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1   Background and Overview

1.1   Introduction

The first Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey was conducted in 1993/1994 after the first nationwide Population and Housing Census in 1991. Among other important contributions the results from that survey were used to monitor the progress of the 1991 – 1993 Transitional Development Plan and also as benchmark indicators for the First National Development Plan (NDP 1). The Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) 2003/2004 will be used to monitor the progress made during the inter-survey period.

1.2   Objectives

The main objectives of the NHIES 2003/2004 include providing data necessary for policy making at different sectors and levels as well as to evaluate and monitor various development programmes. Hence the data would be used for the evaluation of the performance of NDP1 in the improvements of the welfare of Namibian people. It could also be used for estimation of benchmark indicators for the monitoring of development initiatives such as Second Development Plan (NDP2), Vision 2030, Poverty Reduction Strategy for Namibia, and National Human Resources Plan.

The data will also be used in the National Accounts compilations, updating the basket of goods and services and the weights for the national consumer price index, welfare and poverty studies and nutritional studies, etc.

1.3   Survey organization

The structure approved by the Public Service Commission of Namibia consisted of a Survey Manager and two Deputy Survey Managers. The NHIES management team was assisted by a core of permanent staff and a number of both short and long term external consultants in the execution of the survey. Regional offices were established under regional supervisors in every region and these were the focal points for all survey operations in each region.

During field data collection a team composed of a supervisor, a listing/coding clerk and 2 interviewers covered each primary sampling unit (PSU)[1].

1.4   Survey design and implementation

The target population of the NHIES2003/04 was the private household population of Namibia; i.e. excluding the institutional and homeless populations.

The sample design for the survey was a stratified two-stage cluster sample where the first stage units were geographical areas designated as PSUs and the second stage units were the

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[1] See definition of primary sampling unit below

households. The first stage units were selected from the sampling frame of PSUs using probability proportional to size sampling coupled with systematic sampling procedure. At the second stage households were selected systematically from a current list of households within the PSU, which was compiled just before survey interviews.

Sample size was determined in order to make reliable estimates at the regional and urban/rural levels within each region. It was also decided to represent both urban and rural strata in every survey round to eliminate seasonal effects. The number of households per PSU was fixed at 20.

The final sample consisted of 10,920 households in 546 PSUs. The selected PSUs were randomly allocated to the 13 survey rounds so that each survey round would constitute a random sample of 42 PSUs and 840 households. A survey round was a period of 4 weeks, during which the households participated in the survey.

1.5   Estimation

The data was raised from sample level to totals (population, households, consumption etc.) for Namibia using the sample weights. Sample weights were calculated based on the probabilities of selection at each stage. The final sample weights were the product of the first and the second stage weights.

1.6   Consultation with stakeholders

Consultations with stakeholders and data consumers took place in the form of a workshop at which draft survey questionnaires were explained, discussed and consensus reached on the information to be collected. Not all required information by the stakeholders could be incorporated in the questionnaires. A major innovation in the survey, which emanated from the workshop, was to collect weights and heights of household members (except of pregnant women) and quantities and sources of foods consumed in the household.

1.7   Questionnaires, contents and manuals

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

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

During survey monitoring it was discovered that some households were omitting to record some items, such as incomes and firewood. Form 3 was designed to specifically supplement collection of data on incomes.

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

The Listing Manual explained how to interpret the PSU map, households listing procedures, procedures for numbering households before selection and selection of the 20 sample households based on a random start.

Editing and Coding Manual was developed for the purposes of checking and coding the collected data in the regional offices and correcting the data by revisiting the households if necessary.

The objective of the Supervisors' and Field Administration Manual was to explain the roles and responsibilities of each cadre of survey field staff.

1.8 Pilot survey

A pilot survey was undertaken to test the survey instruments, logistics and to find out the acceptability and understanding of survey questions by the households. Training of Pilot Survey staff was conducted before the Pilot Survey fieldwork. After the pilot the information collected in the Pilot Survey was evaluated and amendments to the questionnaires and manuals were made.

1.9 Field organization

Field organization of the main survey consisted of field teams operating within a region under the regional supervisor/assistant regional supervisor. Each team consisted of a team supervisor and 2 interviewers supported by a listing clerk for household listing. Listing clerks also undertook editing and coding of the completed questionnaires in the regional office.

1.10 Training

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

1.11 Survey publicity

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

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

1.12 Data collection

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

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

Logistics for data collection included provision of vehicles, materials, equipment and supplies to the field staff. About 60 vehicles were acquired for the survey, whereas additional ones were leased from Government Garage and car rental firms.

1.13 Survey monitoring

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

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

1.14 Data processing

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

1.14.1 Data capturing

The data capturing process for the NHIES was undertaken in the following ways:

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

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

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

The Daily Record Books were manually entered and this was carried out after the scanned data has been transferred to the database. The reason was to ensure that all DRBs were linked to the correct Form 1, i.e. each household's Form 1 was linked to the corresponding Daily Record Books.

In total, 10 000 questionnaires (Form 1), comprising around 400 questions each, were scanned and almost one million transactions from the Form 2 (DRBs) were captured.

1.14.2 Data cleaning

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

- **Verification:** To ensure that the data from questionnaires (Form 1 & Form 3) were correctly interpreted by the scanner.

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

To facilitate the data cleaning process some scripts were developed for the retrieval of scanning errors and inconsistencies in Form 1. Error lists were produced for verification and corrections. The corrections and/or data updates were done using the "DBEdit" application. The "DRB" application was used for corrections of the DRBs' transactions.

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

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

1.14.3 Tabulation

For easy presentation of data, a SuperCross output database was created as a result of converting the cleaned SQL database into a SuperCross format. All tables were produced in SuperCross, well known for being fast, accurate and user friendly.

1.15 Definitions

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

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

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

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

Primary sampling unit
A primary sampling unit (PSU) is a geographical area, which was formed on the basis of the population by enumeration areas (EAs) as reported in the 2001 Population and Housing Census of Namibia. A PSU can be one EA, more than one EA or part of an EA.

Survey round
A survey round was a period of four weeks, during which each interviewer was expected to complete Form 1 and administer Daily Record Books for 10 households selected from each sample PSU.

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

Transaction
A transaction includes all payments made, gifts given out and all payments and gifts received by the household. Receipts are treated as incomes and payments made or gifts given as expenditures. Transactions also included consumption of or gifts given out from own production or from nature.
A transaction can either be in cash or in kind. Payment or subsidy in cash is where the household is given either cash or cheque or is paid through a bank transfer. In kind transaction is where no cash or cheque or bank transfer is involved. Barter and consumption of own produce is also considered as in kind transactions.

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

2 Coverage and response rate

2.1 Primary sampling units

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Household response rate

Total number of households in the survey	10 920
Number of respondent households	9 801
Response rate	**90%**
Non-respondent households	**10%**
Refusals	*0,9%*
Non-contacts	*4,3%*
Incomplete data	*4,3%*
Other reason to non-response	*0,5%*

3   Socio-demographic characteristics

The NHIES has collected data on social demographic characteristics of the population such as age, last birthday, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, survivorship of parents and citizenship. In addition the survey monitored the variations in the composition of the households during each survey round.

Comparison between this survey and the 2001 Namibia Population and Housing Census shows some small variations in population numbers owing to differences in applied methods of data collection in both surveys. The census counted population and households on a specific reference night (de facto basis) while the NHIES 2003/2004 used a moving reference period. Any person who spent at least 4 nights in the household in any week was taken as having spent the whole week in the household. To qualify as a household member a person would have stayed in the household for at least two (2) weeks.
Also, most of the population statistics published from the Census comprise the whole population of Namibia, that is both household and institutional population, whereas only private household population is included in the NHIES.

Some of the demographic characteristics of the population are shown below.

Table 3.1 Households and population by region and urban/rural areas

Region	Households		Population		Average household size
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	
Caprivi	18 607	5,0	86 437	4,7	4,6
Erongo	27 713	7,5	99 013	5,4	3,6
Hardap	16 365	4,4	68 194	3,7	4,2
Karas	15 570	4,2	62 465	3,4	4,0
Kavango	32 354	8,7	208 441	11,4	6,4
Khomas	64 918	17,5	258 504	14,1	4,0
Kunene	13 365	3,6	61 647	3,4	4,6
Ohangwena	37 844	10,2	236 776	12,9	6,3
Omaheke	13 347	3,6	56 037	3,1	4,2
Omusati	39 248	10,6	225 405	12,3	5,7
Oshana	31 759	8,5	170 190	9,3	5,4
Oshikoto	31 871	8,6	172 636	9,4	5,4
Otjozondjupa	28 707	7,7	124 283	6,8	4,3
Namibia	**371 668**	**100**	**1 830 028**	**100**	**4,9**
Urban	150 533	40,5	634 322	34,7	4,2
Rural	221 136	59,5	1 195 706	65,3	5,4

Table 3.1 shows regional distribution of private households' population in Namibia. Khomas is the most populated region having 14.1 per cent of the total population, while Omaheke has the smallest, only 3.1 per cent of the total population. More Namibians live in rural than in urban areas that is, the distribution is 65.3 and 34.7 respectively. The distribution pattern of population is similar to that reported in the 2001 Population and Housing Census of Namibia.

Erongo has the smallest average household size of 3.6 persons. Kavango, Ohangwena and Omusati regions have the largest household sizes of 6.4, 6.3 and 5.7 respectively. The difference between household sizes in urban and rural areas is 1.2 persons, with the rural areas showing a larger household size. The average household size in Namibia is 4.9 persons per household. According to surveys undertaken the household size shows a tendency to decline over time, in NHIES 1993/1994, 2001 Census and NHIES 2003/2004 reporting 5.7, 5.1 and 4.9 respectively.

