

NAMIBIA 2011 CENSUS

# *DISABILITY REPORT*



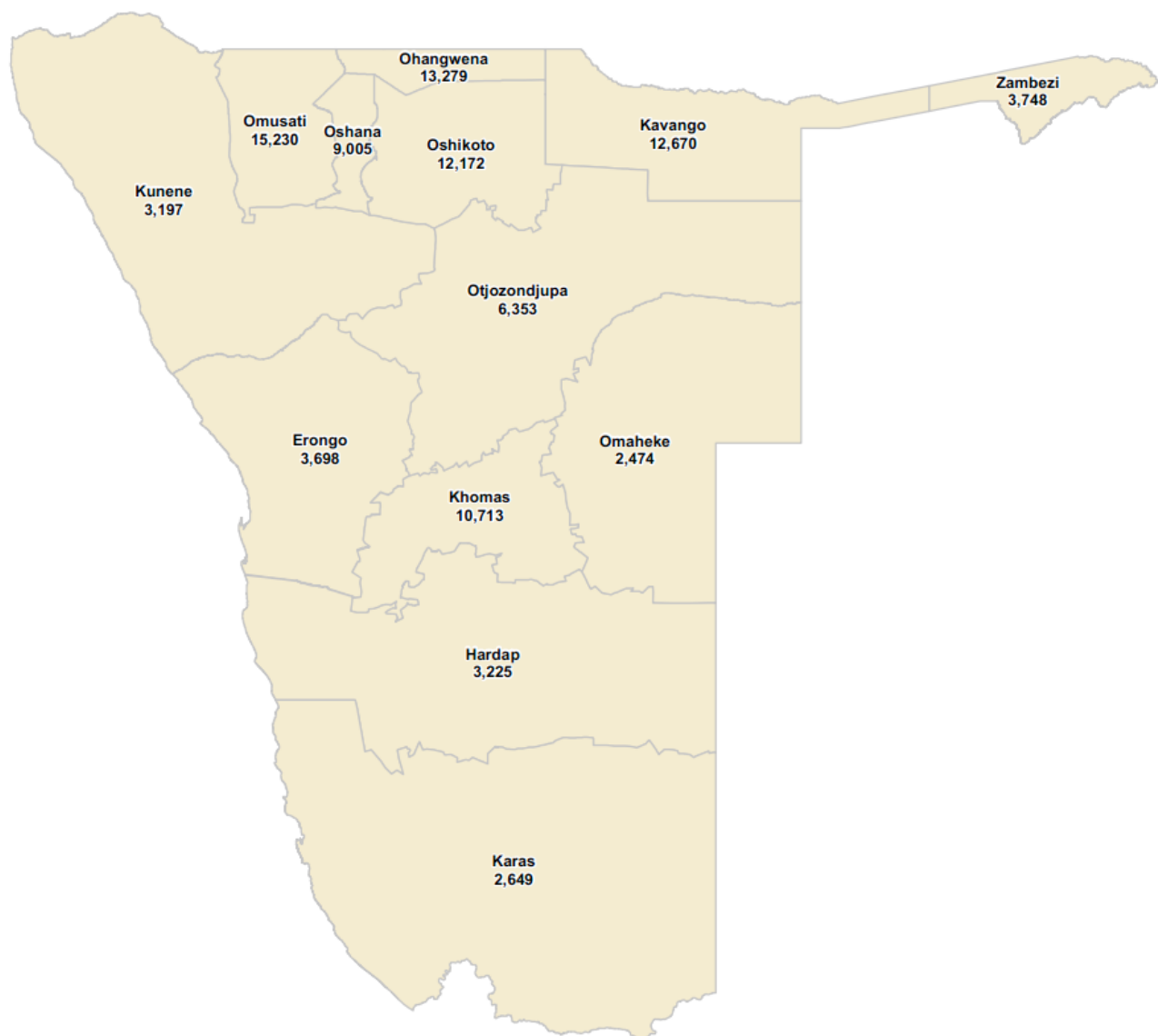
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*Namibia 2011 Census*

# **DISABILITY REPORT**

**Namibia Statistics Agency  
2016**

## Number of persons with disabilities by region, 2011



## **MISSION STATEMENT**

“In a coordinated manner produce and disseminate relevant, quality and timely statistics that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practice”

## **VISION STATEMENT**

“Be a high performance institution in statistics delivery”

## **CORE VALUES**

Performance

Integrity

Service focus

Transparency

Accuracy

Partnership

## FOREWORD

The disability report is one of the series of reports produced by the Namibia Statistics Agency based on the Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census. This is the first report on disability to be produced by the Namibia Statistics Agency. People with disabilities are one of the most marginalized groups in any society. The government of Namibia has formulated policies and legislations such as the Affirmative Action Act and the National Disability Council Act to empower people with disabilities and for their inclusion in the national developmental agendas. However, the lack of detailed statistics on disability in Namibia has made it difficult for the government to plan and implement designed programs aimed at improving the living conditions of people with disabilities.

Therefore this report provides statistics on disability for monitoring and evaluating of national programs aimed at improving the livelihood of persons with disabilities in Namibia.

I would therefore like to thank our stakeholders, particularly the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture; and Disability Council who worked very hard in collaboration with the division of Demographic and Vital Statistics at the Namibia Statistics Agency to ensure the production of the Namibia 2011 Census Disability report.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA) for tirelessly financial support towards the development of statistics and production of this report. I hope that the information presented in this report will be put to good use to address issues facing persons with disability in Namibia.



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ACTING STATISTICIAN—GENERAL

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
ECD	Early Childhood Development
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
MBEC	Ministry of Basic Education and Culture
MHEVTST	Ministry of Higher Education, Vocational Training, Science and Technology
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
OECD	Economic Co-operation and Development
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHS	World Health Survey

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

People with disabilities are one of the most marginalized groups in any society. The statistics on disabilities are necessary for policymakers to identify persons with disabilities, their needs, and design good frameworks intended to improve the livelihood of people with disabilities. This in-depth analysis of the disabilities status in Namibia is the first of its kind to be conducted in the country based on the 2011 Census data.

The Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census asked two questions on disability:

- a. Does (name) have any type of long term disability or limitation?
- b. Because of disability does (name) have any difficulties engaging in any learning and/or economic activity?

These are the questions that were tabulated against other variables to produce statistics on disability that is contained in this report.

The estimated number of persons with disabilities in Namibia has increased from 42,932 in 1991 to 85,567 in 2001 and 98,413 in 2011. With regard to sex, there were more females (51,125) than males (48,288) with disabilities in Namibia. This is a national health concern as the number of persons with disabilities in Namibia keeps increasing.

With regards to marital status, 47.4 percent of the population with disability aged 15 years and above were never married. The proportion of persons with disabilities who are in a consensual union increased from 6.2 percent in 2001 to 10.3 percent in 2011, a situation that is worth investigating further.

Khomas region has seen the highest (45%) influx of persons with disabilities, followed by Erongo region (33.1%). In other words, most persons with disabilities have migrated to either the Khomas or Erongo region. Most persons with disabilities who were born in the Omaheke region still live in the same region, did not migrate to other regions.

Radio was the most used ICT asset with over half (64.4%) of persons with disabilities that had access to or use radio as a means of communication.

The number of children with disabilities aged 0-4 that are not attending ECD programs has increased from 3,359 (2001) to 5,135 (2011). This situation is worrisome and calls for policy interventions to address the issue of children with disabilities that are not attending ECD in Namibia. With regard to the number of children with disabilities aged 3-5 years, 2,595 were not attending ECD programme in Namibia

With regard to school attendance, results show that the proportion of persons aged 5 years and above that never attended school has decreased from 30.4 percent (2001) to 28.9 percent (2011).

The proportion of persons with disabilities without any formal education was higher in rural areas (82.3%) than in urban areas (17.7%). This situation calls for interventions to address the issue of uneducated persons with disabilities in rural areas. In terms of tertiary education, the proportion of persons with disabilities that have completed tertiary education for Khomas was 45.3 percent.

The highest proportion of disabled persons with no formal education were blind and visually impaired. The highest proportion of females that was disabled were visually impaired, while for males physical impairment of lower limbs was the common disability.

The majority of persons with disabilities were skilled agriculture and fishery workers with 42.5 percent followed by elementary occupations with 14.6 percent. The lowest percent was that of armed forces with only 2.3 percent.

The majority of households headed by persons with disabilities were male headed (53.4%). At regional level households headed by males with disabilities predominate in most regions, except the north-central regions of Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana, where over a half (over 50%) of households headed by persons with disabilities were female-headed.

A total of 306 households in Namibia were headed by children with disabilities in 2011 compared to 205 in 2001. This has negative impacts on the overall wellbeing of the children, as they are deprived of their human rights as children and forced to take responsibilities of heading households. With regards to orphan-headed households and disabilities, a total of 175 households headed by orphans with disabilities were reported, which was an increase from 68 households in 2001.

The majority of households headed by person with disabilities owned radios (71.8%), followed by mobile phones (53.2%) and television (26.0%). Internet connectivity (2.9%) was the lowest communication asset owned in Namibia by persons with disabilities.

On the type of tenure status, 69.9 percent of housing units with persons with disabilities were owner occupied without mortgage. This was more common in rural areas where they make up 80.4 percent of households as opposed to urban areas (46.3%). In terms of rent, about 19 percent of persons with disabilities in urban areas live in households which are rented. This is a serious concern that calls for housing policy interventions that will ensure provision of housing for persons with disabilities.

In terms of housing type, traditional dwellings (58.8%) were the most common type of housing unit for households with persons with disabilities in Namibia. Traditional dwellings were more common in rural areas (81.1%) than urban areas (9.1%). Improvised housing units (shacks) with persons with disabilities were most common in urban areas where they make up 23.2 percent of all dwellings. By contrast only about 3.4 percent of households with persons with disabilities live in rural areas.

With regard to access to safe water for drinking, the results show a downward trend (2001 and 2011) in the proportion of households headed by persons with disabilities with access to safe water for most regions except for the Khomas region where there was an increase from 96.4 percent in 2001 to 98.3 percent in 2011.

The last chapter of the report focuses on fertility level for women with disabilities; CBR for women with disabilities in Namibia was 20 births per 1,000 people with disabilities, while TFR for women with disabilities aged 15-49 years in Namibia was 3.3. Furthermore, ASFRs for women with disabilities aged 20 – 24 had the highest level of fertility compared to other ages. TFR for women with disabilities who did not complete primary education was high (3.9) compared to that of women with tertiary education (1.9). These results were similar to the findings of the Namibia 2011 Census fertility report that women with higher level of education on average had fewer children than those with no formal education or incomplete primary education.

On the levels of fertility by activity status for persons with disabilities, findings show that TFR for mothers with disabilities who were unemployed was the highest with 4.2, while the lowest was for women out of labor force (2.5). Fertility rate among unemployed women with disabilities was higher (4.2) than fertility rate for employed women with disabilities (3.6). The findings were similar to the outcome of the Namibia 2011 Census Fertility Report. These findings call for further investigations to identify factors influencing high fertility among women with disabilities who are unemployed.



## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

People with disabilities (PWD) are one of the most marginalized groups in any society. According to the report by the National Federation of People with Disabilities in Namibia (NFPDN) a lot has been done, such as formulating policies and legislations such as the Affirmative Action Act and the National Disability Council Act (2004) to empower people with disabilities and to facilitate their inclusion in national developmental agendas. However, in practice persons with disabilities has remained side-lined in the society.

The term people with disabilities (PWD) is applied to all persons with disabilities including those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participant in society on an equal basis with others (UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities). These can be attitudinal, physical environmental and communication barriers. The 2011 Census adopted the definition of disability as the condition of loss of physical or mental function resulting in an inability to perform daily activities.

According to the World Health Survey of 2010, around 785 million persons aged 15 years and older are persons with disabilities, while the Global Burden of Disease estimates a figure of around 975 million persons with disabilities. In all countries the rights of PWD are not given any priority by their governments.

The Namibia Population and Housing Census conducted in 2011 collected data on different types of disability and on whether disability has an impact on the ability to engage in any learning and or economic activities. Disability in Namibia may differ depending on the geographical location and area. For instance, according to the 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census, the proportion of people with disabilities was higher in rural areas (5.7%) than in urban areas (3.3%). In terms of the types of disability, physical impairment- lower limbs - was the most common type of disability affecting 22.6 percent of people with disabilities. In terms of limitations 42 percent of the people with disabilities had difficulties to engage in any learning and/or economic activity.

The 2011 census data has given base information on disability in Namibia and remarkable difference in terms of disability in Namibia can be witnessed, up to the lowest level in the society. Thus, this has prompted the need to conduct an in-depth study on disability in Namibia, using the 1991, 2001 and 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census data. *It should be noted that a comparison for census years will not be done for all indicators as information for certain indicators was not collected for all census years.*

It is worth mentioning that the 1991 and 2001 census collected information on the types of disability but not whether disability impedes their participation in economic or educational activities, while the 2011 census collected information on the types of disabilities and on whether the disability has an impact on the person's ability to engage in any learning and or economic activities.

The lack of detailed statistics on disability can make it difficult for the government to plan, as well as implement designed programs aimed at improving the living conditions of people with disabilities. Namibia has been faced with limited knowledge regarding people with disabilities, their whereabouts and challenges they face in their respective communities. Thus the disability statistics contained in this report will assist policymakers to identify people with disabilities, their needs, and design good frameworks to improve their livelihood.



Namibia like any other country has worked diligently to ensure that the needs of people with disability are taken care of. For instance, the government of the Republic of Namibia has formulated policies and legislations to address the needs of people with disabilities. The Government has made a commitment by passing an Act of Parliament, the National Disability Council Act, 2004 (No. 26 of 2004), to improve the quality of life through enhancing dignity, wellbeing and empowerment of persons with disabilities. Furthermore the Government of the Republic of Namibia has ratified the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2004 and endorsed the African Decade Plan of Action for Person with Disabilities in 2005.

### *The report will provide baseline information on:*

- a) Disability prevalence by age and sex including the types of disabilities, marital status and the areas where they are found;
- b) Fertility rates of women with disabilities;
- c) Migration of people with disabilities;
- d) Socio-economic characteristics of persons with disabilities in terms of the use of ICT, education, as well as labour force participation;

## **1.2 Objectives of the report**

The main objective of the report is to provide statistics on persons with disabilities which can guide the government of Namibian in the formulation of policies, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national programs aimed at improving the livelihood of people with disabilities.

The specific objectives for the report are therefore:

- a. To present disability trends in Namibia using 1991, 2001 and 2011 censuses data;
- b. To outline differentials of disability by geographic, demographic, and social characteristics;
- c. To provide disability rates by age and sex, for different types of disabilities

## **1.3 Understanding disability**

Disability is part of the human condition. Almost everyone will be temporarily or permanently impaired at some point in life and those who survive to old age will experience increasing difficulties in functioning (Ferguson, 2001). Most extended families have family members with disabilities and many without disability take responsibility for supporting and caring for their relatives and friends with disabilities. Responses towards disability issues have changed since the 1970s, prompted largely by the self-organization of people with disabilities (Charlton, 1998, and by the growing tendency to see disability as a human rights issue (Quinn & Degener, 2002).

Historically people with disabilities have largely been provided for through solutions that segregate them, such as residential institutions and special schools (Parmenter, 2008). However, policy has now shifted towards community and educational inclusion and medically-focused solutions have given way to more interactive approaches recognizing that people are disabled by environmental factors as well as by their bodies. National and international initiatives – such as the United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities of Persons with Disabilities (9) – have incorporated the human rights of people with disabilities, culminating in 2006 with the adoption of the United Nations

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

The UN convention intends to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities and to promote respect for their inherent dignity. The convention is a human rights treaty designed to protect the human rights and inherent dignity of persons with disabilities.

*The principles of the convention as set out in Article 3 are summarized as follow:*

a) **Respect for inherent dignity and individual autonomy**

This principle requires governments, individuals and organizations to treat all persons with disabilities with respect for their inherent dignity and to ensure that their disabilities do not restrict their full participation in society.

b) **Non-discrimination**

The convention requires countries to prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities. This type of discrimination is defined in Article 2 as any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. It is important to recognize that discrimination against persons with disabilities can occur where persons are not treated equally. This is because, by not taking into account a person's disability, equal treatment with others may have the effect of impairing or nullifying that person's enjoyment of a human right.

c) **Full and effective participation and inclusion in society**

The convention requires that governments incorporate disability-sensitive measures into mainstream service delivery and to provide disability-specific services that are necessary to support the inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities. Article 24 of the convention, for example, requires state parties to develop an inclusive education system at all levels, provide for reasonable accommodation of the individual's requirements and ensure that persons with disabilities are provided with "effective individualized support measures" to maximize their academic and social development. On similar grounds access to justice by persons with disability in line with Article 13, requires the removal of barriers to their participation through the provision of procedural and age-appropriate accommodations.

d) **Accessibility**

Persons with disabilities often lack access to buildings, transport and to information. If they cannot access transport, for example, they will find it challenging to go to school and to obtain employment. Accessibility is one of the central themes of the convention, and is dealt with in some detail because of its importance.

Article 9 of the convention requires of countries measures "to ensure that persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others", to the physical environment, transportation, information and communications, including information, communications and technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas.

## **1.4 How many persons in the world are living with disability?**

According to the 2011 World Report on Disability by the World Health Organization and the World Bank, about 15 percent of the world's population will experience a disability at some time in their lives. This means that approximately one billion persons around the world are already, or will become, persons with disabilities. The World Report on Disability

also estimates that 3.8 percent of the world's population, around 195 million persons, has significant disabilities. Furthermore, the world report on disability shows that most persons with disabilities live in developing nations and are among the poorest persons in the world. Therefore, by protecting persons with disabilities, the convention plays a role in protecting some of the most vulnerable people in the world by ensuring their economic, social and political rights.

### 1.5 How are the lives of people with disabilities affected?

The barriers contributing to the disadvantages experienced by people with disabilities are as follow:

#### a) Poor health outcomes

According to the World Report on Disability for 2011, increasing evidence suggests that people with disabilities experience poorer levels of health than the general population. Some studies have also indicated that people with disabilities have higher rates of risky behaviours such as smoking, poor diet and physical inactivity. People with disabilities also have a higher risk of being exposed to violence (unmet needs for rehabilitation services including assistive devices) can result in poor outcomes for people with disabilities including deterioration in general health status, activity limitations, participation restrictions and reduced quality of life (World Report on Disability, 2011).

#### b) Lower educational achievements

Generally, children with disabilities are less likely to start school than their peers without disabilities and have lower rates of staying and being promoted in schools. The percentage of children with disabilities and those of children without disabilities attending primary school differs. For instance, in Eastern Europe where there are high primary school enrolment rates, many children with disabilities do not attend school (World Report on Disability, 2011).

#### c) Less economic participation

Global data from the World Health Survey show that employment rates are lower for men with disabilities (53%) and women with disabilities (20%) than for non-disabled men (65%) and women (30%) without disabilities respectively. A recent study from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (25) showed that in 27 countries working-age persons with disabilities experienced significant labor market disadvantage and worse labor market outcomes than working-age persons without disabilities. On average, their employment rate, at 44 percent was substantially less than that of persons without disability (75%). The inactivity rate was about 2.5 times higher among persons without disability (49% and 20%, respectively) (World Report on Disability, 2011).

#### d) Higher rates of poverty

People with disabilities experience higher rates of poverty than those without disabilities. On average persons with disabilities and households with a person with disability experience higher rates of deprivations – including food insecurity, poor housing, lack of access to safe water and sanitation and inadequate access to health care – and fewer assets than persons and households without a person with disability (World Health Survey, 2002). It can be argued however that people with disabilities have extra costs for personal support or for medical care or assistive devices. Because of these higher costs, people with disabilities and their households are to be poorer than households without a person with disabilities with similar income.

## e) Equality of opportunity

Disability may be thought to limit persons with disabilities from participating actively in the society and have unequal opportunities in term of education, job opportunities and access to facilities. One can also argue that denying people with disability equality opportunity to basic needs, to live full and have productive lives, have access to necessary needs or services can put people with disability backwards. Therefore barriers preventing people with disability from obtaining access to public and private facilities, benefits or services e.g. schools, health facilities, social grants need to be eliminated.

It's a fact that in Namibia a large portion of people with disability have difficulties to access special facilities, especial those in rural areas hence full participation in society remain a serious challenge. According to 2011 census results 5.7 percent of the population in rural areas is with disabilities and this trend is large in regions with large rural areas. Some works show that despite a very progressive legislation and a clear commitment from the government of Namibia, the majority of people with disabilities in Namibia do not access the same opportunities within the community as people without disabilities (Mainstream Foundation, 2012).<sup>1</sup>

## 1.6 Disability Policy Frameworks in Namibia

The Act (National Disability Act no 26, 2004) stipulates that the Government shall ensure that disability aspects are included in all relevant policy-making and national planning activities. The leading principle is that all persons with disabilities and their needs shall be incorporated into the general development plans and not be treated separately.

Various ministries have been identified in the act and assigned areas and given responsibility of implementing the policy. However, all government ministries and agencies are urged to take immediate steps in including disability issues into their overall development plans. The coordinating ministry shall ensure that such plans are implemented, (National Disability Act no 26, 2004).

### 1.6.1 Education Policy

The Ministry of Basic Education and Culture's (MBEC) objective is to ensure that basic education is received by all Namibian children. Therefore, when implementing this policy and to fulfil the aforementioned objective, the ministry should make provision of an inclusive education for all Namibian children including those who are with disabilities. This process of inclusion will entail developing the capacity of the regular school system to enable it to meet the diverse educational needs of all children.

At post basic level the Ministry of Higher Education, Vocational Training, Science and Technology's intention is "to strive for a balance between academic technical and vocational education and training". The ministry will ensure that all these different disciplines and facilities are made accessible to persons with disabilities when implementing this policy. The higher education and vocational guidance and training will co-operate with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture and the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation respectively.

### 1.6.2 Employment Policy

National Policy on Disability of 1997 states that the government shall ensure that persons with disabilities have equal opportunities for a productive and gainful employment in the labor market. Thus, in order to ensure that persons with disability are granted equal opportunity at the work place as those without disability, the state shall ensure that labor related legislation does not discriminate against persons with disabilities and will ensure that obstacles to their employment are removed.

### 1.6.3 Accessibility Policy

The National Policy on Disability of 1997 states that the government shall develop mandatory standards and guidelines to make the physical environment accessible to all people with disabilities. This will include all public buildings and facilities, for example, transport telecommunication, sport and recreation facilities. The state shall ensure that architects, construction engineers and others who are professionally involved in the design and construction of the physical environment, have access to the disability policy and the requirements for making places accessible to people with disabilities.

### 1.6.4 Access to Information

The National Policy on Disability of 1997 states that, the government shall ensure that persons with disabilities and where necessary their families and/or other persons who may be entrusted, have access to full information on: their rights, diagnosis, medical records, and available services and programs pertaining to their disability as well as those services which are generally available to the general public. The state shall develop strategies to make information services and documentation accessible to all persons with disabilities.

## CHAPTER 2: DISABILITY PREVALENCE

People with disabilities still endure the worst forms of social stigma in their communities, with many being hidden by their family members because to some beliefs, deformation is a shame. It is a great concern that people with disabilities are typically overlooked in Namibia; this resulted in the establishment of the new office for disability affairs in the vice-president's office in order to focus attention in the understanding of the changes such citizens face and ensure that society acknowledge their human rights, develop strategies to adequately address their developmental needs and provide proper interventions.

According to figure provided by the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare, 33.0 percent of people with disabilities in Namibia are receiving disability grants to date. This is evidence that many of the people with a disability do not receive such grant.

During the 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census questions on disability were asked for all household members. The 2011 census adopted the definition of disability as a long term physical, psychological or mental condition that limits a person from carrying out everyday activities at home, school or work. The 2011 census also collected information on persons with disability and have difficulties to engage in any learning and/or economic activities. Statistics released in this report show that 4.7 percent of the total population enumeration in the 2011 census had some disabilities.

