmanshoop Urban	15 777	22.8	8 204	7 573
Lüderitz	14 542	21.0	6 312	8 228
Oranjemund	7 789	11.2	2 777	5 012

## 2 Population Structure and Composition

Information on sex and age forms the basis for detailed analysis of the characteristics of any population. The Census collected information on age, sex, marital status, citizenship and place of birth for all persons who were enumerated. Information on sex and age in completed years provides the basis for the analysis of the sex and age structure of the population.

### 2.1 Age Structure: Regional Level

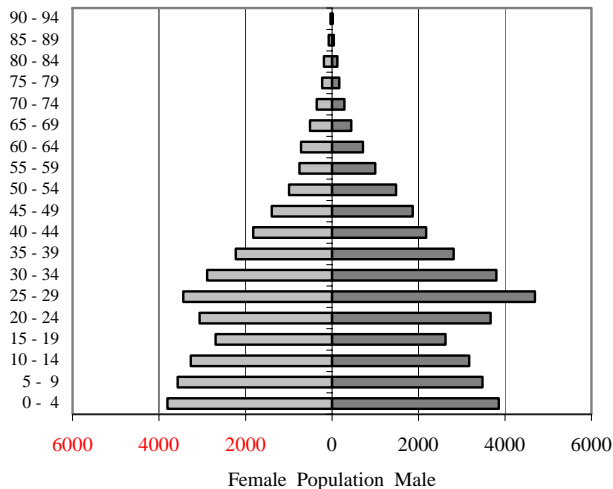
3 out of 10 persons in Karas are aged below 15 years

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups and by area is presented in Table 2.1.1 below. At the same time, Figure 2.1.1 presents the regional population pyramid by 5-year age groups. It can be observed from the table that the working age population, i.e. those aged 15 – 59 years, makes up more than 60 percent of the whole population in the region. This can clearly be observed in the population pyramid, which is bulky in the middle ages. The proportion of the population aged 60 years and above, i.e. the senior citizens, is only 6 percent, a relatively low percentage.

**Table 2.1.1 Population distribution by area and age group, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Percent in age group				
	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 59	60+	Not stated
Karas	11.1	19.5	62.6	5.7	1.2
Urban	10.5	19.2	64.8	4.5	1.1
Rural	11.7	19.8	60.0	7.1	1.3
Berseba	13.3	24.4	49.2	11.6	1.5
Karasburg	12.0	19.3	62.5	5.8	0.5
Keetmanshoop Rural	13.2	23.9	54.0	7.6	1.3
Keetmanshoop Urban	11.5	22.3	59.2	6.1	0.8
Lüderitz	10.0	14.7	70.6	3.0	1.7
Oranjemund	5.9	13.6	77.2	1.3	2.0

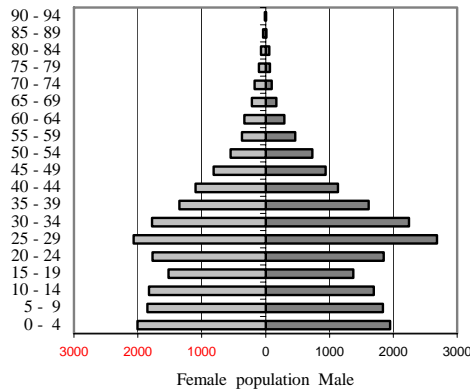
**Figure 2.1.1 Population Pyramid, Karas, 2001 Census**



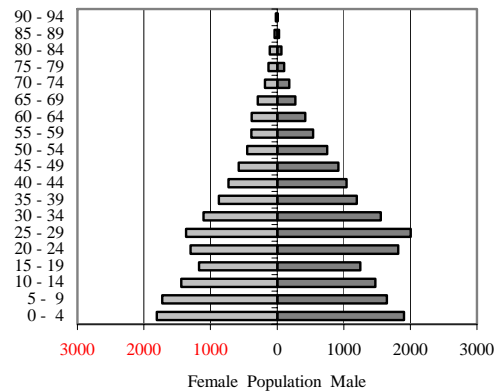
## 2.2 Age structure: Urban and rural areas

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for urban and rural areas is shown in Table 2.1.1. Figures 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 present the population pyramids for the respective areas by five-year age groups. Except for the proportion of senior citizens, there are hardly any differences on the age structure between urban and rural areas. This can clearly be seen from the respective population pyramids. They are both bulky in the middle, an indication of a high proportion of the working age population.

**Figure 2.2.1 Urban population pyramid, Karas, 2001 Census**



**Figure 2.2.2 Rural population pyramid, Karas, 2001 Census**



## 2.3 Age Structure: Constituency Level

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for the six constituencies is shown in Table 2.1.1. Luderitz and Oranjemund constituencies have a relatively high proportion of the working age population and a relatively low proportion of the senior citizens. On the other hand, there is a relatively high proportion (12%) of the senior citizens in Berseba constituency. This also happens to be the only constituency where the working age population is under 50 percent. The age structure for the rest of the constituencies is relatively close to that of the region. It is worth noting that Oranjemund constituency has a relatively low proportion of the under fives (6%).

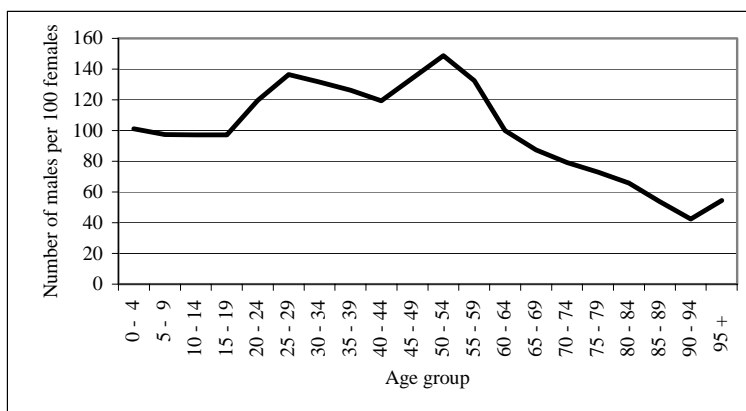
## 2.4 Sex composition

For every 100 females in Karas there are 114 Males

Table 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio as well as the sex composition (percent) of the population by area. Males make up 53 percent of the whole population in the region. The sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females, is 114. Figure 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio by age for the regional population. The number of females and males is almost equal for the age groups below 20 years. For the age groups 20 – 59, there are relatively more males than females. After age 40, the sex ratio declines, implying that there are relatively more females than males in the higher age groups. Except for the Keetmanshoop Urban constituency, the sex composition of the population in the other constituencies follows the same pattern as the regional one. With regard to Keetmanshoop Urban, there were 92 males for every 100 females. Interestingly, Oranjemund has the highest sex ratio of 180 males for every 100 females.

**Table 2.4.1 Sex ratio and percent distribution of the population by sex and area Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Percent		Sex Ratio
	Female	Male	
Karas	46.7	53.3	114.3
Urban	48.2	51.8	107.6
Rural	44.9	55.1	122.8
Berseba	47.6	52.4	110.2
Karasburg	48.4	51.6	106.8
Keetmanshoop Rural	48.8	51.2	104.9
Keetmanshoop Urban	52.0	48.0	92.3
Lüderitz	43.4	56.6	130.4
Oranjemund	35.7	64.3	180.5

**Figure 2.4.1 Sex ratio by age, Karas, 2001 Census**

## 2.5 Marital status

29% of all persons aged 15+ years in Karas are married with certificate

The Census asked all persons their current marital status. Table 2.5.1 below presents the distribution of the regional population aged 15 years and above by type of marital status. For the region as a whole, almost 3 out of 10 persons aged 15 years and above are married with certificate. It can be observed that 53 percent of the females and 58 percent of the males had never been married at the time of the Census. It can further be noted that the number of the widowed females is three times more than that of the widowed males.

**Table 2.5.1 Population 15 years and above by sex and marital status, Karas, 2001 Census**

Marital Status	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Never married	26 285	11 269	15 015	1	55.5	52.6	57.9
Married with certificate	13 627	6 098	7 528	1	28.8	28.5	29.0
Married traditional	1 217	481	736		2.6	2.2	2.8
Consensual union	3 651	1 815	1 836		7.7	8.5	7.1
Divorced or separated	710	400	310		1.5	1.9	1.2
Widowed	1 603	1 223	379	1	3.4	5.7	1.5
Not stated	253	133	118	2	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total	47 346	21 419	25 922	5	100	100	100

## 2.6 Citizenship

**Table 2.6.1 Population by sex and citizenship, Karas, 2001 Census**

Citizenship	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Females	Male
Namibian	66 843	31 330	35 509	4	96.4	96.9	96
Non Namibian	2 330	922	1 405	3	3.4	2.9	3.8
Not stated	156	94	62	0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	69 329	32 346	36 976	7	100	100	100

**Table 2.6.2 Population with non-Namibian citizenship by sex and citizenship, Karas, 2001 Census**

Citizenship	Number			Percent
	Total	Female	Male	Total
Angola	67	20	47	2.9
Botswana	9	4	5	0.4
South Africa	1364	520	843	58.5
Zambia	11	2	9	0.5
Zimbabwe	88	48	40	3.8
Other SADC countries	278	123	155	11.9
Other African countries	29	8	21	1.2
European countries	398	162	234	17.1
American countries	35	18	17	1.5
Asian and Oceanic countries	34	11	23	1.5
Other countries	17	6	11	0.7
Total	2330	922	1405	100

All persons were asked to state their country of citizenship. Tables 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 show the total population and the non-Namibian population respectively by country of citizenship in Karas region. In Karas, 96 percent of the population were nationals of Namibia. South Africans make up more than 50 percent of the non-Namibian nationals.



## 2.7 Place of birth

Information on place of birth is useful for the analysis of lifetime migration. To identify their place of birth, all persons were asked to state their mothers' place of usual residence at the time of their birth. Table 2.7.1 presents the distribution of the population by place of birth. It can be seen that close to 3 out of 5 of all persons who were enumerated in the region were born in the region. About 1 out of 5 persons were born in the northern regions. Six percent of those enumerated were born outside the country.

**Table 2.7.1 Population by sex and place of birth, Karas, 2001 Census**

Birthplace	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	1 017	504	513	1.5	1.6	1.4
Erongo	866	417	449	1.2	1.3	1.2
Hardap	2 718	1 273	1 445	3.9	3.9	3.9
Karas	40 743	20 692	20 050	58.8	64.0	54.2
Kavango	2 922	1 242	1 680	4.2	3.8	4.5
Khomas	2 419	1 148	1 271	3.5	3.5	3.4
Kunene	194	81	113	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ohangwena	3 516	1 406	2 108	5.1	4.3	5.7
Omaheke	341	164	177	0.5	0.5	0.5
Omusati	3 773	1 040	2 733	5.4	3.2	7.4
Oshana	3 843	1 473	2 370	5.5	4.6	6.4
Oshikoto	1 443	552	891	2.1	1.7	2.4
Otjozondjupa	538	226	312	0.8	0.7	0.8
Not stated	903	239	663	1.3	0.7	1.8
Outside Namibia	4 093	1 889	2 201	5.9	5.8	6.0
Total	69 329	32 346	36 976	100	100	100

### 3 Disability

The Census asked all persons about any type of permanent disability or limitation. Disability is defined as a limitation in carrying out everyday activities at home, at work, or at school because of long-term physical or mental condition.

Six various types of disability are identified: blind, deaf, impaired speech, impairment of hands, impairment of legs and mentally disabled/mentally ill.

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 below show the disabled population by area and sex as well as by type of disability. It can be seen from the first table that the proportion of the disabled population in Karas Region was close to 3 percent. There are no significant differences between females and males. The proportion of disabled persons is slightly lower in urban than in rural areas. In the former it is 2 percent as against 3 percent in the latter. At constituency level, there are no significant differences. The proportion of disabled persons ranges from about 2 percent in Lüderitz and Keetmanshoop Urban to 4 percent in Keetmanshoop Rural and Berseba.

It can be observed in Table 3.2 that blindness is the most common type of disability in Karas. It affects 29 percent of the disabled population. Impairment of legs accounts for 27 percent of all disabilities.

**Table 3.1 Disabled Population by area and sex, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Population			Number of disabled			Percent disabled		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Karas	67 765	32 008	35 757	1 698	762	936	2.5	2.4	2.6
Urban	36 595	17 975	18 620	734	318	416	2.0	1.8	2.2
Rural	31 170	14 033	17 137	964	444	520	3.1	3.2	3.0
Berseba	9 064	4 312	4 752	371	189	182	4.1	4.4	3.8
Karasburg	15 216	7 423	7 793	351	155	196	2.3	2.1	2.5
Keetmanshoop Rural	6 397	3 122	3 275	269	117	152	4.2	3.7	4.6
Keetmanshoop Urban	15 614	8 147	7 467	284	117	167	1.8	1.4	2.2
Lüderitz	13 685	6 227	7 458	231	104	127	1.7	1.7	1.7
Oranjemund	7 789	2 777	5 012	192	80	112	2.5	2.9	2.2

**Table 3.2 Type of disability by sex, Karas, 2001 Census**

Type of disability	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Blind	499	226	273	29.4	29.7	29.2
Deaf	372	178	194	21.9	23.4	20.7
Hands	227	93	134	13.4	12.2	14.3
Legs	465	208	257	27.4	27.3	27.5
Speech	169	65	104	10	8.5	11.1
Mental disabled/Mentally ill	125	54	71	7.4	7.1	7.6
Other	137	74	63	8.1	9.7	6.7
Total*	1698	762	936			

**Note:** \* The total is the number of persons with a disability. This is not the total in the column as some persons have multiple disabilities

## 4 Early Childhood Development

The questions on existence of Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes asked in the Census are explained in detail in Appendix 1. Briefly, all children aged 3 – 6 years were asked about attendance of any type of ECD programme. These include Creche/Kindergarten, Day Care Centre/Nursery School and Pre-Primary School for preparation to enter formal Primary education.