Figure 3.1 Households and population by region and urban/rural areas
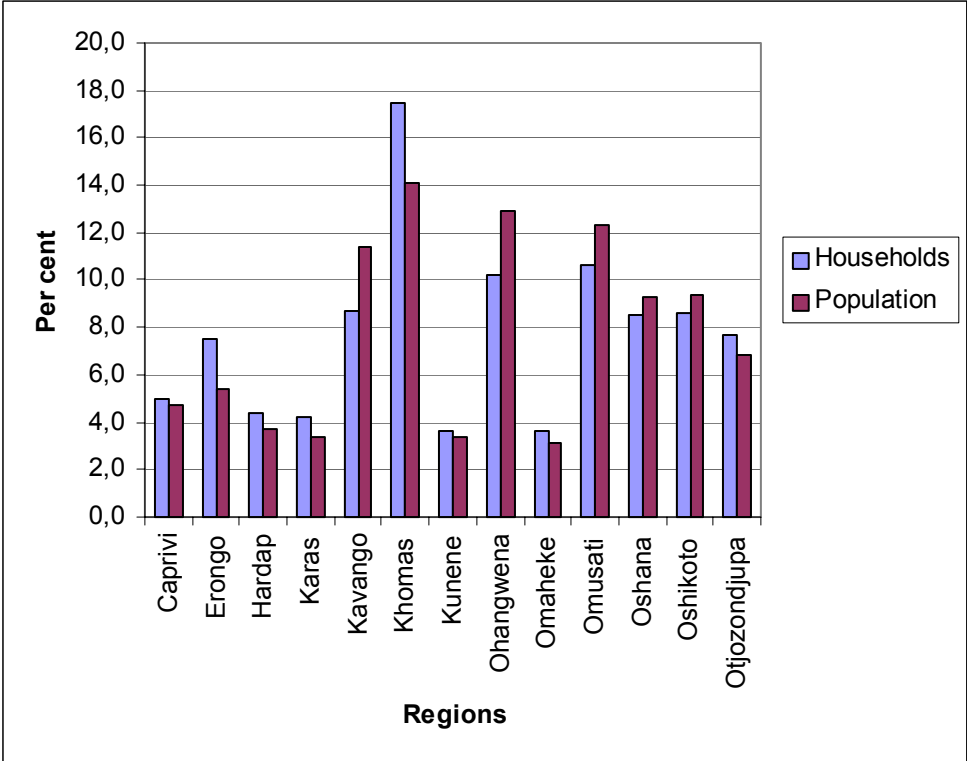
Table 3.2 (a) Population by sex and age group

Age group	Female		Male		Both sexes		Sex ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
00-04	119 651	12,5	119 256	13,7	238 907	13,1	99,7
05-09	124 211	13,0	122 407	14,0	246 619	13,5	98,5
10-14	122 427	12,8	121 989	14,0	244 417	13,4	99,6
15-19	107 312	11,2	97 707	11,2	205 019	11,2	91,0
20-24	92 097	9,6	83 557	9,6	175 654	9,6	90,7
25-29	78 796	8,2	67 836	7,8	146 632	8,0	86,1
30-34	62 413	6,5	58 033	6,7	120 447	6,6	93,0
35-39	53 748	5,6	44 549	5,1	98 298	5,4	82,9
40-44	46 368	4,8	33 341	3,8	79 709	4,4	71,9
45-49	32 567	3,4	26 730	3,1	59 298	3,2	82,1
50-54	27 985	2,9	23 064	2,6	51 050	2,8	82,4
55-59	18 804	2,0	17 885	2,1	36 689	2,0	95,1
60-64	19 384	2,0	15 710	1,8	35 095	1,9	81,0
65-69	15 047	1,6	11 239	1,3	26 286	1,4	74,7
70-74	11 629	1,2	10 051	1,2	21 680	1,2	86,4
75-79	9 083	0,9	7 052	0,8	16 135	0,9	77,6
80-84	8 856	0,9	4 679	0,5	13 535	0,7	52,8
85-89	4 517	0,5	3 149	0,4	7 666	0,4	69,7
90-94	1 836	0,2	731	0,1	2 568	0,1	39,8
95+	980	0,1	585	0,1	1 566	0,1	59,7
Not stated	1 031	0,1	1 730	0,2	2 761	0,2	-
All ages	**958 745**	**100**	**871 283**	**100**	**1 830 028**	**100**	**90,9**

This table shows that the Namibian population is a young population with 40 per cent aged under 15 years and 51.2 per cent of the population aged below 19 years. Only 2.4 per cent is aged over 75 years.

The sex ratio (defined as number of males per 100 females) indicates that the Namibian population is composed of more females than males at every age, with an overall sex ratio of 91. The sex ratio declines gradually from 99.7 for population aged 00-04 years to 39.8 for 90-94 years. However, there is sharp decrease from 82 for age groups 35-39 and 50-54 to 72 for age group 40-44.

Table 3.2 (b) Population by sex, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Female		Male		Both sexes		Sex ratio
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	
Caprivi	45 918	4,8	40 520	4,7	86 437	4,7	88,2
Erongo	46 085	4,8	52 928	6,1	99 013	5,4	114,8
Hardap	34 414	3,6	33 780	3,9	68 194	3,7	98,2
Karas	31 351	3,3	31 114	3,6	62 465	3,4	99,2
Kavango	107 390	11,2	101 051	11,6	208 441	11,4	94,1
Khomas	131 692	13,7	126 812	14,6	258 504	14,1	96,3
Kunene	32 128	3,4	29 519	3,4	61 647	3,4	91,9
Ohangwena	127 185	13,3	109 591	12,6	236 776	12,9	86,2
Omaheke	27 565	2,9	28 472	3,3	56 037	3,1	103,3
Omusati	121 839	12,7	103 566	11,9	225 405	12,3	85,0
Oshana	95 015	9,9	75 175	8,6	170 190	9,3	79,1
Oshikoto	93 505	9,8	79 131	9,1	172 636	9,4	84,6
Otjozondjupa	64 660	6,7	59 623	6,8	124 283	6,8	92,2
Namibia	**958 745**	**100**	**871 283**	**100**	**1 830 028**	**100**	**90,9**
Urban	330 258	34,4	304 065	34,9	634 322	34,7	92,1
Rural	628 488	65,6	567 218	65,1	1195 706	65,3	90,3

Sex ratio = males per 100 females

Table 3.2 (b) shows that Erongo and Omaheke regions have the highest sex ratios in the country of 114.8 and 103.3 respectively. Oshana has the lowest sex ratio of 79 males per 100 females.
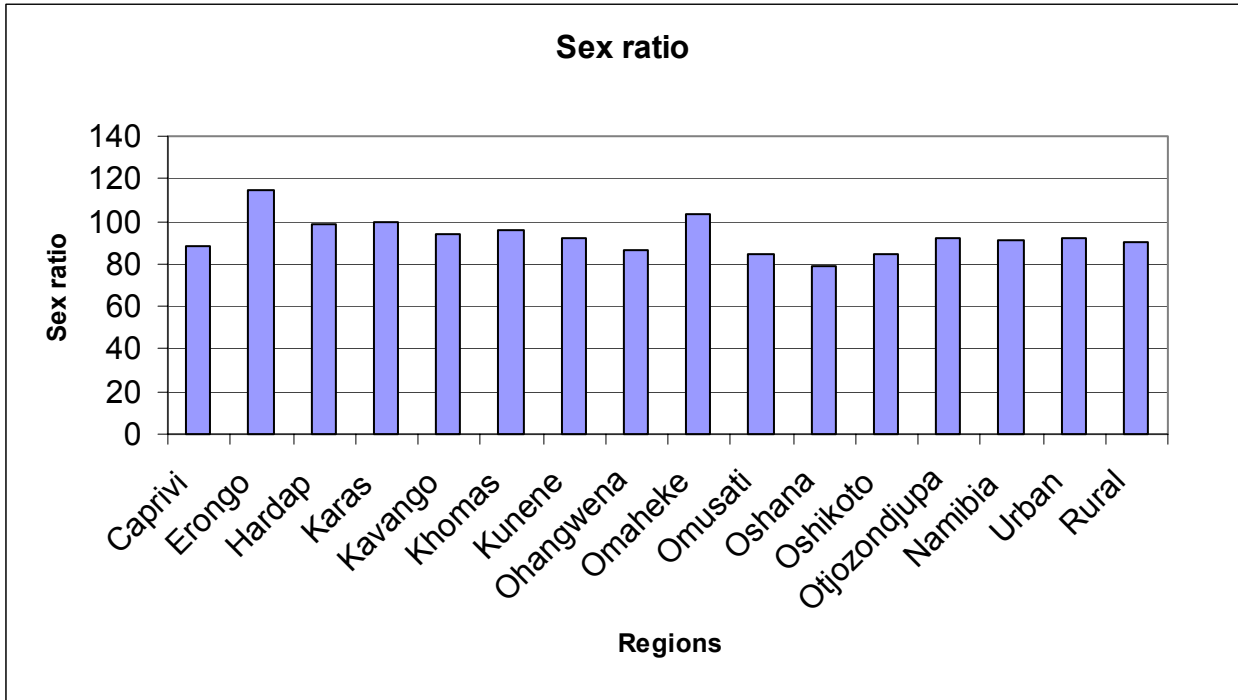
Figure 3.2 (b) Sex ratio by region

Sex ratio

Table 3.3 Population 10 years and above by sex, literacy, region and urban/rural

Region	Female				Male				Both sexes			
	Literate	Not literate	Total		Literate	Not literate	Total		Literate	Not literate	Total	
	%	%	%	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	%	%	Number
Caprivi	77,6	22,4	100	33 770	82,8	17,2	100	28 542	80,0	20,0	100	62 313
Erongo	95,9	4,0	100	35 457	94,5	5,2	100	42 133	95,1	4,7	100	77 590
Hardap	83,0	16,8	100	25 751	82,0	17,8	100	25 215	82,5	17,3	100	50 965
Karas	91,4	8,4	100	24 215	92,6	7,3	100	23 807	92,0	7,9	100	48 022
Kavango	73,4	26,6	100	79 404	80,8	19,2	100	67 788	76,8	23,2	100	147 193
Khomas	96,5	3,5	100	107 321	95,1	4,8	100	104 246	95,8	4,1	100	211 567
Kunene	63,7	36,3	100	22 328	66,9	33,1	100	19 447	65,2	34,8	100	41 775
Ohangwena	78,5	21,3	100	90 214	75,7	23,8	100	72 093	77,3	22,4	100	162 307
Omaheke	65,8	34,1	100	19 535	63,2	36,4	100	20 779	64,4	35,3	100	40 315
Omusati	84,4	15,5	100	88 969	82,9	17,0	100	73 298	83,7	16,2	100	162 267
Oshana	90,7	9,3	100	72 252	91,1	8,9	100	55 157	90,9	9,1	100	127 410
Oshikoto	86,5	13,5	100	68 645	81,6	18,3	100	54 965	84,3	15,6	100	123 611
Otjozondjupa	76,3	23,5	100	47 020	75,4	24,5	100	42 150	75,9	24,0	100	89 170
Namibia	**83,8**	**16,1**	**100**	**714 883**	**83,9**	**15,9**	**100**	**629 619**	**83,9**	**16,0**	**100**	**1 344 502**
Urban	93,7	6,2	100	261 503	94,0	5,9	100	239 226	93,9	6,1	100	500 729
Rural	78,1	21,8	100	453 380	77,7	22,1	100	390 394	78,0	21,9	100	843 773

Note: 1. Percentages do not add up to 100 because "Literacy not stated" is not shown

A literate person is considered to be someone who can read and write with understanding in any language. The survey shows a literacy rate of about 84 per cent for persons 10 years and above for Namibia. There is almost no difference between literate males and females as Table 3.3 shows. Urban areas show a high literacy rate of about 94 per cent compared to 78 per cent in the rural population.

There are no significant differences in literacy levels between sexes in each region. However, the levels change dramatically when making overall interregional comparisons. High literacy rates are shown in Khomas (96%), Erongo (95%) and Karas (92%). Lower literacy rates are shown in Omaheke (64%), Kunene (65%) and Otjozondjupa (76).