### 2.1 Disability Prevalence by Region, Age and Sex

#### 2.1.1 Disability by Region

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the population with disabilities and has difficulties to engage in any learning and or economic activities by sex and area in 2011. The table shows that out of the 98,413 persons with disabilities in Namibia 50,125 persons were females while 48,288 were males. In other words, there were more female persons with disabilities in Namibia compared to males. Omusati and Ohangwena had the highest number of people with disabilities with 15,230 and 13,279 respectively. Omaheke and !Karas recorded the lowest number of people with disabilities, with 2,474 and 2,649 respectively.

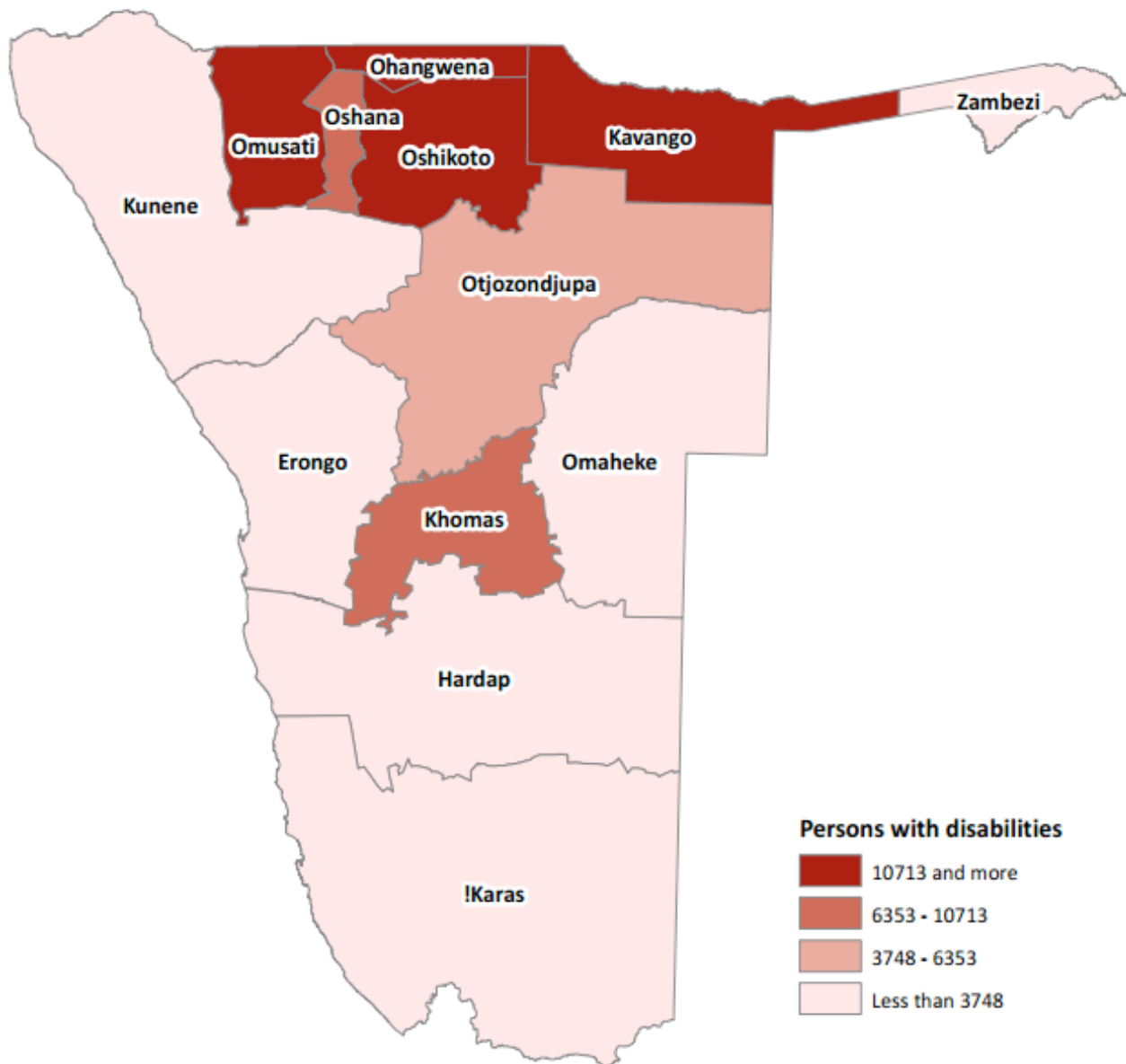
The table further shows that out of the 41,591 persons with disabilities that had difficulties engaging in any learning and/or economic activity; 31,564 were in rural areas.

**Table 2.1 Population with disabilities and with difficulties to engage in any learning and/or economic activities by sex and area, 2011**

Area	Disabled			Inability		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	98 413	50 125	48 288	41 591	21 276	20 315
Urban	29 505	14 665	14 840	10 027	4 877	5 150
Rural	68 908	35 460	33 448	31 564	16 399	15 165
!Karas	2 649	1 240	1 409	912	394	518
Erongo	3 698	1 710	1 988	1 343	623	720
Hardap	3 225	1 520	1 705	1 432	668	764
Kavango	12 670	6 506	6 164	6 552	3 348	3 204
Khomas	10 713	5 230	5 483	3 258	1 538	1 720
Kunene	3 197	1 418	1 779	1 376	598	778
Ohangwena	13 279	7 266	6 013	6 618	3 683	2 935
Omaheke	2 474	1 099	1 375	1 043	456	587
Omusati	15 230	8 175	7 055	6 970	3 788	3 182
Oshana	9 005	4 854	4 151	3 477	1 848	1 629
Oshikoto	12 172	6 276	5 896	4 577	2 361	2 216
Otjozondjupa	6 353	2 889	3 464	2 081	946	1 135
Zambezi	3 748	1 942	1 806	1 952	1 025	927

Figure 2.1 presents the 2011 population distribution of persons with disabilities by region. The map shows that the population of persons with disabilities is more prominent in the regions of Omusati, Ohangwena, Kavango and Oshikoto.

Figure 2.1 Persons with disabilities by region, 2011

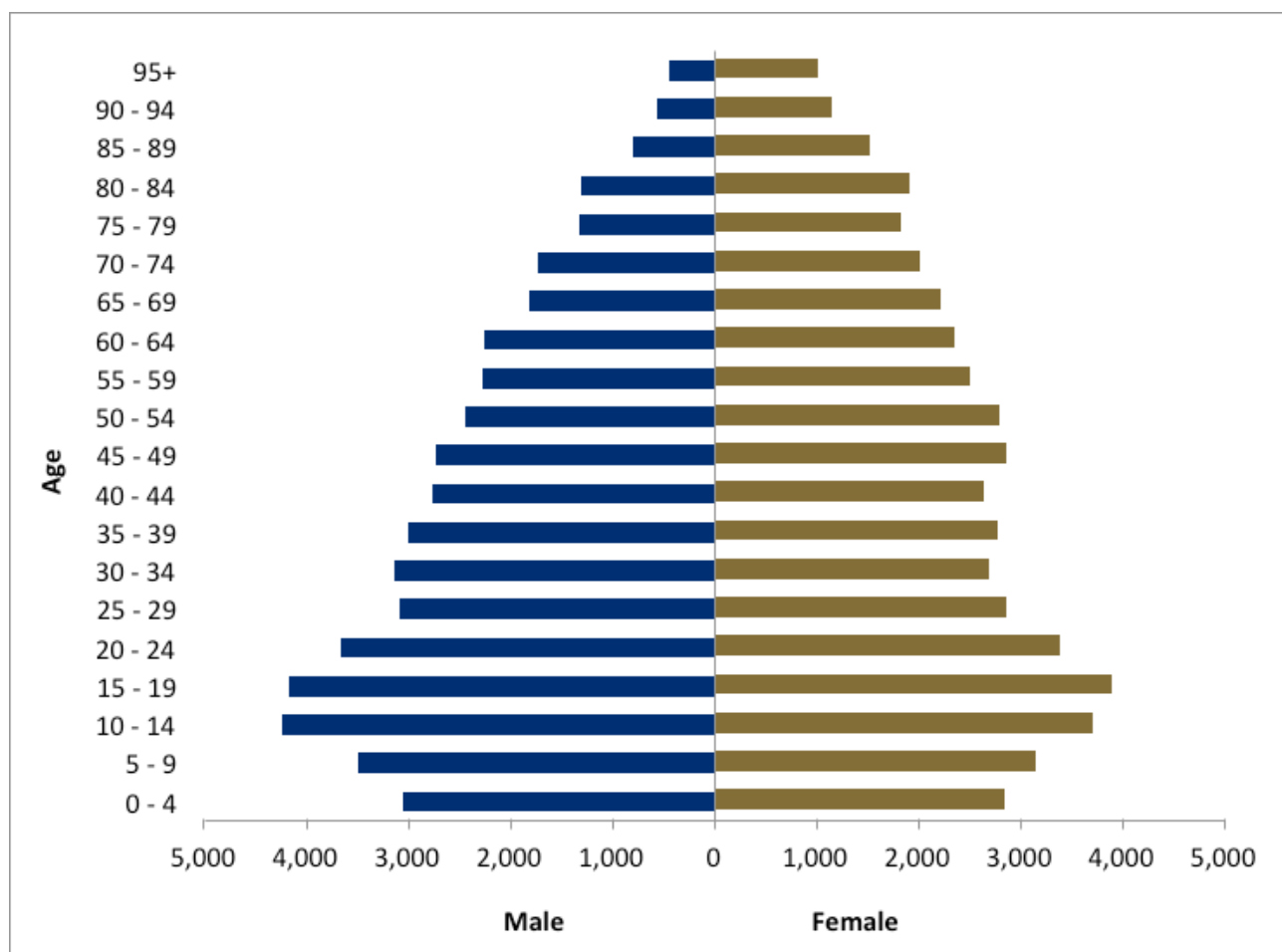


### 2.1.2 Age-sex of Persons with Disability

The age-sex pyramid provides an illustration of age-sex structure of the population of interest which in this case is the population of persons with disabilities. The pyramid shows that large proportions of persons with disabilities are in the age groups from 10 - 14 years old to 20 - 24 years of age. Furthermore, proportions of female population with disabilities are higher for older ages starting from the age group 60 – 64 years.



Figure 2.2 Population pyramid for persons with disabilities in five-year age groups, 2011



Generally, disability affects all persons regardless of their age. Table 2.2 shows persons with disabilities by age group. The result shows that the number of persons with disabilities in Namibia increased from 42,932 in 1991 to 85,567 in 2001 and 98,413 in 2011. A high proportion of people with disabilities was also present in the older age group of 65 years and older. The results further show that for 2001 to 2011, the proportion of persons with disabilities was higher at younger age groups (from age group 0 – 4 to 20 – 24 years old). Caution should be taken when interpreting these results simply for the reason that old age reflects an accumulation of health risks across a lifetime of injury, disease and chronic illness.

**Table 2.2 Persons with disabilities by age group and census year**

Age	1991		2001		2011	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	42 932	100.0	85 567	100.0	98 413	100.0
0 - 4	1 169	2.7	4 883	5.7	5 902	6.0
5 - 9	2 040	4.8	6 501	7.6	6 644	6.8
10 - 14	2 488	5.8	6 751	7.9	7 952	8.1
15 - 19	2 760	6.4	6 190	7.2	8 076	8.2
20 - 24	2 431	5.7	5 455	6.4	7 044	7.2
25 - 29	2 590	6.0	5 071	5.9	5 939	6.0
30 - 34	2 683	6.2	4 831	5.6	5 821	5.9
35 - 39	2 382	5.5	4 724	5.5	5 766	5.9
40 - 44	2 353	5.5	4 462	5.2	5 409	5.5
45 - 49	2 360	5.5	4 325	5.1	5 594	5.7
50 - 54	2 542	5.9	4 445	5.2	5 252	5.3
55 - 59	2 164	5.0	3 796	4.4	4 791	4.9
60 - 64	2 760	6.4	4 370	5.1	4 599	4.7
65 +	12 210	28.4	19 763	23.1	19 624	19.9

## 2.2 Disability Status

Figure 2.3 presents the trend of the proportion of persons with disabilities across the census years of 1991, 2001 and 2011. The result shows that in 1991 out of the total population of 1,4 million, 3.0 percent were persons with disabilities, which increased to 4.7 percent in 2001 and 2011. It is interesting to note that in 2011, the population with disabilities makes up the same percentage (4.7%) as in 2001 although the total population had increased from 1,8 to 2,1 million.

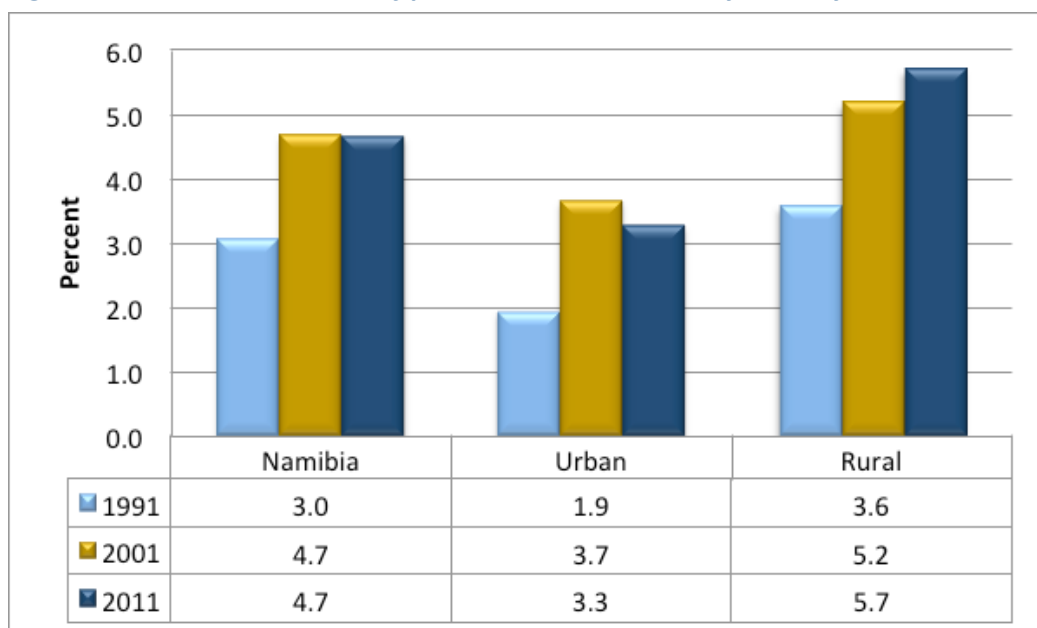
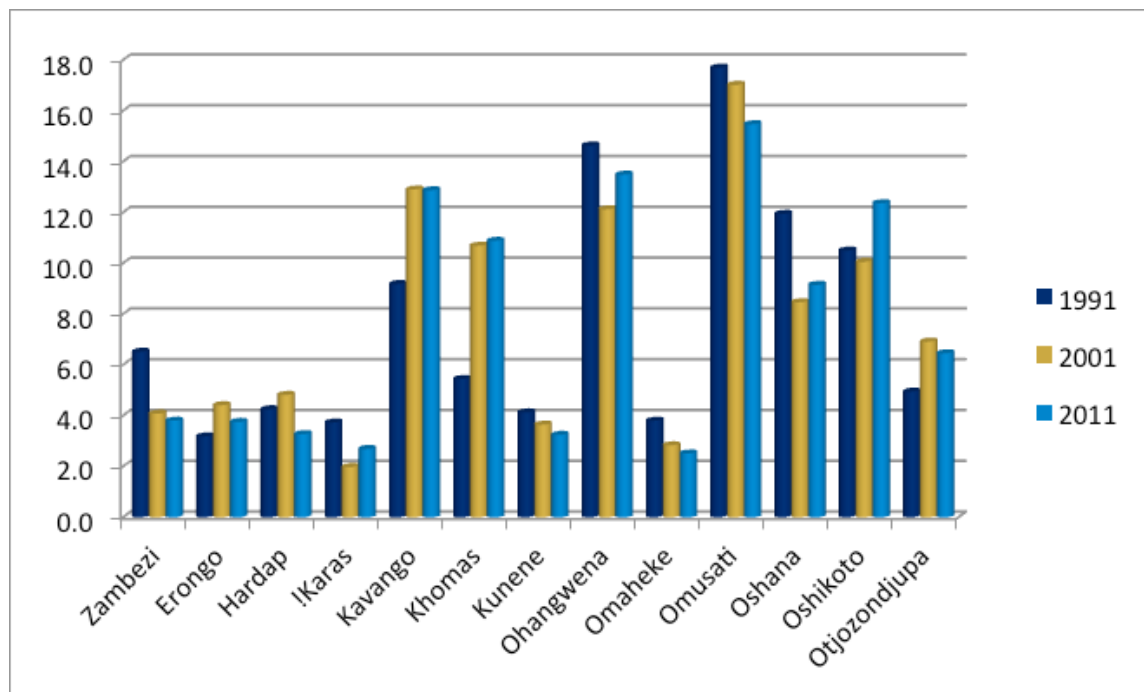
**Figure 2.3 Percent distribution of persons with disabilities by census year**

Figure 2.4 presents the regional distribution of persons with disabilities by census year and regions. Variations in terms of disabilities can be seen between 1991 and 2011. It can be deduced from the figure that between 1991 and 2011 the proportions of persons with disabilities for Omusati, Ohangwena, Kavango and Oshikoto remain high while for Omaheke and !Karas remain low compared to other regions. It is interesting to note that the proportions have increased in 2011 in some regions such as Khomas and Oshikoto.

Figure 2.4 Percent distribution of persons with disabilities by census year and regio



### 2.3 Disability Prevalence and Type of Disabilities

The most common types of disabilities differ with census years. Table 2.3 shows that in 1991 impaired limbs (35%) and blindness (32%) were the most common disabilities. In the census year 2001 blindness (33.7%) and deafness (19.1%) were the most common, while in the census year 2011 impairment of legs (18.4%) and visual impairment (16.4%) were the most common disabilities. The severity of these disabilities was not part of the data that was collected.

**Table 2.3 Percent distribution of persons with disabilities by type of disabilities and census years**

Type of Disability	1991		2001		2011	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Namibia	42 932	100.0	85 567	100.0	98 413	100.0
Blind	13 721	32.0	28 834	33.7	10 505	10.7
Visual Impairment	-	-	-	-	16 186	16.4
Deaf	4 503	10.0	16 357	19.1	5 684	5.8
Hearing Difficulties	-	-	-	-	7 709	7.8
Mute/Dumb	-	-	-	-	5 273	5.4
Impaired speech	2 649	6.0	8 452	9.9	5 180	5.3
Impairment of Hands	-	-	9 691	11.3	9 508	9.7
Impairment of Legs	-	-	15 591	18.2	18 090	18.4
Impaired limbs	15 056	35.0	-	-	-	-
Mentally Disabled	6 360	15.0	2 571	3.0	12 731	12.9
Albinism	-	-	-	-	1 153	1.2
Autism	-	-	-	-	1 146	1.2
Don't Know	643	2.0	4 071	4.8	5 248	5.2

**Note:** “-“ means information was not collected for the specific category for that census year

#### 2.4 Disability Prevalence by Geographic Location

The geographical location, as well as the surrounding environment plays a crucial role in the living condition of persons with disabilities. This is mainly due to differences in the level of development for different areas, including regions as some areas lack certain services such as health care, education, toilet facilities, access to safe water, proper housing and special facilities and services which are designed for persons with disabilities, etc...

Table 2.4 shows the percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by type and area in 2011. Results show that out of 98 413 persons with disabilities 18 090 persons had physical impairment- lower limbs, 16 186 were visually impaired. The result further shows that the proportion of persons with disabilities in rural areas (70.0%) was compared to rural areas (30.0%).

Table 2.4 Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by type and area, 2011

Area	Total	Blindness	Visual Impairment	Deafness	Hearing Difficulties	Mute/Dumb	Speech Impairment	Physical Impairment		Mental Disability	Albinism	Autism	Other	Don't Know
								- Upper Limbs	- Lower Limbs					
Namibia	98 413	10 505	16 186	5 684	7 709	5 237	5 180	9 508	18 090	12 731	1 153	1 146	4 962	286
Urban	30.0	19.6	34.9	32.4	21.9	33.6	30.5	27.7	33.4	27.9	31.7	29.1	37.7	41.3
Rural	70.0	80.4	65.1	67.6	78.1	66.4	69.5	72.3	66.6	72.1	68.3	70.9	62.3	58.7
!Karas	2.7	1.6	2.7	2.9	2.2	3.8	3.4	2.5	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.5	3.4	3.8
Erongo	3.8	2.7	4.0	4.9	4.1	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.2	5.6	4.2	7.0
Hardap	3.3	2.0	4.1	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.3	3.3	3.8	3.7	1.1	3.1	2.4	4.9
Kavango	12.9	16.7	12.8	13.2	15.9	11.8	6.6	14.3	11.9	13.2	12.7	10.1	8.6	7.3
Khomas	10.9	5.9	16.7	10.6	7.3	10.8	7.8	9.1	12.2	8.5	13.4	7.4	16.5	18.9
Kunene	3.2	3.5	2.4	3.4	2.7	3.6	2.7	3.7	3.3	4.2	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.8
Ohangwena	13.5	16.1	13.5	11.8	18.1	10.1	7.4	14.2	12.9	12.8	16.1	21.0	12.8	10.5
Omaheke	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.7
Omusati	15.5	19.3	13.7	14.4	14.6	14.0	14.4	17.3	15.0	16.3	14.1	15.7	15.5	10.5
Oshana	9.2	9.7	7.1	10.1	7.4	10.9	13.5	8.6	8.0	8.8	10.6	16.1	14.0	9.4
Oshikoto	12.4	10.9	11.1	12.7	12.2	14.5	18.2	11.7	13.8	11.7	13.9	8.7	9.9	6.6
Otjozondjupa	6.5	4.7	5.5	6.9	4.0	7.6	15.4	5.7	6.4	7.3	5.3	3.9	5.9	14.3
Zambezi	3.8	4.6	4.3	4.1	5.8	3.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	4.2	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.0

Table 2.5 shows that the total persons with disabilities were 85,567 in 2001. The trend for urban and rural areas is similar to 2011 whereby rural areas have a higher number of people with disabilities compared to urban areas. The most common types of disabilities were blindness (28,834) and deafness (16,357). At regional level, as it was the case in 2011, Omusati region reported the highest percent for blindness (18.2%) and deafness (16.6%) in 2001. On the other hand, !Karas region reported the lowest percentage of people with disabilities across the disability types.

**Table 2.5 Percent distribution of persons with disabilities by type and area, 2001**

Area	Total	Blindness	Deaf	Impaired Speech	Impairment of Hands	Impairment of Legs	Mentality Disabled/ill	Other	Don't Know
Namibia	85 567	28 834	16 357	8 452	9 691	15 591	2 571	4 031	40
Urban	25.8	29.5	26.0	26.4	19.6	22.0	21.6	29.1	32.5
Rural	74.2	70.5	74.0	73.6	80.4	78.0	78.4	70.9	67.5
!Karas	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.4	3.3	2.5
Erongo	4.4	5.2	4.2	3.7	2.8	3.9	3.5	7.4	10.0
Hardap	4.8	6.4	3.5	2.9	3.2	5.2	4.7	5.6	2.5
Kavango	12.9	11.4	13.0	11.3	16.0	14.3	13.4	13.1	22.5
Khomas	10.7	13.8	11.8	10.8	7.6	7.2	6.7	7.3	5.0
Kunene	3.7	3.6	3.0	5.2	4.5	3.8	2.0	2.0	2.5
Ohangwena	12.1	10.9	12.8	11.8	13.4	13.5	11.2	10.8	2.5
Omaheke	2.8	2.4	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.7	4.4	2.5	2.5
Omusati	17.0	18.2	16.6	18.6	17.3	16.5	12.0	11.6	40.0
Oshana	8.5	7.5	8.3	9.3	8.3	9.4	8.9	11.0	0.0
Oshikoto	10.1	8.3	11.5	9.9	12.4	10.3	13.0	8.8	5.0
Otjozondjupa	6.9	6.4	5.9	8.1	6.3	7.0	7.0	13.8	5.0
Zambezi	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.3	3.6	4.1	9.8	2.8	0.0

Table 2.6 gives the percent distribution of persons with disabilities by type of disabilities in 1991. Overall, the census of 1991 showed a trend similar to 2001 and 2011 where rural areas (79.5%) recorded higher percent of people with disabilities compared to urban (20.5%). Furthermore, result shows that the highest case of disability was impaired limbs (15,056), while the least recorded type of disability was impaired speech (2,649). At regional level, Omusati region reported the highest proportion of people with disabilities across the types of disabilities, while on average the least proportions were reported in Erongo region.