The Census counted about 5 800 children aged 3 – 6 years of whom 49.8 percent are females and 50.2 percent are males. Table 4.1 below reflects that about 35 percent of the female children and close to 34 percent of the male children were attending an Early Childhood Development Programme.

Significant differences in urban and rural areas can be observed. Relatively higher proportions of children are attending an early childhood development programme in urban than in rural areas.

Attendance of Early Childhood Development Programmes in constituencies varies notably. A relatively small proportion (22 %) in Keetmanshoop Rural and 27 percent respectively in Berseba and Karasburg constituencies are attending such programme. The rest of the constituencies have relatively higher proportions with Oranjemund having 62 percent of the children involved in ECD programmes.

**Table 4.1 Population aged 3–6 years attending Early Childhood Development Programme by area and sex, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Population 3 - 6 years			Attending ECD			Percent Attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Females	Male
Karas	5 828	2 902	2 926	2 012	1 023	989	34.5	35.3	33.8
Urban	2 919	1 477	1 442	1 296	677	619	44.4	45.8	42.9
Rural	2 909	1 425	1 484	716	346	370	24.6	24.3	24.9
Berseba	967	442	525	257	131	126	26.6	29.6	24.0
Karasburg	1 444	719	725	384	166	218	26.6	23.1	30.1
Keetmanshoop Rural	700	349	351	153	83	70	21.9	23.8	19.9
Keetmanshoop Urban	1 376	695	681	492	268	224	35.8	38.6	32.9
Lüderitz	993	529	464	510	272	238	51.4	51.4	51.3
Oranjemund	348	168	180	216	103	113	62.1	61.3	62.8

It can be observed in Table 4.2 that out of the 2 000 children aged 3 – 6 years attending any type of early childhood development programme, 72 percent are attending Crèche or Kindergarten, 21 percent are attending Pre-primary, while only 7 percent are attending Day care Centre/Nursery school. Higher proportions of children are attending pre-primary school in urban than in rural areas. There are no significant differences in the numbers of females and males children who are attending any particular early childhood development programmes.

**Table 4.2 Population 3–6 years of age attending by type of Early Childhood Development Programme, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Type of Early Childhood Development Programme	Number			Percent		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Karas	Creche/Kindergarten	1 451	715	736	72.1	69.9	74.4
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	142	83	59	7.1	8.1	6.0
	Pre-Primary School	419	225	194	20.8	22.0	19.6
	Total Attending	2 012	1 023	989	100	100	100
Urban	Creche/Kindergarten	873	446	427	67.4	65.9	69.0
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	119	71	48	9.2	10.5	7.8
	Pre-Primary School	304	160	144	23.5	23.6	23.3
	Total Attending	1 296	677	619	100	100	100
Rural	Creche/Kindergarten	578	269	309	80.7	77.7	83.5
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	23	12	11	3.2	3.5	3.0
	Pre-Primary School	115	65	50	16.1	18.8	13.5
	Total Attending	716	346	370	100	100	100

## 5 Education and Literacy

The questions on education and literacy that were asked in the Census are given in Appendix 1 together with their concepts and definitions. Briefly, the Census asked all persons, aged 6 years and above, about school attendance and highest level of education attained. In addition, there was a question on their ability to write and read in any language with understanding, so as to measure the level of literacy in the region.

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

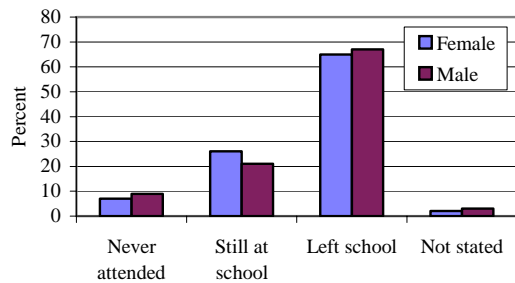
The questions on school attendance aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those who are presently attending school, college or university and those who have attended school, college or university some time in the past, but are presently not attending school, college or university.

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

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

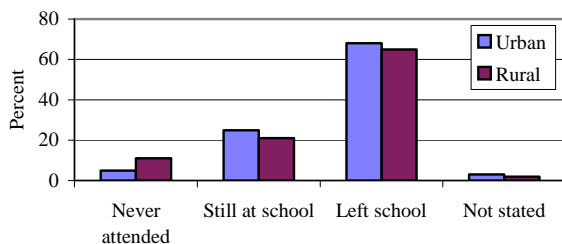
### 5.1 School Attendance

**Figure 5.1.1 Percent Total Population 6 years and above by school attendance and sex, Karas, 2001 Census**



The Census enumerated about 58 600 persons aged 6 years and above of whom 8 percent have never attended school. About 23 percent are currently attending and 66 percent have left school. There are no significant differences in the proportions of females and males for those who never attended and those who had left school. In the case of those attending, the proportion for females is slightly higher than that for males.

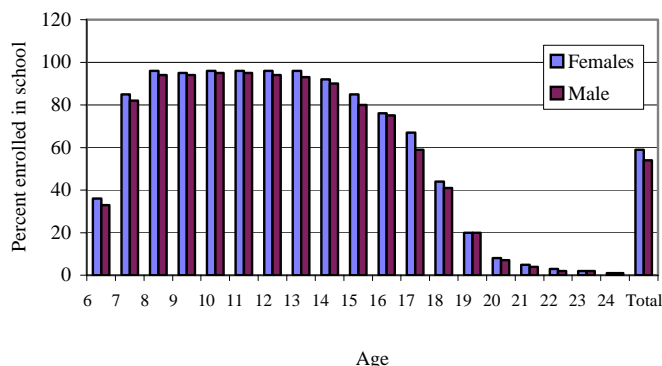
**Figure 5.1.2 Percent Total Population 6 years and above by urban/ rural and school attendance, Karas, 2001 Census**



The figure reveals slight differences in school attendance for all the categories in urban and rural areas. Relatively more persons have never attended school in rural than in urban areas, whilst more persons have left school in urban areas. A high proportion of persons are still at school in urban than in rural areas.

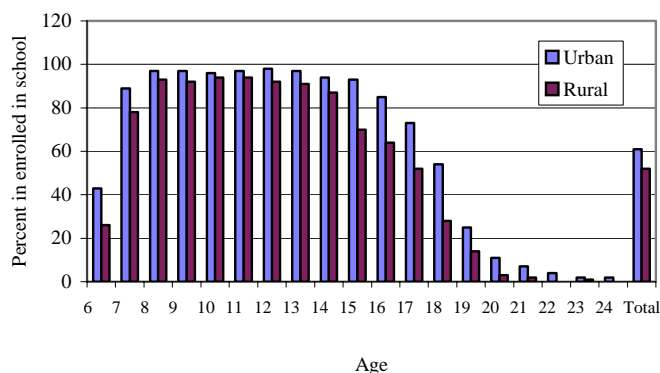
## 5.2 School Enrolment

**Figure 5.2.1 School Enrolment Rates for the population aged 6 – 24 years by age and sex, Karas, 2001 Census**



The figure shows school enrolment rates in single years for the population aged 6 – 24 years. Over 90 percent of all children aged 8 – 14 years attend school. The highest enrolment rate is 98 percent for females at age 10. Enrolment rates are slightly higher for females than males in all ages.

**Figure 5.2.2 School Enrolment Rates for the population aged 6 – 24 years by age and urban/rural areas Karas, 2001 Census**



The figure shows that school enrolment rates are higher at all ages in urban than in rural areas. These differences are more significant at the early and the late ages.

Table 5.2.1 shows that close to 51 percent of all those aged 15 years and above and had left school had completed primary education while about 17 percent of them had completed secondary education. About 26 percent did not complete primary school. Except for teachers training, the number of males outnumbers that of females in all categories.

**Table 5.2.1 Population aged 15 years and above, who left school, by sex and educational attainment, Karas, 2001 Census**

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	9 801	4 578	5 223	25.4	25.6	25.2
Primary School	19 550	9 261	10 289	50.6	51.9	49.6
Secondary School	6 576	2 903	3 673	17.0	16.3	17.7
University	537	240	297	1.4	1.3	1.4
Technical training after secondary school	930	377	553	2.4	2.1	2.7
Teachers Training	282	179	103	0.7	1.0	0.5
Not stated	923	318	605	2.4	1.8	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 599</b>	<b>17 856</b>	<b>20 743</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.3 Literacy

About 9 out of 10 persons aged 15+ years are literate

Census data on literate and illiterate people must be used with special caution. The approach that was used to collect the information – *Can you write and read in any language with understanding?* – tends, by experience, to overestimate the number of literate people since no literacy test was administered. There was a provision for two languages for each person.

The literacy question was put to all persons aged 6 years and above and resulted in about 53 800 literate persons. It is more relevant to use 15 years as the lower age limit, which gives just over 43 000 literate people. This leads to a literacy rate of 92 percent for all persons aged 15 years and above.

Table 5.3.1 shows that females are more literate than males in all areas, except in Karasburg where an equal proportion is observed. A significant proportion (10%) of females in rural areas lack the ability to write and read. Urban females have by far the highest literacy rate of 97 percent. At constituency level, the literacy rate ranges from 84 percent in Berseba to 97 percent in Luderitz. Males in Berseba constituency have the lowest literacy rate of 83 percent in the region.

**Table 5.3.1 Population aged 15 years and above by literacy, sex and area, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Population			Literate			Literacy Rate %		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Karas	46 672	21 392	25 280	43 115	19 996	23 119	92.4	93.5	91.5
Urban	25 460	12 310	13 150	24 376	11 912	12 464	95.7	96.8	94.8
Rural	21 212	9 082	12 130	18 739	8 084	10 655	88.3	89.0	87.8
Berseba	5 643	2 660	2 983	4 720	2 244	2 476	83.6	84.4	83.0
Karasburg	10 335	4 944	5 391	9 635	4 596	5 039	93.2	93.0	93.5
Keetmanshoop Rural	4 023	1 937	2 086	3 557	1 714	1 843	88.4	88.5	88.4
Keetmanshoop Urban	10 291	5 425	4 866	9 643	5 157	4 486	93.7	95.1	92.2
Lüderitz	10 109	4 388	5 721	9 775	4 301	5 474	96.7	98.0	95.7
Oranjemund	6 271	2 038	4 233	5 785	1 984	3 801	92.3	97.4	89.8

**Table 5.3.2 Literate population aged 15 years and above by sex and language in which they are literate, Karas, 2001 Census**

Language	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
San	93	37	56	0.2	0.2	0.2
Caprivi	770	394	376	1.8	2.0	1.6
Otjherero	382	139	243	0.9	0.7	1.1
Kavango	1 927	768	1 159	4.5	3.8	5.0
Nama/Damara	6 310	3 419	2 891	14.6	17.1	12.5
Oshiwambo	11 617	4 190	7 427	26.9	21	32.1
Tswana	66	28	38	0.2	0.1	0.2
Afrikaans	29 728	14 738	14 990	69.0	73.7	64.8
German	181	82	99	0.4	0.4	0.4
English	22 735	10 405	12 330	52.7	52	53.3
Other European	176	57	119	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other African	284	57	227	0.7	0.3	1.0
Other	20	2	18	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not stated	1 059	185	874	2.5	0.9	3.8
Total*	43 115	19 996	23 119			

**Note:** \* The total is the number of literate persons. This is not the total in the column as some persons are literate in more than one language

Table 5.3.2 reveals that about 69 percent of those aged 15 years and above, can write and read Afrikaans with understanding. English is the second language in which people are most literate (53%). Other significant languages in the region in which people are literate in are Oshiwambo (27%) and Nama/Damara (15%).

## 6 Labour Force

The questions on economic activity that were asked in the Census are given in Appendix 1 together with their concepts and definitions.

The Census asked all persons aged 8 years and above about their activity during the seven days prior to the Census night, August 27-28, 2001. A person was regarded as having worked, if he or she had worked even for one hour for pay, profit or family gain during that period. Consequently, people who worked for at least one hour but who had another activity, as main activity, for example as student or homemaker, were economically active according to this definition.

The major purpose of the Census 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. Other questions allow the breakdown of the employed persons by major groups of occupation, industry and status in employment.