The literacy rate is higher than in the 2001 Population and Housing Census, but the Census also includes institutional population. The NHIES only includes private household population. Moreover, the literacy rate in NHIES is calculated for population aged 10 years and above, while in the Census it is calculated for population 15 years and above.

Figure 3.3 Population 10 years and above by sex, literacy, region and urban/rural

Literacy

Females
Males

Literacy rate

Regions
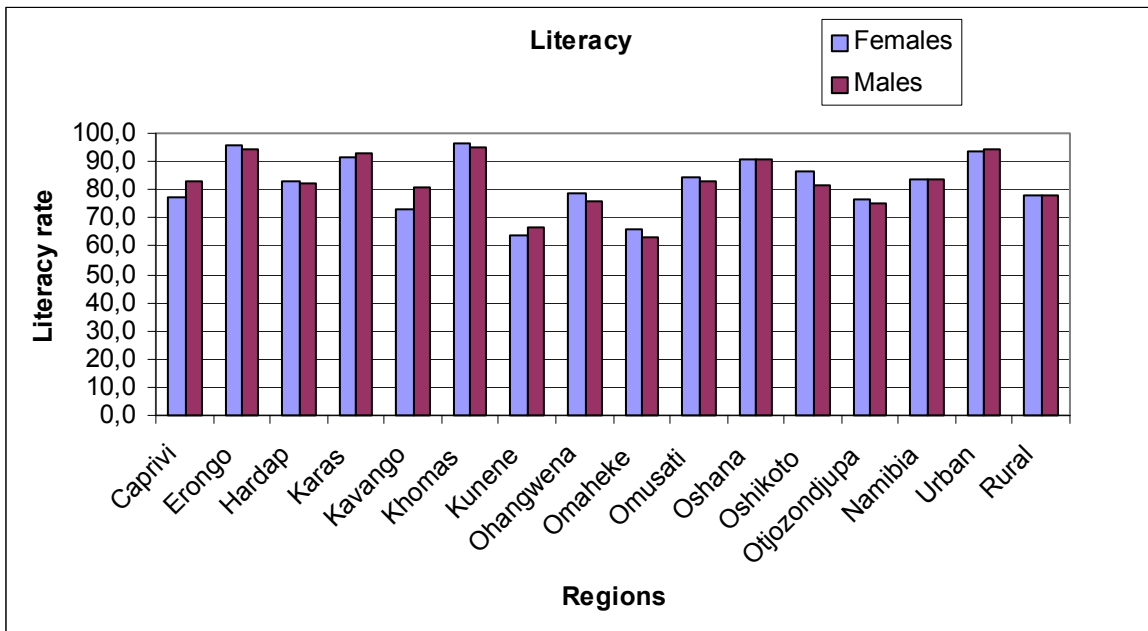
4 Households main sources of water and income

4.1 Main source of water

The quality of drinking water accessible to the household is a measure of the households' quality of life. Households were asked to name the main source of drinking water. The interviewers were to record whether the water was from piped sources (whether in the dwelling, in the yard or neighbour's yard), borehole, rainwater tank, water carrier, borehole communal, flowing water, well protected, well unprotected and spring. In the table some of the sources are combined, e.g. all piped water sources are reported under piped water.

Table 4.1 Percentage of households by main source of water, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Piped water	Boreholes /protected wells	Flowing water	Stagnant water	Other source	All households	
						%	Number
Caprivi	44,1	35,8	10,3	7,7	2,0	100	18 607
Erongo	93,2	5,5	-	0,5	0,2	100	27 713
Hardap	87,8	8,0	0,6	3,1	0,5	100	16 365
Karas	93,4	1,7	0,7	4,1	0,3	100	15 570
Kavango	38,0	22,6	35,1	4,1	0,3	100	32 354
Khomas	98,3	1,4	0,0	0,0	-	100	64 918
Kunene	59,6	22,9	5,3	9,8	2,4	100	13 365
Ohangwena	46,0	34,9	0,1	19,0	0,0	100	37 844
Omaheke	82,1	17,9	-	-	-	100	13 347
Omusati	60,7	10,7	9,2	19,2	-	100	39 248
Oshana	96,3	0,8	0,4	2,4	0,2	100	31 759
Oshikoto	70,4	7,2	-	21,8	0,6	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	92,0	6,3	0,2	1,1	0,4	100	28 707
Namibia	**75,0**	**12,2**	**4,8**	**7,6**	**0,4**	**100**	**371 668**
Urban	99,3	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,1	100	150 533
Rural	58,4	20,3	8,0	12,7	0,5	100	221 136

Note: 1."Piped water" include piped water inside and outside dwelling,
     neighbour's/public taps and water/tanker carrier
    2."Stagnant water" include water from dam, pool, unprotected well, rain tank and pans

The survey results indicate that piped water is the main source of drinking water for households in Namibia accounting for 75 per cent of all households. While all households in Omaheke get

their water from piped or boreholes/protected wells, a significant proportion of households in Kavango (39.2%), Omusati (28.4%), Oshikoto (21.8%) Ohangwena (19.1%) and Caprivi (18%) draw their drinking water from flowing streams/rivers or stagnant sources.

4.2 Main source of income

In the survey the head of household was asked to record the main source of income. It should be noted that there can be more than one source of income in a household. The main source of income can vary from year to year or be affected by seasonal variations.

Table 4.2 Percentage of households by main source of income, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Salaries/wages	Business	Commercial farming	Subsistence farming	Pension	Remittances	Maintenance grants	Drought relief	Other	All households %	All households Number
Caprivi	32,5	17,0	0,1	17,8	12,9	10,4	1,3	-	7,2	100	18 607
Erongo	75,3	9,5	0,2	2,3	7,7	2,3	1,4	0,1	1,1	100	27 713
Hardap	61,7	2,8	2,9	4,9	19,4	3,8	2,3	0,1	1,3	100	16 365
Karas	73,1	4,0	2,2	4,8	10,4	2,1	0,9	0,2	1,3	100	15 570
Kavango	28,1	12,8	0,2	33,9	11,3	5,7	0,8	0,2	5,9	100	32 354
Khomas	80,3	10,3	0,6	0,2	3,8	2,3	0,2	0,1	1,0	100	64 918
Kunene	44,0	5,5	3,3	19,2	16,0	9,5	1,2	-	0,1	100	13 365
Ohangwena	15,5	3,5	-	57,8	19,4	3,0	-	0,0	0,2	100	37 844
Omaheke	51,7	4,5	2,0	19,9	6,1	9,8	0,3	2,1	3,1	100	13 347
Omusati	13,1	1,9	-	80,2	3,3	0,3	0,0	-	0,5	100	39 248
Oshana	30,8	9,5	0,1	48,3	3,9	4,2	0,2	0,5	0,3	100	31 759
Oshikoto	25,7	2,7	0,2	49,9	12,2	7,4	0,1	1,0	0,7	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	72,9	4,5	1,9	3,7	7,1	5,3	0,8	1,7	1,6	100	28 707
Namibia	**46,4**	**7,1**	**0,7**	**28,9**	**9,2**	**4,3**	**0,6**	**0,4**	**1,6**	**100**	**371 668**
Urban	76,7	10,8	0,1	0,9	4,9	3,7	0,7	0,0	1,1	100	150 533
Rural	25,7	4,5	1,2	48,0	12,1	4,7	0,4	0,6	2,0	100	221 136

Note: 1. "Business" include income from non-farming business, rent, investment and interests from savings

2. "Not stated" and "No income" are not shown

Salaries/wages is reported by 46.4 per cent of Namibian households as the main source of income, followed by subsistence farming (28.9%) and pensions (9.2%).
At the regional level salaries/wages is the main source of income in Khomas, Erongo, Karas, Otjozondjupa, Hardap and Omaheke, while subsistence farming is the main source of income in Omusati and Ohangwena. Pensions also contribute significantly to household incomes, particularly in Karas, Ohangwena, Kunene and Caprivi regions.

5 Ownership of/access to selected goods and animals

Household's worth is measured by the number and value of assets owned. Households were asked to record whether they owned, did not own but had access to or neither owned nor had access to 26 capital goods, 9 domestic animals/poultry, grazing land and field for crops. Tables in this chapter show responses on only a selection of durable goods and all domestic animals/poultry, grazing land and field for crops.

Table 5.1 Percentage of households by ownership of/access to selected goods, region and urban/rural

Region/number of households	Owns/access	Radio	Television	Telephone/cell telephone	Donkey/ox cart	Motor vehicle	Sewing/knitting machine	Plough	Refrigerator	Freezer	Bicycle
Caprivi	Owns	59,0	26,2	17,5	2,0	6,4	4,7	35,9	19,2	7,2	13,8
18607	Access	14,3	6,3	11,5	2,0	2,8	2,3	30,5	1,7	0,3	7,2
	No access	26,7	67,5	71,0	95,9	90,8	93,0	33,6	79,2	92,4	79,0
Erongo	Owns	85,2	53,5	61,0	5,4	27,8	20,4	2,4	58,0	39,3	23,4
27713	Access	8,5	21,0	23,2	7,2	19,3	6,4	7,0	18,4	20,9	16,0
	No access	6,3	25,5	15,8	87,5	52,9	73,2	90,6	23,6	39,8	60,5
Hardap	Owns	75,1	35,0	32,3	20,3	21,6	21,6	0,5	39,4	19,3	18,9
16326	Access	10,3	13,0	46,7	5,6	37,4	2,3	1,3	8,6	5,1	5,4
	No access	14,6	51,9	21,1	74,2	41,1	76,1	98,2	51,9	75,6	75,7
Karas	Owns	82,9	40,2	46,6	11,8	24,4	19,4	4,3	45,5	30,6	24,9
15570	Access	10,2	20,2	34,5	6,9	35,5	6,1	3,2	13,8	12,9	13,4
	No access	7,0	39,5	18,9	81,3	40,1	74,6	92,5	40,7	56,5	61,8
Kavango	Owns	60,9	14,2	12,2	3,3	6,6	4,3	33,8	11,8	5,8	7,0
32354	Access	24,9	13,9	26,4	11,2	15,7	4,6	26,8	4,7	3,3	10,6
	No access	14,2	71,9	61,4	85,5	77,7	91,2	39,4	83,5	90,9	82,4
Khomas	Owns	79,5	60,0	66,0	4,3	38,5	19,2	6,9	67,1	43,3	16,7
64918	Access	8,0	9,4	24,8	2,8	31,5	2,5	3,9	5,9	4,2	5,9
	No access	12,5	30,6	9,2	93,0	30,0	78,3	89,3	27,0	52,5	77,4
Kunene	Owns	63,4	17,7	20,8	20,7	11,9	26,4	7,0	18,3	12,0	7,9
13365	Access	20,4	22,9	44,4	28,0	40,5	17,8	24,2	17,1	14,1	13,3
	No access	16,2	59,4	34,7	51,3	47,5	55,8	68,8	64,6	73,9	78,8
Ohangwena	Owns	61,2	6,3	16,0	0,9	6,9	10,8	42,4	4,2	2,9	10,4
37844	Access	13,3	4,5	29,0	2,8	18,8	6,6	24,2	2,9	1,4	5,5
	No access	25,5	89,2	55,0	96,3	74,3	82,5	33,4	92,9	95,7	84,2