**Table 2.6 Percent distribution of persons with disabilities by type and area, 1991**

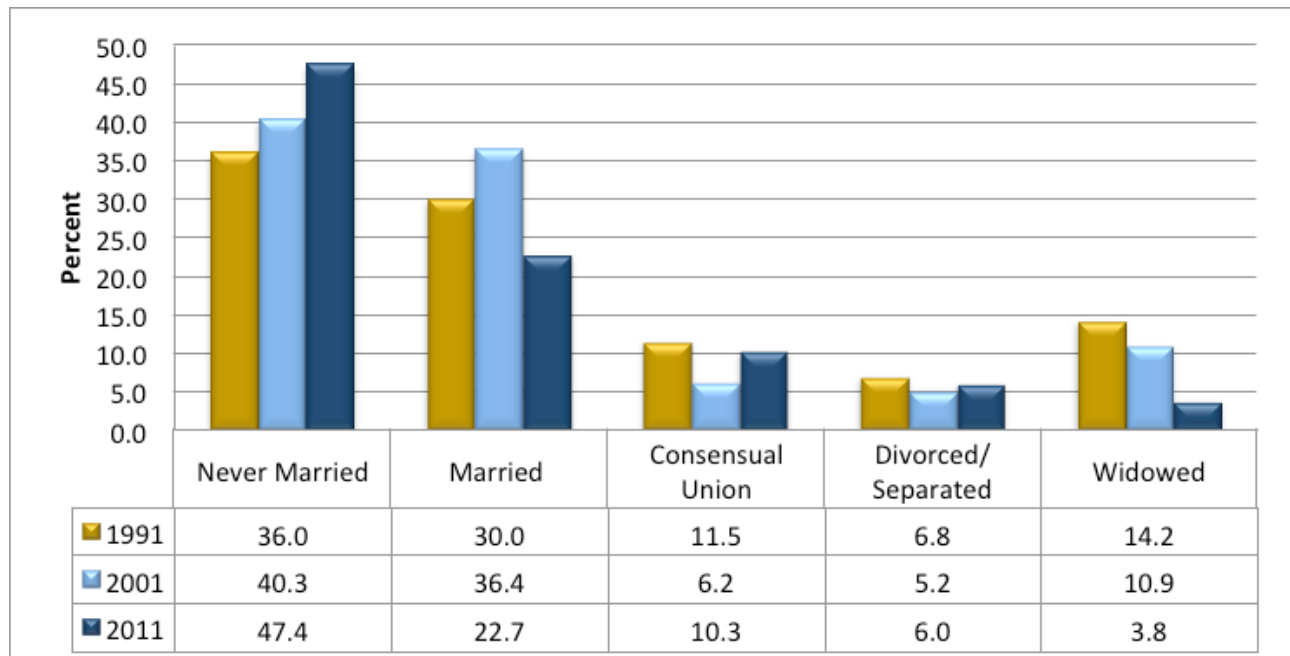
Area	Total	Blind	Deaf	Impaired Speech	Impaired Limbs	Mentally Disabled	Don't know
Namibia	42 932	13 721	4 503	2 649	15 056	6 360	640
Urban	20.5	13.4	22.6	24.1	23.7	23.0	44.7
Rural	79.5	86.6	77.4	75.9	76.3	77.0	55.3
!Karas	3.7	2.4	3.8	5.2	3.6	5.3	7.3
Erongo	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.8	3.9	17.8
Hardap	4.1	3.2	3.9	4.8	4.3	4.9	10.6
Khomas	5.4	2.7	4.8	8.6	6.3	7.5	12.5
Kunene	4.2	4.5	3.1	6.2	3.7	3.6	17.5
Ohangwena	14.8	15.2	15.8	12.7	15.3	14.2	5.3
Kavango	9.2	10.1	8.8	8.2	9.2	8.9	1.3
Omaheke	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.0
Omusati	17.6	20.3	16.1	17.0	16.6	16.3	6.7
Oshana	12.1	11.3	14.5	11.3	12.8	10.9	7.5
Oshikoto	10.6	10.5	11.1	8.6	11.5	10.2	2.3
Otjozond- jupa	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.5
Zambezi	6.3	8.2	7.2	5.0	5.1	5.5	3.6

### 2.5 Disability Prevalence and Marital Status

During the censuses all people were asked to state their marital status in the following categories: never married, married (with certificate or traditionally), consensual union, divorced/separated and widowed. For international comparisons the analysis focused on the population aged 15 years and above, although we acknowledge that there are cases of child marriage in Namibia which requires a separate study altogether. It should be noted that the categories of marital status used in the 1991, 2001 and 2011 census years varied, but for the purpose of this report the categories were harmonized for comparability.

Figure 2.5 presents the percent distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by marital status. The result shows a consistent increase in the percentage of the population with disabilities aged 15 years and above who were never married across the census years. The proportion of persons with disabilities who were married was high during the 2001 census year (36.4%), while those in consensual unions (11.5%), those who are divorced/separated (6.8%) as well as those who are widowed (14.2%) was the highest during the 1991 census year as compared to the 2001 and 2011 census years.

**Figure 2.5 Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by census years and marital status**



Note: 'Don't know' category is not included for ease of presentation and hence the percentage will not add to 100% within the census year

## 2.6 Disability Prevalence and Migration

Migration is analyzed by looking at the following factors: place of birth, place of usual residence and place of enumeration. This sub-section presents information on the migration status for persons with disabilities. Information presented in this sub-section only relates to internal migration as there is no data on international migration.

### 2.6.1 Long-term Migration

Long-term migration looks at the movement of people between their place of birth and their place of usual residence.

Table 2.7 presents the distribution of persons with disabilities by place of usual residence and place of birth for the 2011 census. The figure compares the usual residents in each area to those who were born there. If the percentage is more than 100 it implies out-migration and if it is less than 100, it implies in-migration. The result shows that Khomas region has the highest net migration rate with a 45 percent inflow of persons with disabilities, followed by the Erongo region with 33.1 percent. On the other hand, Ohangwena region recorded the highest percent of out-migration with 25.5 percent of persons with disabilities. The regions of !Karas and Kavango recorded more or less the same number of persons born there and those who usually reside in these regions. This information is also presented in *Figure 2.6*.



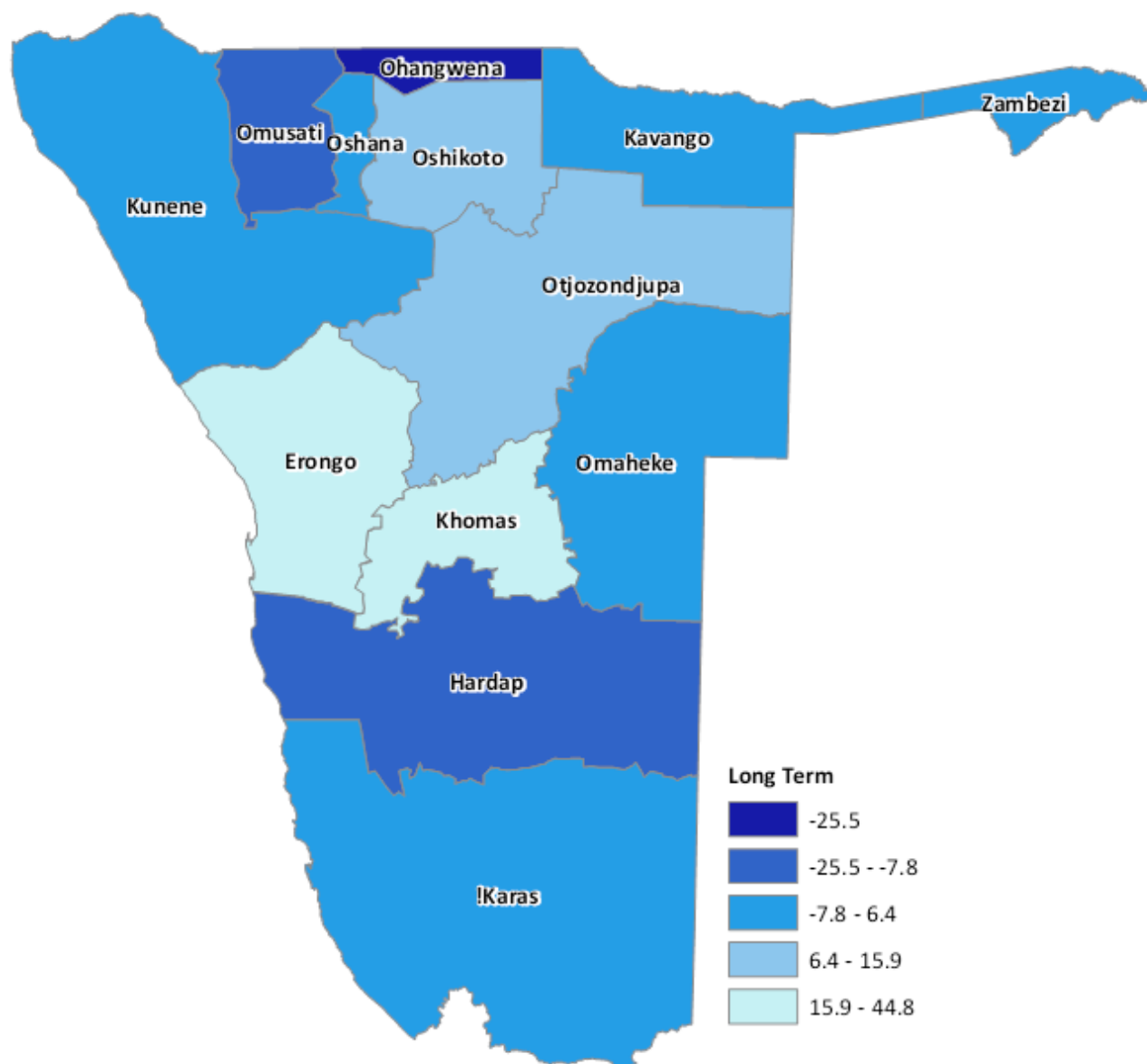
**Table 2.7 Persons with disabilities by place of usual residence and place of birth, 2011**

Area	Place of birth	Usual residence	Difference between Birth and Usual Residence	Percent*	Net migration rate (per 100)**
Namibia	98 353	98 388	35	100.0	0.04
!Karas	2 648	2 637	-11	100.4	-0.42
Erongo	2 440	3 645	1 205	66.9	33.06
Hardap	3 520	3 234	-286	108.8	-8.84
Kavango	12 811	12 762	-49	100.4	-0.38
Khomas	5 815	10 532	4 717	55.2	44.79
Kunene	3 049	3 148	99	96.9	3.14
Ohangwena	17 208	13 712	-3 496	125.5	-25.50
Omaheke	2 541	2 544	3	99.9	0.12
Omusati	16 493	15 297	-1 196	107.8	-7.82
Oshana	8 195	8 754	559	93.6	6.39
Oshikoto	10 414	11 712	1 298	88.9	11.08
Otjozondjupa	5 123	6 093	970	84.1	15.92
Zambezi	3 590	3 785	195	94.8	5.15
Outside Namibia	4 490	523	-3 967	858.5	-758.51
Don't know	16	10	-6	160.0	-60.00

**Note:** \*Number of persons by place of birth in each area divided by 2011 usual residents (expressed as a percent)

\*\* Net migration rate per hundred born in each area

Figure 2.6 Long-term net migration by region, 2011



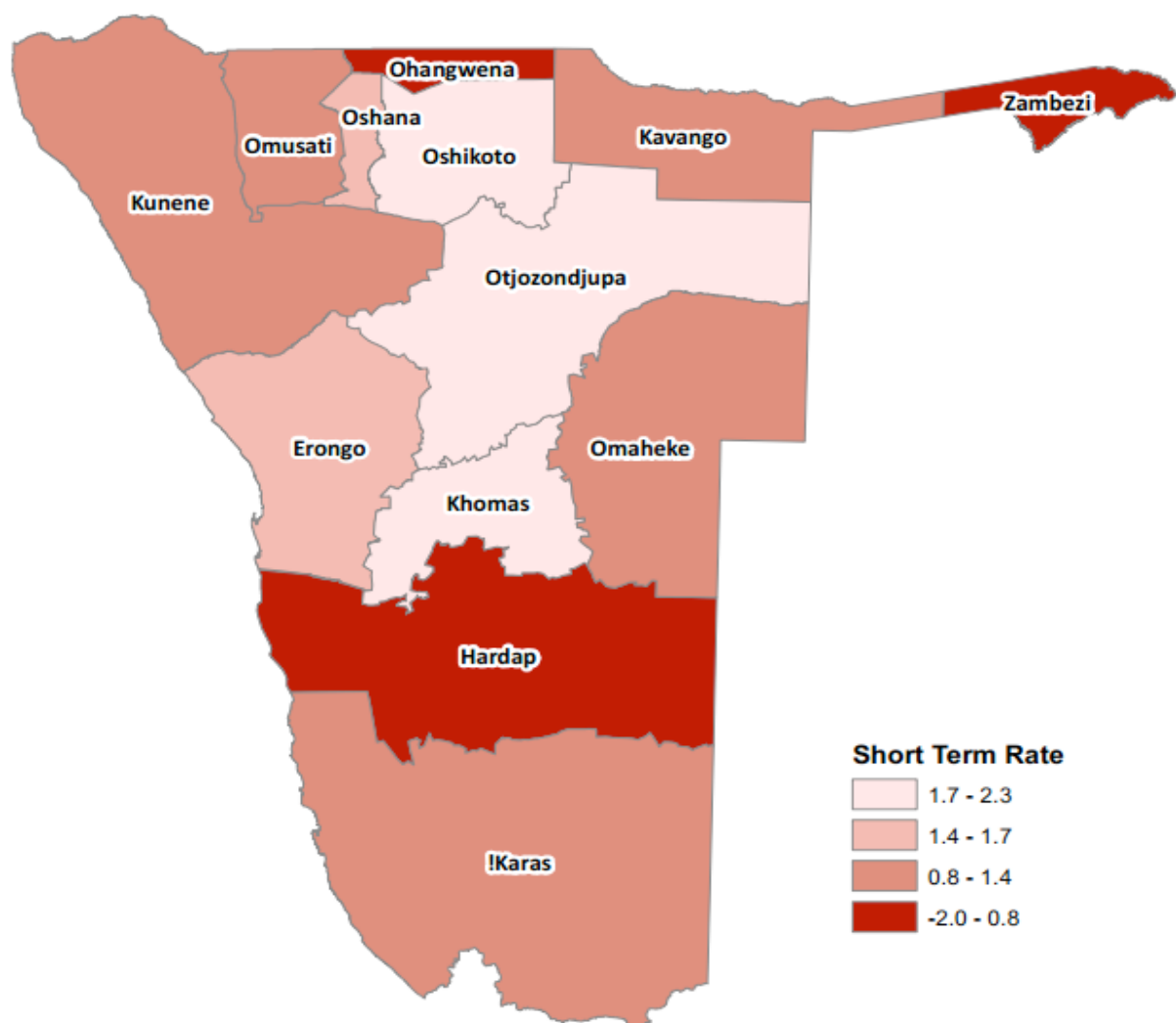
### 2.6.2 Short-term Migration

Short-term migration is the movement of people within a period of 12 months. This sub-section presents information on short-term migration of persons with disabilities within the last 12 months. This is the migration that took place between 2010 and 2011.

Table 2.8 shows the recent migration of persons with disabilities by place of usual residence in 2010 and 2011. Negative migration rate indicates a loss and positive rate indicates a gain to a specific region. The Zambezi region recorded a negative net migration of 2.1 percent which indicates a loss of its people with disabilities to other regions. Khomas has the highest percent of net migration, which indicates a gain in the number of persons with disabilities from other regions. This information is further presented graphically in figure 2.7.

**Table 2.8 Persons with disabilities by place of usual residence in 2010 and 2011**

Area	2011	2010	Difference	Percent	% Net Migration Rate
!Karas	2 637	2 601	36	98.6	1.37
Erongo	3 645	3 587	58	98.4	1.59
Hardap	3 234	3 210	24	99.3	0.74
Kavango	12 762	12 616	146	98.9	1.14
Khomas	10 532	10 287	245	97.7	2.33
Kunene	3 148	3 115	33	99.0	1.05
Ohangwena	13 712	13 605	107	99.2	0.78
Omaheke	2 544	2 509	35	98.6	1.38
Omusati	15 297	15 157	140	99.1	0.92
Oshana	8 754	8 625	129	98.5	1.47
Oshikoto	11 712	11 510	202	98.3	1.72
Otjozondjupa	6 093	5 979	114	98.1	1.87
Zambezi	3 785	3 861	- 76	102.0	-2.01
Outside Namibia	523	589	- 66	112.6	-12.62
Don't know	10	9	1	90.0	10

**Figure 2.7 Short-term net migration by region, 2011**

## CHAPTER 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILES OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the socio – economic profiles of persons with disabilities in Namibia. It should be mentioned that no studies have so far been conducted on socio-economic profiles of persons with disabilities in the country. This chapter focuses on education, economic status, and ICT of persons with disabilities in Namibia. The information in this chapter will assist policy makers, line ministries and planners to address the plight and challenges facing persons with disabilities by looking at the social economic characteristics of people with disabilities in order to assist them to be able to participate in the social-economic development of the country.

### 3.2 Disability and Information, Communication and Technology (ICT)

The 2011 census collected information on the usage and access to ICT facilities for persons aged 3 years and above. The information includes access to ICT such as radio, television, computer, cellphone telephone, newspaper and internet.

Table 3.1 presents information on persons with disabilities aged 3 years and above who had access to ICT by type of service or use and disability type. The result shows that radio is the most commonly ICT service used or accessed by 64.4 percent of all persons with disabilities followed by cellphones with 42 percent. Internet weekly and daily are only accessed by 3 percent and 2.1 percent of the persons with disabilities respectively. Similar result is further reflected across the type of disabilities.

**Table 3.1 Percent distribution for persons with disabilities aged 3 years and above who had access to ICT by type of service/use and type of disabilities, 2011**

Type of disability	Population	None	Radio	TV	Computer	Cellphone	Telephone (fixed)	Newspaper (daily)	Newspaper (weekly)	Internet (daily)	Internet (weekly)
Total	95 092	23.2	64.4	24.0	5.6	42.4	4.7	5.6	11.2	3.0	2.1
Blindness	10 345	26.1	65.3	12.1	3.1	32.5	2.8	2.8	6.5	1.5	0.9
Visual Impairment	15 953	18.7	68.6	28.2	9.0	50.1	7.4	8.5	12.7	4.8	3.1
Deafness	5 389	31.2	53.3	26.1	6.3	36.7	4.1	6.2	11.2	3.1	2.3
Hearing Difficulties	7 596	29.5	57.1	18.3	3.6	34.3	3.8	4.0	9.3	1.9	1.3
Mute/Dumb	4 937	23.2	62.3	30.5	6.6	43.8	4.5	5.6	12.4	3.7	2.7
Speech Impairment	4 863	23.9	63.9	28.2	6.0	39.7	4.8	5.7	9.9	3.1	2.1
Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	9 296	20.8	66.8	20.3	3.9	46.6	3.6	4.7	11.6	2.0	1.6
Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	17 324	17.1	70.0	27.7	6.2	50.5	5.2	6.6	14.5	3.5	2.6
Mental Disability	12 180	31.0	59.0	22.3	3.7	30.3	3.0	3.5	7.8	1.8	1.3
Albinism	1 053	22.3	64.7	27.0	7.6	47.8	5.4	5.7	15.2	4.6	3.0
Autism	1 063	27.8	61.2	24.7	4.6	33.3	3.9	4.0	8.7	1.9	1.5
Other *	4 836	18.9	66.8	28.3	6.6	52.0	6.3	7.7	14.8	3.1	2.3
Don't Know	257	21.4	45.1	26.1	5.8	36.2	5.8	5.4	10.9	5.4	0.8

**Note:** These are multiple responses hence row/column percent will not add up to 100 percent<sup>2</sup>

\*Category "Other" those which are not stated in the table

<sup>2</sup> **Instructions were given to enumerators as follows:** You may record more than one disability in case of multiple disabilities (Maximum number of three types of disabilities). E.g. a person who is having impaired hands and legs will be recorded 07 and 08 and leave the last row blank. Remember, do not report disabled persons suffering from injuries e.g. a person with a fracture from a recent accident and who still undergoing treatment (2011 census Enumerator's Manual). **For ICT:** The question intends to give data on how individuals access information and the frequency of using the mediums of communication. If the person has accessed one or more of these services or items within the last one month as of the census reference night, then Mark "X" in all the appropriate boxes.

### 3.3 Disability and Education

#### 3.3.1 DisaEarly Childhood Development (ECD)

The 2011 census also collected information on Early Childhood Development (ECD) for all persons aged 0 - 4 years. Figure 3.1 shows the percent distribution of persons with disabilities aged 0-4 years by ECD attendance in 2011. It is interesting to note that 87 percent of children with disabilities aged 0-4 years were not attending ECD in Namibia. This situation contradicts the Education Policy on inclusive education for all Namibian children including those with disabilities, hence worth investigating particularly by the Ministry of Basic Education, Arts and Culture.

**Figure 3.1 Percent distribution of persons with disabilities aged 0 - 4 years by ECD attendance, 2011**

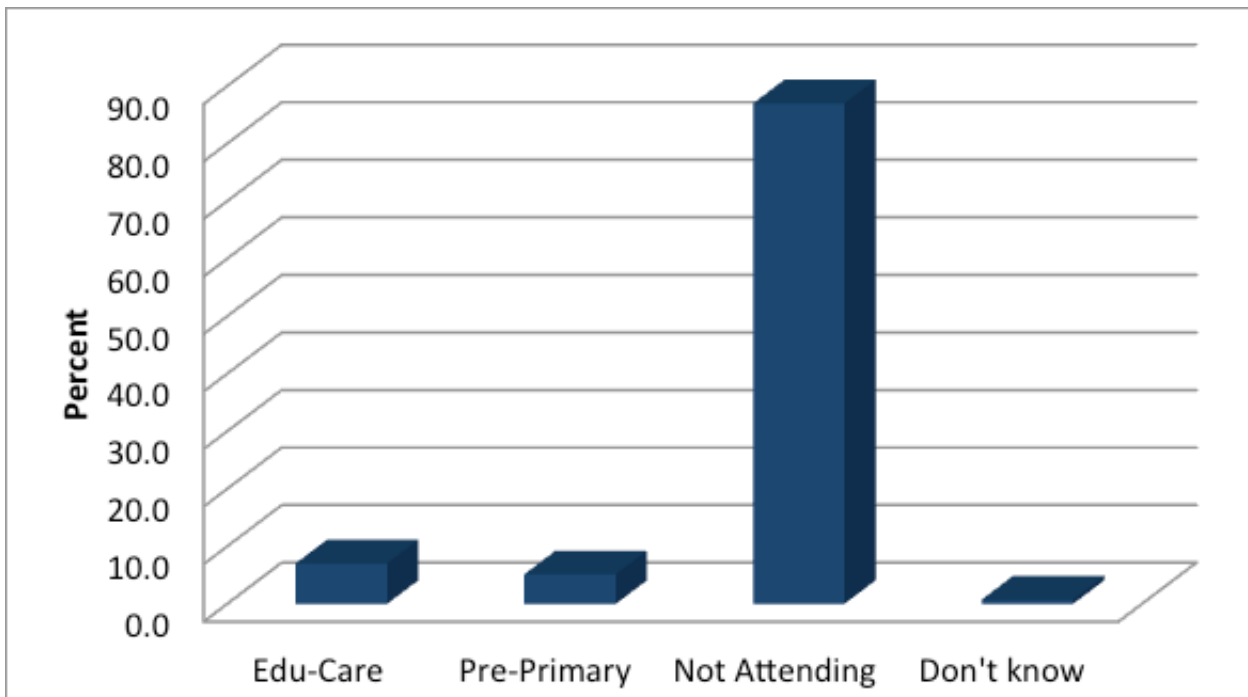


Table 3.2 shows the percent distribution of children aged 0 – 4 years attending ECD by sex and area during 2011. The result shows that the proportion of children with disabilities aged 0 – 4 who are not attending ECD is high in rural (72.7%) compared to urban (27.3%) areas. Most of the children who are not attending ECD are in the regions of Oshikoto (15.8%), Omusati (14.5%) and Kavango (13.3%). It is also interesting to note that even the most urbanized region of Khomas has a substantial proportion (8.7%) of children with disabilities who are not attending ECD.