Persons regarded as being economically inactive are grouped into seven categories. These are students, homemakers, retired, old age, income recipients and severely disabled. These persons were not in any paid or self-employment during the past seven days prior to the Census reference night.

This report focuses on the population aged 15 years and above in order to conform to international practices.

**Figure 6.1 Population aged 15 years and above by activity status, Karas, 2001 Census**

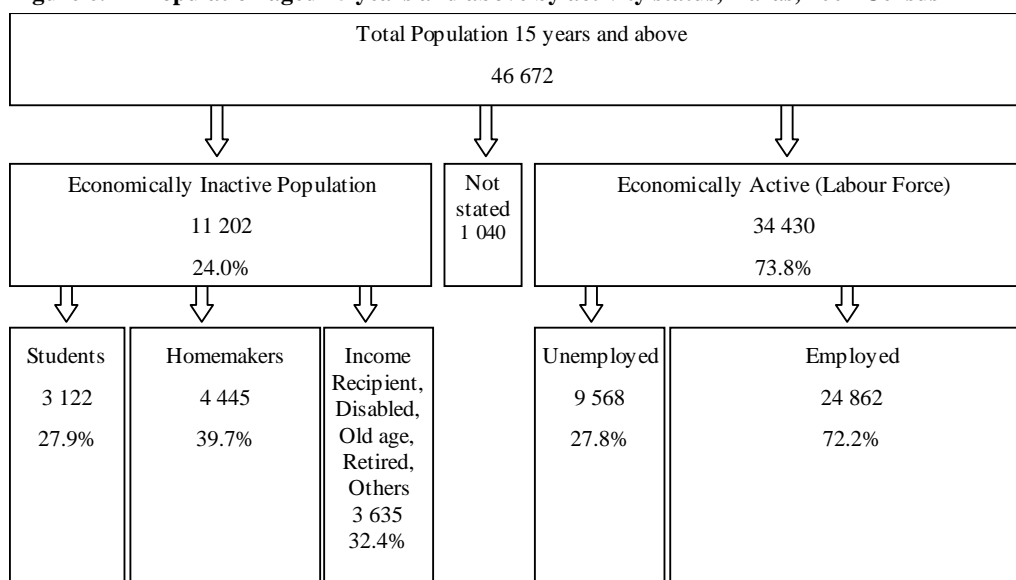


Figure 6.1 shows that 74 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while 24 percent is outside the labour force. The labour force is made up of the employed (72%) and the unemployed (28%). In the economically inactive population group, students make up 28 percent, while homemakers constitute about 40 percent.



## 6.1 Labour force participation rate

Table 6.1.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for the region is almost 74 percent. The rate is higher for males (83%) than for females (63%). For urban and rural areas, there are hardly any differences. However, there are significant differences between females and males within both areas. For urban areas the rates for females and males are 69 percent and 83 percent respectively. The corresponding rates for rural areas are 55 percent and 83 percent respectively. At constituency level, the rates for both females and males range from 52 percent in Berseba to 86 percent in Oranjemund. The table also shows significant differences between females and males within each of the constituencies.

**Table 6.1.1 Labour Force Participation Rates (%) by area and sex for the Population 15+, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Labour Force Participation Rate %		
	Total	Female	Male
Karas	73.8	63.0	82.9
Urban	76.1	68.9	82.8
Rural	71.0	55.0	83.0
Berseba	52.1	37.1	65.4
Karasburg	74.7	64.5	84.0
Keetmanshoop Rural	67.3	50.2	83.1
Keetmanshoop Urban	69.6	64.2	75.6
Luderitz	84.0	78.1	88.6
Oranjemund	86.3	69.4	94.4

*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.*

## 6.2 Labour force

About 74 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the labour force in the region. Table 6.2.1 shows that 72 percent of the population in the labour force is employed, while 28 percent is unemployed. The proportion of employed males is relatively higher than that of employed females. At the same time, the number of employed males is almost double that of females. The Census also distinguished between those unemployed but previously worked and those who were first time job seekers.

**Table 6.2.1 Economically Active Population aged 15 years and above by activity status and sex, Karas, 2001 Census**

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employed	24 862	8 808	16 054	72.2	65.4	76.6
Unemployed	9 568	4 664	4 904	27.8	34.6	23.4
Total (Labour Force)	34 430	13 472	20 958	100	100	100

## 6.3 Employed persons by status in employment

Table 6.3.1 reveals that employment in this region is heavily male dominated in almost all categories of employment status. Close to 61 percent employed persons are employed in the private sector of whom about two thirds are males. The government employs about 27 percent of all employed persons, and again close to two thirds of them are males. Individual employers account for about 3 percent of all employed persons. An individual employer operates an own business with paid employees. Only about 2 percent of all employed persons are subsistence farmers with paid employees.

**Table 6.3.1 Employed population aged 15 years and above by status in employment and sex, Karas, 2001 Census**

Employment status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence farmer with paid employees	527	63	464	2.1	0.7	2.9
Subsistence farmer, no paid employees	281	39	242	1.1	0.4	1.5
Other employer with paid employees	689	284	405	2.8	3.2	2.5
Other own-account worker	344	172	172	1.4	2.0	1.1
Employee, Government or parastatal	6 714	2 806	3 908	27.0	31.9	24.3
Employee, private	15 051	4 935	10 116	60.5	56.0	63.0
Unpaid family worker, subsistence farm	138	44	94	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other unpaid family worker	78	30	48	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	64	21	43	0.3	0.2	0.3
Not Stated	976	414	562	3.9	4.7	3.5
Total	24 862	8 808	16 054	100	100	100

#### 6.4 Employed persons by occupation

The largest occupational group is elementary occupations which includes labourers and other unskilled occupations who constitute about 37 percent of all employed persons. The second largest occupational group is craft and related workers who make up about 17 percent of all employed persons. Professionals together with associate professionals make up less than 10 percent of all employed persons. Occupations that are predominantly male-dominated are elementary occupations, plant and machine operators and assemblers, craft and related trade workers, skilled agricultural and fishery workers, armed forces, legislators, senior officials and managers. The only occupation which is predominantly female dominated is the clerk category.

**Table 6.4.1 Employed population aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex, Karas, 2001 Census**

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed forces	129	8	121	0.5	0.1	0.8
Legislators, senior officials and managers	657	230	427	2.6	2.6	2.7
Professionals	1 136	598	538	4.6	6.8	3.4
Technicians and associate professionals	1 180	542	638	4.7	6.2	4.0
Clerks	1 538	1 059	479	6.2	12.0	3.0
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	2 774	1 392	1 382	11.2	15.8	8.6
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	2 086	252	1 834	8.4	2.9	11.4
Craft and related trade workers	4 299	574	3 725	17.3	6.5	23.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 765	148	1 617	7.1	1.7	10.1
Elementary occupations	9 182	3 963	5 219	36.9	45.0	32.5
Not Stated	116	42	74	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	24 862	8 808	16 054	100	100	100

## 6.5 Employed persons by industry

All industrial categories are heavily dominated by male employees. The private and public services industry alone employs about 10 800 people, which is slightly above 40 percent of all employed persons. More than 60 percent of the employed females, as against only 33 percent of the employed males, belong to this sector. Around 34 percent of all employed persons are engaged in the agricultural sector. The industrial sector of manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction employs about 17 percent of all employed persons. A quarter of all employed males belong to this industrial category.

**Table 6.5.1 Employed Population, aged 15 years and above by industry and sex, Karas, 2001 Census**

Industry	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	8 559	2 756	5 803	34.4	31.3	36.1
Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction	4 261	295	3 966	17.1	3.3	24.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1 151	279	872	4.6	3.2	5.4
Private and Public services	10 760	5 433	5 327	43.3	61.7	33.2
Not Stated	131	45	86	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	24 862	8 808	16 054	100	100	100

Note: \* Private and Public Services include: Hotels and restaurants; Transport, storage and communications; Financial intermediation; Real estate, renting and business activities; Public administration and defence; Education; Health and social work; Other community, social and personal service activities; Private household; and Extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

## 6.6 Employed persons by educational attainment

Table 6.6.1 shows that about 8 percent of the employed persons have never attended school, while slightly less than 1 out of 5 employed persons, aged 15 years and above, did not complete primary education. More than 2 out of 5 have only completed primary education. Only about 6 percent of the employed population have completed tertiary education.

**Table 6.6.1 Employed persons aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and sex, Karas, 2001 Census**

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	1 900	360	1 540	7.6	4.1	9.6
Incomplete Primary School	4 692	1 437	3 255	18.9	16.3	20.3
Primary School	11 535	4 498	7 037	46.4	51.1	43.8
Secondary School	4 634	1 780	2 854	18.6	20.2	17.8
Tertiary Level	1 403	541	862	5.6	6.1	5.4
Not Stated	698	192	506	2.8	2.2	3.2
Total	24 862	8 808	16 054	100	100	100

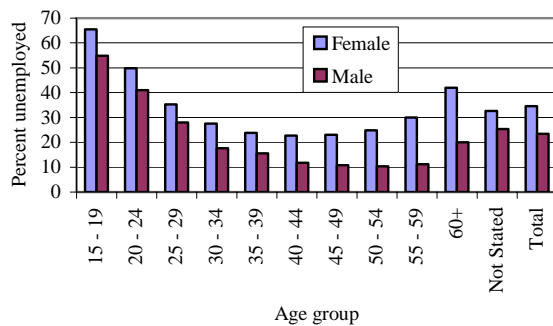
### 6.7 Unemployment rate

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

The unemployment rate in Karas is 28 percent

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

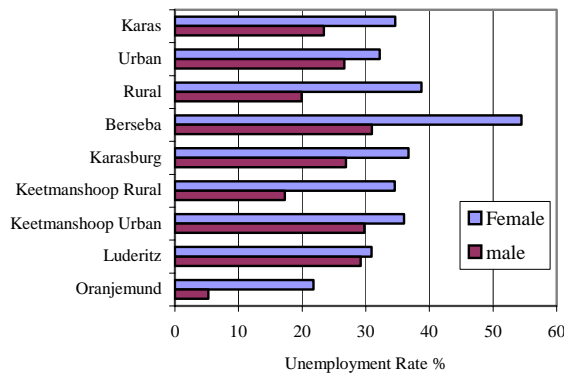
**Figure 6.7.1 Unemployment Rate (percent) by age group and sex, Karas, 2001 Census**



Young people, notably females, have the highest unemployment rate. Figure 6.7.1 indicates a similar shape over the unemployment rate by age for both sexes. The rate is higher for females than that for males in all age groups.

Almost 21 percent of all unemployed have previously worked. To a larger extent, younger people are first time job seekers than older people.

**Figure 6.7.2 Unemployment rate (percent) by area and sex, Karas, 2001 Census**



The sex pattern of unemployment in urban and rural areas follows the regional one. The unemployment rate for females is higher than that for males in all areas. Females in Berseba constituency have the highest unemployment rate of 54 percent.

Table 6.7.1 shows that about 6 percent of the unemployed persons had never attended school, while slightly more than half of them had attained primary level of education. About one out of five unemployed persons had not completed their primary education. Slightly more than one out of ten unemployed persons had attained secondary level of education. The proportion of unemployed persons with tertiary level of education is about 1 percent.

**Table 6.7.1 Unemployed population aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and sex, Karas, 2001 Census.**

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	600	265	335	6.3	5.7	6.8
Incomplete Primary School	2 136	1 026	1 110	22.3	22.0	22.6
Primary School	4 975	2 580	2 395	52.0	55.3	48.8
Secondary School	1 264	617	647	13.2	13.2	13.2
Tertiary Level	116	74	42	1.2	1.6	0.9
Not Stated	477	102	375	5.0	2.2	7.6
Total	9 568	4 664	4 904	100	100	100

## 6.8 Population outside labour force

Persons who are outside the labour force are grouped into six categories of which three are predominant. These are homemakers (36%), students (25%) and old age (16%). Females significantly outnumber males in the homemakers and the old age categories.

**Table 6.8.1 Economically Inactive Population (Outside Labour Force) aged 15 years and above by activity status and sex, Karas, 2001 Census**

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Student	3 122	1 643	1 479	25.5	20.7	34.2
Homemaker	4 445	3 771	674	36.3	47.6	15.6
Income recipient	235	91	144	1.9	1.1	3.3
Severely disabled	248	105	143	2.0	1.3	3.3
Retired	1 091	561	530	8.9	7.1	12.3
Old age	1 921	1 177	744	15.7	14.9	17.2
Other	140	69	71	1.1	0.9	1.6
Not Stated	1 040	503	537	8.5	6.4	12.4
Total	12 242	7 920	4 322	100	100	100

Table 6.8.2 reveals that out of all economically inactive population about slightly over one tenth of the population have never attended school, while 49 percent of them have attained primary level of education. About 46 percent of the homemakers have attained primary level of education. It is worth noting that there are a few persons, with tertiary level of education, who are economically inactive.