Table 5.1 Percentage of households by ownership of/access to selected goods… (Continued)

Region/number of households	Owns/access	Radio	Television	Telephone/cell telephone	Donkey/ox cart	Motor vehicle	Sewing/knitting machine	Plough	Refrigerator	Freezer	Bicycle
Omaheke	Owns	62,6	20,4	20,0	22,0	22,3	25,5	4,3	26,1	12,2	7,8
13347	Access	21,6	5,8	52,1	29,1	40,8	2,3	2,5	5,7	2,3	0,6
	No access	15,9	73,8	28,0	48,9	36,9	72,1	93,2	68,2	85,5	91,6
Omusati	Owns	67,9	7,3	17,1	14,9	8,8	12,3	58,7	3,3	6,6	23,9
39248	Access	17,6	6,6	36,0	4,3	40,6	16,4	10,6	7,4	7,9	6,9
	No access	14,5	86,1	46,9	80,9	50,6	71,3	30,7	89,3	85,5	69,2
Oshana	Owns	78,6	23,9	37,2	6,3	18,4	18,9	20,7	23,1	17,6	15,5
31759	Access	8,6	7,1	38,5	1,8	44,4	7,7	14,4	1,2	0,6	2,6
	No access	12,8	69,0	24,3	91,9	37,2	73,3	64,9	75,7	81,7	81,9
Oshikoto	Owns	69,3	12,4	17,7	14,3	10,1	15,0	39,0	11,7	10,4	8,7
31871	Access	15,4	7,5	53,9	19,7	20,6	5,8	19,1	1,5	1,2	3,1
	No access	15,4	80,0	28,4	66,0	69,2	79,2	41,8	86,7	88,4	88,1
Otjozondjupa	Owns	72,1	39,0	32,6	5,5	19,7	19,5	3,5	42,3	19,7	20,3
28707	Access	7,3	8,6	34,8	3,8	24,0	1,5	3,9	4,4	1,7	3,5
	No access	20,6	52,4	32,6	90,7	56,3	78,9	92,6	53,2	78,7	76,2
Namibia	**Owns**	**71,4**	**29,1**	**33,5**	**8,3**	**18,5**	**15,9**	**22,6**	**30,3**	**19,3**	**15,6**
371629	**Access**	**13,2**	**10,3**	**33,3**	**7,6**	**28,1**	**6,2**	**13,0**	**6,3**	**5,2**	**6,9**
	No access	**15,4**	**60,6**	**33,2**	**84,1**	**53,4**	**77,9**	**64,4**	**63,4**	**75,5**	**77,5**
Urban	Owns	78,8	56,7	60,4	3,1	30,3	18,2	6,1	61,2	37,4	19,5
150514	Access	8,8	13,7	26,7	3,2	28,3	5,0	5,1	8,5	7,4	8,0
	No access	12,4	29,5	12,8	93,7	41,4	76,8	88,8	30,3	55,2	72,6
Rural	Owns	66,4	10,4	15,2	11,9	10,5	14,3	33,9	9,2	6,9	13,0
221115	Access	16,1	7,9	37,7	10,5	28,0	7,0	18,3	4,9	3,8	6,1
	No access	17,5	81,7	47,1	77,6	61,5	78,7	47,8	85,9	89,3	80,9

Note: 1. Number of households are shown in the table under each region to facilitate calculation of absolute numbers

2. "No access" means neither owns nor has access

Table 5.1 shows ownership and access to selected durable goods. Most households (85%) in Namibia and in each region own or have access to a radio. NHIES 1993/1994 reported 70 per cent and the 2001 Census reported 80 per cent. A high proportion of households also owns or has access to telephone/cell phone (67%), motor vehicle (47%), television (39%) and refrigerator

(37%). In NHIES 1993/1994 22 per cent owned or had access to telephone/cell phone and the 2001 Census reported 39 per cent.

In Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena and Omusati a high proportion of the households owns or has access to a plough.

The proportion of households, which owns or has access to durable goods is significantly higher in urban than in rural areas, except for donkey/ox cart and plough.

Table 5.2 Percentage of households by ownership of/access to domestic animals,
        grazing land and field for crops by region and urban/rural areas

Region/number of households	Owns/access	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Poultry	Ostrich	Pig	Horse	Donkey/mule	Grazing land	Field for crops
Caprivi	Owns	62,8	11,9	-	53,2	-	0,1	-	-	1,1	75,5
18607	Access	11,1	2,2	0,2	1,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	70,2	4,4
	No access	26,2	85,8	99,8	45,6	99,8	99,7	99,8	99,7	28,7	20,1
Erongo	Owns	15,9	19,9	6,2	17,4	0,4	1,8	2,9	7,9	5,1	4,8
27713	Access	9,5	9,7	3,5	8,2	0,3	4,6	2,1	6,9	24,0	11,7
	No access	74,6	70,4	90,3	74,3	99,4	93,6	95,0	85,2	70,8	83,5
Hardap	Owns	13,0	27,4	12,6	24,5	1,0	1,0	16,8	17,5	4,7	2,2
16365	Access	4,7	6,2	6,8	1,0	0,6	0,5	2,7	3,8	28,8	10,3
	No access	82,3	66,4	80,7	74,5	98,4	98,5	80,5	78,7	66,5	87,5
Karas	Owns	16,5	30,4	11,1	26,2	0,6	1,5	8,5	13,2	8,5	5,1
15570	Access	3,0	2,6	2,4	2,2	0,7	1,1	1,6	1,9	29,0	15,3
	No access	80,5	67,0	86,5	71,6	98,7	97,4	89,9	84,9	62,5	79,6
Kavango	Owns	36,5	25,9	0,3	59,0	0,1	7,8	2,1	7,9	3,7	56,5
32354	Access	22,9	4,8	0,7	3,6	1,0	1,3	3,6	6,7	62,9	17,6
	No access	40,6	69,2	98,9	37,4	99,0	90,9	94,3	85,4	33,4	25,9
Khomas	Owns	28,2	28,8	7,3	17,8	0,9	4,6	7,3	10,4	9,8	10,2
64918	Access	1,1	1,1	0,4	1,4	-	0,2	0,4	0,7	25,1	16,3
	No access	70,7	70,0	92,3	80,8	99,1	95,2	92,3	88,8	65,2	73,6
Kunene	Owns	41,9	47,0	19,4	30,5	0,3	2,1	14,9	30,5	1,7	32,4
13365	Access	15,8	13,0	8,7	6,0	-	1,0	4,7	9,9	69,2	9,1
	No access	42,3	40,0	71,9	63,5	99,7	96,9	80,4	59,7	29,1	58,5
Ohangwena	Owns	44,9	64,9	0,8	82,5	0,0	28,3	0,8	21,1	2,6	11,0
37844	Access	11,0	5,1	0,2	3,6	0,4	3,6	1,7	5,2	86,4	84,2
	No access	44,1	30,0	99,1	13,9	99,6	68,2	97,5	73,7	11,0	4,8
Omaheke	Owns	38,4	33,3	17,5	35,1	0,8	0,6	31,0	20,9	10,4	8,6
13347	Access	2,9	1,6	0,3	1,1	-	-	2,6	3,5	47,9	13,2
	No access	58,7	65,1	82,2	63,8	99,2	99,4	66,4	75,6	41,7	78,2

Table 5.2 Percentage of households by ownership of/access to domestic animals…(continued)

Region/number of households	Owns/access	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Poultry	Ostrich	Pig	Horse	Donkey/mule	Grazing land	Field for crops
Omusati	Owns	37,2	64,2	9,6	82,9	0,2	49,4	0,9	44,7	0,9	6,7
39248	Access	2,2	0,9	0,1	-	-	-	0,1	2,4	79,3	81,4
	No access	60,6	34,9	90,2	17,1	99,8	50,6	98,9	52,8	19,8	11,9
Oshana	Owns	32,7	47,7	3,0	64,0	0,1	23,6	0,7	12,7	5,1	39,9
31759	Access	2,9	3,3	0,2	3,1	-	1,0	-	0,8	51,3	31,8
	No access	64,4	49,0	96,8	32,9	99,9	75,4	99,3	86,5	43,5	28,3
Oshikoto	Owns	45,8	58,1	2,8	80,2	0,3	26,9	2,4	27,8	0,9	77,8
31871	Access	8,6	3,4	0,8	0,7	0,1	0,2	1,2	11,6	72,9	5,2
	No access	45,6	38,5	96,4	19,1	99,6	72,9	96,5	60,6	26,1	17,1
Otjozondjupa	Owns	24,9	23,8	9,2	30,5	0,9	0,9	6,7	9,1	4,2	7,6
28707	Access	3,6	0,5	0,8	0,4	-	-	0,4	0,9	26,1	18,4
	No access	71,6	75,7	90,0	69,1	99,1	99,1	92,8	90,0	69,8	73,9
Namibia	**Owns**	**33,7**	**39,0**	**6,4**	**48,6**	**0,4**	**14,3**	**5,4**	**17,3**	**4,7**	**25,1**
371668	**Access**	**7,1**	**3,6**	**1,3**	**2,3**	**0,2**	**1,1**	**1,3**	**3,9**	**51,7**	**29,1**
	No access	**59,2**	**57,4**	**92,3**	**49,0**	**99,4**	**84,6**	**93,3**	**78,8**	**43,7**	**45,8**
Urban	Owns	23,9	23,3	5,2	18,3	0,5	3,5	4,1	7,3	5,6	10,9
150533	Access	3,5	3,4	1,0	3,0	0,1	1,3	0,6	2,3	25,4	13,3
	No access	72,6	73,3	93,8	78,7	99,5	95,2	95,2	90,4	69,0	75,8
Rural	Owns	40,4	49,8	7,2	69,2	0,4	21,7	6,2	24,1	4,0	34,8
221136	Access	9,5	3,7	1,5	1,9	0,3	0,9	1,8	4,9	69,6	39,9
	No access	50,1	46,6	91,3	28,9	99,3	77,4	92,0	70,9	26,4	25,3

Note: 1. Number of households are shown in the table under each region to facilitate calculation of absolute numbers
    2. "No access" means neither owns nor has access

Table 5.2 shows that most Namibian households (51%) either own or have access to poultry. Significant proportions of households also own or have access to goats (43%), cattle (41%) and donkeys/mules (21%).

Cattle are the most common domestic animals in Caprivi, Kavango, Khomas and Omaheke regions and goats in Hardap, Karas and Kunene. Ownership of/access to poultry is common in Erongo, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa regions.

Table 5.2 also shows distribution of households by ownership of/access to grazing land and fields for crops. More than half of the households in Namibia either own or have access to grazing land or fields for crops. In Caprivi, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto a high percentage of households owns or has access to grazing land and fields for crops. On the other hand lower proportion of households in Erongo, Hardap, Karas and Otjozondjupa owns or has access to grazing land or fields for crops.