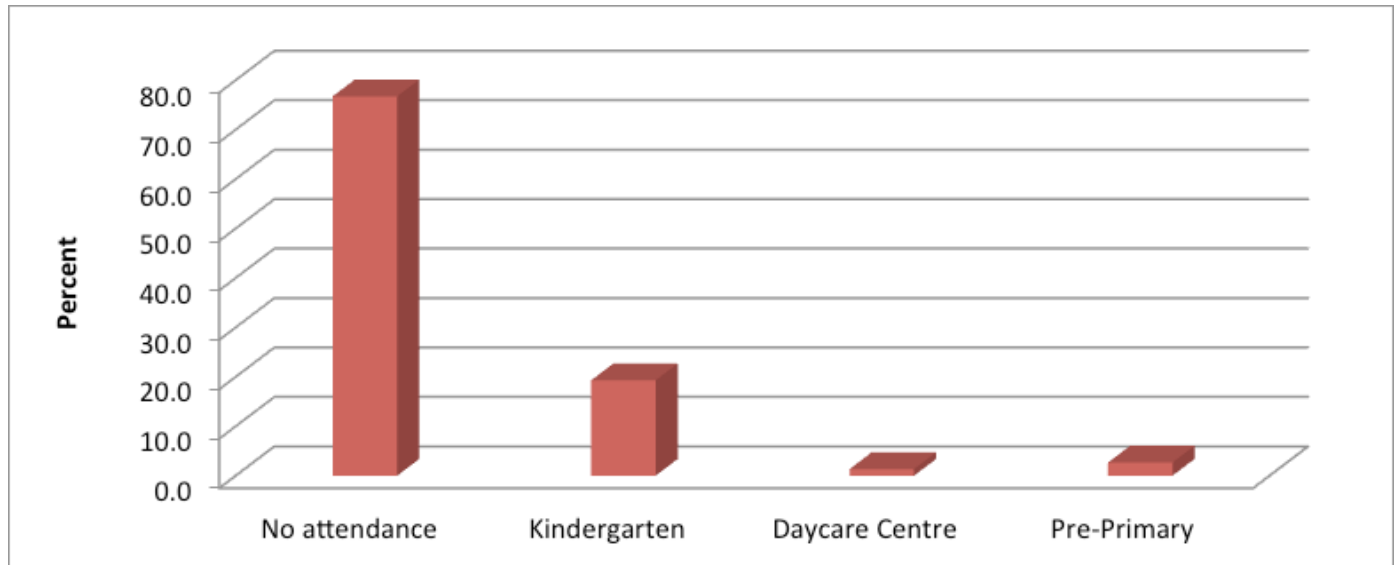
Table 3.2 Percent distribution of children with disabilities aged 0-4 years attending ECD by sex and area, 2011

Area	Total		Edu-care		Pre-primary		Not attending		Don't Know	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Namibia	5 902	2 843	417	212	305	127	5 135	2 481	45	23
Urban	29.0	29.5	43.6	43.4	37.4	33.1	27.3	28.1	31.1	30.4
Rural	71.0	70.5	56.4	56.6	62.6	66.9	72.7	71.9	68.9	69.6
IKaras	2.1	2.3	3.4	4.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Erongo	2.7	2.7	4.8	4.2	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	0.0
Hardap	2.2	2.2	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Kavango	13.1	12.9	10.3	9.9	13.1	12.6	13.3	13.0	24.4	30.4
Khomas	9.9	10.1	18.5	20.3	14.8	14.2	8.7	8.9	26.7	26.1
Kunene	4.0	3.6	0.7	0.5	2.6	1.6	4.2	3.9	15.6	17.4
Ohangwena	11.8	11.9	7.7	8.5	14.4	18.9	11.9	11.9	13.3	8.7
Omaheke	2.6	2.4	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.0	2.9	2.7	0.0	0.0
Omusati	14.2	13.8	11.5	11.3	13.8	14.2	14.5	14.1	4.4	4.3
Oshana	8.7	8.9	12.5	14.2	13.1	11.0	8.1	8.4	4.4	4.3
Oshikoto	15.5	16.3	15.8	13.7	12.8	11.8	15.8	16.9	0.0	0.0
Otjozondjupa	9.6	9.5	9.4	8.0	7.5	9.4	9.7	9.6	11.1	8.7
Zambezi	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.0	1.6	3.9	3.5	0.0	0.0

With respect to the 2001 census, figure 3.2 shows the distribution of persons with disabilities aged 3 – 5 years by ECD attendance. It is observed from the figure that high proportions (76.7%) of children with disabilities aged 3 – 5 years were not attending ECD in 2001.

**Figure 3.2 Percent distribution of children with disabilities aged 3 – 5 years by ECD attendance, 2001**

Figure 3.3 shows the distribution of persons with disabilities aged 3 – 5 years attending pre-primary in 2001 and 2011.





It is evident that there is a sharp increase in the proportion of children with disabilities aged 3 – 5 years who were attending pre-primary in the northern regions of Namibia, as well as in the Khomas region in 2011 compared to 2001. Overall, the Khomas region is the only region with a high proportion of children with disabilities aged 3 – 5 attending pre-primary for the two census years (2001 and 2011).

Figure 3.3 Persons with disabilities aged 3-5 years attending pre-primary, 2001 and 2011

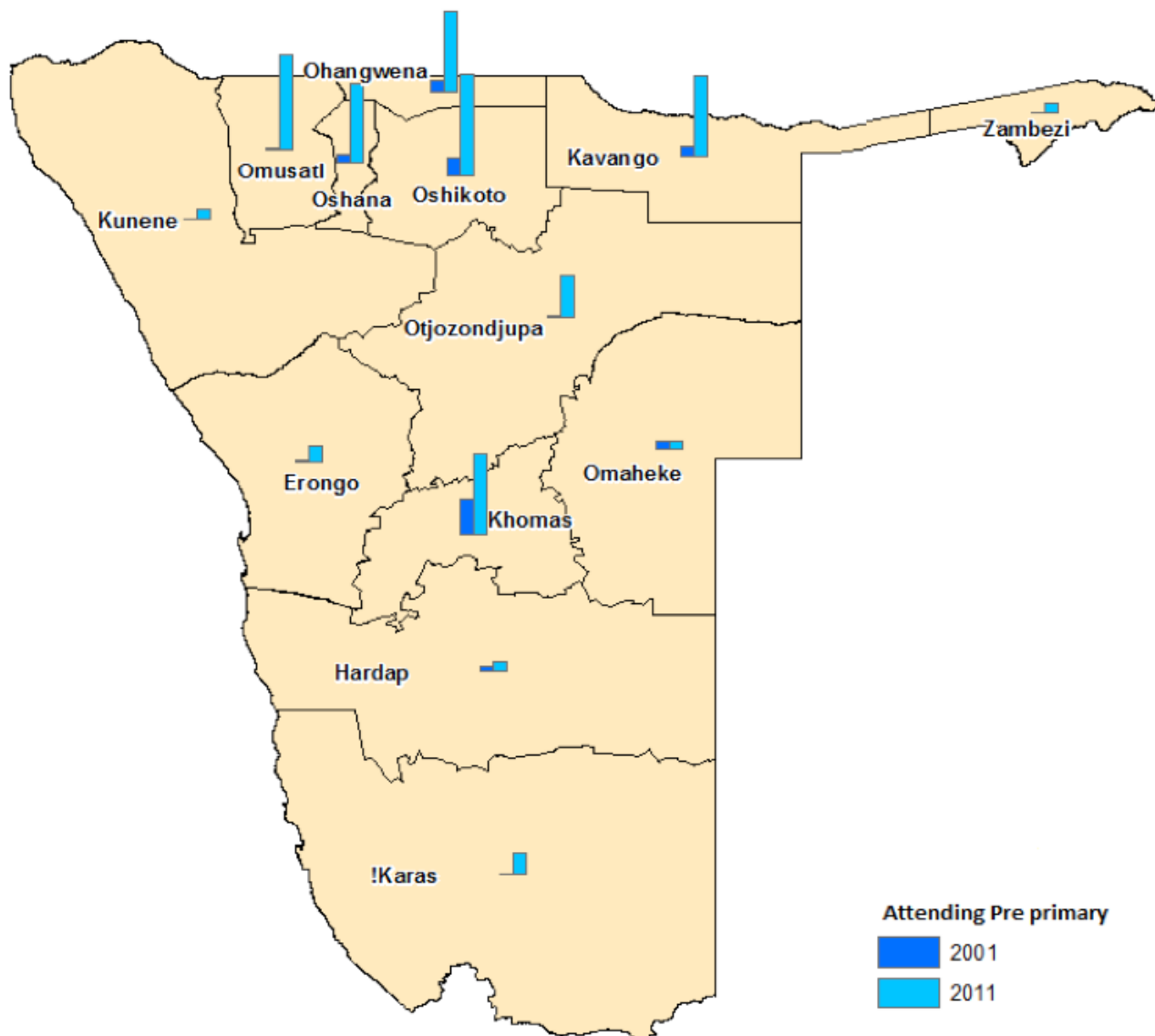


Table 3.3 presents the number of children with disabilities aged 3 - 5 years attending ECD by area for the 2001 census year. The majority of children with disabilities aged 3 - 5 years (2,595) in Namibia were not attending ECD programme. This outcome is further observed at both rural and urban level, with rural area recording the highest number (2,078) of children with disabilities aged 3 - 5 years not attending ECD. At regional level, Kavango and Omusati regions recorded the highest number of children with disabilities not attending any ECD programme, while Karas region had the lowest number (35) of children with disabilities not attending ECD programme in 2001.

**Table 3.3 Number of children with disabilities aged 3-5 years attending ECD by area, 2001**

Area	ECD				
	Total	No attendance	Creche/ Kindergarten	Daycare Centre/ Nursery School	Pre-Primary
Namibia	3 382	2 595	652	45	90
Urban	745	517	169	21	38
Rural	2 637	2 078	483	24	52
!Karas	39	35	3	1	0
Erongo	100	69	22	7	2
Hardap	96	79	11	1	5
Kavango	491	462	20	1	8
Khomas	312	181	89	11	31
Kunene	147	124	20	2	1
Ohangwena	492	355	122	6	9
Omaheke	119	100	12	0	7
Omusati	587	438	138	9	2
Oshana	256	172	75	2	7
Oshikoto	420	288	112	4	16
Otjozondjupa	224	198	23	1	2
Zambezi	99	94	5	0	0

### 3.3.2 Disability and school attendance

Table 3.4 presents the percent distribution of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by school attendance, sex and disability type in 2011. The result shows that about 49 percent of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above had left school, while about 29 percent had never attended school. Among those who are blind, 45 percent never attended school, while physical impairment - upper and lower had slightly over 55 percent of those who left school.

**Table 3.4 Percent distribution of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by school attendance, sex and types of disabilities, 2011**

Type of disability	Total	Never Attended	Pre-primary	Adult Education Program	Attending School	Left School	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	92 511	28.9	0.9	1.6	17.0	48.7	2.9
Blindness	10 210	44.7	0.4	2.1	8.3	41.2	3.4
Visual Impairment	15 764	28.2	0.5	1.9	13.7	53.5	2.2
Deafness	5 159	26.0	1.6	0.8	26.1	41.7	3.8
Hearing Difficulties	7 495	27.4	1.1	1.8	25.2	42.2	2.3
Mute/Dumb	4 638	25.7	1.6	0.8	24.9	43.8	3.2
Speech Impairment	4 611	25.0	2.1	0.9	27.8	40.3	3.9
Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	9 097	28.3	0.7	1.9	11.4	55.2	2.6
Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	16 761	23.3	0.9	1.7	16.5	55.2	2.4
Mental Disability	11 803	33.6	0.9	1.0	16.9	44.2	3.4
Albinism	986	15.1	1.7	0.5	35.1	45.1	2.4
Autism	1 007	27.3	1.9	0.8	24.1	43.2	2.7
Other *	4 731	22.4	0.7	1.4	13.9	58.6	3.0
Don't Know	249	15.7	2.0	-	17.3	41.4	23.7
<b>Female</b>							
<b>Total</b>	47 282	29.6	0.9	2.0	16.5	48.2	2.8
Blindness	5 631	46.6	0.3	2.5	7.3	39.7	3.6
Visual Impairment	8 842	29.5	0.4	2.5	12.8	52.8	2.0
Deafness	2 635	26.0	1.3	0.9	25.7	42.6	3.5
Hearing Difficulties	4 086	27.2	1.0	2.6	23.9	43.0	2.3
Mute/Dumb	2 454	23.8	1.6	1.0	24.7	45.9	3.1
Speech Impairment	2 101	24.0	2.7	1.1	27.2	41.0	4.0
Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	4 175	31.0	0.6	2.4	10.4	53.1	2.3
Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	8 310	23.8	0.9	2.1	16.8	54.0	2.4
Mental Disability	5 526	33.6	1.0	1.2	18.0	43.1	3.0
Albinism	498	14.7	1.2	0.6	34.9	45.8	2.8
Autism	513	26.7	1.8	1.2	22.8	44.2	3.3
Other *	2 406	21.7	0.6	2.0	12.7	60.3	2.7
Don't Know	105	18.1	1.9	-	20.0	39.0	21.0
<b>Male</b>							
<b>Total</b>	45 229	28.1	0.9	1.1	17.6	49.2	3.0
Blindness	4 579	42.3	0.4	1.7	9.5	43	3.1
Visual Impairment	6 922	26.5	0.6	1.3	14.8	54.4	2.4
Deafness	2 524	26	1.9	0.7	26.6	40.7	4.2
Hearing Difficulties	3 409	27.6	1.3	0.9	26.8	41.1	2.3
Mute/Dumb	2 184	27.7	1.7	0.5	25.1	41.5	3.4
Speech Impairment	2 510	25.8	1.7	0.8	28.4	39.6	3.8
Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	4 922	26.0	0.7	1.5	12.2	56.9	2.7
Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	8 451	22.8	0.9	1.3	16.3	56.3	2.4
Mental Disability	6 277	33.5	0.8	0.7	15.9	45.1	3.8
Albinism	488	15.6	2.3	0.4	35.2	44.5	2.0
Autism	494	27.9	2.0	0.4	25.5	42.1	2.0
Other *	2 325	23.2	0.9	0.8	15.1	56.8	3.3
Don't Know	144	13.9	2.1	-	15.3	43.1	25.7

**Note:** \*Category "Other" those which are not stated in the table

Figure 3.4 presents information on persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by census year (1991, 2001 and 2011). There seems to be some progress in school attendance for persons with disabilities as the proportion of those who never attended school has decreases from 51.2 percent in 1991 to 30.4 percent in 2001 and further down to 28.9 percent in 2011. In contrast, the proportion of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above who left school and those attending school have gradually increased over the census years.

**Figure 3.4 School attendance for persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by census years**

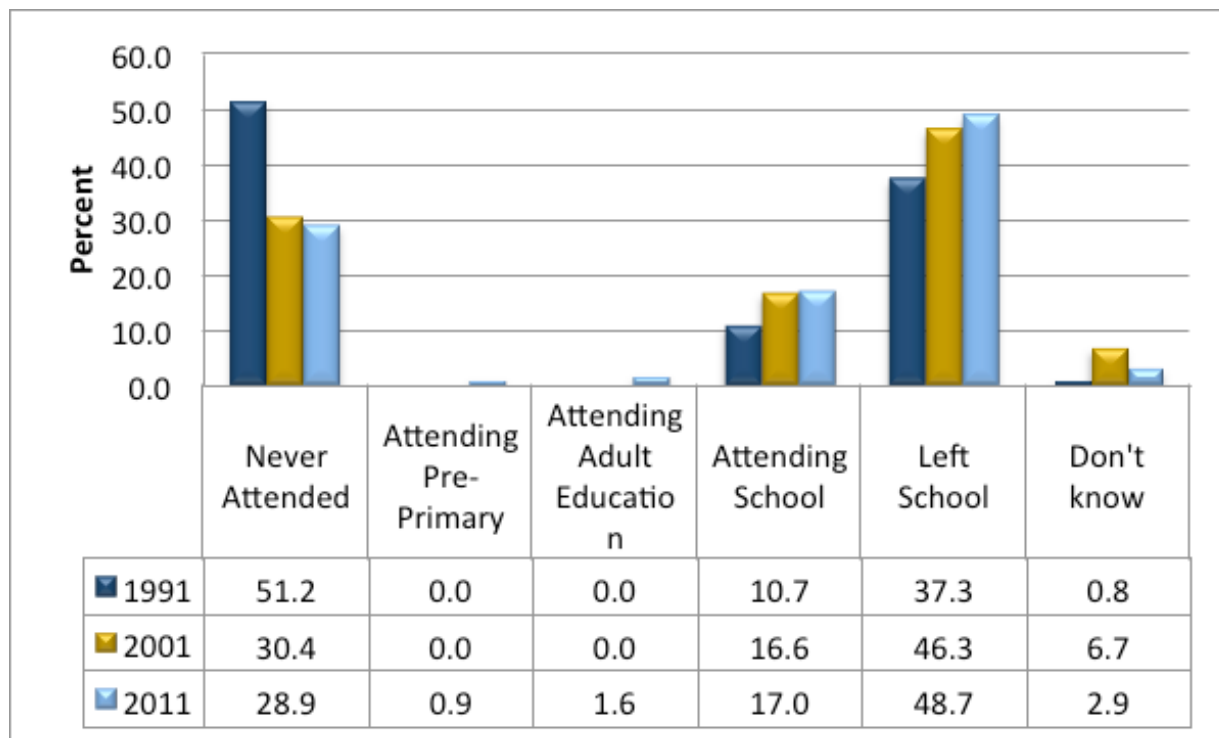


Table 3.5 below shows the percent distribution of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by school attendance and area. The result indicates that at national level more persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above had left school (49,991) followed by those who never attended school (27,070) and the lowest being those who attended pre-primary (877). The proportion of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above that never attended school was higher in rural (82.1%) than in urban area (17.9%). It is worth noting that the proportion of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above that are attending adult education programs is higher in rural (85.3%) than in urban (14.7%). In general, rural areas recorded a consistent higher proportion of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above in all school attendance categories.

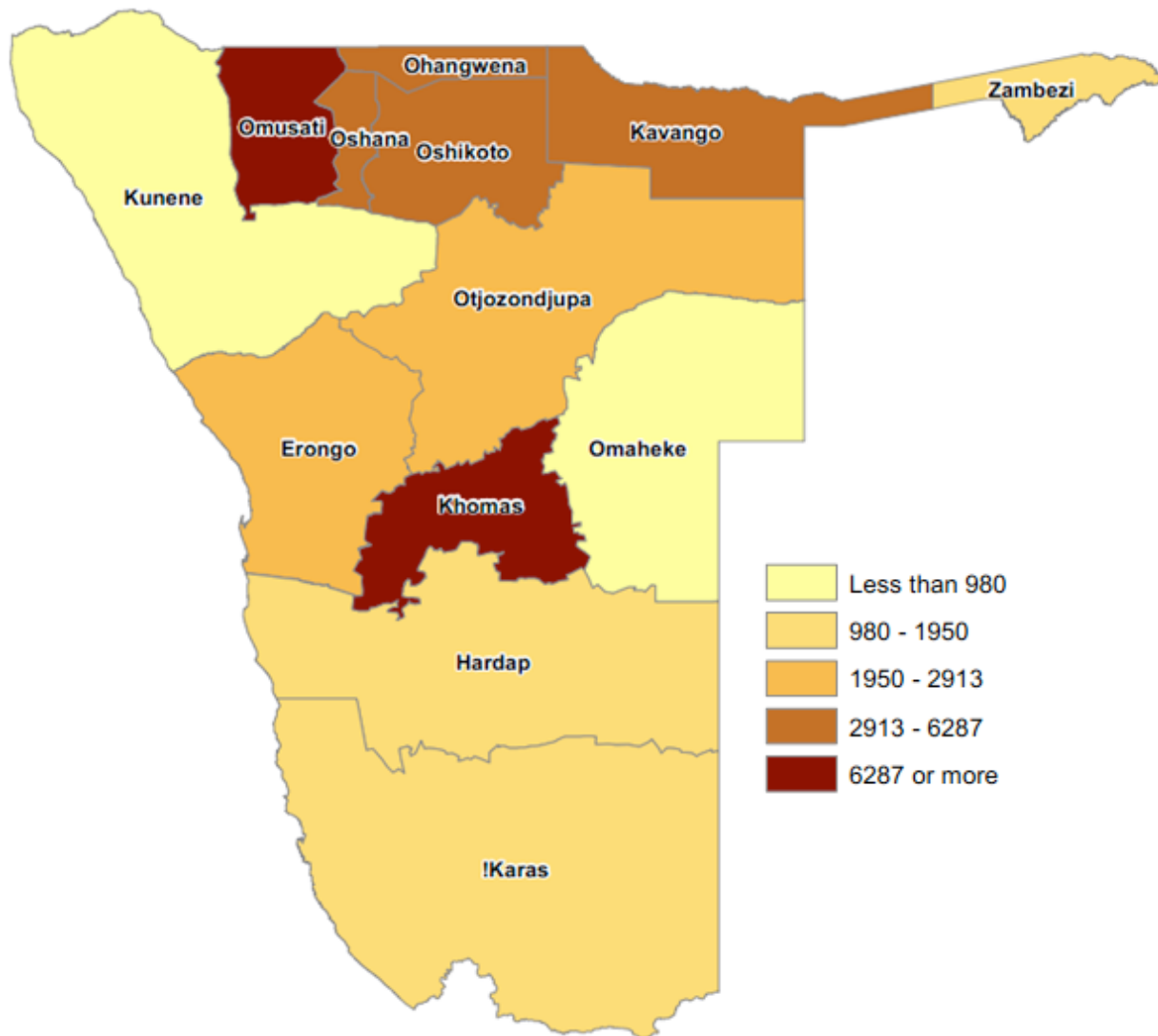
At regional level the proportion of persons with disabilities that never attended school was high in the Ohangwena and Kavango regions, both with more than 17 percent, whereas those who left school the majority (15.1%) were in Omusati region. In addition, the proportion of persons with disabilities attending adult education programmes was high in Ohangwena and Omusati, both with more than 20 percent, while Oshikoto and !Karas regions had more than 10 percent. The rest of the regions had less than 6 percent of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above attending adult education programs.