**Table 6.8.2 Percent of economically inactive population (outside labour force) aged 15 years and above by educational attainment, Karas, 2001 Census**

Educational Attainment	Total	Activity Status						
		Student	Homemaker	Income recipient	Severely disabled	Retired	Old age	Other
Never attended	10.8	0.0	8.3	8.1	23.8	17.0	29.3	7.9
Incomplete Primary School	28.7	11.7	30.3	31.5	35.5	35.7	47.4	25.7
Primary School	48.7	80.9	45.6	42.6	35.5	32.5	15.0	47.1
Secondary School	6.9	4.2	10.4	11.1	1.6	9.2	1.6	12.9
Tertiary Level	2.5	1.6	3.6	3.8	0.8	3.6	0.9	2.1
Not stated	2.5	1.7	1.8	3.0	2.8	2.1	5.8	4.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## 7 Household Composition and Characteristics

The Census defines a private household as a group of people related or unrelated, who live in the same dwelling unit and share or have common catering arrangements. A person who lives alone and caters for himself/herself forms a one-person household. Any usual member of a household who was absent from such a household was not counted in that household but in the household where he or she spent the Census night. The Census separates members of private households from people in institutions, such as hospitals or hotels. This chapter presents data on average size of households, relationship to the head of the household, means of communication available, main language spoken at home and main source of income.

### 7.1 The average household size

Table 7.1.1 shows that on average a household in Karas Region is composed of around 4 members. In general, the household size in urban and rural areas as well as in the constituencies of Karas is almost identical, having about 4 members per household. The breakdown of household size in Karas, rural and urban areas and at constituency level is presented in the detailed tables.

**Table 7.1.1 Average Household size, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Average household size
Karas	4.1
Urban	4.1
Rural	4.2
Berseba	4.6
Karasburg	4.0
Keetmanshoop Rural	4.3
Keetmanshoop Urban	4.6
Lüderitz	3.6
Oranjemund	3.8

### 7.2 Household composition

In order to determine the composition of a household, the relationship of members to the head of the household is taken into consideration. Table 7.2.1 below indicates that the son or daughter relationship to the head or spouse is predominant in the Karas Region. Own children, i.e. daughters and sons account for 28 percent of all household members. Other relatives to the head/spouse make up 20 percent, while grandchildren account for 9 percent.

Tables 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 present the respective urban and rural household populations by relationship to the head/spouse. In both urban and rural areas, children of the head/spouse are still the predominant group with 30 and 25 percent respectively. The proportion of other relatives to the head/spouse is relatively higher in urban (20%) than in the rural areas (19%). The opposite is the case for grandchildren with only 8 percent in urban as compared to 11 percent in the rural areas.

Table 7.2.4 shows the distribution of households by area and by the sex of the head of household. It can be observed that, for the region as a whole, there are more male-headed households (65%) than female-headed ones (35%). The proportion of male-headed households is relatively higher in rural (70%) than in urban (60%) areas. At constituency level, the male-headed households are relatively more than female-headed households in all constituencies. Oranjemund constituency has the highest proportion (82%) of male headed households

**Table 7.2.1 Household Population by sex and relationship to head of household, Karas, 2001 Census**

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	15 481	5 492	9 989	24.2	17.4	30.7
Spouse	6 487	5 730	757	10.1	18.2	2.3
Son / daughter	17 925	9 225	8 700	28.0	29.3	26.7
Son / daughter in law	470	255	215	0.7	0.8	0.7
Grandchild	5 975	2 925	3 050	9.3	9.3	9.4
Parent	483	359	124	0.8	1.1	0.4
Other relative	12 525	5 813	6 712	19.6	18.5	20.6
Domestic worker, non-relative	243	175	68	0.4	0.6	0.2
Other non-relative	4 312	1 455	2 857	6.7	4.6	8.8
Not stated	138	57	81	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	64 039	31 486	32 553	100	100	100

**Table 7.2.2 Urban Household Population by sex and relationship to head of household, Karas, 2001 Census**

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	8373	3359	5014	24.3	19.2	29.5
Spouse	3497	2988	509	10.1	17.1	3.0
Son / daughter	10415	5375	5040	30.2	30.7	29.7
Son / daughter in law	251	142	109	0.7	0.8	0.6
Grandchild	2690	1314	1376	7.8	7.5	8.1
Parent	250	186	64	0.7	1.1	0.4
Other relative	6924	3287	3637	20.1	18.8	21.4
Domestic worker, non-relative	150	119	31	0.4	0.7	0.2
Other non-relative	1913	723	1190	5.5	4.1	7.0
Not stated	50	27	23	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	34513	17520	16993	100	100	100

**Table 7.2.3 Rural Household Population by sex and relationship to head of household, Karas, 2001 Census**

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	7 108	2 133	4 975	24.1	15.3	32.0
Spouse	2 990	2 742	248	10.1	19.6	1.6
Son / daughter	7 510	3 850	3 660	25.4	27.6	23.5
Son / daughter in law	219	113	106	0.7	0.8	0.7
Grandchild	3 285	1 611	1 674	11.1	11.5	10.8
Parent	233	173	60	0.8	1.2	0.4
Other relative	5 601	2 526	3 075	19.0	18.1	19.8
Domestic worker, non-relative	93	56	37	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other non-relative	2 399	732	1 667	8.1	5.2	10.7
Not stated	88	30	58	0.3	0.2	0.4
Total	29 526	13 966	15 560	100	100	100

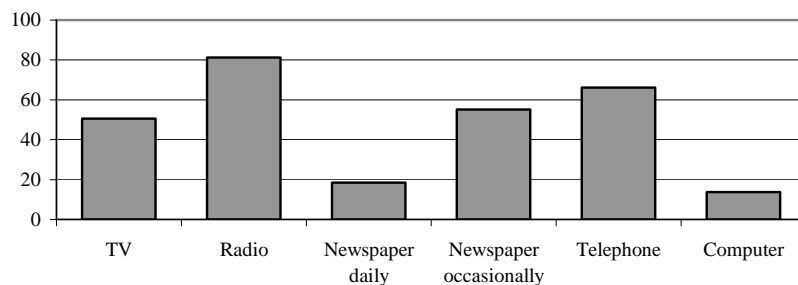
**Table 7.2.4 Distribution of households by area and sex of the head of household, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Total number of households	Number of households headed by		Percent of households headed by	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Karas	15 481	5 492	9 989	35.5	64.5
Urban	8 373	3 359	5 014	40.1	59.9
Rural	7 108	2 133	4 975	30.0	70.0
Berseba	1 950	732	1 218	37.5	62.5
Karasburg	3 748	1 213	2 535	32.4	67.6
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 480	356	1 124	24.1	75.9
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 223	1 387	1 836	43.0	57.0
Lüderitz	3 649	1 550	2 099	42.5	57.5
Oranjemund	1 431	254	1 177	17.7	82.3

### 7.3 Access to means of communication

The Census asked all households about accessibility to selected services/facilities. These included television, radio, newspaper, telephone and computer. Distinction should be made between ownership and accessibility. A household may have accessibility to such a facility/service without necessarily claiming its ownership. Table 7.3.1 below presents a picture of the diversity of accessibility to these communication facilities. Figure 7.3.1 presents the regional situation with regard to accessibility of these facilities. It can be observed that the radio is accessible to 81 percent of all households in the region. The computer is the least accessible, with 14 percent of the households having an access to it.

**Figure 7.3.1 Percent of households with access to selected facilities, Karas, 2001 Census**



**Table 7.3.1 Percent of households with access to selected facilities, by area, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	TV	Radio	Newspaper daily	Newspaper occasionally	Telephone	Computer
Karas	15 481	50.6	81.2	18.5	55.2	66.1	13.8
Urban	8 373	71.8	89.5	29.1	74.4	73.1	20.8
Rural	7 108	25.6	71.4	6.0	32.6	57.9	5.5
Berseba	1 950	19.4	86.8	3.1	29.0	40.6	3.1
Karasburg	3 748	32.7	62.5	10.8	39.7	69.0	5.1
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 480	33.6	83.9	3.0	38.4	59.4	7.9
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 223	81.0	93.2	31.3	78.7	81.3	25.1
Lüderitz	3 649	54.6	83.5	26.4	67.0	62.0	8.7
Oranjemund	1 431	78.8	86.7	26.3	65.8	76.7	44.8



There are significant differences between urban and rural areas in terms of accessibility to these facilities/services. The urban households are relatively better off than the rural ones in terms of accessibility to the facilities under consideration. For example, the television is accessible to 72 percent of the households in urban areas as compared to only 26 percent in the rural areas. The telephone is accessible to 73 percent as against 58 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

At constituency level, except the radio, Berseba and Keetmanshoop Rural are the ones with least accessibility to the rest of facilities/services under consideration.

#### 7.4 Main language spoken in the household

The Census included a question on language usually spoken or most spoken at home. In the Karas Region several languages were identified. Table 7.4.1 provides the distribution of households by main language spoken. Afrikaans language is the most spoken language in households in the Region, with 40 percent of the households communicating in this language, followed by Nama/Damara and Oshiwambo with 26 and 23 percent respectively.

**Table 7.4.1 Distribution of households by main language spoken, Karas, 2001 Census**

Main Language	Number of households	Percent
Bushman	16	0.1
Caprivi	253	1.6
Otjherero	159	1.0
Kavango	635	4.1
Nama/Damara	4 082	26.4
Oshiwambo	3 618	23.4
Tswana	18	0.1
Afrikaans	6 134	39.6
German	34	0.2
English	405	2.6
Other European	28	0.2
Other African	18	0.1
Other	1	0.0
Not stated	80	0.5
Total	15 481	100

## 7.5 Main source of household income

The Census asked all households their main source of income. It should be noted that households may rely on various sources of income. However, they were asked to state only the main source. Table 7.5.1 below presents the distribution of households by their main source of income. It can be seen that wages and salaries is the leading main source of income in the region with about 69 percent of the households having reported so. Farming as a main source of income was reported by 7 percent of the households. Pension was reported as a main source of income for about 10 percent of the households in the region. Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. Whereas about 77 percent of the households in urban areas reported wages and salaries as their main source of income, the corresponding percentage for the rural areas was only 59.

At constituency level, it is interesting to note that more households in all the constituencies reported wages and salaries as their main source of income. The constituencies of Oranjemund and Lüderitz with highest percent of 90 and 80 respectively. In Berseba about 29 percent of households reported Farming as their main source of income. With regard to farming, less than 1 percent and 15 percent of the households in urban and rural areas respectively reported this as their main source of income.

**Table 7.5.1 Percent distribution of households by main source of income, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Farming	Business, non-farming	Wages and salaries	Pension	Cash remittance	Other	Not stated
Karas	15 481	7.2	4.5	68.6	10.2	6.2	2.0	1.3
Urban	8 373	0.6	5.2	76.9	8.0	6.8	1.5	0.9
Rural	7 108	15.0	3.7	58.9	12.7	5.6	2.5	1.6
Berseba	1 950	29.1	2.3	32.3	25.7	7.0	2.5	1.1
Karasburg	3 748	5.7	4.3	66.7	9.3	9.9	2.4	1.6
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 480	18.8	2.7	63.8	9.5	2.5	1.4	1.3
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 223	1.0	5.7	72.5	13.3	5.4	1.3	0.7
Lüderitz	3 649	0.5	5.4	80.3	4.0	6.3	2.1	1.5
Oranjemund	1 431	0.6	4.8	89.5	0.3	1.3	2.0	1.5

## 8 Housing Conditions

The Census asked all households questions on housing characteristics. These included type of housing units, tenure, materials used for constructions, and source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating.

### 8.1 Type of housing unit

Nine types of housing units were identified. These are detached house, semi-detached/townhouse, apartment/flat, guest flat, part commercial/industrial, mobile home (caravan or tent), single quarters, traditional dwelling, and improvised house (shack). These types of housing units are defined in Appendix 1.

Table 8.1.1 shows that detached/semidetached houses are predominant as they are occupied by almost two thirds of all households in the region. It is worth noting that improvised housing units (shacks) constitute close to 14 percent of all housing units.

Disparities exist between urban and rural areas, where the detached/semi-detached dwellings predominate. Improved housing units (shacks) are occupied by 18 percent of the households in urban areas as against 8 percent in rural ones. About 16 percent of the households in rural areas occupy traditional dwellings as compared to less than 1 percent in urban areas.

At constituency level, detached/semi-detached houses still predominate in all areas, ranging from 46 percent in Luderitz to 82 percent in Keetmanshoop Rural. Traditional dwellings are most common (27%) in the Karasburg constituency while improvised housing unit are also quite common (33%) in Luderitz.

