



1. Households, Population, Education & Access to Assets

Namibia is generally a youthful nation with about 67% of the population under the age of 30 years and only 11% of the population over 50 years of age. The proportion of the population aged 95 and above is less than 1%, while around 14% is estimated to be less than five years old. The average households size is estimated to be 4.7.

Youth literacy rate is estimated at 95% but only 51% of the population above 15 years has attained secondary education. The proportion of orphans who have been to school is higher than that of non-orphans who have been to school in Namibia.

About 16% of all households in Namibia do not have access to safe drinking water while almost half (49%) have no toilet facilities with 77% being in rural areas. Only one third of Namibian households use electricity for cooking with more than half (56%) using woods/ charcoal.



Around 17% of all households in Namibia do not have access to a radio while about 55% do not have access to a telephone (landline) or cell phone.

2. Housing & Ownership

A quarter of all households in Namibia live in improvised houses and they are more common in urban than in rural areas. It is estimated that around 63% of households in Namibia own their dwellings with no mortgage while only around 10% owned with mortgage and around 14% of all households in Namibia rent their dwellings.

Salaries and wages is the main source of income with around 49% followed by subsistence farming with around 23% while business income accounts for around 9%.

Cattle and goats are commonly owned in Namibia (43% and 41%, respectively) with more than half of the households having access to grazing land. Only 50% of households owns or have access to field for crops.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

3. Annual Unemployment Rate

Data on the labour force was collected at each survey round. Thus, it should be noted that the results reflect an average picture over 13 survey rounds, which is one complete year. This means that seasonality is covered over the year, which might give a lower unemployment rate than is normally presented by the conventional regular labour force surveys.

The unemployment rate is estimated at around 34% using the broad definition and 19% using strict definition. Using the broad definition around 30% are unemployed in urban areas and about 37% in rural areas. Almost 39% of females are unemployed compared to around 29% of males who are unemployed. The rate is highest in Ohangwena and Omusati (62% and 54%) and lowest in Erongo and Oshikoto at around 22%.

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