**Table 3.5 Percent distribution of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by school attendance and area, 2011**

Area	Total	Never Attended	Pre-primary	Adult Education Program	Attending School	Left School	Don't know
Namibia	92 511	27 070	877	1 497	10 299	49 991	2 777
Urban	30.0	17.9	31.6	14.7	34.1	36.3	28.6
Rural	70.0	82.1	68.4	85.3	65.9	63.7	71.4
!Karas	2.7	1.6	2.6	1.3	2.3	3.5	2.2
Erongo	3.8	2.2	2.5	1.0	3.0	4.9	4.4
Hardap	3.3	2.9	1.6	0.5	2.5	3.9	3.1
Kavango	12.9	17.1	11.1	15.8	11.6	11.0	9.8
Khomas	11.0	4.6	12.3	5.5	13.6	13.9	11.2
Kunene	3.2	6.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	4.5
Ohangwena	13.6	17.4	16.9	21.8	12.7	11.6	10.6
Omaheke	2.5	3.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.9
Omusati	15.6	15.8	16.4	23.4	15.4	15.1	16.5
Oshana	9.2	6.0	9.8	5.0	11.2	10.4	13.2
Oshikoto	12.2	10.1	15.4	16.5	14.7	12.6	12.0
Otjozondjupa	6.3	7.2	6.7	3.2	6.0	5.8	7.7
Zambezi	3.8	5.1	1.7	2.9	3.7	3.3	2.0

Figure 3.5 shows the distribution of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above who left school by region. The result shows that Omusati and Khomas regions accounts for the highest number of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above who left school in 2011.

Figure 3.5 Distribution of persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above who left school by region, 2011



### 3.3.3 Disability and educational attainment

The percent distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by education attainment and area are presented in Table 3.6. The result shows that the proportion of persons with disabilities without any formal education was high in rural areas (82.3%) compared to urban areas (17.7%). On the other hand, urban areas recorded the highest proportion of persons with disabilities that have completed secondary education (64.6%) as well as tertiary education (75.6%). As expected persons in urban seem to be better off in terms of access to and better education facilities compared to those in rural areas.

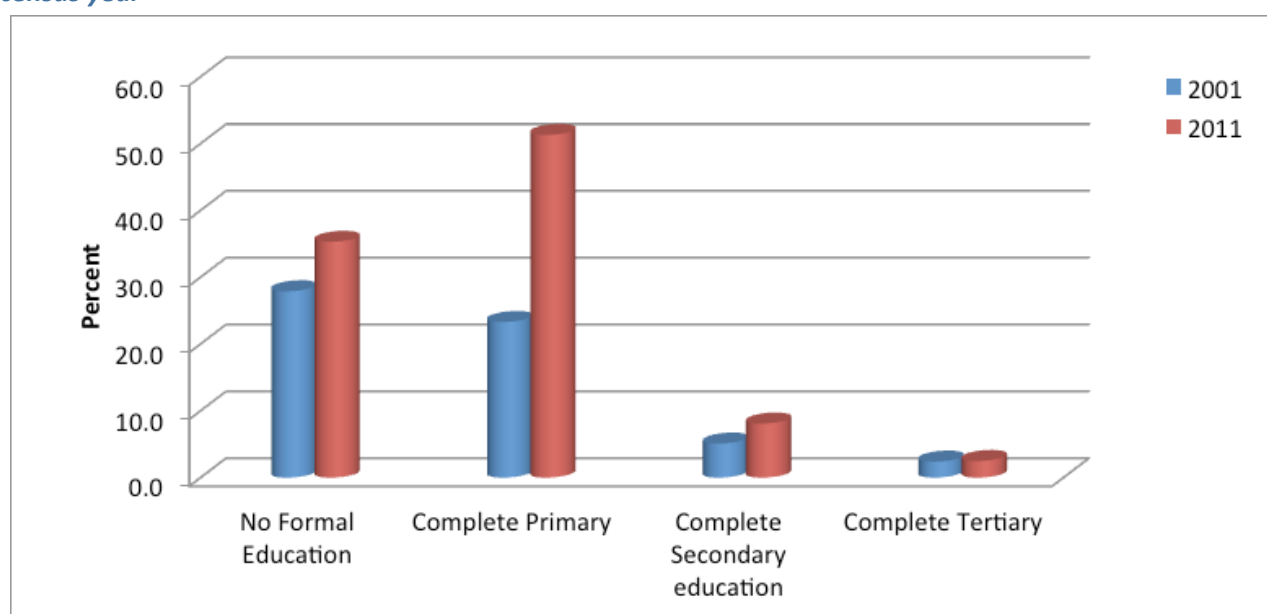
At regional level, the proportions of persons with disabilities with no formal education are highest in Ohangwena (17.7%), Omusati (17.0%) and Kavango (16.4%) respectively. In addition, Khomas region registered the highest percentage of persons with disabilities who completed both secondary (31.2%) and tertiary (45.3%) education.

**Table 3.6 Percent distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and area, 2011**

Area	Total	No Formal Education	Incomplete Primary	Complete Primary	Complete Secondary education	Complete Tertiary	Other*	Don't Know
Namibia	77 915	27 526	18 852	21 132	6 321	1 956	32	2 096
Urban	30.8	17.7	23.0	40.6	64.6	75.6	62.5	28.6
Rural	69.2	82.3	77.0	59.4	35.4	24.4	37.5	71.4
!Karas	2.9	1.6	3.3	4.0	3.6	1.8	3.1	1.8
Erongo	4.1	2.3	3.4	5.5	8.1	5.7	6.3	4.4
Hardap	3.5	2.8	4.1	4.2	3.3	1.9	6.3	3.1
Kavango	12.5	16.4	12.6	10.2	6.0	7.0	6.3	9.3
Khomas	11.4	4.9	6.7	15.0	31.2	45.3	50.0	11.3
Kunene	3.1	5.3	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.1	6.3	4.2
Ohangwena	13.4	17.7	14.8	10.2	4.7	4.7	3.1	10.6
Omaheke	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.9	3.1	2.9
Omusati	15.6	17.0	18.6	13.5	8.9	7.2	3.1	17.4
Oshana	9.3	6.4	10.3	10.6	12.7	10.4	6.3	13.8
Oshikoto	11.8	10.6	14.0	12.6	8.9	6.5	3.1	11.5
Otjozondjupa	6.2	6.6	5.5	6.4	5.4	4.9	3.1	7.8
Zambezi	3.8	4.8	2.5	3.8	4.0	2.5	0.0	1.8

Note: \*Category "Other" those which are not stated in the table

Figure 3.6 shows persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and census year (2001 and 2011). Generally, there was a consistent increase over the census years in the proportion of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above across all categories of educational attainment.

**Figure 3.6 Percentage of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and census year**

Note: This figure is not adding to 100 percent because 'Don't Know' Category is not included

Table 3.7 presents the percent distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by educational attainment, sex and type of disability. The majority of persons with disabilities are those with physical impairment -

lower limbs (18.5%) and visual impairment (18.4%). The highest proportion of persons with disabilities with no formal education was the blind and the visually impaired with 18.2 and 18.0 percent respectively. For those that completed tertiary education the majority were the visually impaired who accounted for 30 percent of the persons with disabilities in Namibia. . The highest proportion among the females were visually impaired (20.2%) while among males, the highest was the physical impairment - lower limbs (19.3%). With regard to educational attainment among females with disabilities, the majority of females that had no formal education were visually impaired (19.8%) and blind (19.6%).

With respect to males with disabilities, the majority of males that had no formal education were the blind (16.7%), visually impaired (15.7%), physically impaired - lower limbs (15.7%) and the mentally disabled (16.1%).

**Table 3.7 Percent distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by educational attainment, sex and type of disability, 2011**

Type of disability	Total	No Formal Education	Incomplete Primary	Complete Primary	Complete Secondary education	Complete Tertiary	Other*	Don't Know
<b>Total</b>	<b>77 915</b>	<b>27 526</b>	<b>18 852</b>	<b>21 132</b>	<b>6 321</b>	<b>1 956</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2 096</b>
Blindness	12.2	18.2	11.7	6.9	5.9	6.1	0.0	15.1
Visual Impairment	18.4	18.0	19.0	17.3	19.7	30.0	28.1	14.6
Deafness	4.9	4.5	4.1	5.8	5.6	4.9	0.0	6.3
Hearing Difficulties	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.5	5.1	5.0	9.4	6.5
Mute/Dumb	4.4	3.6	3.4	5.7	6.5	5.1	3.1	4.2
Speech Impairment	4.1	3.5	3.3	5.0	5.9	5.1	3.1	4.8
Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	10.4	9.8	12.1	10.5	8.3	7.7	6.3	9.5
Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	18.5	15.0	19.4	21.2	22.6	19.6	6.3	15.1
Mental Disability	12.4	14.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	7.5	31.3	14.7
Albinism	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.7
Autism	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.7
Other *	5.3	4.1	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.5	9.4	5.4
Don't Know	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	3.1	2.4
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 421</b>	<b>14 884</b>	<b>9 464</b>	<b>10 921</b>	<b>3 139</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1 043</b>
Blindness	13.1	19.6	12.3	7.2	6.0	6.2	0.0	18.1
Visual Impairment	20.2	19.8	20.3	19.1	22.2	33.9	23.1	15.9
Deafness	5.0	4.5	4.2	5.8	6.2	4.5	0.0	6.1
Hearing Difficulties	8.0	8.2	8.9	8.2	5.4	4.4	15.4	7.6
Mute/Dumb	4.6	3.5	3.6	6.1	7.4	5.6	0.0	4.0
Speech Impairment	3.7	2.9	2.7	4.8	5.9	5.4	0.0	4.4
Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	9.3	9.4	10.6	9.3	6.3	6.1	7.7	7.8
Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	17.7	14.3	18.7	20.3	22.2	17.2	0.0	15.4
Mental Disability	11.2	12.5	10.7	10.2	9.9	7.8	30.8	12.6
Albinism	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.7
Autism	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.9
Other *	5.3	3.9	6.0	6.4	5.7	6.7	15.4	4.8
Don't Know	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	7.7	1.7
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 494</b>	<b>12 642</b>	<b>9 388</b>	<b>10 211</b>	<b>3 182</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1 053</b>
Blindness	11.2	16.7	11.1	6.6	5.9	6.1	0.0	12.2
Visual Impairment	16.5	15.7	17.6	15.4	17.3	26.3	31.6	13.2
Deafness	4.8	4.5	4.0	5.8	5.1	5.3	0.0	6.4
Hearing Difficulties	6.8	7.2	7.1	6.8	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.4
Mute/Dumb	4.2	3.6	3.2	5.2	5.7	4.5	5.3	4.5
Speech Impairment	4.6	4.3	3.8	5.3	5.8	4.8	5.3	5.2
Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	11.5	10.3	13.6	11.8	10.3	9.2	5.3	11.2
Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	19.3	15.7	20.2	22.1	22.9	21.8	10.5	14.8
Mental Disability	13.7	16.1	11.9	12.7	12.9	7.2	31.6	16.8
Albinism	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.8	2.3	0.0	0.7
Autism	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.5
Other*	5.2	4.3	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.4	5.3	6.1
Don't Know	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	3.1

*Note: \*Category "Other" those which are not stated in the table*



Figure 3.7 presents the distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above with no formal education by region in 2011. The result shows that the majority of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above with no formal education was in Kavango, Ohangwena and Omusati.

**Figure 3.7 Distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above with no formal education by region, 2011**

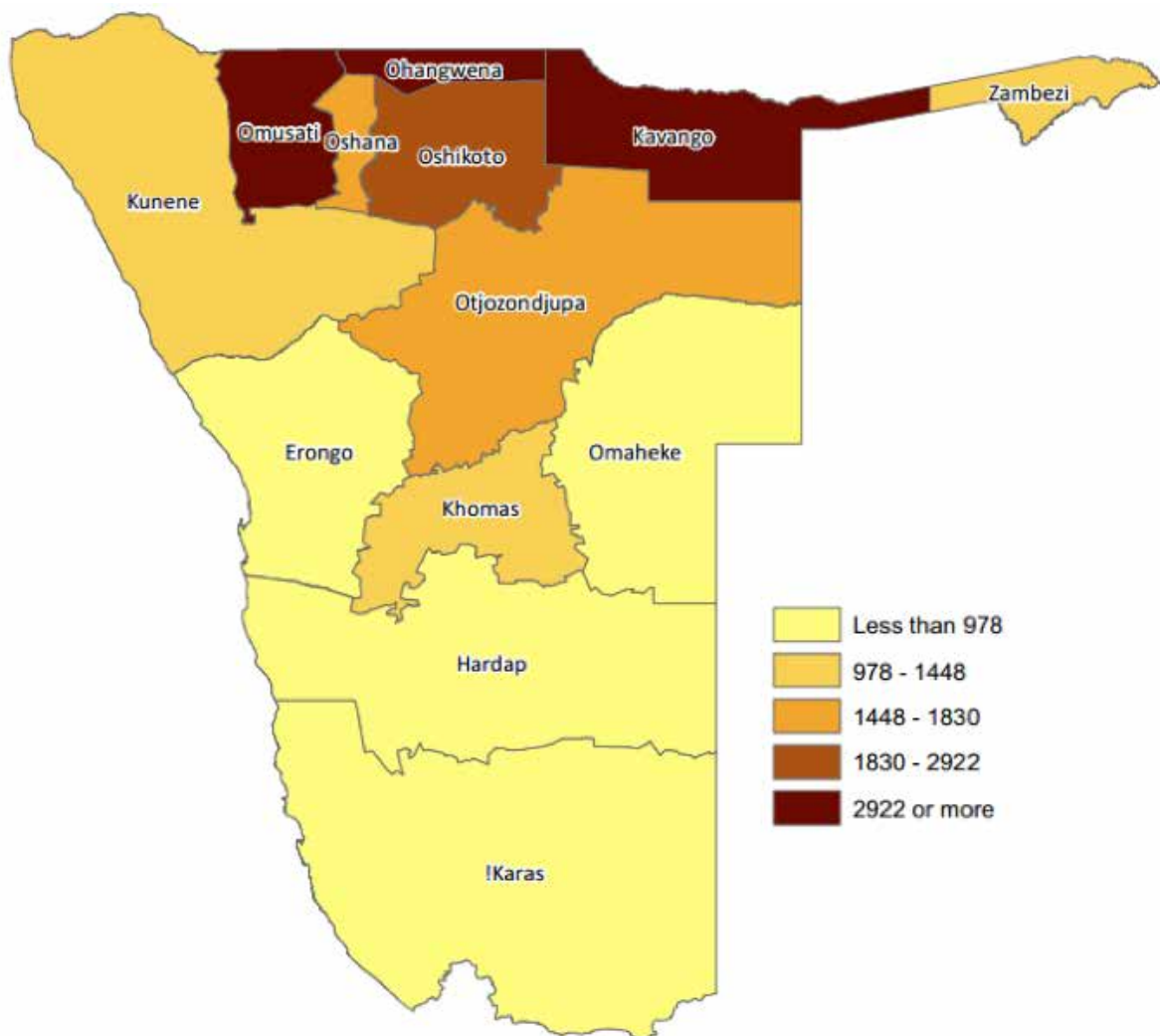
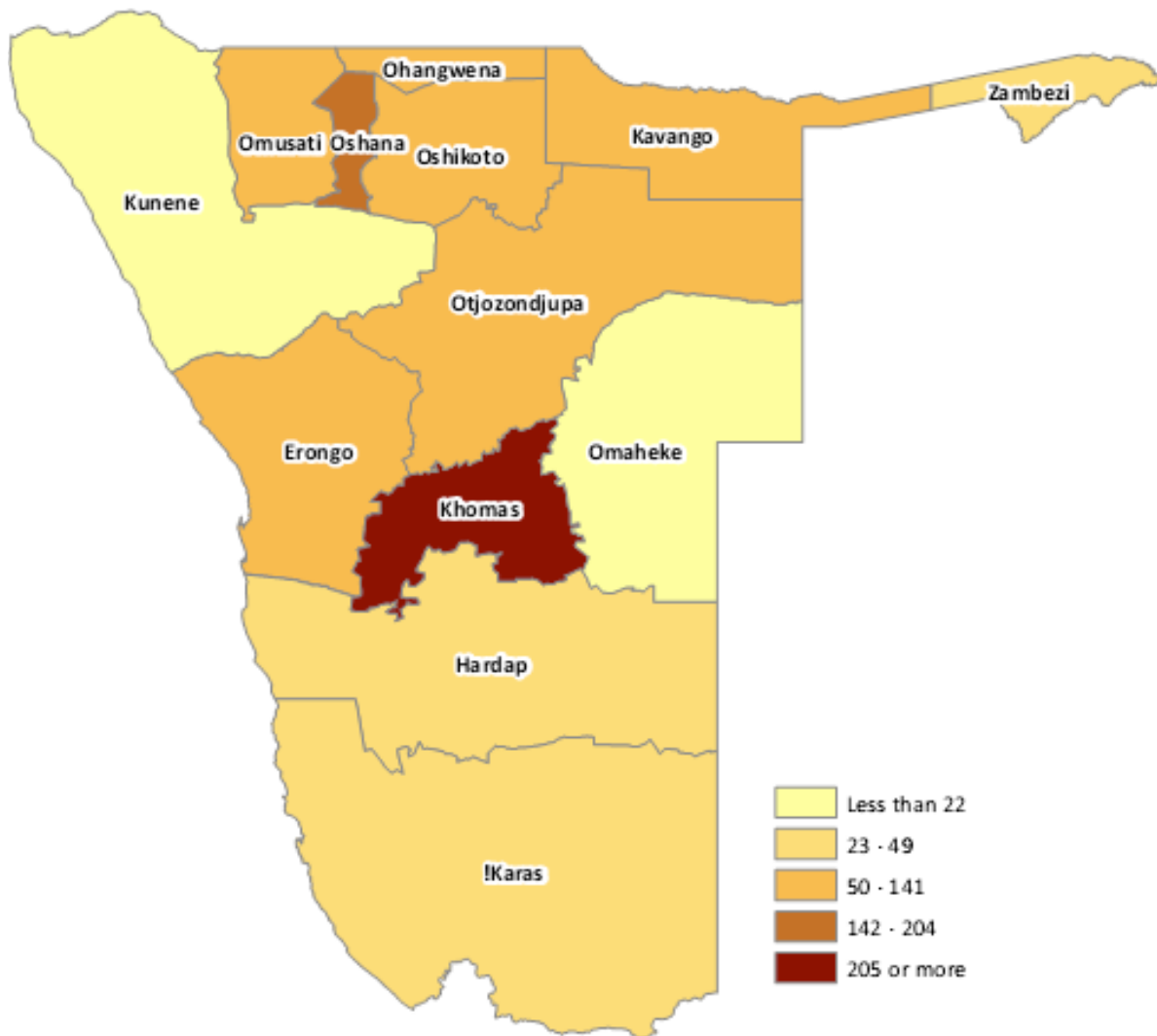


Figure 3.8 presents the distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above who completed tertiary education by region in 2011. The result shows that the majority of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above who completed tertiary education was in Khomas region.

**Figure 3.8 Distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above who completed tertiary education by region, 2011**



The 2011 census also asked all persons aged 15 years and above whether they can read and write in any language with understanding, however, no test was done to determine the level of literacy. Table 3.8 presents literate persons aged 15 years and above by sex and disability type in 2011. Overall the highest literacy rate was recorded among those with albinism (85.1%) followed by physical impairment of lower limbs (78.0%), while the lowest was for those with blindness (50.9%). The picture was similar for females and males with males having a higher total literacy rate of 72.3 percent compared to 67.2 percent for females.

**Table 3.8 Literate persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by sex and type of disabilities, 2011**

Type of Disabilities	Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above			Literate			Literacy rate		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
<b>Total</b>	77 915	40 421	37 494	54 291	27 172	27 119	69.7	67.2	72.3
Blindness	9 503	5 299	4 204	4 834	2 503	2 331	50.9	47.2	55.4
Visual Impairment	14 322	8 152	6 170	10 072	5 480	4 592	70.3	67.2	74.4
Deafness	3 809	2 001	1 808	2 756	1 419	1 337	72.4	70.9	73.9
Hearing Difficulties	5 782	3 245	2 537	4 037	2 208	1 829	69.8	68.0	72.1
Mute/Dumb	3 425	1 852	1 573	2 589	1 390	1 199	75.6	75.1	76.2
Speech Impairment	3 228	1 490	1 738	2 379	1 114	1 265	73.7	74.8	72.8
Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	8 072	3 748	4 324	5 927	2 586	3 341	73.4	69.0	77.3
Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	14 398	7 150	7 248	11 228	5 382	5 846	78.0	75.3	80.7
Mental Disability	9 638	4 512	5 126	5 947	2 764	3 183	61.7	61.3	62.1
Albinism	717	369	348	610	314	296	85.1	85.1	85.1
Autism	715	386	329	511	277	234	71.5	71.8	71.1
Other*	4 104	2 138	1 966	3 241	1 672	1 569	79.0	78.2	79.8
Don't Know	202	79	123	160	63	97	79.2	79.7	78.9

*Note: \*Category "Other" those which are not stated in the table*

Figure 3.9 shows the literacy rate for persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by sex and type of disabilities in 2001. Overall, the highest literacy rate was for the deaf with 70 percent and the lowest was for those with mental disability (slightly over 40%). A similar trend can also be observed for males and females respectively. It should be noted that for the deaf the literacy rate for males is slightly higher, while for the mentally disabled the literacy rate was similar across the sex disaggregation.