**Table 8.1.1 Percent distribution of households by type of housing unit, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of house- holds	Percent					
		Detached, semi- detached house	Flat	Traditional dwelling	Improved housing unit {shack}	Other	Not Stated
Karas	15 481	65.0	5.8	7.3	13.7	7.7	0.5
Urban	8 373	66.9	8.8	0.1	18.3	5.6	0.3
Rural	7 108	62.8	2.4	15.6	8.3	10.3	0.7
Berseba	1 950	77.2	0.7	4.7	12.6	4.1	0.7
Karasburg	3 748	55.7	4.7	27.1	7.0	5.2	0.3
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 480	81.8	0.8	0.1	2.2	14.3	0.7
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 223	79.0	9.7	0.2	9.5	1.4	0.3
Luderitz	3 649	45.8	9.9	0.1	32.7	11.1	0.5
Oranjemund	1 431	72.7	2.2	0.3	5.7	18.4	0.7

### 8.2 Type of tenure

Information on tenure is presented in Table 8.2.1. A large proportion of the households (42%) in the region own their dwellings without any mortgage. Close to a quarter of the households reside in dwellings provided by their employers. There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. One third as against more than half of the households in urban and rural areas respectively own their dwellings without mortgage. More than one out of five households in urban areas reside in owner occupied dwellings with mortgage as compared to less than one out of ten households in the rural areas. Dwellings, which are rented and not tied to the job, are occupied by one out of five households in urban areas as against only one out of twenty in rural areas. Close to one out of three as against one out of five households in urban and rural areas respectively reside in dwellings provided by the employer.

There are distinct differences relating to tenure at constituency level. Owner-occupied dwellings without mortgage predominate at the constituency of Berseba (62%), Karasburg (58%), Keetmanshoop urban (35%) and Luderitz (37%). Dwellings provided by employer predominate in Keetmanshoop Rural (47%) and Oranjemund (71%). There are also high proportions of households residing in both rented dwellings not tied to the job and owner-occupied dwellings with mortgage in the constituencies of Keetmanshoop Urban and Luderitz.

**Table 8.2.1 Percent distribution of households by type of Tenure, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Rented, not tied to the job	Owner Occupied (with mortgage)	Owner Occupied (without mortgage)	Rent free (not owner occupied)	Provided by Employer	Other	Not Stated
Karas	15 481	13.1	15.9	41.6	4.2	23.8	0.8	0.7
Urban	8 373	20.6	22.6	32.3	4.7	19.0	0.4	0.5
Rural	7 108	4.2	8.1	52.6	3.5	29.4	1.2	0.9
Berseba	1 950	5.4	6.2	62.4	7.2	17.8	0.1	0.9
Karasburg	3 748	4.0	12.4	58.2	2.2	22.2	0.3	0.7
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 480	2.7	13.0	28.4	2.4	47.3	5.0	1.1
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 223	22.0	27.2	35.1	6.3	8.7	0.2	0.6
Luderitz	3 649	25.0	20.5	36.6	2.9	13.8	0.7	0.5
Oranjemund	1 431	7.4	4.2	11.0	5.3	71.1	0.3	0.8

### 8.3 Average number of persons per room

Households were asked to give information on the number of rooms used for sleeping in their housing units. Such rooms include all the rooms used for sleeping purposes and exclude places such as kitchens, bathrooms, toilets, stoeps and verandas. The average number of persons per room is shown in Table 8.3.1 below.

**Table 8.3.1 Average number of persons per room, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Average number of persons per room
Karas	1.8
Urban	1.7
Rural	2.0
Berseba	2.0
Karasburg	1.9
Keetmanshoop Rural	1.9
Keetmanshoop Urban	1.8
Luderitz	1.9
Oranjemund	1.1

The average number of persons per room provides an indicator of the extent of overcrowding, which can lead to the spread of contagious diseases among the members of the household.

The region has an average of about 2 persons per room. There is no significant difference between rural and urban areas. Oranjemund has the lowest number of person per room, while all other constituencies have the same number of person per room.

### 8.4 Materials used for construction

Information on the main material used for construction of roofs, walls and floors is given in Tables 8.4.1 to 8.4.3. It can be seen from Table 8.4.1 that the most commonly used material for roofing in the region is the corrugated iron sheet. Almost three quarters of all households reside in dwellings with such material. This proportion is even higher in rural (81%) than in urban (68%) areas. Households that live in dwellings, whose roofing material is asbestos sheets, constitute 17 percent of all households in the region. Again this proportion is high in urban (28%) than in rural (3%) areas.

At constituency level, dwellings with roofs made from corrugated iron sheets pre-dominate in all constituencies except Oranjemund. The proportion of households residing in dwellings with such roofs

range from 93 percent in Keetmanshoop Urban to 57 percent in Luderitz. Roofs made from asbestos sheets are most common in Oranjemund with 65 percent of the households living in them. A significant proportion (38%) of the households in Luderitz reside in dwellings made from similar roofs.

With respect to floor construction, cement is the most common material used. Table 8.4.2 shows that slightly over seven out of ten households in the region occupy dwellings with this type of floor. The proportion is higher in urban (80%) than in rural (63%) areas. Almost one out of five households in the region occupy dwellings with sand floors. This proportion is higher in rural (31%) than in urban (10%) areas.

With regard to constituencies, dwellings with cement floors predominate in all of them. The proportion of households residing in such dwellings range from 85 percent in Keetmanshoop Urban to 54 percent in Oranjemund. Significant proportions of households in Berseba (22%) and Karasburg (39%) reside in dwellings with sand floors. It is worth noting that 38 percent of the households in Oranjemund reside in dwellings with floors made from materials other than sand, cement or clay/mud.

**Table 8.4.1 Percent distribution of households by main material used for roof, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Percent									
	Number of households	Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood cover with melthoid	Thatch, grass	Stick, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Karas	15 481	73.8	16.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	3.9	1.0	1.7	0.4
Urban	8 373	68.0	28.1	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.4
Rural	7 108	80.7	3.5	0.2	1.1	1.2	8.5	2.0	2.4	0.5
Berseba	1 950	92.3	2.4	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.5	0.2
Karasburg	3 748	73.0	2.6	0.3	0.8	2.0	15.8	3.7	1.5	0.3
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 480	91.7	2.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	4.0	0.6
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 223	93.5	2.6	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Luderitz	3 649	56.6	38.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.6
Oranjemund	1 431	31.9	65.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.0

**Table 8.4.2 Percent distribution of households by main material used for the floor, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Percent				
		Sand	Cement	Mud/Clay	Other	Not stated
Karas	15 481	19.4	72.2	1.3	6.5	0.5
Urban	8 373	9.9	79.6	0.3	9.7	0.4
Rural	7 108	30.6	63.5	2.5	2.8	0.7
Berseba	1 950	21.6	68.3	6.2	3.4	0.5
Karasburg	3 748	38.6	56.6	1.1	3.1	0.6
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 480	17.4	80.1	0.5	1.4	0.6
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 223	12.3	85.0	0.2	2.4	0.2
Luderitz	3 649	10.7	83.1	0.5	5.1	0.5
Oranjemund	1 431	6.6	53.7	0.4	38.2	1.1

With regard to materials used for the construction of walls, cement blocks/bricks predominate in the region. Slightly over 3 out of 5 of the households live in dwellings with walls made out of such material. Slightly over a quarter of the households reside in dwellings made from corrugated iron sheets. There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. More than seven out of ten as compared to less than half of the households in urban and rural areas respectively reside in dwellings whose walls are made from cement blocks/bricks. Walls made from corrugated iron sheets are fairly

common in both urban (25%) and rural (30%) areas. It is worth noting that 13 percent of the households in rural areas live in dwellings whose walls are constructed from wooden poles, sticks and grass.

At constituency level, walls made from cement blocks/bricks dominate in all constituencies except Berseba. The proportion of the households residing in such dwellings range from 47 percent in Karasburg to 82 percent in Keetmanshoop Rural. In Berseba 51 percent of the households reside in dwellings whose walls are made from corrugated iron sheets. A significant proportion (40%) in Luderitz lives in similar dwellings. It should be observed that 23 percent of the households in Karasburg occupy dwellings whose walls are constructed from wooden poles, sticks and grass.

**Table 8.4.3 Percent distribution of households by main material used for the walls, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Cement blocks/bricks	Burnt bricks/Face bricks	Mud/Clay bricks	Corrugated iron sheets	Prefab	Wooden poles, sticks and grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Karas	15 481	60.4	0.8	1.0	26.8	1.1	6.4	0.9	2.3	0.4
Urban	8 373	71.3	0.6	0.7	24.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.3
Rural	7 108	47.5	0.9	1.4	29.7	1.9	13.2	1.7	3.2	0.5
Berseba	1 950	41.3	0.5	2.1	51.3	1.4	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.3
Karasburg	3 748	47.2	1.0	1.9	19.3	1.2	23.5	3.1	2.5	0.3
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 480	72.8	1.1	1.2	18.2	1.2	0.5	0.1	4.3	0.5
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 223	81.6	0.8	0.2	16.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2
Luderitz	3 649	53.9	0.6	0.3	39.7	0.8	1.6	0.1	2.7	0.4
Oranjemund	1 431	76.4	0.6	0.6	13.1	3.6	2.1	0.1	2.6	1.0

## 8.5 Source of energy used for cooking, lighting and heating

Table's 8.5.1 to 8.5.3 present the percent distribution of households by sources of energy for cooking, lighting and heating. As indicated in Table 8.5.1, a significant proportion of the households (35%) in the region rely on wood and charcoal from wood for cooking. Another 31 percent utilize gas for cooking. Only 27 percent of the households make use of electricity for this purpose. Two thirds as against less than one tenth of the households in rural and urban areas respectively make use of wood/charcoal from wood for cooking purposes. About 36 percent as against 15 percent of the households in urban and rural areas respectively use electricity for cooking. Gas is utilized for cooking by 45 percent and about 14 percent of the households respectively in urban and rural areas.

At constituency level, wood/charcoal from wood is used extensively in the constituencies of Berseba (81%), Karasburg (59%) and Keetmanshoop Rural (64%). In the Keetmanshoop Urban constituency the main sources of energy used for cooking are electricity (51%) and gas (32%). In the case of Luderitz, the main sources of energy for cooking are gas (42%), electricity (32%) and paraffin (20%). In the case of Oranjemund, the main sources of energy for cooking are gas (73%) and electricity (21%).

With regard to lighting, it can be observed from Table 8.5.2 that half of the households in the region use electricity for this purpose, while another three tenth of them utilize candle. There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. Electricity is used by two thirds of the households as compared to almost one third in rural areas. Candle light is more common in rural areas (41%) as compared to urban areas (23%). A significant proportion (24%) of the rural households use paraffin for lighting as compared to only 10 percent in urban areas.

There are significant differences in source of energy for lighting at constituency level. Keetmanshoop Urban (78%) and Oranjemund (83%) and to some extent Luderitz (48%) and Keetmanshoop rural (40%) rely heavily on electricity for this purpose. More than half of the households in Karasburg make use of candle light. In the case of Berseba constituency the main sources of energy for lighting are paraffin (47%), electricity and candle light (22%).

Table 8.5.3 shows that a significant proportion (45%) of the households in the region do not heat their homes. Where heating takes place, mainly wood/charcoal from wood (25%) as well as electricity (25%) are used for this purpose. There are significant differences between urban and rural areas. More than half of the households in the former, as compared to 37 percent in the latter, do not heat their homes. Close to 36 percent of the households in urban areas make use of electricity for heating, while close to 46 percent of the households in rural areas make use of wood/charcoal from wood for the same purpose.

Constituencies which are predominantly rural follow the rural pattern when it comes to source of energy for heating purposes, while predominantly urban constituencies follow the urban pattern. The only notable exception is Oranjemund where only a quarter of the households do not heat their homes and two thirds of the households use electricity for heating purposes.

**Table 8.5.1 Households by source of energy for cooking, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No cooking	Other	Not stated
Karas	15 481	26.7	6.5	34.5	30.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
Urban	8 373	36.4	9.6	7.6	45.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3
Rural	7 108	15.3	2.7	66.3	14.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4
Berseba	1 950	11.6	0.7	80.5	6.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Karasburg	3 748	14.8	4.4	58.8	20.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 480	15.8	0.9	64.4	17.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 223	51.5	2.4	12.8	32.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
Luderitz	3 649	31.6	19.9	4.6	42.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.4
Oranjemund	1 431	21.5	0.4	2.9	72.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.9

**Table 8.5.2 Households by source of energy for lighting, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Percent							
		Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other	Not stated
Karas	15 481	49.8	16.8	30.8	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Urban	8 373	65.7	10.6	22.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Rural	7 108	31.1	24.1	40.7	0.2	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.5
Berseba	1 950	27.1	47.3	22.0	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
Karasburg	3 748	29.7	13.2	54.3	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.2
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 480	40.1	17.6	36.8	0.2	3.6	0.2	0.8	0.7
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 223	78.2	4.8	16.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Luderitz	3 649	48.4	20.0	29.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5
Oranjemund	1 431	83.1	2.7	12.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7

**Table 8.5.3 Households by source of energy for heating, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood / Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No heating	Other	Not stated
Karas	15481	25.1	1.9	24.9	1.8	0.6	0.2	44.8	0.1	0.5
Urban	8373	35.6	2.3	7.2	2.1	0.3	0.1	51.9	0.1	0.6
Rural	7108	12.9	1.4	45.9	1.5	1.0	0.3	36.5	0.2	0.4
Berseba	1950	10.5	1.4	54.4	0.9	1.4	0.3	30.6	0.2	0.3
Karasburg	3748	13.4	1.5	42.3	1.0	0.6	0.2	40.6	0.1	0.3
Keetmanshoop Rural	1480	10.7	1.2	44.8	1.8	0.6	0.7	39.5	0.1	0.5
Keetmanshoop Urban	3223	37.3	0.4	8.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	52.0	0.1	0.6
Luderitz	3649	23.6	4.8	6.5	3.8	0.4	0.1	60.0	0.0	0.7
Oranjemund	1431	67.2	0.4	3.1	2.0	0.3	0.1	25.5	0.5	0.8



## 9 Water Supply and Sanitation

This chapter covers household sources of drinking and cooking water as well as the distance to the source; type of toilet facilities; and how garbage/refuse is disposed of. Inadequate sanitation and lack of safe water for drinking and cooking create conducive environment for the spread of infectious and parasitic diseases, and are therefore a public health concern. Each household was asked to state the main source of water for drinking and cooking and also the one way walking distance to the water source. Likewise, information on the main type of toilet facility used by the household was collected, as well as the main means used by the household to dispose garbage/refuse.