A large proportion of households in rural areas compared to those in urban areas owns/has access to grazing land and fields for crops.

6 Annual household consumption and income

Basic indicators

Household income
In this preliminary report household income is computed as the sum of total consumption and non-consumption expenditures. Savings are not included in the computed income.

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

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

Food consumption ratio
Household consumption over a given period, say one year, consists of consumption of food and beverages plus non-food consumption. The percentage of food and beverages consumption of the total household consumption is known as the food consumption ratio (FCR).

If the food consumption and the non-food consumption values of a household are the same then the FCR is 50 per cent. If the food consumption is more than the non-food consumption then the FCR is more than 50 per cent and vice versa.
High FCR means that a household uses most of their resources for food consumption compared to the non-food consumption. Such households do not have or only have limited means to satisfy other needs other than food. Low FCR means the households use most of their resources for non-food consumption after satisfying the food requirement.

The FCR is used as a very crude indicator of poverty. If the food consumption ratio of a household is more than 60 per cent then such households are considered as poor. If the ratio is more than 80 per cent then they are considered as severely poor.

APCI percentiles groups
In this report adjusted per capita income (APCI) is used to classify households in different percentiles according to economic standard. The households were ranged from the lowest APCI to the highest. Percentiles are frequently used to illustrate the skewness of distribution of economic standard in the population.

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

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

A: APCI = 0 - <25
This group includes the 25 per cent of the households having lowest APCI.

B: APCI = 25 - <50
This group includes the 25 per cent of the households which have a higher APCI than A, i.e. the 25 per cent having the lowest APCI, but a lower APCI than the 50 per cent of the households having the highest APCI.

C: APCI = 50 - <75
D: APCI = 75 - <90
E: APCI = 90 - <95
F: APCI = 95 - <99

The household groups C, D, E and F are defined in similar way as B.

G: APCI = 99 - 100
This group includes the 2 per cent of the households having the highest APCI.

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

Table 6.1 Annual household consumption by region and urban/rural areas

Region	Households	Population	Average household size	Consumption		Average household consumption	Per capita consumption
	%	%		Million N$	%	N$	N$
Caprivi	5,0	4,7	4,6	453	2,9	24 330	5 237
Erongo	7,5	5,4	3,6	1 462	9,3	52 759	14 767
Hardap	4,4	3,7	4,2	684	4,4	41 793	10 029
Karas	4,2	3,4	4,0	674	4,3	43 311	10 796
Kavango	8,7	11,4	6,4	740	4,7	22 866	3 549
Khomas	17,5	14,1	4,0	5 788	37,0	89 166	22 392
Kunene	3,6	3,4	4,6	347	2,2	25 943	5 624
Ohangwena	10,2	12,9	6,3	819	5,2	21 650	3 460
Omaheke	3,6	3,1	4,2	523	3,3	39 220	9 342
Omusati	10,6	12,3	5,7	993	6,3	25 312	4 407
Oshana	8,5	9,3	5,4	1 399	8,9	44 035	8 217
Oshikoto	8,6	9,4	5,4	819	5,2	25 688	4 742
Otjozondjupa	7,7	6,8	4,3	956	6,1	33 317	7 696
Namibia	**100**	**100**	**4,9**	**15 658**	**100**	**42 129**	**8 556**
Urban	40,5	34,7	4,2	9 776	62,4	64 941	15 411
Rural	59,5	65,3	5,4	5 882	37,6	26 600	4 919

The table shows the annual household consumption, average household consumption and per capita consumption. The information in the table clearly indicates that there are high variations between regions and between urban and rural areas. Eight regions have a lower per capita consumption compared to the national level. Some regions such as Ohangwena and Omusati have a high percentage of both population and households but a proportionally low percentage of the total consumption. Ohangwena has the lowest per capita consumption (N$ 3 460) and Khomas the highest (N$ 22 392).

Nationally there is a higher percentage of households and population in rural areas. The rural households make up almost 60 per cent of all households but account for only 37.6 per cent of total consumption. On the other hand about 40 per cent of all households live in urban areas and they account for 62.4 per cent of the total consumption.

The regional distribution is quite similar to NHIES 1993/1994. The urban households have slightly increased their share of total consumption from 60.7 to 62.4 per cent.

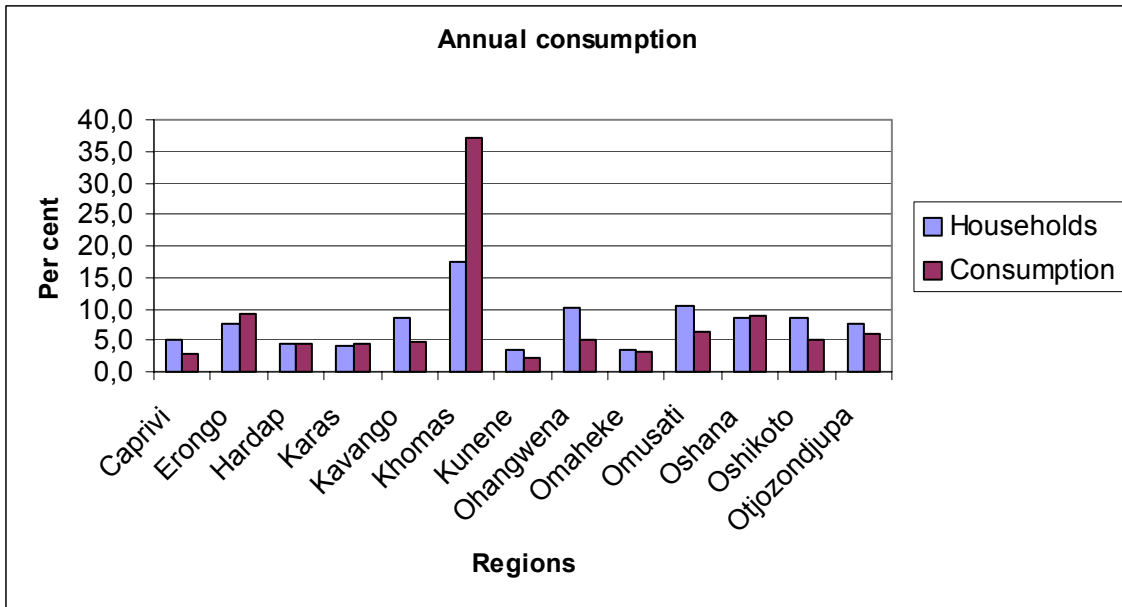**Figure 6.1 Percentage of households and consumption by region**

Annual consumption

Table 6.2 Annual household consumption by sex of head of household, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Households				Consumption				Per capita consumption		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Total number	Female	Male	Both sexes	Million N$	Female	Male	Both sexes
	%				%				N$		
Caprivi	49,9	50,0	100	18 607	48,7	50,9	100	453	5 079	5 369	5 237
Erongo	32,5	67,5	100	27 713	22,6	77,4	100	1 462	10 079	17 094	14 767
Hardap	30,1	69,9	100	16 365	21,8	78,2	100	684	7 044	11 372	10 029
Karas	29,1	70,9	100	15 570	18,2	81,8	100	674	6 686	12 501	10 796
Kavango	33,4	66,4	100	32 354	24,9	75,0	100	740	2 757	3 919	3 549
Khomas	33,8	66,2	100	64 918	24,8	75,2	100	5 788	16 351	25 492	22 392
Kunene	45,9	54,1	100	13 365	40,2	59,8	100	347	5 063	6 077	5 624
Ohangwena	51,2	48,0	100	37 844	45,4	54,0	100	819	3 218	3 698	3 460
Omaheke	27,4	72,3	100	13 347	20,4	79,6	100	523	6 901	10 287	9 342
Omusati	49,8	47,9	100	39 248	43,8	52,4	100	993	4 072	4 492	4 407
Oshana	50,4	49,1	100	31 759	34,6	65,1	100	1 399	5 915	10 352	8 217
Oshikoto	48,1	50,3	100	31 871	42,7	56,7	100	819	4 056	5 419	4 742
Otjozondjupa	33,1	66,8	100	28 707	26,0	74,0	100	956	6 124	8 460	7 696
Namibia	**40,4**	**59,1**	**100**	**371 668**	**29,2**	**70,4**	**100**	**15 658**	**6 149**	**10 210**	**8 556**
Urban	37,7	62,3	100	150 533	26,6	73,3	100	9 776	11 019	18 021	15 411
Rural	42,2	56,9	100	221 136	33,5	65,6	100	5 882	3 882	5 656	4 919

Note: The figures exclude 0.5% of total households whose sex of head of household was not stated

This table compares the total annual consumption and per capita consumption of female and male headed households. The results reveal that at all levels the male headed households have a higher total and per capita consumption compared to the female headed households. At all levels there are more male headed households than female headed households except in Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana.

At national level the 59 per cent male headed households account for 70 per cent of the total consumption and the 40 per cent female headed households account for 29 per cent. To eliminate the influence of household size the table also presents per capita consumption. Notable is that Caprivi, Ohangwena and Omusati show almost equal distribution of consumption and equal per capita consumption for female and male headed households. The most unequal distribution is shown in Erongo, Karas and Oshana.

NHIES 1993/1994 reported 38 per cent female headed households accounting for 25 per cent of total consumption and 62 per cent male headed households accounting for 75 per cent of the consumption.