Figure 3.9 Literate persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by sex and type of disabilities, 2001, Namibia

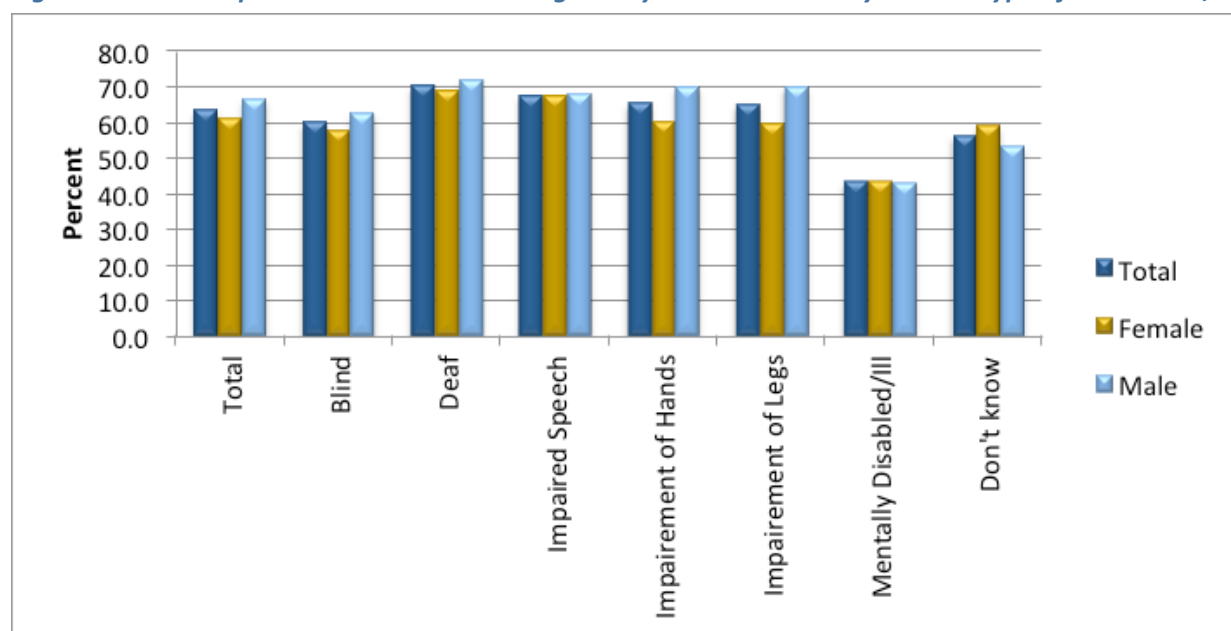
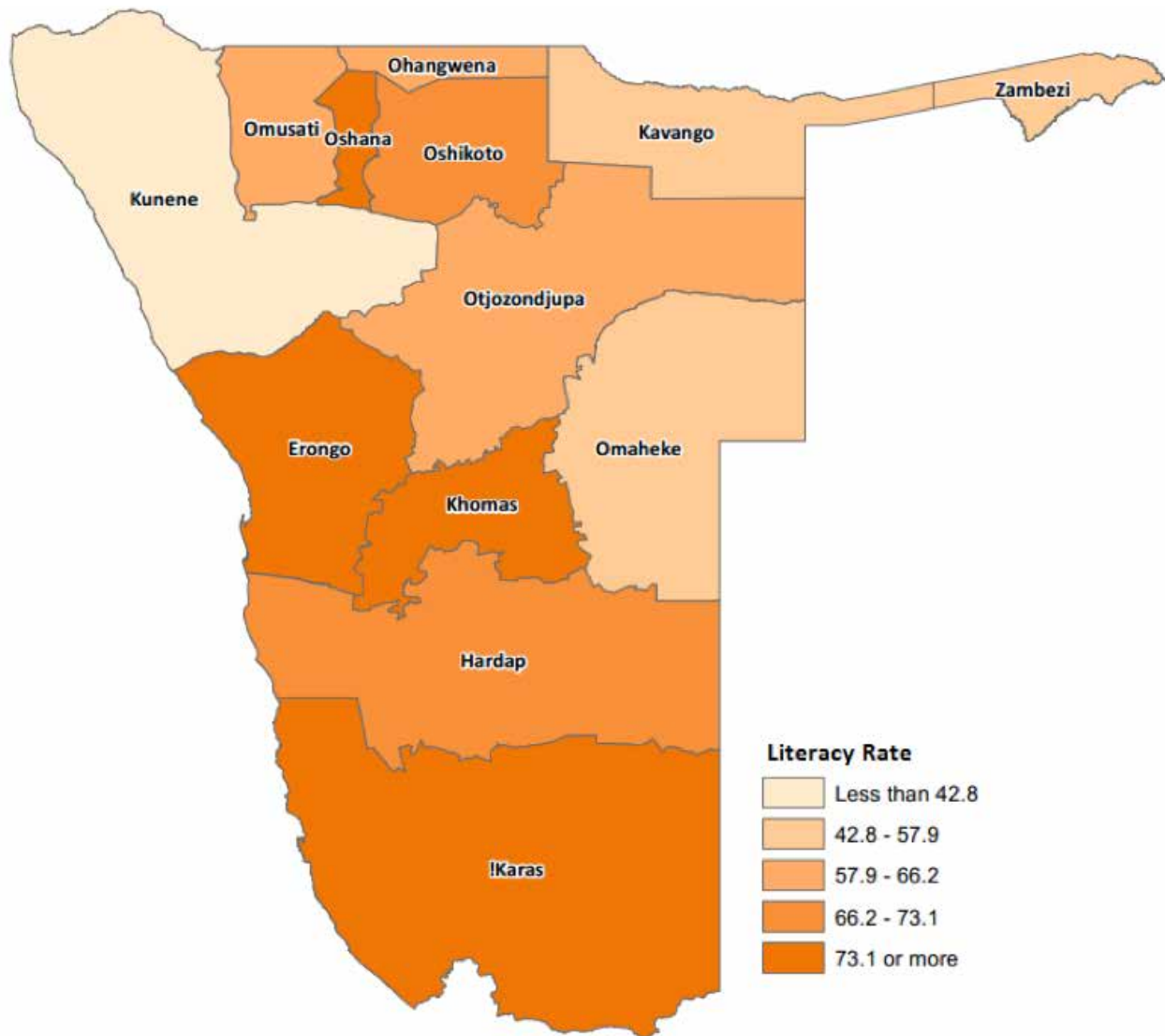


Table 3.9 shows that in 2011, the literacy rate for persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above was 69.2 percent, with urban areas (83.4%) having scored a higher proportion than the national literacy rate. At regional level Khomas recorded the highest level of literacy for people with disabilities (88.5%), followed by Erongo (83.3%), !Karas (82.2%) and Oshana regions (81.4%) respectively. A graphical presentation of literacy rate by region is shown in Figure 3.10.

Table 3.9 Literate persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by sex and area, 2011

Area	Persons with disability aged 5 years and above			Literate			Literacy rate		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
<b>Namibia</b>	<b>92 511</b>	<b>47 282</b>	<b>45 229</b>	<b>64 053</b>	<b>31 883</b>	<b>32 170</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>71.1</b>
Urban	27 793	13 826	13 967	23 186	11 509	11 677	83.4	83.2	83.6
Rural	64 718	33 456	31 262	40 867	20 374	20 493	63.1	60.9	65.6
!Karas	2 524	1 176	1 348	2 075	959	1 116	82.2	81.5	82.8
Erongo	3 541	1 633	1 908	2 948	1 363	1 585	83.3	83.5	83.1
Hardap	3 098	1 458	1 640	2 252	1 037	1 215	72.7	71.1	74.1
Kavango	11 894	6 140	5 754	6 892	3 265	3 627	57.9	53.2	63.0
Khomas	10 131	4 942	5 189	8 970	4 415	4 555	88.5	89.3	87.8
Kunene	2 963	1 315	1 648	1 263	519	744	42.6	39.5	45.1
Ohangwena	12 584	6 927	5 657	7 922	4 218	3 704	63.0	60.9	65.5
Omaheke	2 318	1 031	1 287	1 234	525	709	53.2	50.9	55.1
Omusati	14 393	7 783	6 610	9 512	4 961	4 551	66.1	63.7	68.9
Oshana	8 493	4 600	3 893	6 911	3 693	3 218	81.4	80.3	82.7
Oshikoto	11 256	5 812	5 444	8 223	4 282	3 941	73.1	73.7	72.4
Otjozondjupa	5 788	2 619	3 169	3 834	1 713	2 121	66.2	65.4	66.9
Zambezi	3 528	1 846	1 682	2 017	933	1 084	57.2	50.5	64.4

Figure 3.10 Literacy rate for persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above by region, 2011



### 3.2 Economic Activity

The 2011 census asked questions on the economic activities for all persons aged 8 years and above. However, the analysis presented in this section focused only on persons aged 15 years and above.

Figure 3.11 shows the composition of the economically active and inactive population for persons with disabilities who are 15 years and above. For the analysis presented in this report economically inactive persons are students, homemakers and income recipients with disabilities, while the economically active persons include employed and unemployed persons with disabilities. The diagram shows that 44.6 percent of persons aged 15 years and above with disabilities were economically active, while 46.7 percent were economically inactive. The figure further indicates that the unemployment rate for persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above for the 2011 period was 39 percent.

**Figure 3.11 Population with disabilities aged 15 years and above by activity status, 2011**

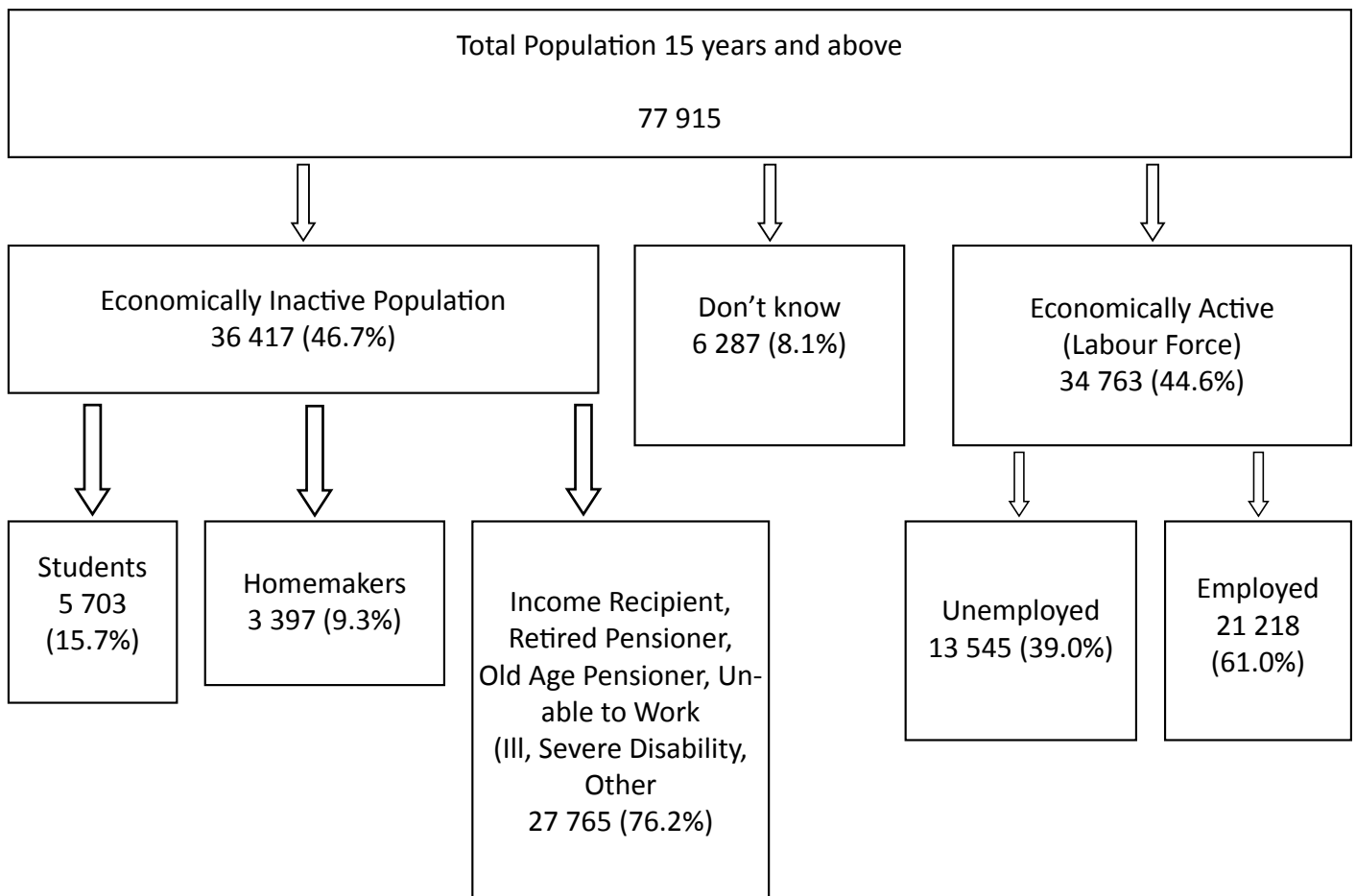


Table 3.10 shows the educational attainment by activity status for persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above. The result shows that the majority of the persons with disabilities out of the 34,763 persons that were economically active 11,658 had completed primary education of which 6,388 persons were employed while 5,270 were unemployed.

**Table 3.10 Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and activity status, 2011**

Educational attainment	Total	Activity status	
		employed	unemployed
Total	34 763	21 218	13 545
No Formal Education	8 639	5 260	3 379
Incomplete Primary	7 954	4 798	3 156
Complete Primary	11 658	6 388	5 270
Complete Secondary education	4 392	2 983	1 409
Complete Tertiary	1 523	1 387	136
Other	13	12	1
Don't Know	584	390	194

*Note: \*Category "Other" those which are not stated in the table*

Figure 3.12 shows that the unemployment rate for persons with disabilities is 39.0 percent and the rate is higher for females (43.5%) compared to males (34.7%). Overall the rate is higher for females than males across all disability types. The highest rate for female was slightly over 50 percent for those with albinism and the lowest of 38 percent for the visually impaired. For males the highest was mental disability (41.5%) and visual impairment (29.6%) as the lowest.

**Figure 3.12 Unemployment rate for persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by sex and type of disability, 2011**

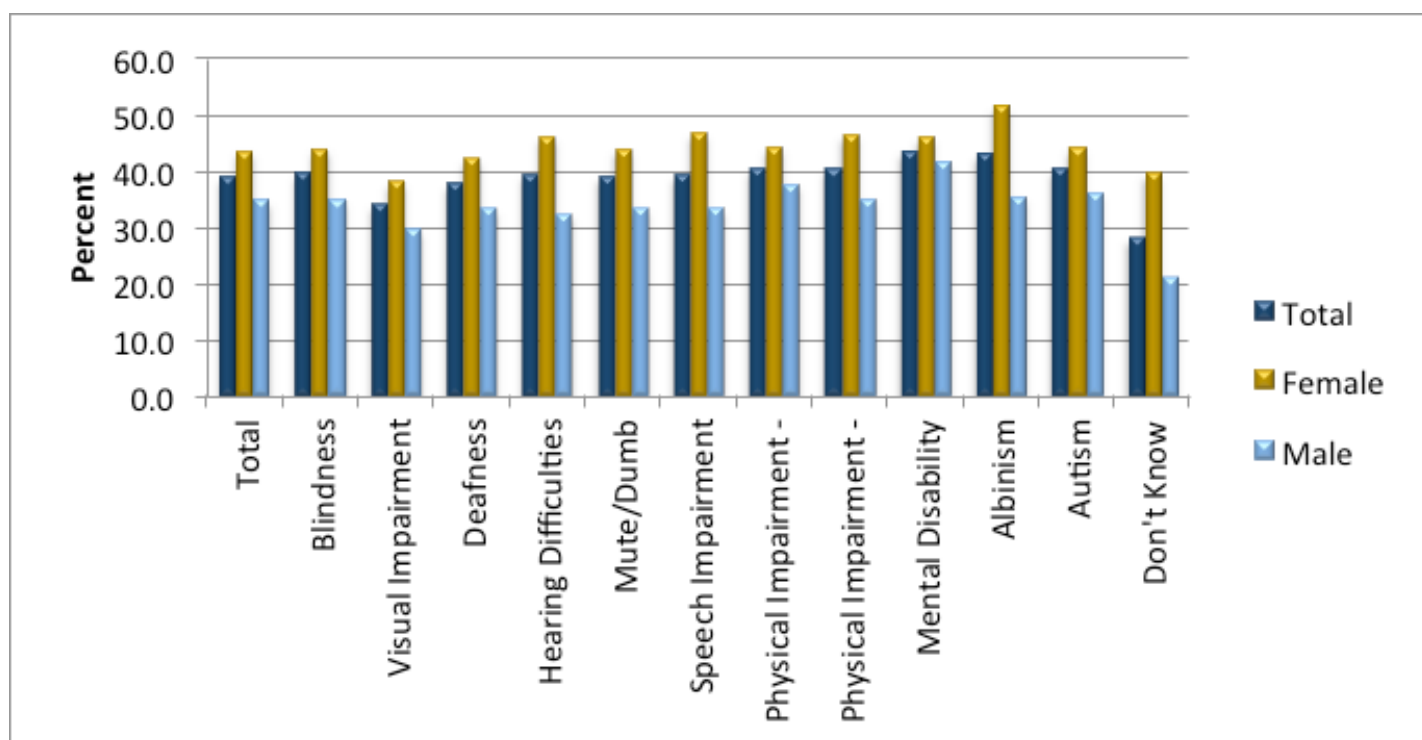


Figure 3.13 presents persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by occupation and it is evident from the graph that the majority of persons with disabilities were skilled agriculture and fishery workers with 42.5 percent followed by elementary occupations 14.6 percent. The least occupation was that of the armed forces with 2.3 percent.

**Figure 3.13 Percent distribution of employed persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by occupation, 2011**

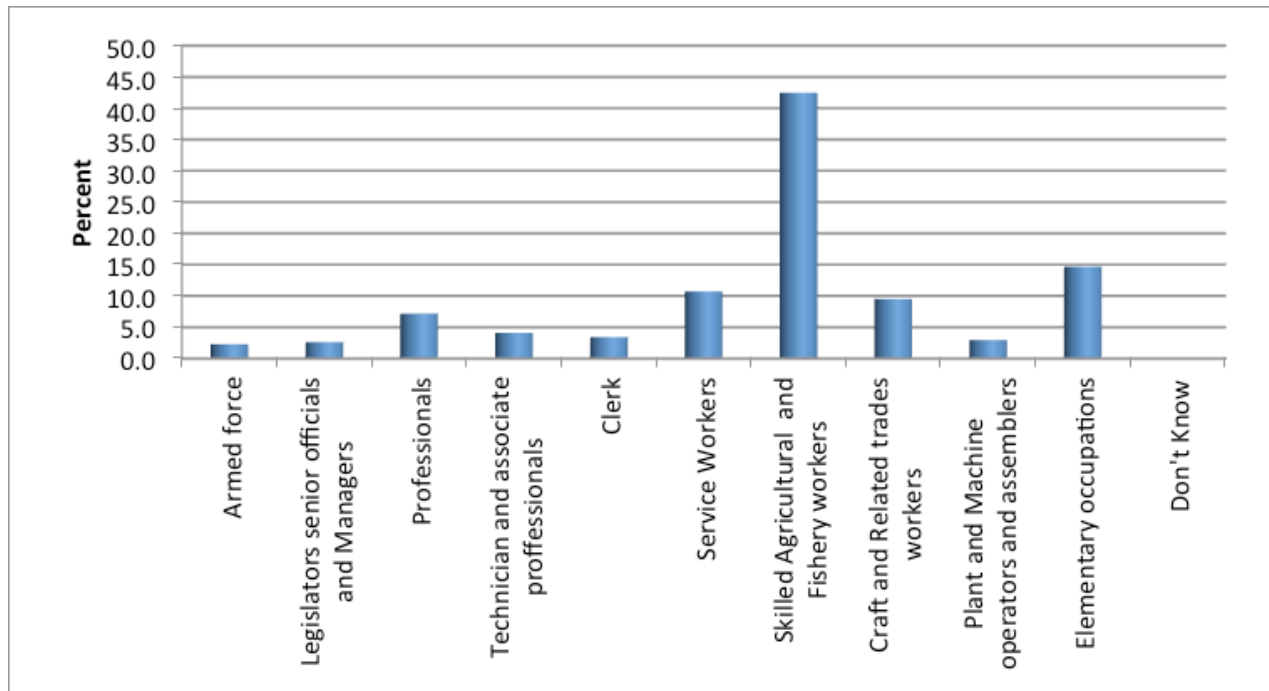


Table 3.11 presents the distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by occupation and disability type in 2011. The result shows that across all disability types the majority were employed as skilled agriculture and fishery workers, with the highest being 55.4 percent for the mentally disabled. The least type of employment was the armed forces, recording a 1.0 employment for autism.



Table 3.11 Employed persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by occupation and disability type, 2011

Occupation	Total	Blindness	Visual Impairment	Deafness	Hearing Difficulties	Mute/Dumb	Speech Impairment	Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	Mental Disability	Albinism	Autism	Other*	Don't Know
Total	21 218	1 748	4 316	1 179	1 538	1 152	1 031	2 178	4 061	2 269	224	193	1 247	82
Armed force	2.3	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	3.1	3.5	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.2	1.0	2.9	1.2
Legislators senior officials and Managers	2.6	1.7	3.8	3.8	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	3.0	1.6	6.3	1.6	2.1	6.1
Professionals	7.1	6.6	9.5	6.9	4.0	7.7	8.1	5.6	7.4	5.6	13.8	3.6	6.7	4.9
Technician and associate professionals	4.1	3.2	5.9	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.8	4.9	2.1	6.7	3.6	4.4	3.7
Clerk	3.4	3.1	5.3	3.2	1.4	4.4	3.4	2.2	3.4	2.5	4.5	2.6	2.7	2.4
Service Workers	10.7	8.3	11.0	11.0	9.4	12.2	12.1	10.7	11.1	9.2	10.7	12.4	12.5	15.9
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	42.5	53.3	33.9	40.4	51.5	36.1	36.2	48.9	38.3	55.4	34.4	53.4	38.5	34.1
Craft and Related trades workers	9.5	7.2	9.5	10.3	9.8	10.6	11.0	8.9	10.8	7.8	6.3	7.3	10.5	13.4
Plant and Machine operators and assemblers	3.0	2.1	3.3	2.2	1.5	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.6	3.8	2.4
Elementary occupations	14.6	12.9	16.2	17.0	15.5	15.9	16.1	12.2	15.0	11.5	12.1	11.9	15.9	14.6
Don't Know	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2

Note: \*Category "Other" those which are not stated in the table

Figure 3.14 presents the distribution of employed persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by selected industry in 2011. It can be observed that the majorities (slightly over 45%) of persons with disabilities were employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector, while administrative and support service activities employed about 7 percent of persons with disabilities. Construction; activities of private households; education; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Public administration and Defence each employed about 5 percent of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above respectively.

**Figure 3.14 Percent distribution of employed persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by selected industry, 2011**

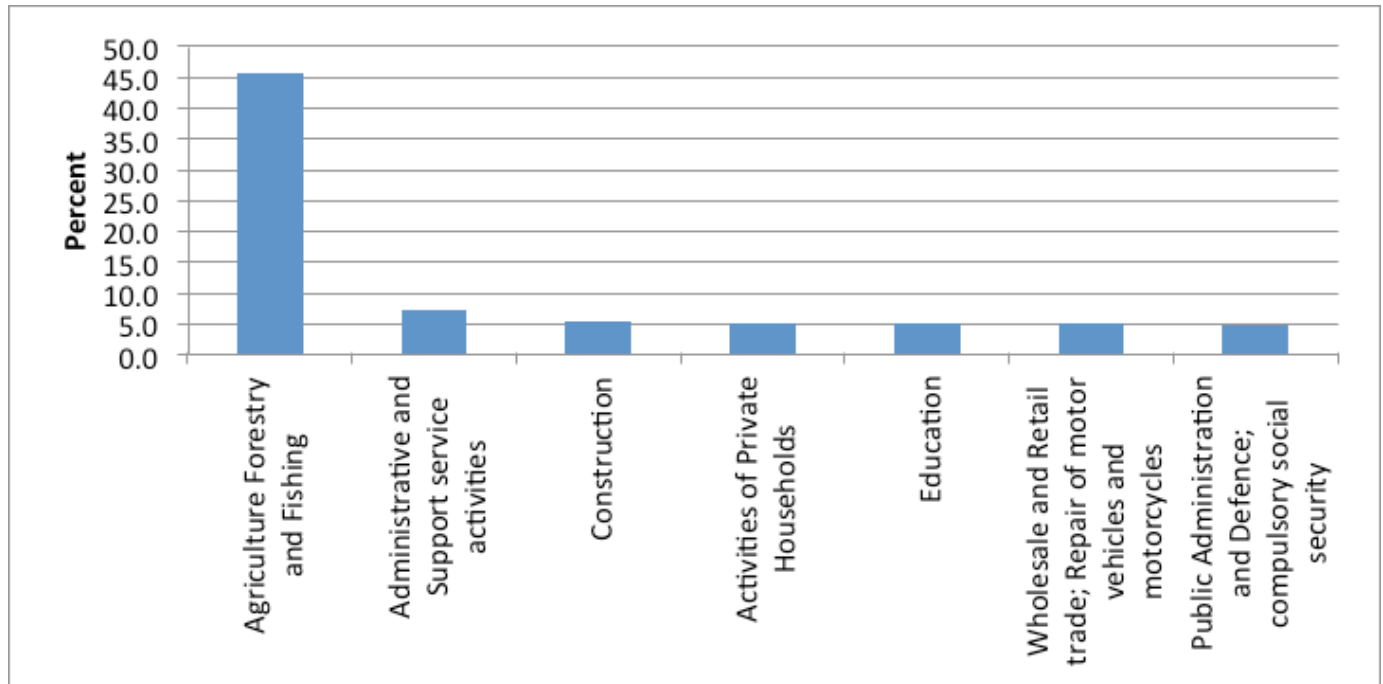


Table 3.12 shows the distribution of employed persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by industry in 2011. The result indicates that across all industry types the majority (45.7%) of persons with disability were employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector, with high percentages in all disability types, ranging from 35.7 percent for albinism to 58.0 percent for the mentally disabled.