### 9.1 Type of water supply

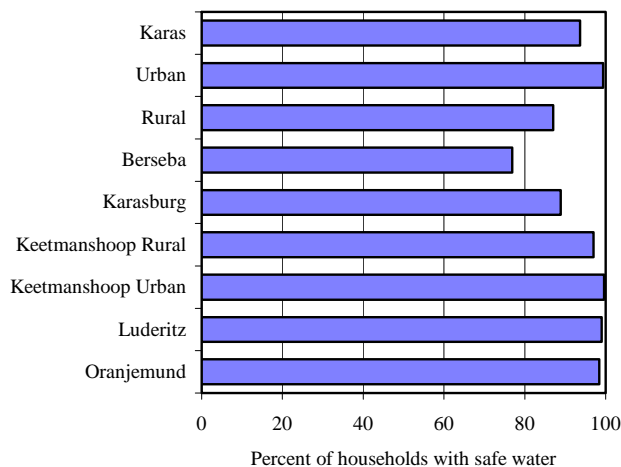
94 percent of all households in Karas have access to safe water

For public health purposes, water from pipes and boreholes, except those with open tanks, is regarded as safe for drinking and cooking.

The percent distribution of households with safe water for drinking and cooking by area is shown in Figure 9.1.1 while Table 9.1.1 shows the percent distribution of households by the main source of water for drinking and cooking as well as by area. It can be seen from the figure as well from the table that more than 9 out of 10 households in the region have access to safe drinking and cooking water. Close to 4 percent of the households have no access to such water. The main source of safe water for most of the households (77%) is from piped water within the compound. The same pattern applies for urban as well as for rural areas with the former having a higher proportion with regard to safe water.

The same urban-rural pattern can be observed at constituency level where the predominantly urban constituencies follow the urban pattern and those predominantly rural follow the rural one.

**Figure 9.1.1 Percent of households with safe drinking water by area, Karas, 2001 Census**



**Table 9.1.1 Percent of households by source of water, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Piped water within	Public pipe	Safe bore-hole	Safe water	River/Stream/Dam/Canal	Other	Not stated
Karas	15 481	76.5	15.3	1.9	93.7	3.9	1.9	0.5
Urban	8 373	86.2	13.0	0.2	99.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Rural	7 108	65.0	18.1	3.9	87.0	8.3	4.1	0.7
Berseba	1 950	55.1	10.7	11.1	76.9	9.9	12.4	0.9
Karasburg	3 748	68.1	19.9	0.9	88.9	10.0	0.8	0.3
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 480	87.7	8.0	1.3	97.0	1.5	0.7	0.7
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 223	96.3	3.1	0.2	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Luderitz	3 649	72.3	26.3	0.4	99.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Oranjemund	1 431	81.7	16.6	0.1	98.4	0.2	0.2	1.2

About 91 percent of the households in the region have a relatively close accessibility to the water source as the distance is less than 100 metres. This is indicated in Table 9.1.2, which presents the percent distribution of households by walking distance to the water source. Less than 1 percent of households in the region have to cover more than one kilometre to get their water. Slightly higher proportions of households in the rural areas cover longer distances than those in urban ones. For example, more than 1 percent of them cover more than 1 kilometre as against an insignificant proportion in the urban areas.

The same urban-rural pattern can be observed at constituency level where the predominantly urban constituencies follow the urban pattern and those predominantly rural follow the rural one.

**Table 9.1.2 Percent of households by distance to water source, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Distance in metres								
		0	1-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-1000	1000+	Not stated
Karas	15 481	78.5	12.8	3.2	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6
Urban	8 373	87.2	8.0	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5
Rural	7 108	68.2	18.5	4.2	1.7	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.4	0.7
Berseba	1 950	56.5	24.0	6.5	2.7	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.9	0.4
Karasburg	3 748	69.2	18.5	3.4	1.5	1.0	2.2	2.7	1.0	0.4
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 480	88.2	5.8	3.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 223	96.9	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Luderitz	3 649	73.1	16.6	5.0	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.5	1.0
Oranjemund	1 431	94.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9

## 9.2 Type of toilet facility

Slightly more than 1 out of 4 households in Karas have no toilet facility

Table 9.2.1 presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. About 58 percent of the households in the region use flush toilet while another 26 percent have no toilet facility at all. It is worth noting that about 7 percent of the households make use of the bucket/pail. There are notable differences between urban and rural areas. Over 80 percent of the households in the urban areas use flush toilet while the corresponding rural percentage is 31. Over 47 percent of the rural households use the bush as against 8 percent in the urban areas.

At constituency level, the same urban-rural pattern can be observed. The predominantly urban constituencies follow the urban pattern while those which are predominantly rural follow the rural pattern.

**Table 9.2.1 Percent of households by toilet facility, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Percent							
		Flush toilet not shared	Flush toilet shared	VIP	Pit long drop	Bucket / pail	Bush	Other	Not stated
Karas	15 481	37.9	19.9	1.9	6.6	7.3	26.0	0.2	0.3
Urban	8 373	52.1	28.3	0.4	4.6	6.2	8.0	0.3	0.2
Rural	7 108	21.1	10.1	3.6	8.9	8.6	47.2	0.1	0.4
Berseba	1 950	21.4	4.1	4.6	7.0	9.1	53.5	0.1	0.3
Karasburg	3 748	21.4	6.5	3.6	9.6	12.4	46.3	0.1	0.2
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 480	26.4	13.8	2.1	7.2	15.7	34.5	0.1	0.4
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 223	70.0	22.0	0.7	4.3	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.1
Luderitz	3 649	29.8	37.7	0.3	7.5	6.4	17.4	0.7	0.4
Oranjemund	1 431	63.6	33.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.6

## 9.3 Garbage and refuse disposal

Table 9.3.1 shows the percent distribution of households by means of disposing garbage/refuse. The most common means of disposing garbage in Karas region is the regular collection with 57 percent of the households having this service. This is more predominant in the urban areas (85%) than in the rural ones (25%). The rubbish pit is fairly common in the rural areas with 27 percent of the households utilising it. Incineration (17%) and roadside dumping (19%) are also a common feature in the rural areas.

The urban-rural pattern can be observed at constituency level whereby the urban constituencies follow the urban pattern while the rural ones follow the rural pattern with incineration, roadside dumping and rubbish pit being the most common ones. It is notable to state that 95 percent of the households in Oranjemund constituency have their garbage collected regularly.

**Table 9.3.1 Percent of households by means of garbage disposal, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Incinerated	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other	Not stated
Karas	15 481	57.3	8.0	8.4	11.5	13.5	0.4	0.9
Urban	8 373	84.9	6.6	0.6	5.1	2.2	0.1	0.6
Rural	7 108	24.8	9.8	17.5	19.2	26.8	0.7	1.2
Berseba	1 950	17.3	8.8	26.7	15.3	28.6	1.9	1.4
Karasburg	3 748	44.2	3.1	13.2	23.0	15.5	0.2	0.8
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 480	15.7	14.2	7.4	12.3	49.4	0.3	0.7
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 223	95.0	2.1	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.4
Luderitz	3 649	69.9	10.6	2.8	10.2	5.3	0.2	1.0
Oranjemund	1 431	72.3	20.5	3.8	0.8	1.5	0.1	1.0

## 10 Fertility

Generally, indicators of the levels of fertility are based on data from either civil registration or reported births and deaths in a specified period and the population relating to the same period. In Namibia, the coverage of the civil registration system is not complete and, as such, information on the number of births is deficient. Likewise, reported information on births and deaths from surveys and Censuses is usually under-reported and hence, does not provide a good basis for estimating the levels of fertility and mortality.

An indirect method of estimating the levels of fertility has been developed. Estimates of fertility based on the reported births in the last twelve months provide the true pattern, but under-estimate the level of fertility. On the other hand, estimates based on the average number of children ever born to women provide lifetime estimates of fertility levels, but without a time reference. The indirect technique adjusts the levels of fertility estimated from reported births in the last twelve months by using the estimates from the average number of children ever born to women.

In the 2001 Census all women in child-bearing ages were asked questions on the number of live births as well as the month and year of the last live birth. The total number of live births provides an estimate of lifetime fertility while the information on the last live birth provides current estimates of the level of fertility. The latter are usually underestimated, and the lifetime fertility estimates are used to adjust them to arrive at the expected current levels of fertility.

There are various measures of fertility. The indicator used here is the total fertility rate (TFR). This is the average number of children a woman would be expected to have if she survives through her reproductive period, i.e. from about age 15 to 49 years. In addition to the total fertility rates, the pattern of fertility is also provided. This indicates the contribution to the total fertility rate by the various age groups of the women.

### 10.1 Levels of Fertility

On the average, women in Karas have around 3 children

The total fertility rates for Karas by urban and rural areas and by constituency are shown in Table 10.1.1. On the average, at the time of the Census, women were expected to give birth to about three children. Women in urban areas were expected to have three children as well, while those in rural areas gave birth to almost four children. Except for Keetmanshoop Rural, the total fertility rate for the rest of the constituencies was around 3 children per woman. That for Keetmanshoop Rural was over 4 children per woman.

**Table 10.1.1 Levels of fertility by constituency, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Total Fertility Rate
Karas	3.2
Urban	3.1
Rural	3.5
Berseba	3.4
Karasburg	3.4
Keetmanshoop Rural	4.1
Keetmanshoop Urban	3.3
Luderitz	3.1
Oranjemund	2.7

## 10.2 Fertility Pattern

Teen-age females contribute 10% to the total fertility in Karas

The pattern of fertility for women in child-bearing ages in Karas Region is shown in Table 10.2.1. Motherhood starts at a fairly early age in the region, and child bearing is less significant in the late ages. Teen-age females contribute 10 percent to the total fertility, while women aged 40 years and above account for 7 percent. Child-bearing for women is highly concentrated in the 20–34 year age group which contributes over 70 percent to the total fertility.

**Table 10.2.1 Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) , Karas, 2001 Census**

Age group	ASFR	Percent
15-19	0.0567	10
20-24	0.1497	27
25-29	0.1388	25
30-34	0.1104	20
35-39	0.0683	12
40-44	0.0335	6
45-49	0.0066	1

## 11 Mortality and Orphanhood

Indicators of the level of mortality are usually based on data from either civil registration or reported deaths in a specified period and the population relating to the same period. In Namibia, the coverage of the civil registration system is not complete and, as such, information on the number of is deficient. Likewise, reported information on deaths from surveys and Censuses may be under-reported and hence lead to an underestimation of the level of mortality. Various techniques have been developed to provide reasonable estimates of the levels of mortality. Most of these methods are based on the assumption that the deaths are under-reported and therefore need to be adjusted.

In the 2001 Census, information on deaths was collected at two levels. Women in child-bearing ages were asked about their total number of live births and those still surviving as well as the survival status of their last live birth. If these are reported correctly, then they would provide reasonable measures of infant and child mortality. At the same time, all households were requested to report on all deaths that occurred in the household since 1998. If there was a death in 2001, then the sex and age of the deceased was also recorded. This information will provide the sex and age pattern of mortality. In addition, if the deceased was a female in child-bearing ages, maternal related cause of death was also reported.

Orphanhood information was collected for all members of the household. Each person was requested to state the survival status of his/her biological parents, i.e. both mother and father.

### 11.1 Mortality

Table 11.1.1 shows the trend in the number of deaths reported by households from 1998 to 2001 in Karas Region. It can be observed that the number of deaths has been doubled since 1999.

**Table 11.1.1 Number of reported deaths, 1998 – 2001, Karas, 2001 Census**

Year	Females	Males	Total
1998	239	305	544
1999	221	260	481
2000	323	307	630
2001	455	485	939

Note\* The deaths reported for 2001 were only for the first 8 months. Adjustments were made to cover all the 12 months.

Figure 11.1.1 shows the percent increase in the number of deaths between 1999 and 2001 for the region, urban and rural areas as well as the constituencies. The percent increase ranges from 45 to 190 in Berseba and Luderitz constituencies, respectively. The magnitude of mortality in the region can also be observed by looking at households, which had at least one death within 3 years before the Census. This is shown in figure 11.1.2. For the region as a whole, it is noticeable that one out of ten households have experienced at least one death within the three years before the Census. Nearly two out of ten households in Berseba have lost a family member within the last three years.