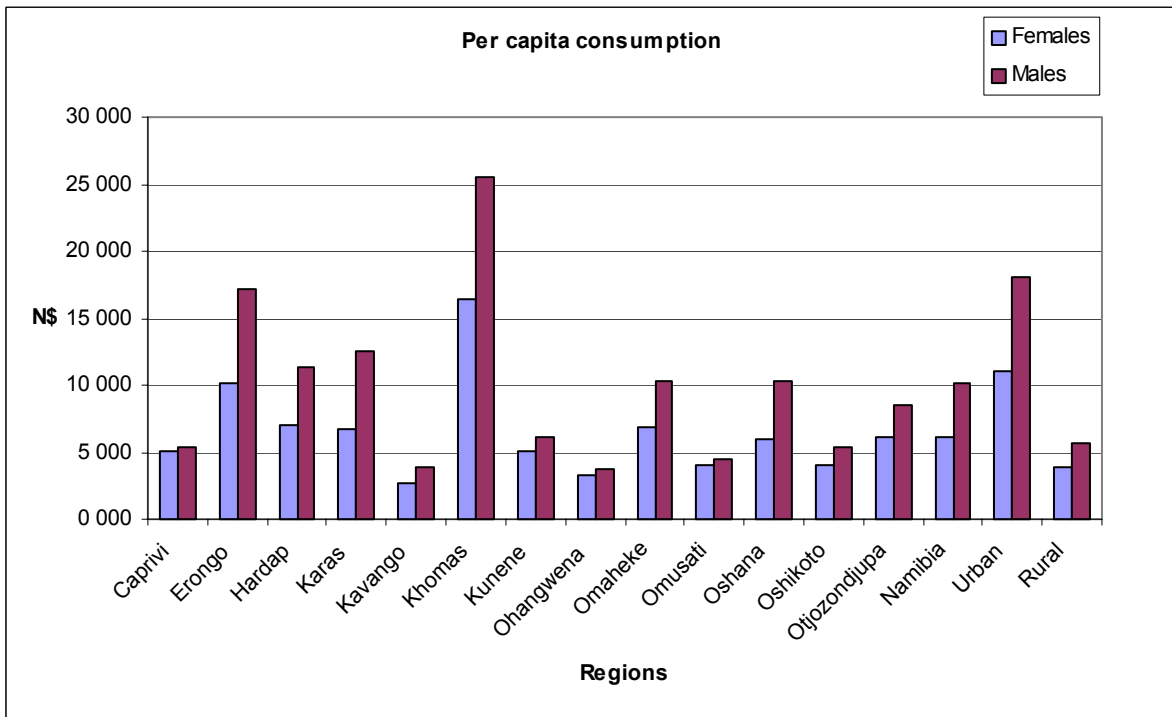**Figure 6.2 Per capita consumption by sex of head of household, region and urban/rural areas**

Table 6.3 Annual household consumption in kind and in cash by region and urban/rural areas

Region	In kind	In cash	Annual consumption	Average consumption per household
	%	%	Million N$	N$
Caprivi	26,7	73,3	453	24 330
Erongo	19,6	80,4	1 462	52 759
Hardap	18,1	81,9	684	41 793
Karas	15,8	84,2	674	43 311
Kavango	34,0	66,0	740	22 866
Khomas	19,9	80,1	5 788	89 165
Kunene	36,1	63,9	347	25 942
Ohangwena	47,5	52,5	819	21 650
Omaheke	24,4	75,6	524	39 221
Omusati	45,4	54,6	993	25 312
Oshana	22,3	77,7	1 399	44 035
Oshikoto	37,3	62,7	819	25 688
Otjozondjupa	23,4	76,6	956	33 317
Namibia	**25,4**	**74,6**	**15 658**	**42 129**
Urban	17,8	82,2	9 776	64 941
Rural	37,9	62,1	5 882	26 600

On the national level about 75 per cent of total annual consumption is in cash and 25 per cent is in kind.
The total annual consumption in Namibia is N$ 15.6 billion and average household consumption is N$ 42 129.

In all regions except Ohangwena and Omusati the consumption in cash range between 62 and 84 per cent. In Ohangwena and Omusati the distribution between consumption in cash and consumption in kind is almost equal. In Khomas region about 20 per cent is in kind and 80 per cent in cash.

The regional distribution is quite similar to the distribution reported in NHIES 1993/1994. In total the urban households have increased their consumption in cash from 77 to 82 per cent.
On the national level the cash consumption has increased from 71 to 75 per cent. The Khomas region is the major contributor to this increase.

Table 6.4 Annual household consumption by APCI percentile groups

Household percentile groups based on APCI sorted ascending		Households		Population		Average household size	Total consumption		Average consumption per household	Per capita consumption
		Number	%	Number	%		Million N$	%	N$	N$
0 - <25	*(2 004)*	89 226	24.0	612 939	33.5	6.9	1 009	6.4	11 309	1 646
25 - <50	*(3 993)*	92 907	25.0	500 548	27.4	5.4	1 659	10.6	17 859	3 315
50 - <75	*(7 913)*	92 916	25.0	396 657	21.7	4.3	2 649	16.9	28 508	6 678
75 - <90	*(18 866)*	55 745	15.0	204 031	11.1	3.7	3 209	20.5	57 570	15 729
90 - <95	*(35 466)*	18 587	5.0	58 117	3.2	3.1	2 111	13.5	113 547	36 315
95 - <99	*(74 145)*	14 900	4.0	40 779	2.2	2.7	2 626	16.8	176 233	64 391
99 - 100	*(158 013)*	7 386	2.0	16 957	0.9	2.3	2 395	15.3	324 280	141 259
Namibia		**371 668**	**100**	**1 830 028**	**100**	**4.9**	**15 658**	**100**	**42 129**	**8 556**
0 - <90	*(6 016)*	330 795	89.0	1 714 176	93.7	5.2	8 526	54.5	25 776	4 974
90 - 100	*(70 312)*	40 873	11.0	115 852	6.3	2.8	7 132	45.5	174 481	61 558

APCI = Adjusted per capita income. The average APCI in N$ is shown within brackets for each group

In this table the households are classified in percentile groups based on adjusted per capita income (APCI). The table shows the percentage of households, population and consumption and the average household size in each group. The first percentile group 0 - <25 includes about 25 per cent households with the lowest APCI. The last group includes the 2 per cent households with the highest APCI. Within brackets after each percentile group is shown the average APCI of the group.

From this table it is possible to compare the percentage of households in each percentile group with their share of annual consumption. The table illustrates the skewness of consumption distribution among households in Namibia.

The 25 per cent households (0 - <25) with the lowest APCI account for only 6.4 per cent of total annual consumption. On the other hand the 2 per cent (99-100) households with the highest APCI account for 15 per cent of the total consumption.
In NHIES 1993/1994 the two groups accounted for 5.5 and 10 per cent respectively.

The last two rows in the table divide the households in two groups. The first group includes the 90 per cent households with the lowest APCI. The second group includes the 10 per cent households with the highest APCI. When these two groups are compared it shows that the 10 per cent households with the highest APCI account for almost half of all consumption in Namibia. Their per capita consumption is more than 12 times higher than the per capita consumption of the 90 per cent households with the lowest APCI. In NHIES 1993/1994 it was 14 times higher.

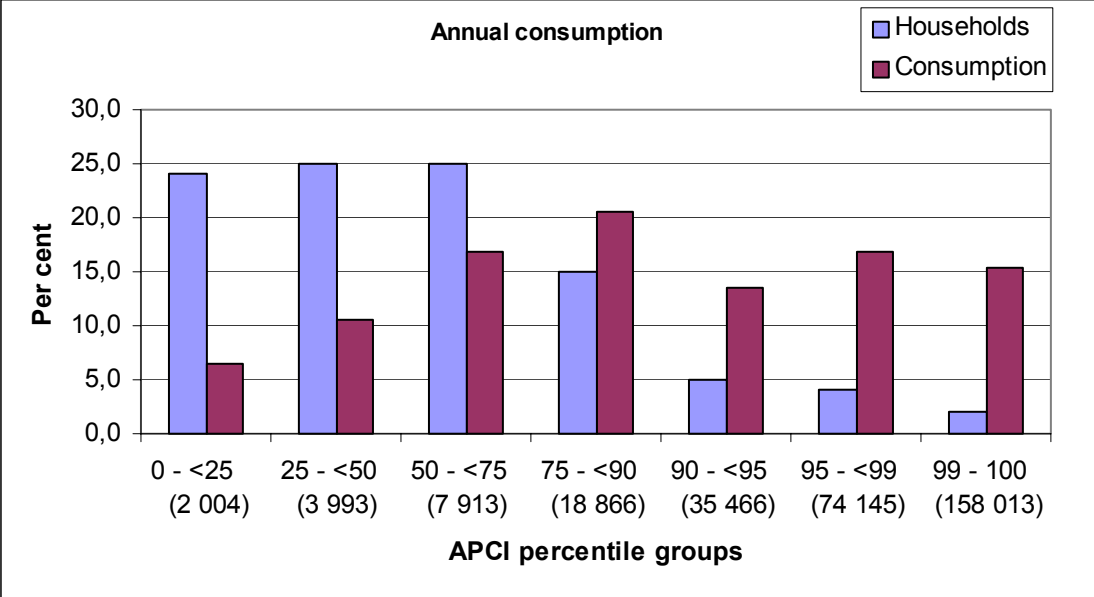**Figure 6.4 Percentage of households and annual household consumption by percentile groups**

Table 6.5 Households by food consumption ratio, region and urban/rural areas

Region	Food consumption ratio (%)				Households	
	80-100	60-79	40-59	0-39	%	Number
Caprivi	7,1	36,6	28,8	27,5	100	18 607
Erongo	0,4	5,3	19,6	74,7	100	27 713
Hardap	4,9	22,7	26,0	46,5	100	16 365
Karas	3,1	15,4	24,5	57,0	100	15 570
Kavango	8,0	42,4	29,1	20,4	100	32 354
Khomas	0,6	3,0	13,0	83,4	100	64 918
Kunene	11,2	25,7	27,5	35,6	100	13 365
Ohangwena	0,2	22,5	49,6	27,6	100	37 844
Omaheke	12,4	28,0	26,3	33,3	100	13 347
Omusati	1,8	45,4	33,9	18,9	100	39 248
Oshana	6,1	25,3	29,4	39,2	100	31 759
Oshikoto	6,1	40,9	26,5	26,5	100	31 871
Otjozondjupa	3,4	15,3	26,5	54,8	100	28 707
Namibia	**3,9**	**24,0**	**27,3**	**44,9**	**100**	**371 668**
Urban	0,6	6,0	18,3	75,0	100	150 533
Rural	6,1	36,2	33,4	24,3	100	221 136

Food consumption ratio = consumption of food and beverages as percentage of total consumption

The results in the table indicate that 3.9 per cent of households in Namibia have a food consumption ratio ranging between 80 and 100 per cent, 24 per cent of the households have a food consumption ratio between 60 and 79 per cent and about 45 per cent of the households have a food consumption ratio below 40 per cent of all consumption.

Compared to NHIES 1993/1994 the proportion of households with a food ratio between 80 and 100 has decreased from 8.7 to 3.9 per cent and the proportion in the range 0-39 has increased from 34.8 to 44.9 per cent.