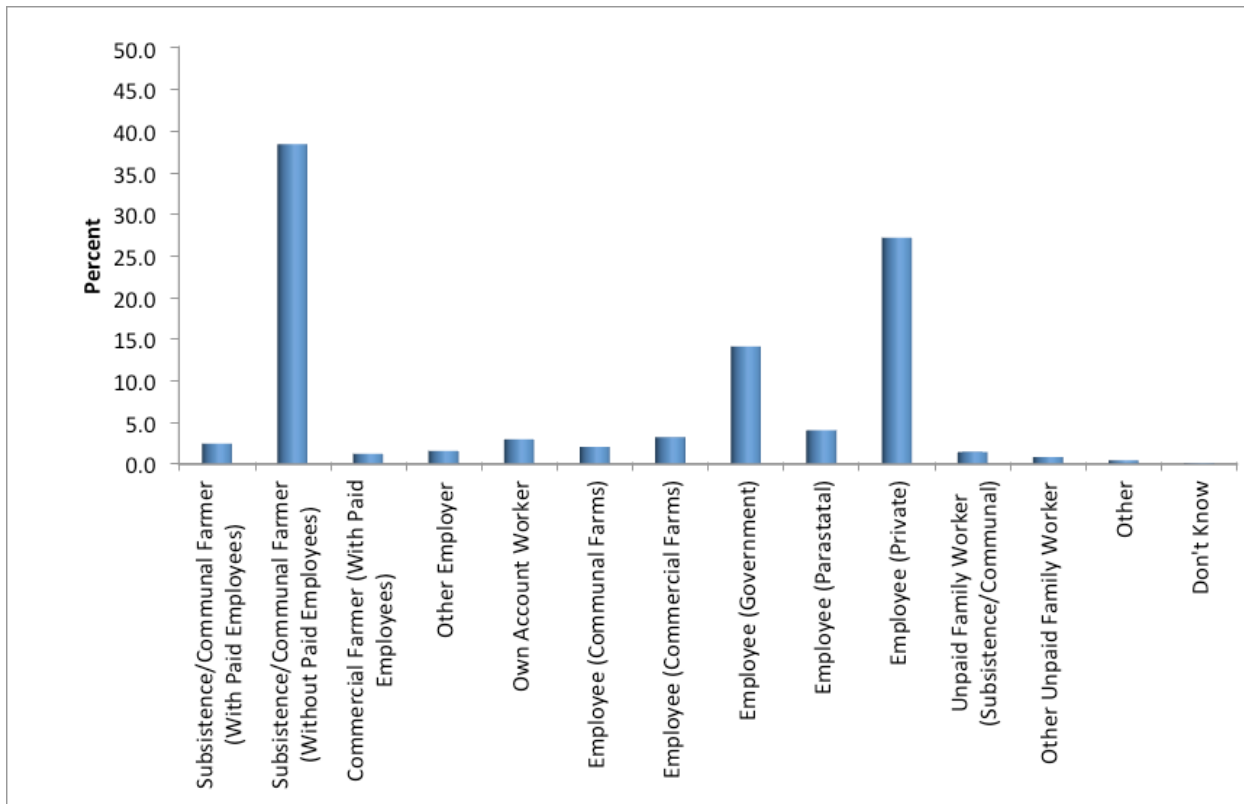
Table 3.12 Percent distribution of employed persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by industry and type of disabilities, 2011

Industry	Total	Blindness	Visual Impairment	Deafness	Hearing Difficulties	Mute/Dumb	Speech Impairment	Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	Mental Disability	Albinism	Autism	Other *	Don't Know
Total	21218	1748	4316	1179	1538	1152	1031	2178	4061	2269	224	193	1247	82
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	45.7	56.1	37.0	43.3	55.7	40.4	42.4	51.3	41.5	58.0	35.7	54.4	41.9	41.5
Mining And Quarrying	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.2	8.5
Manufacturing	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.9	3.8	4.4	5.2	4.2	4.5	2.7	3.6	3.6	5.5	3.7
Electricity Gas Steam and Air conditioning supply	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.5	0.1	-
Water Supply Sewerage Waste Management and Remediation activities	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	-
Construction	5.6	3.9	5.4	7.2	5.6	6.0	6.5	5.0	6.4	5.0	4.5	4.1	5.7	4.9
Wholesale and Retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.0	3.7	5.8	6.8	2.7	5.5	6.1	4.7	5.6	3.5	5.4	4.7	5.4	3.7
Transportation and Storage	2.9	2.1	3.5	2.1	1.2	4.2	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.4
Accommodation and Food Service activities	2.7	1.9	3.0	4.2	2.1	4.3	2.9	1.9	2.9	1.9	3.1	1.0	2.4	2.4
Information and Communication	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.0
Financial Insurance Activities	1.4	0.9	2.5	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.4	6.1
Real estate Activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	-	-
Professional Scientific and Technical activities	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	2.4
Administrative and Support service activities	7.2	6.0	7.7	6.4	6.6	7.6	6.4	7.3	7.9	5.8	8.9	5.7	8.5	9.8
Public Administration and Defence; compulsory social security	5.0	4.0	4.9	4.0	3.7	5.7	6.2	4.9	6.3	3.8	6.3	2.1	5.6	6.1
Education	5.2	4.7	6.4	4.7	3.1	4.7	5.7	4.5	5.8	4.1	11.2	2.6	4.7	-
Human Health and Social work activities	2.6	2.3	3.9	2.0	1.6	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.6	3.1	2.6	2.8	1.2
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.0
Other Services activities	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.3	2.0	2.6	1.3	3.6	4.1	2.5	0.0
Activities of Private Households	5.2	4.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.4	4.2	4.0	4.5	5.0	4.0	6.2	5.7	3.7
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	3.7

Note: \*Category "Other" those which are not stated in the table

Figure 3.15 shows the percent distribution of employed persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by status in employment in 2011. It can be observed that the majority are subsistence communal farmers without paid employees with 38.3 percent, while the lowest were in other unpaid family workers with 0.8 percent.

**Figure 3.15 Percent distribution of employed persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by status in employment, 2011**



Note: \*Category "Other" those which are not stated in the table

In addition, the percentage distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by main job and type of disabilities presented in table 3.13 shows that, Subsistence/Communal farmers without employees was the popular (38.3%) main job for persons with disabilities with percentage across the disability type ranging from 29.2 percent for visually impaired to 51.3 percent for autism.

Table 3.13 Percent distribution of employed persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by main job and type of disabilities, 2011

Main Job	Total	Blindness	Visual Impairment	Deafness	Hearing Difficulties	Mute/Dumb	Speech Impairment	Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	Mental Disability	Albinism	Autism	Other*	Don't Know
Total	21218	1748	4316	1179	1538	1152	1031	2178	4061	2269	224	193	1247	82
Subsistence/Communal Farmer (With Paid Employees)	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.1	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.0	2.9	4.9
Subsistence/Communal Farmer (Without Paid Employees)	38.3	51.1	29.2	35.3	46.6	31.4	29.4	45.3	34.6	50.9	33.9	51.3	35.4	29.3
Commercial Farmer (With Paid Employees)	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.4	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	6.1
Other Employer	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.4
Own Account Worker	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.6	1.7	2.6	2.5	3.5	3.2	2.0	3.6	2.6	4.6	1.2
Employee (Communal Farms)	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.6	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	1.4	3.7
Employee (Commercial Farms)	3.2	2.2	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	5.1	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.7	1.6	3.7	7.3
Employee (Government)	14.1	11.3	16.5	11.1	9.1	15.2	16.3	12.7	17.7	10.4	17.4	7.8	13.8	6.1
Employee (Parastatal)	4.1	2.4	4.7	3.1	3.7	5.0	4.6	3.4	4.9	2.9	6.7	3.1	4.8	2.4
Employee (Private)	27.1	18.4	33.4	34.5	23.4	32.7	29.7	22.3	26.8	21.4	29.0	24.9	27.1	30.5
Unpaid Family Worker (Subsistence/Communal)	1.5	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.2
Other Unpaid Family Worker	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.0
Other*	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.4
Don't Know	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.2	2.4

Note: \*Category "Other" those which are not stated in the table

### 3.3 Orphanhood

Table 3.14 presents the percent distribution of orphans with disabilities aged 18 years and below by area. At national level, the majority (22.2%) of the orphans with disabilities were having one parent not alive and those that were orphaned by both parents accounts for 5.4 percent. The same trend can be observed for urban, rural and at regional levels. In particular, Ohangwena region recorded the highest percent of children who were orphaned by either one (27.9%) or both parents (6.9%) respectively.

**Table 3.14 Percent distribution of orphans with disabilities aged 18 years and below by area, 2011**

Area	Person with disabilities aged 18 years and below	One parent not alive		Both parents not alive	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Namibia	26 992	5 989	22.2	1 447	5.4
Urban	7 300	1 285	17.6	296	4.1
Rural	19 692	4 704	23.9	1 151	5.8
!Karas	569	96	16.9	27	4.7
Erongo	709	101	14.2	27	3.8
Hardap	632	128	20.3	38	6.0
Kavango	3 856	893	23.2	244	6.3
Khomas	2 434	348	14.3	87	3.6
Kunene	919	130	14.1	40	4.4
Ohangwena	3 773	1 054	27.9	259	6.9
Omaheke	641	116	18.1	18	2.8
Omusati	4 185	1 125	26.9	265	6.3
Oshana	2 398	634	26.4	126	5.3
Oshikoto	3 917	868	22.2	183	4.7
Otjozondjupa	1 915	250	13.1	68	3.6
Zambezi	1 044	246	23.6	65	6.2

## CHAPTER 4: CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADED BY PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

This chapter provides information on characteristics of households headed by persons with disabilities. The chapter will particularly focus on household size, composition, assets and income. As per the 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census definition: a household is defined as a person or a group of persons – related or unrelated, who live together in the same homestead /compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit and share the same common catering arrangements.

### 4.1 Household size

According to the Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census main report, a Namibian household consists of 4.4 persons on average. Table 4.1 provides information on the average size of households headed by persons with disabilities by census year and area. Overall there has been a decreasing trend in the household size over the three census years. The average household size for both urban and rural area has also decreased over the three census years with urban areas recording a slightly higher household size in 2001 (3.0 persons) and 2011 (2.9 persons) than in rural areas (2.8 persons in 2001 and 2.7 persons in 2011). The result at the regional level exhibit mixed trends across the three census years. Household's sizes in the Otjozondjupa region increased from 2.8 in 2001 to 3.2 in 2011 and that is where the largest average household size was recorded among the regions in 2011. On the other hand, Erongo region had the lowest average household size of 2.4 people living in households headed by persons with disabilities.

**Table 4.1 Average size of households headed by persons with disabilities by census year and area**

Area	Census years		
	1991	2001	2011
Namibia	3.1	2.8	2.7
Urban	3.1	3.0	2.9
Rural	3.1	2.8	2.7
!Karas	2.7	2.7	2.8
Erongo	3.6	2.4	2.4
Hardap	3.5	2.5	2.7
Kavango	3.1	3.1	3.0
Khomas	2.6	3.1	2.7
Kunene	3.9	3.1	2.8
Ohangwena	2.9	2.9	2.6
Omaheke	2.6	3.2	2.9
Omusati	4.0	2.9	2.6
Oshana	2.5	2.7	2.7
Oshikoto	4.7	2.8	2.9
Otjozondjupa	5.7	2.8	3.2
Zambezi	3.1	2.4	2.4

## 4.2 Household head

Households headed by persons with disabilities require the attention of the government and other stakeholders. Figure 4.1 gives the trend of the households headed by persons with disabilities in Namibia, urban and rural areas for the past three censuses (1991, 2001 and 2011). Overall, the number of households headed by persons with disabilities has grown steadily since 1991 from 16,660 to 29,525 in 2001 and 36,041 in 2011 in Namibia. In urban areas the households increased from 2,509 in 1991 to 10,324 in 2011 and in rural areas the households increased from 14,151 in 1991 to 2,717 in 2011.

Figure 4.1 Households headed by persons with disabilities by census year and area

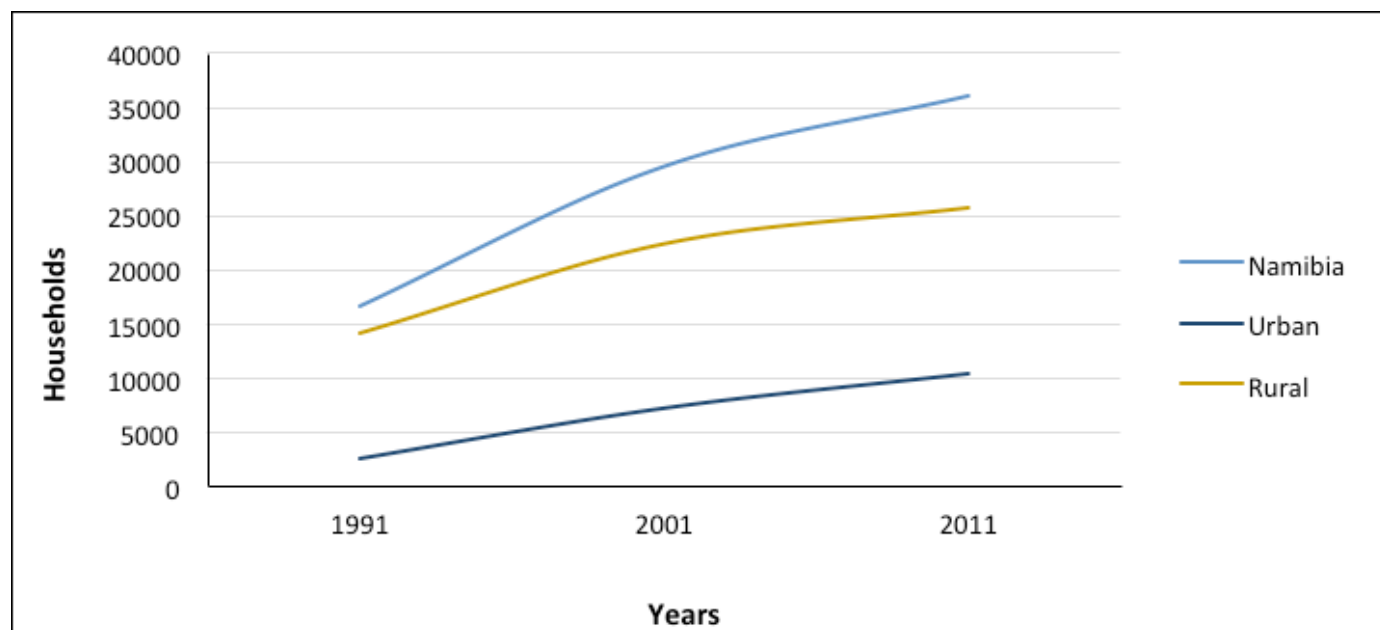


Table 4.2 shows percent distribution of households headed by persons with disabilities by sex and area in 2011. The majority of households headed by persons with disabilities were headed by male (53.4%). Differences between urban and rural households headed by male persons with disabilities were small with 56.2 and 52.3 percent respectively.

Households headed by males with disability were predominant in most regions, except for the northern regions of Oshana, Oshana and Oshana where over half (above 50%) of the households headed by persons with disabilities were female-headed. However in the Zambezi region there was no difference in the proportion of households headed by males and females with disabilities.



**Table 4.2 Percent distribution of households headed by persons with disabilities by sex and area, 2011**

Area	Households with persons with disabilities	Households headed by person with disabilities		
		Total	Female	Male
Namibia	78 690	36 041	46.6	53.4
Urban	24 376	10 324	43.8	56.2
Rural	54 314	25 717	47.7	52.3
!Karas	2 240	953	39.5	60.5
Erongo	3 116	1 519	39.4	60.6
Hardap	2 634	1 184	40.1	59.9
Kavango	9 693	4 250	43.3	56.7
Khomas	8 810	3 896	40.6	59.4
Kunene	2 656	1 156	36.2	63.8
Ohangwena	10 522	5 148	54.9	45.1
Omaheke	2 020	861	36.6	63.4
Omusati	12 115	5 947	52.2	47.8
Oshana	7 194	3 293	52.4	47.6
Oshikoto	9 487	4 269	48.0	52.0
Otjozondjupa	5 003	2 004	34.2	65.8
Zambezi	3 200	1 561	50.0	50.0

Table 4.3 provides information on households headed by persons with disabilities by type of disabilities, sex and census year.

The result shows that the number of households headed by children with disabilities in Namibia increased from 16,660 in 1991, to 29,525 in 2001 and 36,041 in 2011. Generally, the proportion of households that were headed by male with disabilities dominated across all census years and disability types with more than 50 percent on average.

**Table 4.3 Percent distribution of households headed by persons with disabilities by type, sex and census year**

Types of Disabilities	1991			2001			2011		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	16 660	39.7	60.3	29 525	46.5	53.5	36 041	46.6	53.4
Blind	7 069	44.3	55.7	12 732	49.1	50.9	14 126	50.9	49.1
Deaf	1 538	45.3	54.7	3 504	47	53	4 191	49.4	50.6
Impaired Speech	562	32.4	67.6	1 468	45.8	54.2	1 962	41.7	58.3
Impaired Limbs	6 135	33.4	66.6	9 982	41.9	58.1	10 960	40.9	59.1
Mentally Disabled	1 239	42.5	57.5	478	55.4	44.6	2 286	48	52
Other	2	0	0	1 346	52.9	47.1	2 013	44.6	55.4
Albinism	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	41.8	58.2
Don't know	115	27.6	86.2	15	53.3	46.7	52	21.2	78.8

Note: “-“ means information was not collected for the specific category for that census year

### 4.3 Households headed by children and orphans with disability

Children and orphans with disabilities who are heading households have been considered a potentially vulnerable group. This section aims to provide some evidence on the profile of households headed by children and orphans with disabilities. The phenomenon of orphan and child-headed households has emerged in many African societies for a decade now since the existence of HIV/AIDS. Households headed by children and orphans with disabilities require support from the government, non-governmental organisations and the nation at large. Therefore there is a need to conduct an in-depth study in this area.

For the purpose of this analysis a child-headed household in this report is typically defined as a family living under the same roof headed by a person under the age of 18, while an orphan is a child who has lost one or both parents. This section presents the characteristics of households headed by children and orphan with disabilities in Namibia.

Figure 4.2 shows the number of households headed by children and orphans with disabilities by census year. The result shows that, in 2011 a total of 306 households were headed by children with disabilities, which is an increase from 10 households in 1991, and 205 households in 2001. The figure also gives information on households which are headed by orphans with disabilities. In 2011, a total of 175 households were headed by orphans with disabilities, an increase from 68 households recorded in 2001.

It should be noted that in 1991 no information was collected on orphanhood.

**Figure 4.2 Households headed by children and orphans with disabilities by census year**

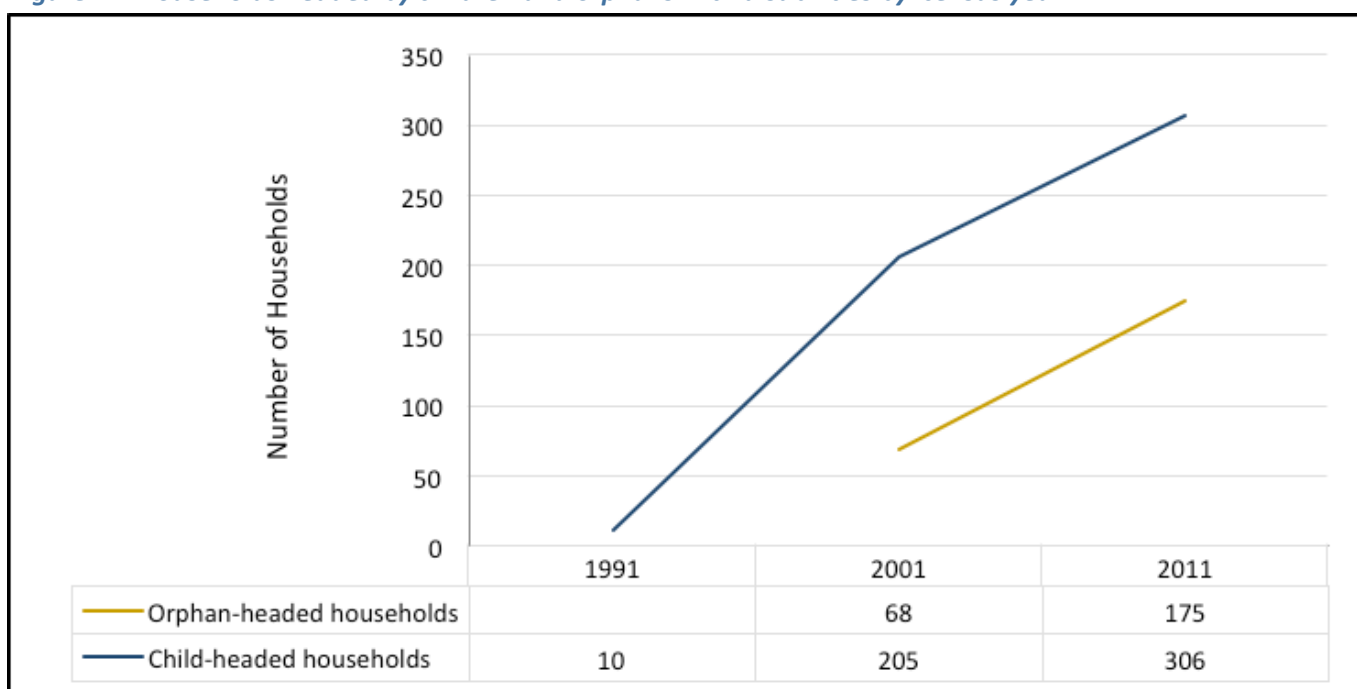


Table 4.4 presents the distribution of households headed by children with disabilities by area and census year. The result shows that generally, across all census years, there is no significant difference in the proportion of households headed by children with disabilities in both urban and rural areas although they appear to be very low across the board. Furthermore, it should be noted that, in 2011 a total of 214 households in rural areas were headed by children with disabilities, which is an increase from 156 in 2001.

Table 4.4 Percent distribution of households headed by children with disabilities by area and census year

Area	Census year								
	1991		2001		2011				
	Households	Child-headed households	Percent	Households	Child-headed households	Percent	Households	Child-headed households	Percent
Namibia	1 847	10	0.5	29 525	205	0.7	36 041	306	0.8
Urban	566	3	0.5	7 138	49	0.7	10 324	92	0.9
Rural	1 281	7	0.5	22 387	156	0.7	25 717	214	0.8
!Karas	132	0	0.0	611	0	0.0	953	13	1.4
Erongo	43	0	0.0	1 513	6	0.4	1 519	14	0.9
Hardap	87	0	0.0	1 614	7	0.4	1 184	7	0.6
Kavango	369	0	0.0	3 542	17	0.5	4 250	30	0.7
Khomas	100	3	3.0	2 900	17	0.6	3 896	39	1.0
Kunene	229	0	0.0	995	2	0.2	1 156	13	1.1
Ohangwena	210	2	1.0	3 609	22	0.6	5 148	48	0.9
Omaheke	80	1	1.3	744	7	0.9	861	9	1.0
Omusati	148	3	2.0	5 053	64	1.3	5 947	41	0.7
Oshana	288	1	0.3	2 665	16	0.6	3 293	15	0.5
Oshikoto	46	0	0.0	3 052	29	1.0	4 269	41	1.0
Otjozondjupa	55	0	0.0	1 759	8	0.5	2 004	24	1.2
Zambezi	60	0	0.0	1 468	10	0.7	1 561	12	0.8

Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of households headed by children with disabilities at regional level across all census years. The result shows that in 2011 cases of households headed by children with disabilities were recorded in all regions, as opposed to the 1991 and 2001 census year were not all regions had recorded cases of households headed by children with disabilities.