Figure 11.1.1 Percent increase of deaths by area, 1999 – 2001, Karas, 2001 Census

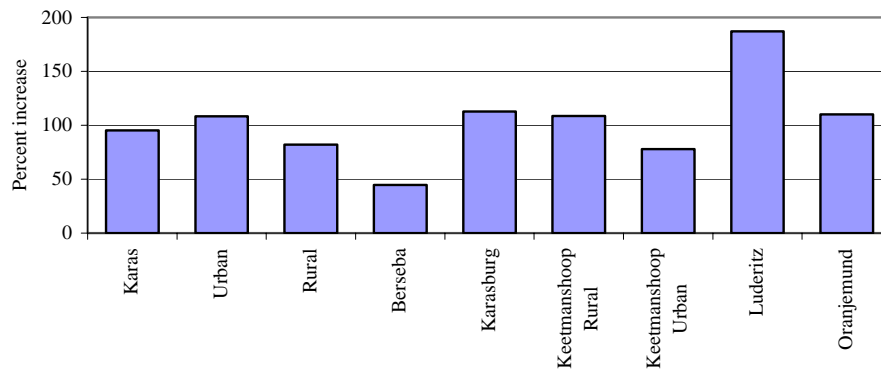
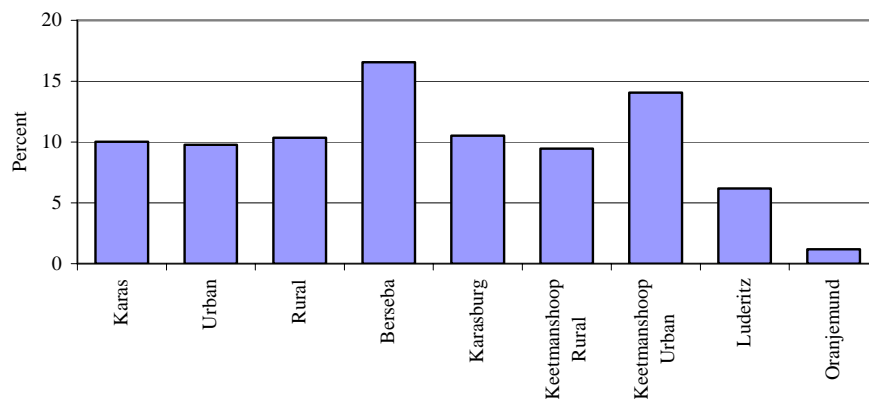


Figure 11.1.2 Percent of households with a death within 3 years before the Census, Karas, 2001 Census



There are many indicators, which are used for describing the levels of mortality. Four of these indicators are presented here. The first one is infant mortality rate, which is the number of infant deaths per one thousand live births. That is, the number of babies who die before their first birthday per 1 000 live births. The second one is child mortality rate. This is the number of deaths for children aged one to four years per 1 000 children in the same age group. The third measure is the under-five mortality rate, which is the number of children who die before they celebrate their fifth birthday per 1 000 live births. The last indicator is the expectation of life at birth, which is the number of years a new-born would be expected to live if it were exposed to the current pattern of mortality. Expectation of life at birth provides an overall indicator of the level of mortality for the whole population under consideration.

The estimates of infant, child and under-five mortality rates are based on information from children ever born and those surviving, while the estimates of expectation of life at birth are based on the reported child deaths aged 1–4 years for the year 2001.

The various indicators are presented in Table 11.1.2. The infant mortality rate for Karas Region is 38 and 57 per 1000 live births, respectively for females and males.

Infant mortality is lower for urban than for rural areas. With regard to constituencies, Keetmanshoop Rural has the highest infant mortality rate for both females and males with 68 infant deaths per 1 000 female live births and 97 infant deaths per 1 000 male live births. Luderitz and Oranjemund constituencies experience the lowest infant mortality for both females and males.



Child mortality follows the same pattern as that of infant mortality. Like in the infant and child the rates of under-five mortality for males are worse off than those for females. Keetmanshoop Rural constituency takes the lead in each of the three mortality patterns.

The life expectancy at birth in the region is 61 and 54 years respectively for females and males. There is no significant difference between urban and rural areas when it comes to life expectancy in Karas Region. Oranjemund have the highest life expectancy at birth of over 70 years. Overall, again Keetmanshoop Rural experience the lowest life expectancy at birth of just over 50 years.

**Table 11.1.2 Infant, child and under-five mortality rates and Expectation of life at birth by area, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Infant Mortality		Child Mortality		Under 5 Mortality		Life Expectancy	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Karas	38	57	11	21	55	60	61	54
Urban	30	43	7	13	51	55	62	53
Rural	44	68	14	28	61	69	61	55
Berseba	52	67	18	27	79	65	68	51
Karasburg	39	56	11	21	49	66	58	47
Keetmanshoop Rural	68	97	27	47	75	81	51	57
Keetmanshoop Urban	36	61	10	23	56	62	61	63
Luderitz	23	34	5	9	57	56	68	54
Oranjemund	15	45	2	15	29	32	73	71

## 11.2 Orphanhood

Information on orphanhood, particularly for children, provides an indirect indicator for adult mortality. It also reflects on the degree of dependency at household level. Table 11.2.1 below presents the number of households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years. Close to 16 percent of the households in Karas Region have a child under 15 years of age without one parent. The proportion of orphaned children under the same age who have lost both parents is just two percent. This implies that in 1 out of every 50 households there is a child without both mother and father, relying on extended family relatives for survival. It can be observed that there are no significant differences between urban and rural areas, nor between constituencies, except for Oranjemund whose proportions are very low.

**Table 11.2.1 Households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years by area, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households with children under 15	Households with at least one child under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Karas	8 448	1 322	15.6	171	2.0
Urban	4 745	721	15.2	106	2.2
Rural	3 703	601	16.2	65	1.8
Berseba	1 162	237	20.4	26	2.2
Karasburg	1 954	327	16.7	39	2.0
Keetmanshoop Rural	851	108	12.7	10	1.2
Keetmanshoop Urban	2 070	371	17.9	67	3.2
Luderitz	1 692	234	13.8	27	1.6
Oranjemund	719	45	6.3	2	0.3

The number of orphaned children aged below 15 years is presented in Table 11.2.2. For the region as a whole, about 9 percent of all children under this age have lost one parent. This is close to one out of ten children under 15 years of age living with only one parent. The proportion of orphans under the

same age without both parents is only one percent. This implies that only one out of every one hundred children under the age of 15 have no parents. There are hardly any differences between urban and rural areas, nor between constituencies, except for Oranjemund again whose rates are relatively low.

**Table 11.2.2 Number of orphans aged below 15 years by area, Karas, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of children under 15	Children under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Karas	21 093	1 855	8.8	202	1.0
Urban	11 135	976	8.8	118	1.1
Rural	9 958	879	8.8	84	0.8
Berseba	3 421	342	10.0	34	1.0
Karasburg	4 881	477	9.8	47	1.0
Keetmanshoop Rural	2 374	169	7.1	16	0.7
Keetmanshoop Urban	5 323	512	9.6	72	1.4
Luderitz	3 576	304	8.5	31	0.9
Oranjemund	1 518	51	3.4	2	0.1

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## Appendix 1: Census Definitions of Concepts and Classifications

In this appendix the concepts and classifications used in the 2001 Population and Housing Census are defined. These concepts and classifications were based on regional and international recommendations with adaptations to suit local conditions.

### Geographic and Migration Concepts

The Karas Region consisted of six Constituencies, namely Berseba, Karasburg, Keetmanshoop Rural, Keetmanshoop Urban, Luderitz and Oranjemund.

<b>Locality/village</b>	For the purpose of this Census a locality/village was defined as a district population cluster, irrespective of size, in which people lived and which had a name or locally recognized status.
<b>Urban locality</b>	Urban localities referred to the municipalities and townships, which at the Census time had been so proclaimed by the Government.
<b>Rural locality</b>	All other localities not included in the urban classification were regarded as rural. These included localities proclaimed as villages and other settlements.
<b>Place of birth</b>	The usual place of residence of respondent's mother at the time of respondent's birth.
<b>Place of usual residence</b>	The town or village where a person usually lived, i.e. where a person had lived for the past 6 months, or intended to live for the next 6 months.

### Demographic and Social Concepts

<b>Household</b>	A person or group of persons, related or unrelated, living together in the same house and having the same catering arrangements.
<b>Head of household</b>	The person of either sex who was looked upon by the other members of the household as their leader or main decision-maker.
<b>Citizenship</b>	The country of which the respondent was a legal citizen either by birth or by naturalisation (e.g. by marriage or migration).
<b>Disability</b>	<p>A limitation or difficulty in carrying out everyday activities at home, at work or at school, due to long term physical or mental condition resulting from health problems, birth defects or accidents.</p> <p>Definitions used at different levels of disability were as follows:</p> <p>Blind: persons who were totally blind in one or both eyes. It also included persons who had difficulty seeing in one or both eyes even with glasses.</p> <p>Deaf: persons who were totally unable to hear in one ear or who were only able to hear with great difficulty. It also included persons who had difficulty hearing even with hearing aids.</p> <p>Impaired speech: persons who were unable to speak and those who had difficulty in communicating or being understood.</p> <p>Impaired limbs: persons with problems of movement, standing, grasping due to deformity, amputation, paralysis or other sickness. Persons who were using clutches, wheelchairs, artificial limbs and other walking or grasping aids were also classified under this category.</p> <p>Mentally disabled: persons who were mentally retarded and those who were mentally sick were classified under this category.</p>

<b>Marital status</b>	<p>The question on marital status was asked to all persons. It was defined as the personal status of persons in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country.</p> <p>The definitions used for the various categories of marital status were as follows:</p> <p>(i) Never married: persons who had never married before in their lifetime.</p> <p>Married legally or customarily: persons who during the reference period were married under legal systems of the country or the customs of the local area.</p> <p>Married consensually: persons of the opposite sex living together as husband and wife without any legal or customary ceremony.</p> <p>Separated: married persons who were not living together as husband and wife but who had not been legally or customarily divorced.</p> <p>Divorced: persons whose marriage had been cancelled legally or customarily and not remarried.</p> <p>Widowed: persons whose spouses were dead and were not married at the time of the Census.</p>
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### Early Childhood Development

One question on participation in Early Childhood Development was presented to children aged between 3 and 6 years, inclusive. The categories are given below:

<b>No</b>	Did not participate.
<b>Crèches/ Kinder- gartens</b>	These are found in both urban and rural areas. They cater for children from 2 to 5 years of age. Children learn social skills such as how to play with others, wash their hands and many others.
<b>Day Care Centres/ Nursery School</b>	These are the ones that cater for very young children, even less than one year olds to 4 year olds. These centres are mainly found in urban areas and are privately owned. The children learn social skills and are also prepared for primary school. They are mainly utilized by working parents with young children.
<b>Pre-primary</b>	These are mainly found in urban areas and serve as preparatory courses before entry into grade one in primary school education cycle. Pre-primary cater for children of 5 to 6 years old.

### Literacy and Education Concepts

Questions on literacy and educational concepts were restricted to respondents aged 6 years and above.

<b>Literacy</b>	The ability to write and read with understanding in any language. Persons who could read and not write were classified as non-literate. Similarly, persons who were able to write and not read were classified as non-literate.
<b>School attendance</b>	Attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of instruction.
<b>Educational attainment</b>	The highest standard, grade or years completed by respondent at the highest level of school, college or university attended.

## Economic Items

Questions on economic characteristics were restricted to persons aged 8 years and above and referred to the last 7 days preceding the Census Reference Night.