Figure 6.5 Percentage of households by food consumption ratio, region and urban/rural areas
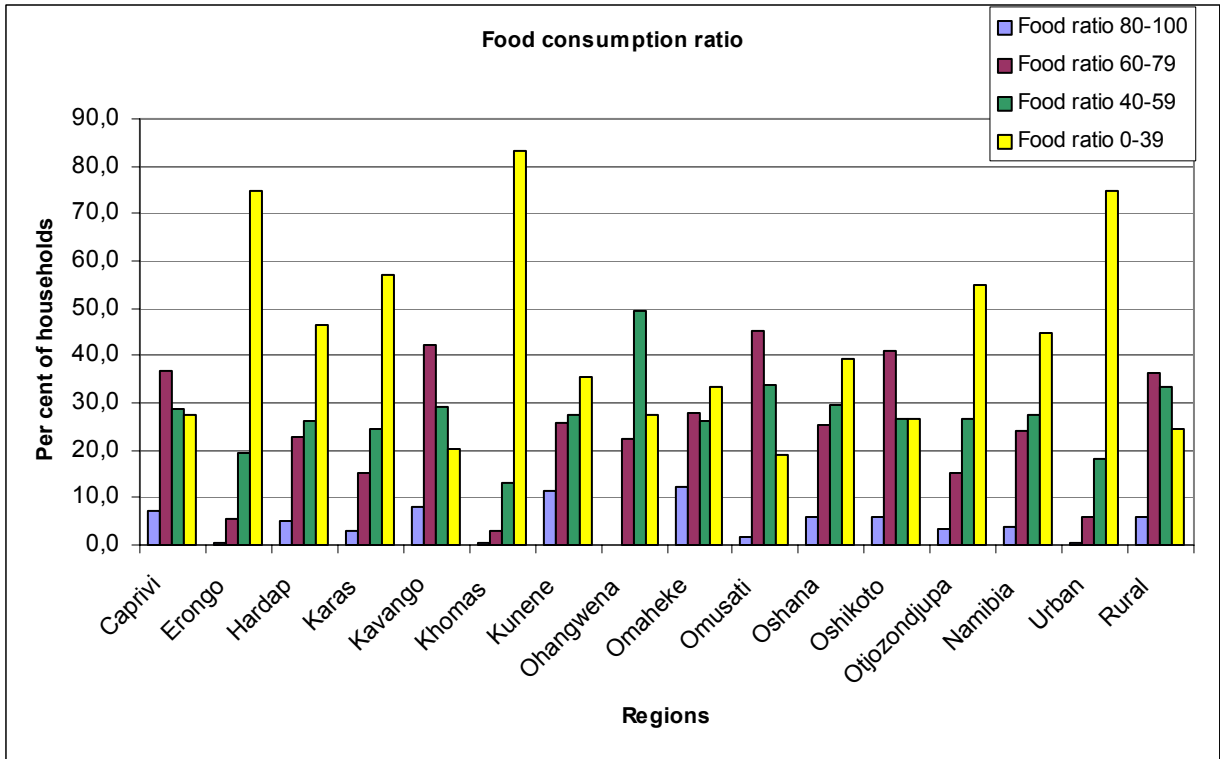
Table 6.6 Percentage of households by food consumption ratio and APCI percentile groups

Household percentile groups based on APCI sorted ascending		Food consumption ratio (%)				Households	
		80-100	60-79	40-59	0-39	%	Number
0 - <25	*(2 004)*	5,3	41,0	38,1	15,6	100	89 226
25 - <50	*(3 993)*	5,3	33,2	35,7	25,9	100	92 907
50 - <75	*(7 913)*	3,8	19,1	28,0	49,0	100	92 916
75 - <90	*(18 866)*	2,1	6,7	13,1	78,1	100	55 745
90 - <95	*(35 466)*	0,5	0,6	2,5	96,3	100	18 587
95 - <99	*(74 145)*	-	0,5	2,9	96,6	100	14 900
99 - 100	*(158 013)*	-	-	-	100	100	7 386
Namibia		**3,9**	**24,0**	**27,3**	**44,9**	**100**	**371 668**
0 - <90	*(6 016)*	4,3	26,9	30,4	38,4	100	330 795
90 - 100	*(70 312)*	0,2	0,4	2,2	97,1	100	40 873

APCI = Adjusted per capita income. The average APCI in N$ is shown within brackets for each group

In this table the households are classified in percentile groups based on adjusted per capita income (APCI). The table shows the percentage of households in each group. The first percentile group 0 - <25 includes about 25 per cent households with the lowest APCI. The last group includes the 2 per cent households with the highest APCI. Within brackets after each percentile group is shown the average APCI of the group.

Table 6.6 shows that there are systematic differences in food consumption ratio between different percentile groups based on adjusted per capita income (APCI).
It is further shown that 5.3 per cent of the 25 per cent households with the lowest APCI (0 - <25) have a food consumption ratio between 80 and 100 per cent. The percentage of households in this food consumption ratio group decreases with the increase of APCI. All households in the group 99 – 100 (the 2 per cent households with the highest APCI) have a food consumption ratio of less than 40 per cent.

The two last rows of the table show the 90 per cent of households with the lowest APCI (0 - <90) and the 10 per cent with the highest APCI (90 – 100). 38 per cent of households in the first group and 97 per cent of households in the second group spend less than 40 per cent on food. In NHIES 1993/1994 the corresponding percentages were 29 and 87 respectively.

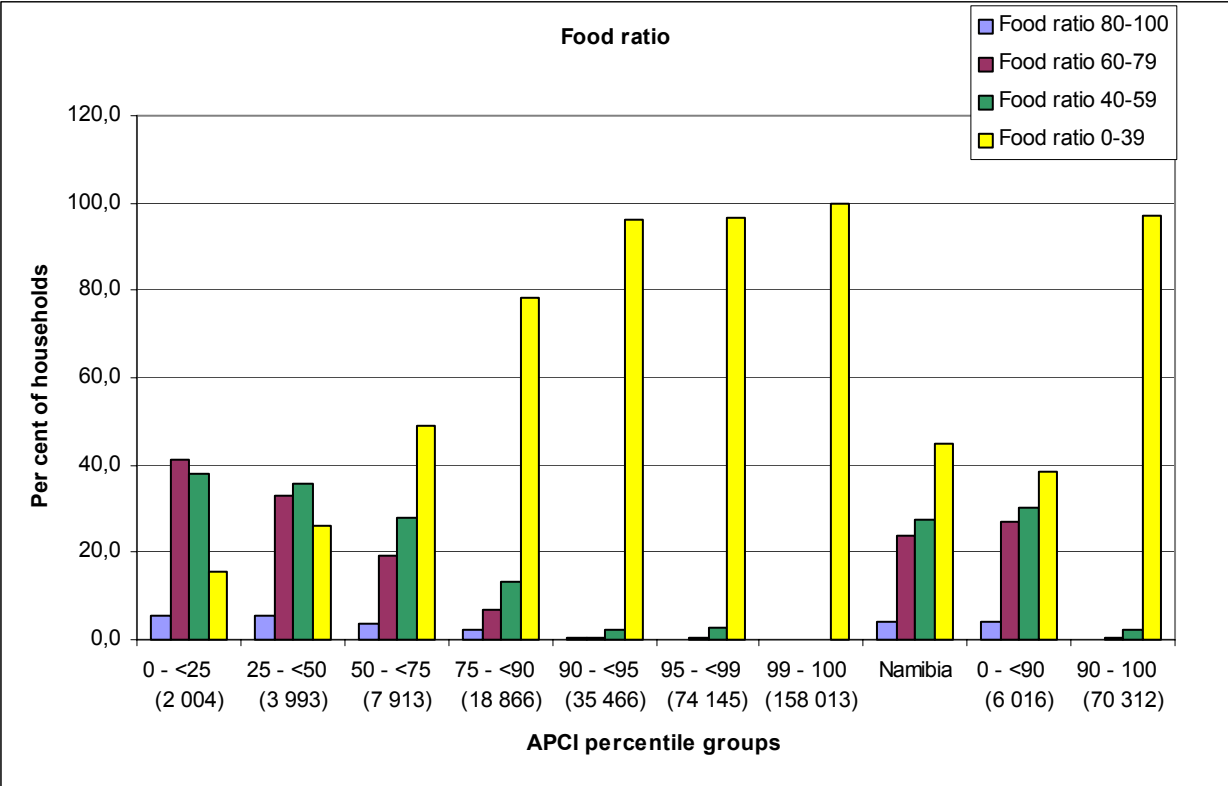**Figure 6.6 Percentage of households by food consumption ratio and APCI percentile groups**

Table 6.7 Annual household income and averages by region and urban/rural areas

Region	Households	Population	Total income		Average income per household	Per capita income	Adjusted per capita income
	%	%	Million N$	%	N$	N$	N$
Caprivi	5.0	4.7	472	2.9	25 347	5 456	6 422
Erongo	7.5	5.4	1 480	9.2	53 410	14 949	16 819
Hardap	4.4	3.7	711	4.4	43 445	10 426	12 101
Karas	4.2	3.4	695	4.3	44 626	11 123	12 707
Kavango	8.7	11.4	771	4.8	23 820	3 697	4 427
Khomas	17.5	14.1	5 909	36.5	91 030	22 860	25 428
Kunene	3.6	3.4	373	2.3	27 879	6 044	7 241
Ohangwena	10.2	12.9	839	5.2	22 166	3 543	4 294
Omaheke	3.6	3.1	585	3.6	43 820	10 437	12 240
Omusati	10.6	12.3	1 034	6.4	26 340	4 586	5 460
Oshana	8.5	9.3	1 452	9.0	45 708	8 530	9 964
Oshikoto	8.6	9.4	854	5.3	26 788	4 945	5 895
Otjozondjupa	7.7	6.8	1 002	6.2	34 897	8 060	9 457
Namibia	**100**	**100**	**16 175**	**100**	**43 520**	**8 839**	**10 357**
Urban	40.5	34.7	10 029	62.0	66 625	15 811	17 899
Rural	59.5	65.3	6 146	38.0	27 792	5 140	6 137

Income is estimated as the sum of consumption expenditures and non consumption expenditures

This table shows per capita income as well as adjusted per capita income. The adjusted per capita income is higher due to the fact that children under 16 years count less than one adult household member, as an adult equivalent scale has been applied to adjust the per capita income. (See basic indicators at the beginning of this chapter).

At the regional level it is indicated that some regions with a high proportion of households and population, particularly Kavango, Ohangwena and Omusati, have a low percentage of total annual income, a low level of average income per household and per capita income.

In urban areas the per capita income is about 3 times higher than in rural areas. The 60 per cent rural households account for only 38 per cent of total income.