<b>Type of activity</b>	<p>The economic activity status of the respondents during the reference period.</p> <p>The following are the definitions of the various categories of economic activity status used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) <b>Worked:</b> Those who worked for at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain during the reference period.</li><li>(ii) <b>Temporarily out of work:</b> Those who did not work, but have a job or a business or a farm, but who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.</li><li>(iii) <b>Unemployed (worked before):</b> The unemployed include all persons aged 8 years and above, who, during the reference period, were not in any paid employment or self-employment and were actively looking for work and were available for work if they were offered jobs.</li><li>(iv) <b>Unemployed (first time job seekers):</b> Person, male or female, who did not work, were actively looking for work and were available but have never worked before.</li><li>(v) <b>Students:</b> This category includes all persons, male or female, aged 8 years and above who, during the reference period, were attending school and who were not in any paid employment or enterprise and were not available for work.</li><li>(vi) <b>Homemakers:</b> All persons, male or female, who are aged 8 years and above, and who, during the reference period, were wholly engaged in household duties and were neither engaged in any paid or self-employment nor available for work.</li><li>(vii) <b>Income recipient:</b> These are persons, male or female, who were not in any paid or self-employment during the reference period but who received income from rents or other investments.</li><li>(viii) <b>Severely disabled:</b> These are persons, male or female, who were not working and were not available for work during the reference period because of their severe disability or handicap by society.</li><li>(ix) <b>Retired:</b> These are persons who are retired or pensioned and not in any paid or self-employment.</li><li>(x) <b>Old age:</b> These are persons who are not in any paid or self-employment and not working because of old age.</li><li>(xi) <b>Other:</b> This category includes persons who reside in prisons, hospitals or other institutions during the reference period.</li></ul>
<b>Occupation</b>	<p>The kind of work done during the reference period by those who worked or had a business and by those who are unemployed but had previously worked.</p>
<b>Activity</b>	<p>The type of goods produced or services provided or business or function or work carried out at the respondent's workplace (if employed) or previous workplace (if unemployed worked before). This information classifies the person's workplace into the right industry.</p>

- Status in employment** All employed persons of either sex, age 8 years and over, were classified in one of the categories below:
- (i) Subsistence or communal farmer with paid employees: A person who, for at least one hour during the reference period, operated his or her own Subsistence or Communal farm and hired one or more employees.
  - (ii) Subsistence or communal farmer without paid employees: Own account workers are those who, for at least one hour during the period, operated their own subsistence or communal farm, without paid employees, and worked for own consumption or profit. Included in this category are only the subsistence/communal farmers. These are people who are in crop farming (e.g. Mahangu farmers, Maize farmers, etc.) or animal farming (cattle, chickens, etc.)
  - (iii) Other employer with paid employees: A person who, for at least one hour during the reference period, operated his or her own economic enterprise or engaged independently in a profession or trade, and hired one or more employees.
  - (iv) Other own account worker without paid employees: Own account workers are those who, for at least one hour during the period, operated their own enterprise, e.g. farmer, petty trader or carpenter, without paid employees, and worked for own consumption or profit. These are people who are in business themselves, basket weavers, traditional beer makers, etc. Persons who were selling fruit or vegetables under trees; wayside barbers and homemakers who in addition to household duties collect and sell firewood, make and sell traditional beer, milk cattle and sell milk etc. are also included in this category.
  - (v) Employee, government and state enterprise (Parastatal): This category includes those who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked for, and were paid from the government including state enterprises.
  - (vi) Employee, private: These include those who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked for a private employer and were paid either wages, salary, commission, tips, contract or in kind by the employer. Paid family workers are also included here.
  - (vii) Unpaid family worker (subsistence/communal farmer): Unpaid family workers refer to those members of the household who are related to the head/spouse of the household and who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked without pay or profit in the subsistence/communal farm owned by the household.
  - (viii) Other unpaid family worker: Unpaid family workers refer to those members of the household who are related to the head/spouse of the household and who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked in the enterprise operated by the household without pay or profit.

## Housing Conditions

**Type of housing unit** Type of housing refers to a separate and independent living premises occupied by the household.

The categories used were as follows:

- (i) Detached house: Is a house on its own or without an outhouse and not attached to another house
- (ii) Semi-detached/town house: Is a house, which is attached to another but with its own facilities and a separate entrance.
- (iii) Apartments/flat: Is a self-contained living premise in a building with one or more floors. All apartments or flats in the building will have a common entrance.
- (iv) Guest flat: Is a self-contained, separated living premises in the same compound as a detached house, and usually on outhouse of the detached house.
- (v) Part commercial or industrial or business: These are living premises, which are also used for commercial or industrial purposes. A housing unit, which is partly used as a bottle store or a supermarket, or a workshop, will come under this category.
- (vi) Mobile homes (caravans, tents): Refer to living premises, which could be shifted or transplanted or transported, such as tents, caravans, etc.
- (vii) Single quarters: Consists of either a room or a set of rooms with shared toilet and kitchen facilities.
- (viii) Traditional dwelling: A housing unit consisting of a hut or a group of huts walled or un-walled with sticks, poles with or without thatch or grass. Ongandas come under this category.
- (ix) Improvised housing units (shacks): These are housing units built of discarded materials, such as cardboards, plastic sheeting, flattened empty tins, etc. Derelict vehicles and carts used as housing are also classified in this category.
- (x) Other: Any other type of housing unit not specified above.

**Tenure** The information on status of tenure indicates whether the dwelling unit was owner occupied or rented by the household.

The categories used were as follows:

- (i) Rented (not tied to the job): The renting of dwelling units under this category is independent from any household member's job.
- (ii) Owner occupied (with Mortgage): The dwelling unit may be owned by one of the household members who is still paying mortgage on it.
- (iii) Owner occupied (without mortgage): Under this category the dwelling unit is entirely owned by one of the household members. E.g. the structure has been bought cash or paid off or self-constructed or inherited.
- (iv) Rent free (not owner occupied): The house is not owned by any of the household members and is occupied rent-free.
- (v) Provided by employer (Government): The house is provided by the Government to one of the household members even though some rent is paid.
- (vi) Provided by employer (Private): The house is provided by a private employer to one of the household members even though some rent is paid.
- (vii) Other: This covers any other form of tenure, which does not fall in any of the above categories.



<b>Number of Rooms</b>	<p>The number of rooms included all rooms used for sleeping by a household. If a garage was used as a sleeping room it was also counted. Kitchens, bathrooms, toilets, stoeps and verandas were excluded.</p> <p>In addition some household members used traditional or other outhouses as sleeping quarters. In this case the number of sleeping rooms were included in the number of rooms in the main building plus rooms for sleeping in other units.</p>
<b>Material used for outer walls</b>	<p>The information required was the main material used for constructing the outer walls i.e. the main frame of the building.</p> <p>The categories used were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Cement blocks/bricks: This category refers to buildings with cement blocks or bricks as the main material used.</li> <li>(ii) Burnt bricks/face bricks: This category covers buildings with burnt bricks as the main material used for constructing outer walls.</li> <li>(iii) Mud/clay bricks: This is usually found in traditional houses. It is bricks formed from treated or seasoned mud/clay, which is sometimes mixed with cow dung.</li> <li>(iv) Corrugated iron sheets: is referred to if the outer walls of the building are constructed mainly with corrugated iron sheets.</li> <li>(v) Prefabricated material: These are walls, which are constructed with concrete slabs, fibreglass, asbestos and cement, gunnite, hardboard, wood and asbestos or wood only.</li> <li>(vi) Wooden poles, sticks and grass: If wooden poles or sticks with or without grass (thatch) are used for the construction of outer walls.</li> <li>(vii) Sticks with mud or cow-dung: is referred to if the sticks used for the outer walls are covered with mud or cow-dung.</li> <li>(viii) Other: If the outer walls are constructed with materials other than the ones listed.</li> </ul>
<b>Material used for the roof</b>	<p>In the context of the Census roof refers to the upper covering of the house. If a household is occupying the ground floor of a 2-storeyed house and concrete slabs are used for separating the ground floor from the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and the top of the building i.e. the upper floor is covered with corrugated iron sheets then the material for the roof for all the housing units in the building will be corrugated iron sheets.</p> <p>The categories used were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Corrugated iron sheets: This category refers to buildings with roofs of corrugated iron sheets</li> <li>(ii) Asbestos sheets: This category covers buildings with roofs constructed with asbestos sheets</li> <li>(iii) Brick tiles: These are buildings with brick tiles as roofs</li> <li>(iv) Slate: Slate is a type of a rock, which easily breaks, in thin layers; these layers are often used for roofing.</li> <li>(v) Wood covered with melthoid..</li> <li>(vi) Thatch, grass: referred to if the roof is thatched with grass.</li> <li>(vii) Sticks, mud and cow-dung: referred to if the roofing material of a building is made out of sticks, mud and cow-dung.</li> <li>(viii) Other: For roofing materials, which do not fall into any of these categories.</li> </ul>

**Material used for the floor** The information required here was the main material used for constructing the floor i.e. the bottom part of the building.

The categories used were as follows:

- (i) Sand: This is when there is no artificial material on the floor. The floor is only the natural environment (earth).
- (ii) Cement: If the floor of the house is constructed with cement or even when the cement on the floor is covered with tiles or carpet.
- (iii) Mud/clay: This is usually found in traditional houses. It is treated or seasoned mud/clay, which is sometimes mixed with cow dung.
- (iv) Other, specify: If the floor is constructed with materials other than the ones listed above.

**Main source of water for drinking and cooking and Distance to the water source** A measure of the well-being of Namibians is the proportion of households that have access to clean (potable) water. Distance to the water source also helps to derive times taken to collect household's water needs. This information helps derive areas with serious water problems.

The categories used were as follows:

- (i) Piped water inside the house: Water drawn from pipes installed in the house and originating from a central source- river, pond, lake or borehole.
- (ii) Piped water outside: Water drawn from pipes installed in a homestead, but not inside the house, and originating from a central source- river, pond, lake or borehole.
- (iii) Public pipe: Water drawn from pipes installed in a locality to serve the whole locality and originating from a central source- river, pond, lake or borehole.
- (iv) Borehole: Same as wells, but deeper and has a pump for drawing water.
- (v) Borehole with open tank: This is a borehole where the water drawn is pumped into an open tank right next to it.
- (vi) Borehole with tank covered: This is a borehole where the water drawn is pumped into a tank which is covered right next to it.
- (vii) River/stream/cam: A river or naturally flowing source of water or reservoir formed by man by building a barrier across a river to hold back water.
- (viii) Canal: Man-made open flowing water source.
- (ix) Well, protected: A man-made hole/shaft dug in the ground from which water is obtained. Water is drawn using buckets. A protected well has a fence and/or a cover.
- (x) Well, unprotected: A man-made hole/shaft dug in the ground from which water is obtained. Water is drawn using buckets. An unprotected well does not have a fence around it.

**Main source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating** The questions referred to the source of energy most often used during the year.

The codes for source of energy for cooking were:

- (i) Electricity
- (ii) Paraffin
- (iii) Wood/Charcoal from wood
- (iv) Gas
- (v) Charcoal - coal
- (vi) Solar
- (vii) No cooking
- (viii) Other

The codes for source of energy for lighting were:

- (i) Electricity
- (ii) Paraffin
- (iii) Candle
- (iv) Gas
- (v) Solar
- (vi) Wood
- (vii) Other

The codes for source of energy for heating were:

- (i) Electricity
- (ii) Paraffin
- (iii) Wood/Wood charcoal
- (iv) Gas
- (v) Charcoal - coal
- (vi) Solar
- (vii) No heating
- (viii) Other

**Access to means of communication** This question provides data on how news and other information reached the household. The categories below refer to access to the source, not ownership of the item:

- (i) Television
- (ii) Radio
- (iii) Newspaper, daily
- (iv) Newspaper, occasionally
- (v) Telephone/cell
- (vi) Computer

**Type of toilet facility** This information provides a measure of sanitation level of the household since these facilities are important for disease control and health improvement.

The categories used were as follows:

- (i) The household has water closet or flush toilet used only by the household members and their visitors
- (ii) The household shares water closet or flush toilet with other households
- (iii) The household members use VIP (Ventilated improved pit latrine),
- (iv) The household members use Pit latrine, long drop.
- (v) The household members use bucket or pail
- (vi) The household members use the bush (no toilet facility)
- (vii) Other

**Garbage and refuse disposal** This information can be used in obtaining the hygienic level of the household since these facilities are important for disease control and health improvement.

The categories used were as follows:

- (i) The household garbage is regularly collected
- (ii) The household garbage is irregularly collected
- (iii) The household garbage is incinerated
- (iv) The household garbage is dumped on the roadside
- (v) Rubbish pit usage
- (vi) Other

**The household's main source of income**

The purpose of this question was to collect information on the survival of the household, since these aspects are very important for the elimination of poverty and hunger and the improvement of the living standard of the people.

The main source of income did not only refer to money, but could also be the main products produced for consumption (e.g. some farmers cultivate and depend on Mahangu. In this case farming is the main source of income).

The categories used were as follows:

- (i) Farming
- (ii) Business activities (not farming)
- (iii) Wages and salaries
- (iv) Pension
- (v) Cash remittance
- (vi) Other

## **Fertility and Mortality**

- Live birth** A child born alive is one who cries after being born. Thus, a live birth is a birth, which results in a child that shows any sign of life irrespective of the time or period within which these signs are manifested. Miscarriages or abortions and stillbirths are not live births.
- Lifetime fertility** Questions on this topic were limited to female respondents aged 12 to 49 years irrespective of their marital status. The four types of data collected on this topic were as follows:
- (i) Children ever born: the total number of children born alive by respondent during her lifetime.
  - (ii) Number of children born alive and living: the number of children, male and female, born alive to respondent living in respondent's household on Census night.
  - (iii) Number of children born alive and living elsewhere: the number of children born alive to respondent but who were living elsewhere on Census night.
  - (iv) Number of children born alive but now dead: the number of children, male and female, born alive to respondent and who had since died.
- Current fertility** The number of children born alive to respondent (females aged 12-49 years) during the 12-month period preceding the Census night.
- Infant mortality** A question also restricted to female respondents aged 12-49 years, infant mortality referred to the number of respondent's children who had died out of those born alive to during the 12-month period preceding the Census night.

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