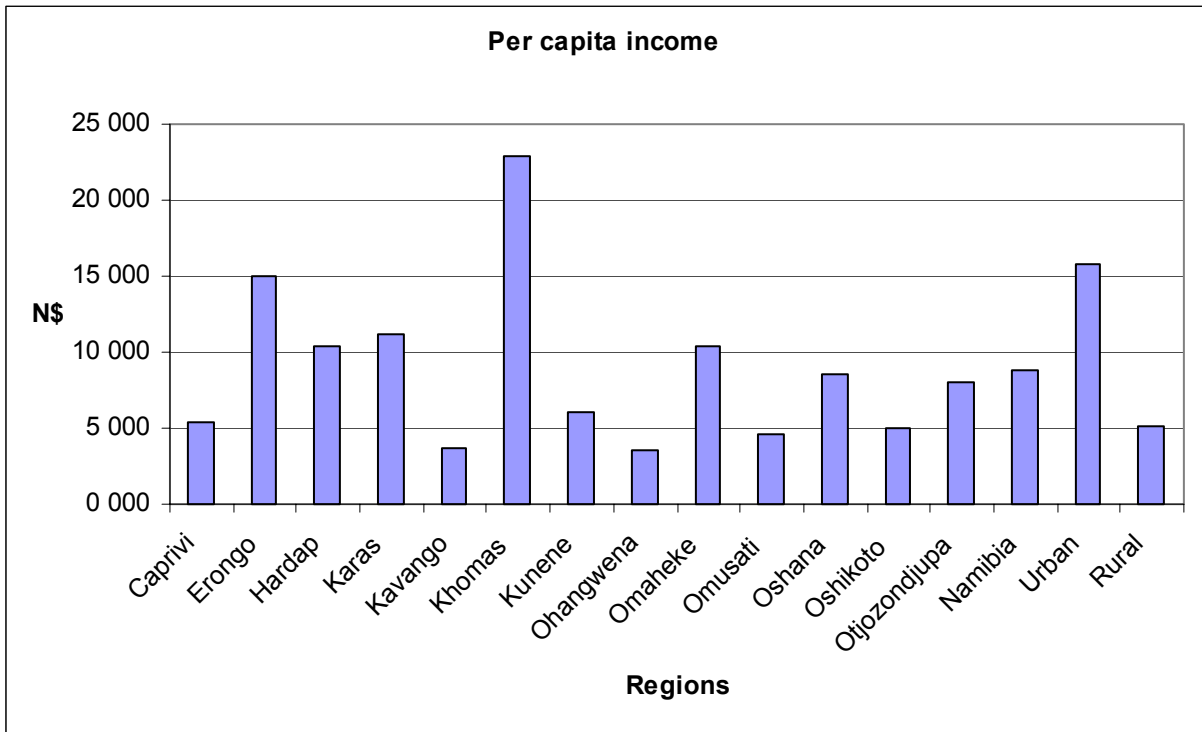**Figure 6.7 Per capita income by region and urban/rural areas**

Per capita income

Table 6.8 Annual household income by APCI percentile groups

Household percentile groups based on APCI sorted ascending		Households	Population	Average household size	Total income		Average income per household	Per capita income	Adjusted per capita income
		%	%		Million N$	%	N$	N$	N$
0 - <25	*(2 004)*	24,0	33,5	6,9	1 019	**6,3**	11 417	1 662	2 004
25 - <50	*(3 993)*	25,0	27,4	5,4	1 685	**10,4**	18 137	3 366	3 993
50 - <75	*(7 913)*	25,0	21,7	4,3	2 728	**16,9**	29 361	6 878	7 913
75 - <90	*(18 866)*	15,0	11,1	3,7	3 329	**20,6**	59 718	16 316	18 383
90 - <95	*(35 466)*	5,0	3,2	3,1	2 177	**13,5**	117 109	37 454	41 259
95 - <99	*(74 145)*	4,0	2,2	2,7	2 730	**16,9**	183 227	66 946	74 145
99 - 100	*(158 013)*	2,0	0,9	2,3	2 507	**15,5**	339 455	147 870	158 013
Namibia		**100**	**100**	**4,9**	**16 175**	**100**	**43 520**	**8 839**	**10 357**
0 - <90	*(6 016)*	89,0	93,7	5,2	8 761	**54,2**	26 484	5 111	6 016
90 - 100	*(70 312)*	11,0	6,3	2,8	7 414	**45,8**	181 392	63 996	70 312

Income is estimated as the sum of consumption expenditures and non consumption expenditures
APCI = Adjusted per capita income. The average APCI in N$ is shown within brackets for each group

In this table the households are classified in percentile groups based on adjusted per capita income (APCI). The table shows the percentage of households in each group. The first percentile group 0 - <25 includes about 25 per cent households with the lowest APCI. The last group includes the 2 per cent households with the highest APCI. Within brackets after each percentile group is shown the average APCI of the group.

The table shows that the 25 per cent households with the lowest (APCI) account for nearly 34 per cent of the population but only 6.3 per cent of the total income in Namibia, whereas the 2 per cent households with the highest APCI account for less than 1 per cent of the population but 15 per cent of the income.

The two bottom rows of the table show that the 10 per cent households with the highest APCI account for nearly half the total income in Namibia and the 90 per cent with the lowest APCI account for the other half.

Nevertheless it should be noted that the 90 per cent with the lowest APCI have increased their share of total income in Namibia from 48 reported in NHIES 1993/1994 to 54 per cent.

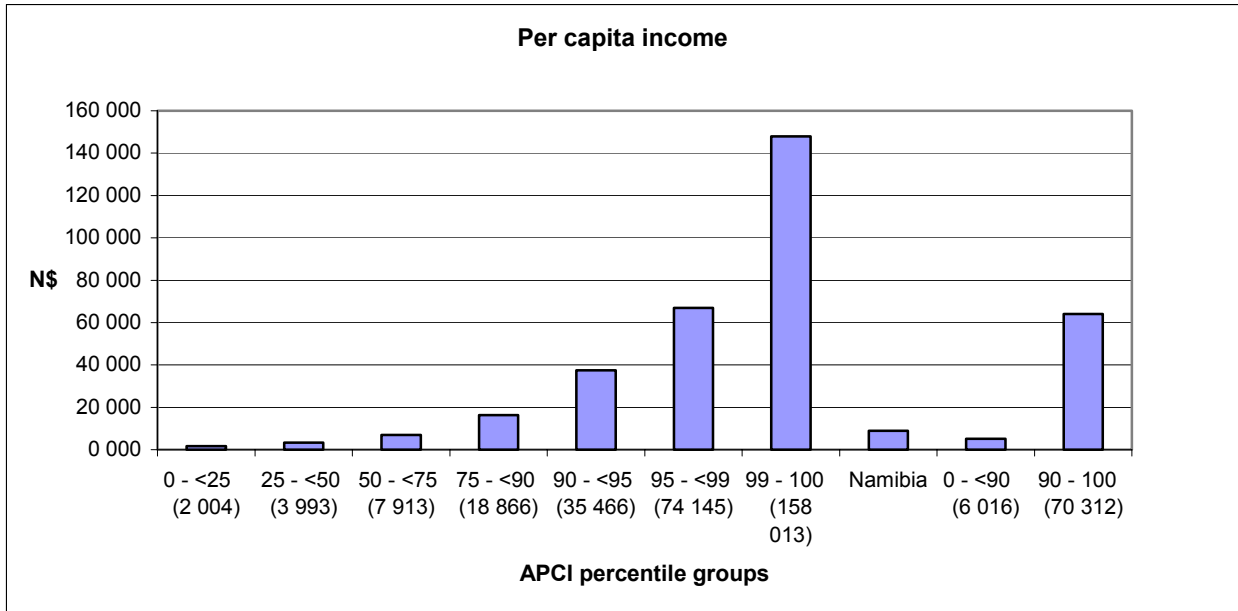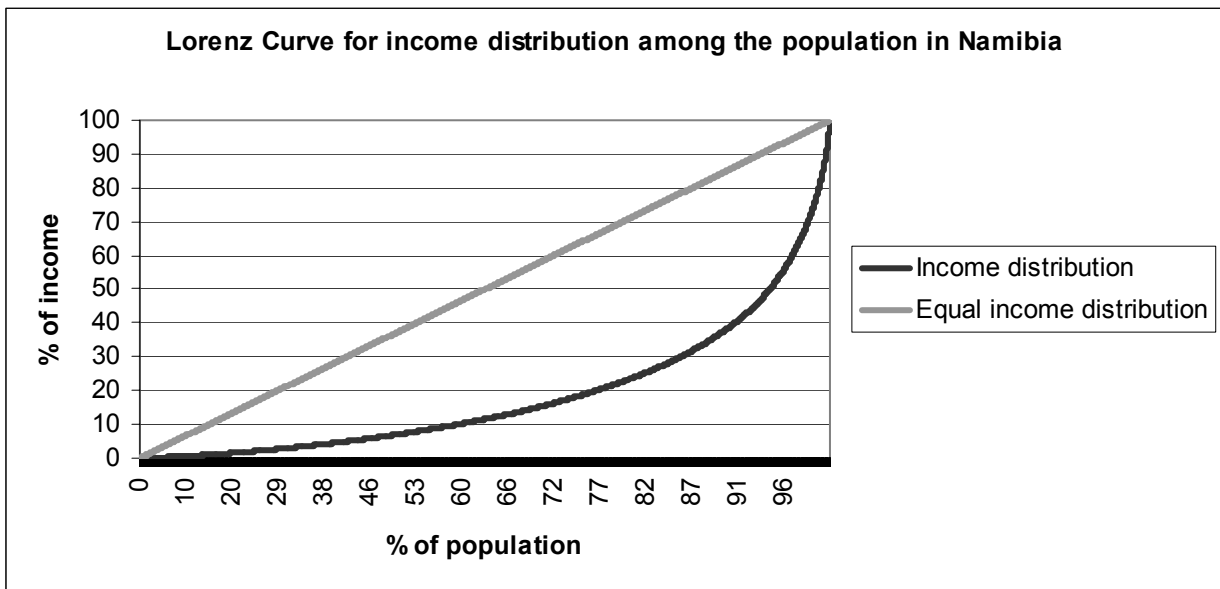**Figure 6.8 Per capita income by percentile groups based on APCI**

Per capita income

APCI percentile groups

Figure 6.9 The GINI coefficient for Namibia

Lorenz Curve for income distribution among the population in Namibia

The diagonal shows a complete equal distribution of income. The curved line shows the income distribution in Namibia. The GINI coefficient is defined as 1 minus the area under the curved line.

The GINI coefficient for Namibia is 0.6 according to preliminary results from NHIES 2003/2004. It is calculated on the adjusted per capita income for every single household member.

The GINI coefficient in NHIES 1993/1994 was 0.7, which is 0.1 higher than the current reported coefficient. Notwithstanding this decline Namibia ranks among the most unequal countries in the world.

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7 Summary of major findings

The urgency to provide the NHIES final report cannot be over stressed. The CBS is working hard both towards producing the final report scheduled for July 2006 as well as to produce an anonymized NHIES data set. The later will permit improved access to these data by various researchers who will add value to it through further analysis.

Pending final analysis the preliminary results show salient findings highlighted below:

- The household size shows a tendency to decline over time. NHIES 1993/1994, 2001 Census and NHIES 2003/2004 reported 5.7, 5.1 and 4.9 respectively.

- The literacy rate in Namibia is about 83 per cent for both females and males.

- Most households (85%) in Namibia and in each region own or have access to a radio.

- The income distribution in Namibia is highly unequal. Only 10 per cent of the households with the highest income account for nearly half the total income, whereas 90 per cent stand for the other half.

- The 2 per cent households with the highest income account for 15 per cent of the total income, while the one-quarter of the Namibian households with the lowest income account for only 6 per cent of total income.

- The per capita income for the 25 per cent households with the lowest income is about N$1,600 compared to almost N$150,000 for the 2 per cent households with the highest income.

- For the food consumption ratio, which is a crude measure of poverty, the results show that there are systematic differences between different groups of households. The 5 per cent households with the lowest income have a food consumption ratio between 80 and 100 per cent, whereas the 2 per cent households with the highest income have a food consumption ratio of less than 40 per cent.

- The GINI coefficient for Namibia is 0.6, which is an indication of a highly unequal income distribution.

There is still some final data cleaning and analysis to be performed before release of the final report in July 2006. The remaining work might introduce slight changes in the final results and therefore, any comparison based on these preliminary results should be done with caution.