Figure 4.3 Households headed by children with disabilities by region and census year

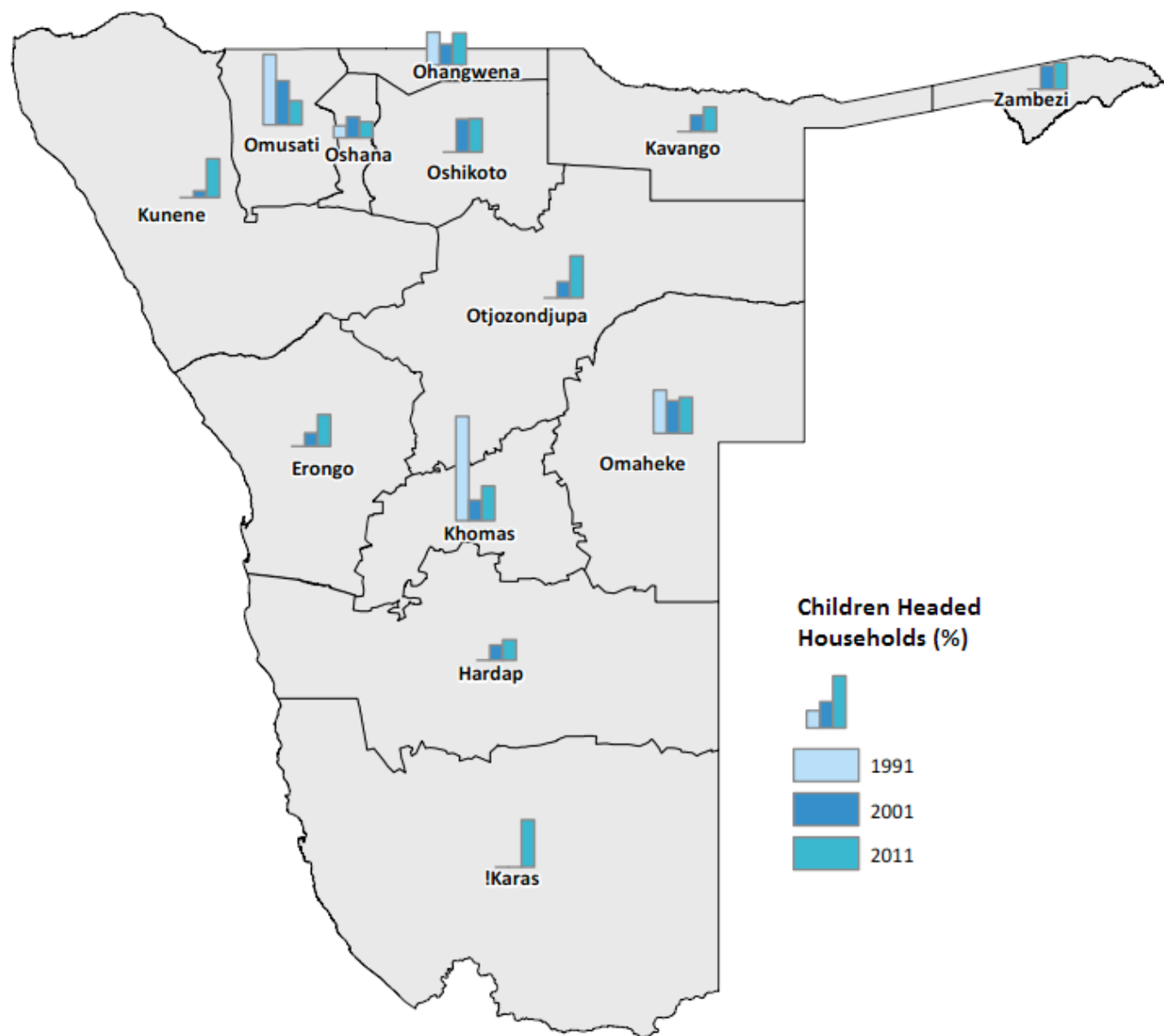


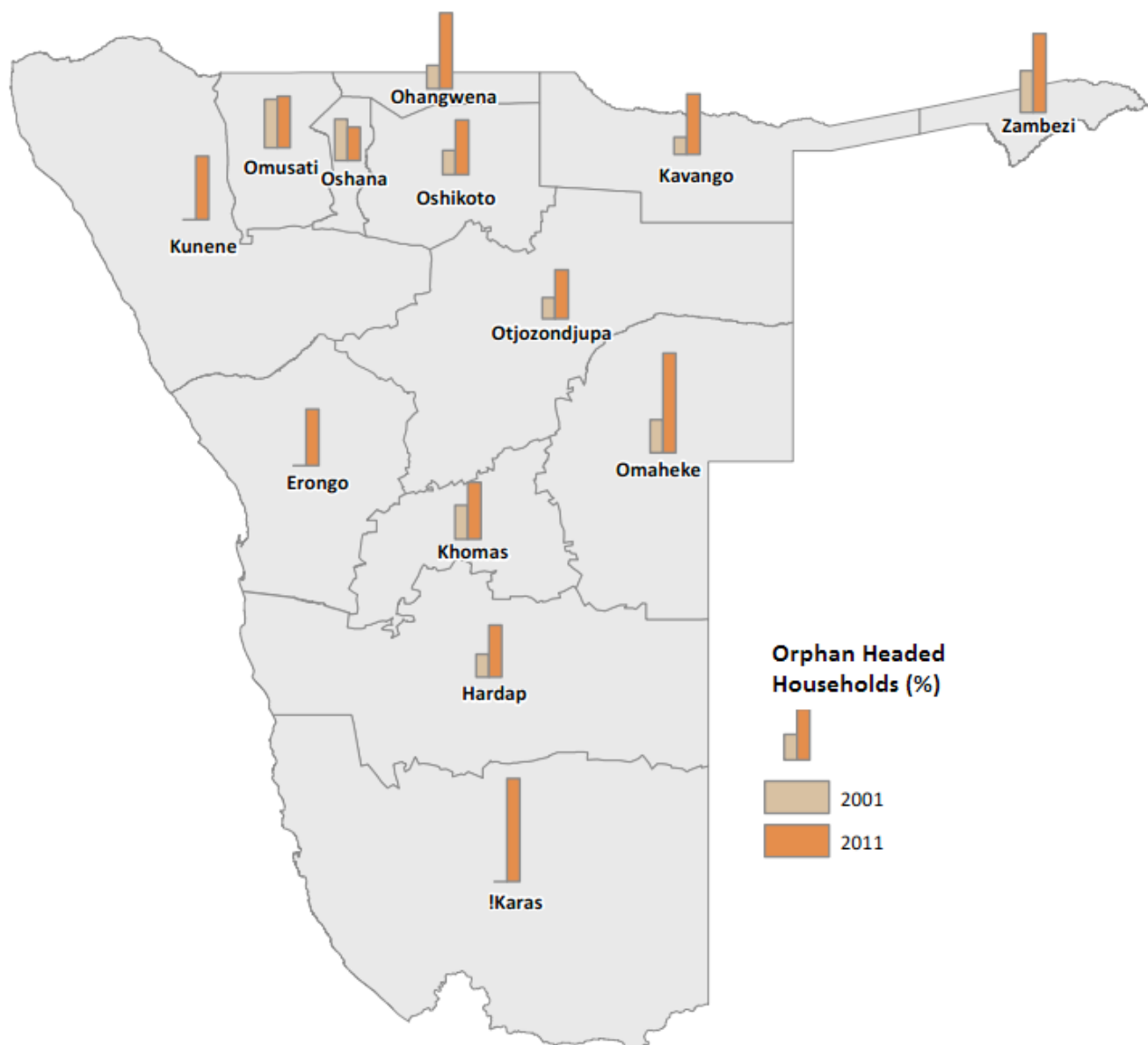
Table 4.5 gives information on households headed by orphans with disabilities by area and census year. A total of 175 households headed by orphans with disabilities were reported in 2011, representing an increase from 68 households in 2001. In 2011, more households headed by orphans with disabilities were found in rural (0.5%) than in urban areas (0.4%). !Karas and Omaheke regions had the highest proportions (0.8%) of households headed by orphans with disabilities in 2011, while Oshana had the lowest (0.3%).

**Table 4.5 Percent distribution of households headed by orphans with disabilities by area and census year**

Area	2001			2011		
	Households	Orphan-headed households	Percent	Households	Orphan-headed households	Percent
Namibia	29 525	68	0.2	36 041	175	0.5
Urban	7 138	17	0.2	10 324	41	0.4
Rural	22 387	51	0.2	25 717	134	0.5
!Karas	611	0	0.0	953	8	0.8
Erongo	1 513	0	0.0	1 519	7	0.5
Hardap	1 614	3	0.2	1 184	5	0.4
Kavango	3 542	5	0.1	4 250	21	0.5
Khomas	2 900	8	0.3	3 896	18	0.5
Kunene	995	0	0.0	1 156	6	0.5
Ohangwena	3 609	7	0.2	5 148	32	0.6
Omaheke	744	2	0.3	861	7	0.8
Omusati	5 053	20	0.4	5 947	25	0.4
Oshana	2 665	9	0.3	3 293	9	0.3
Oshikoto	3 052	6	0.2	4 269	19	0.4
Otjozondjupa	1 759	3	0.2	2 004	8	0.4
Zambezi	1 468	5	0.3	1 561	10	0.6

Figure 4.4 shows the distribution of households headed by orphans with disabilities at regional level across the census years. The result shows that in 2011 cases of households headed by orphans with disabilities were recorded in all regions as opposed to 2001 where not all regions recorded cases of households headed by children with disabilities.

Figure 4.4 Percent distribution of households headed by orphans with disabilities by region and census year



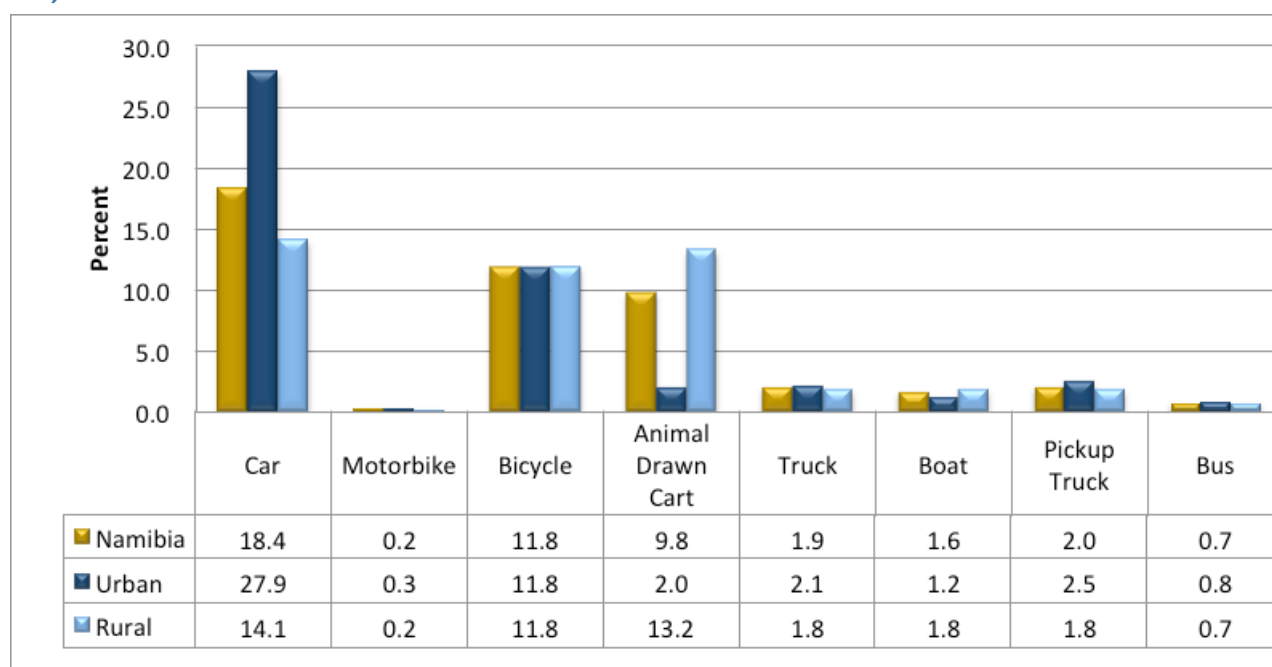
#### 4.4 Household assets

The ownership of assets is an indicator of social welfare and living standards and therefore households that own certain assets have higher standards of living than those without assets (2011 Population and Housing Census main report). The census collected data on a wide range of assets including cars, televisions, radios and mobile phones. These can be categorized into assets used for transportation and communication and domestic utilities.

Figure 4.5 provides information on the type of households' transportation assets owned during the 2011 census by area. Cars were the most common owned assets, owned by 18.4 percent of all households with persons with disabilities, followed by bicycles (11.8%). Motorbike (0.2%) was the least transportation asset owned by households with persons with disabilities in Namibia.

In addition, with respect to area, the result further showed that cars were also the most common transport asset in both urban and rural households owned by 27.9 percent and 14.1 percent of households with persons with disabilities, respectively. Animal drawn carts was also a common transportation asset in rural areas owned by 13.2 percent of households.

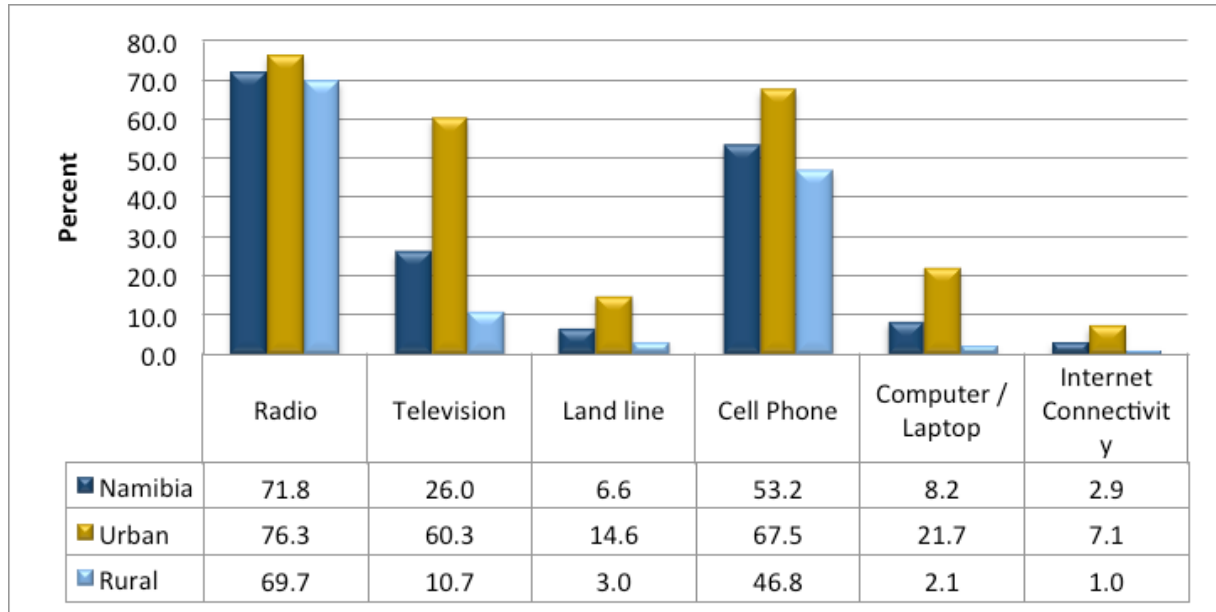
**Figure 4.5 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by household transportation assets and area, 2011**



Note: Row percent will not add up to 100 percent, these are multiple responses

Figure 4.6 provide information on households' communication assets. The majority of households headed by person with disabilities owned radios (71.8%), followed by mobile phones (53.2%) and television (26.0%). Internet connectivity (2.9%) was the least communication asset owned in Namibia by households with persons with disabilities. At area level, radio continues to be the most owned asset by households in both urban and rural areas with over 70 percent of households followed by cellphones with 67.5 percent and 46.8 percent of households in urban and rural areas respectively. Television is also common in urban areas with 60.3 percent of households owning this assets compared to rural households where only 10.7 percent of households own television.

**Figure 4.6 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by household communication assets and area, 2011**



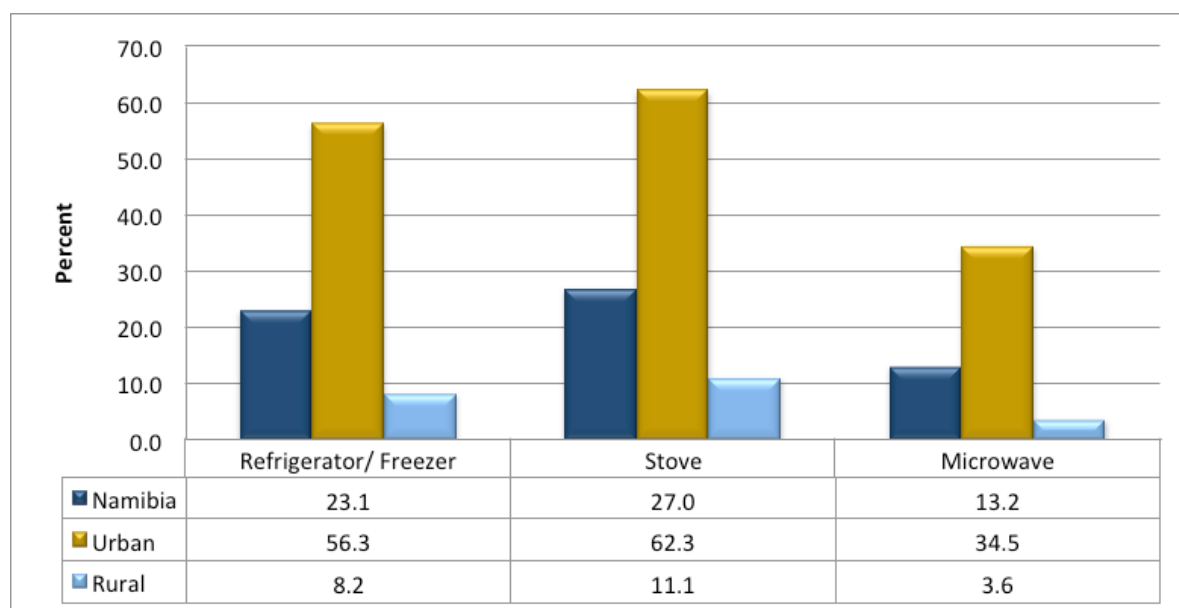
*Note: Row percent will not add up to 100 percent, these are multiple responses*

Figure 4.7 provides information on households' kitchen assets. The result indicates that stoves (27.0%) were the most common assets owned by households with persons with disabilities, followed by refrigerators (23.1%) and microwave ovens (13.2%) as the least owned asset.

The result further indicates that there is a big difference between urban and rural areas for households that own kitchen assets where the proportions of households were 62.3 percent, (stoves), 56.3 percent (refrigerators/freezer) and 34.5 percent (microwaves) respectively as compared to the proportions of households owning these assets in rural areas which ranges from 8.3 percent (refrigerator/freezer), 11.1 percent (stoves) and 3.6 percent (microwave) respectively.



Figure 4.7 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by household kitchen assets and area, 2011



Note: Row percent will not add up to 100 percent, these are multiple responses

#### 4.5 Household Income

The 2011 Population and Housing census collected information on main sources of income for households which included: farming, business activities (non-farming), wages and salaries, old age pension, cash remittances, retirement fund and grants for orphans and grants for people with disabilities. These sources of income can also be used to measure the well-being of people with disabilities in Namibia.

People with disabilities still endure the worst forms of social stigma in their communities, with many being hidden by their family members because of some beliefs that deformation is a taboo and therefore a shame to the family. It is a great concern that the rights of people with disabilities are overlooked in Namibia. This was the reason for the establishment of a new office in the office of the Vice-President to deal with disability affairs. The aim of establishing the office is to make society understand the challenges that this special group in our society face. The office is also to ensure that society acknowledges human rights of people with disabilities and develop strategies that adequately address their developmental needs and provide proper interventions.

According to the figures provided by the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare to date 33.0 percent of people with disabilities in Namibia receive disability grants. This shows that there are still many people with disabilities who do not receive social grants.

Figure 4.8 shows that 33.7 percent of households headed by persons with disabilities depend on old-age pension as their main sources of income followed by wage and salaries (23.9%) and farming (20.9%), and the least number of households depend on retirement funds (1.0%) as their main source of income.

Old age pension is the highest main sources of income among households that are headed by females with disabilities (38.3%), while the least female headed households depends on retirement fund (0.8%). Similarly, old age pension was the main sources of income for households headed by males with disabilities accounting for 29.7 percent of the households, while the least was the orphan's grant which was the main sources of income for 1.2 percent of the households.

**Figure 4.8** Percent distribution of households headed by persons with disabilities by sex and main source of income, 2011

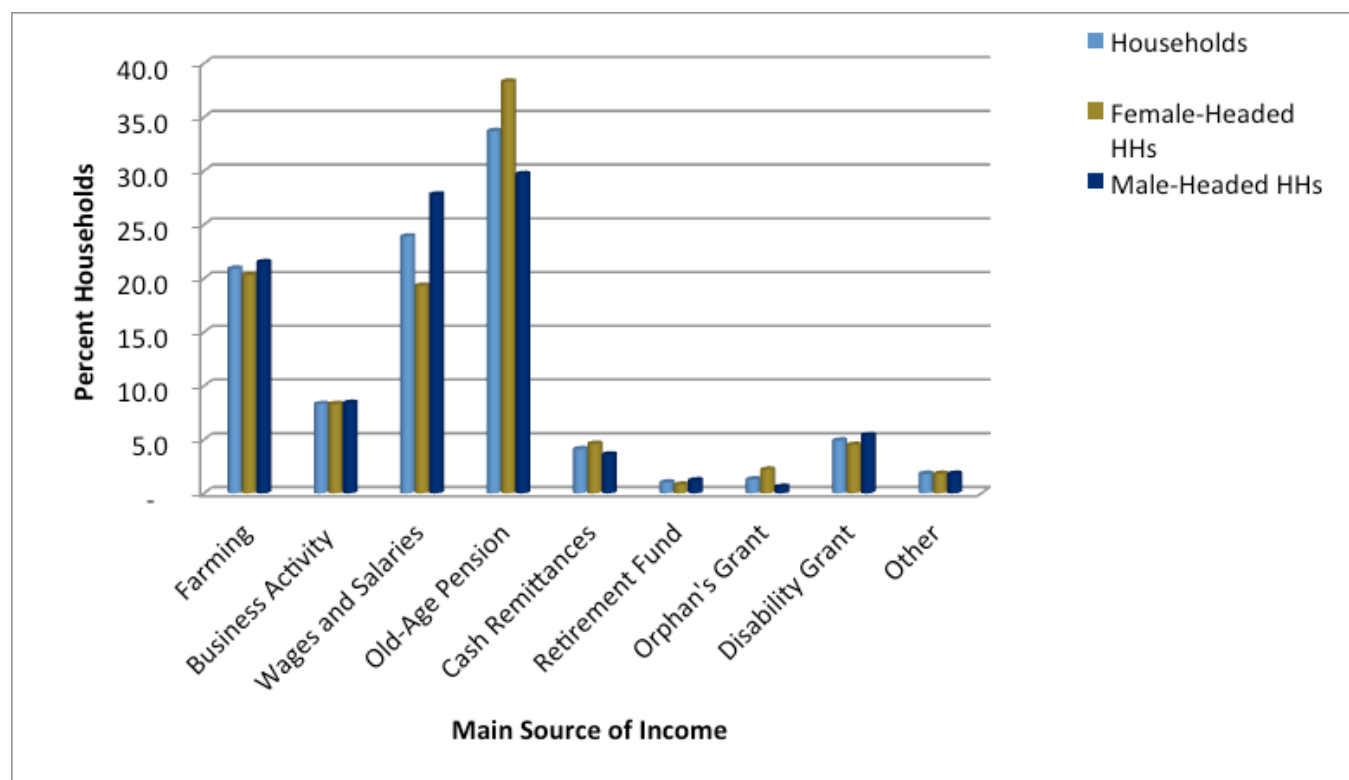


Table 4.6 presents information on the percent distribution of households headed by persons with disabilities by main source of income and area. The result shows that in urban areas the main source of income for households headed by persons with disabilities was old-age pension (33.7%) followed by wages and salaries (23.9%) and farming (20.9%) while retirement fund (1.0%) was the least main source of income for such households. On the other hand, the majority of households headed by persons with disabilities in rural areas depend on old-age pension (40.7%) as the source of income while the least main source of income for households headed by person with disability in rural areas was the retirement fund accounting for only 0.7 percent of the households.

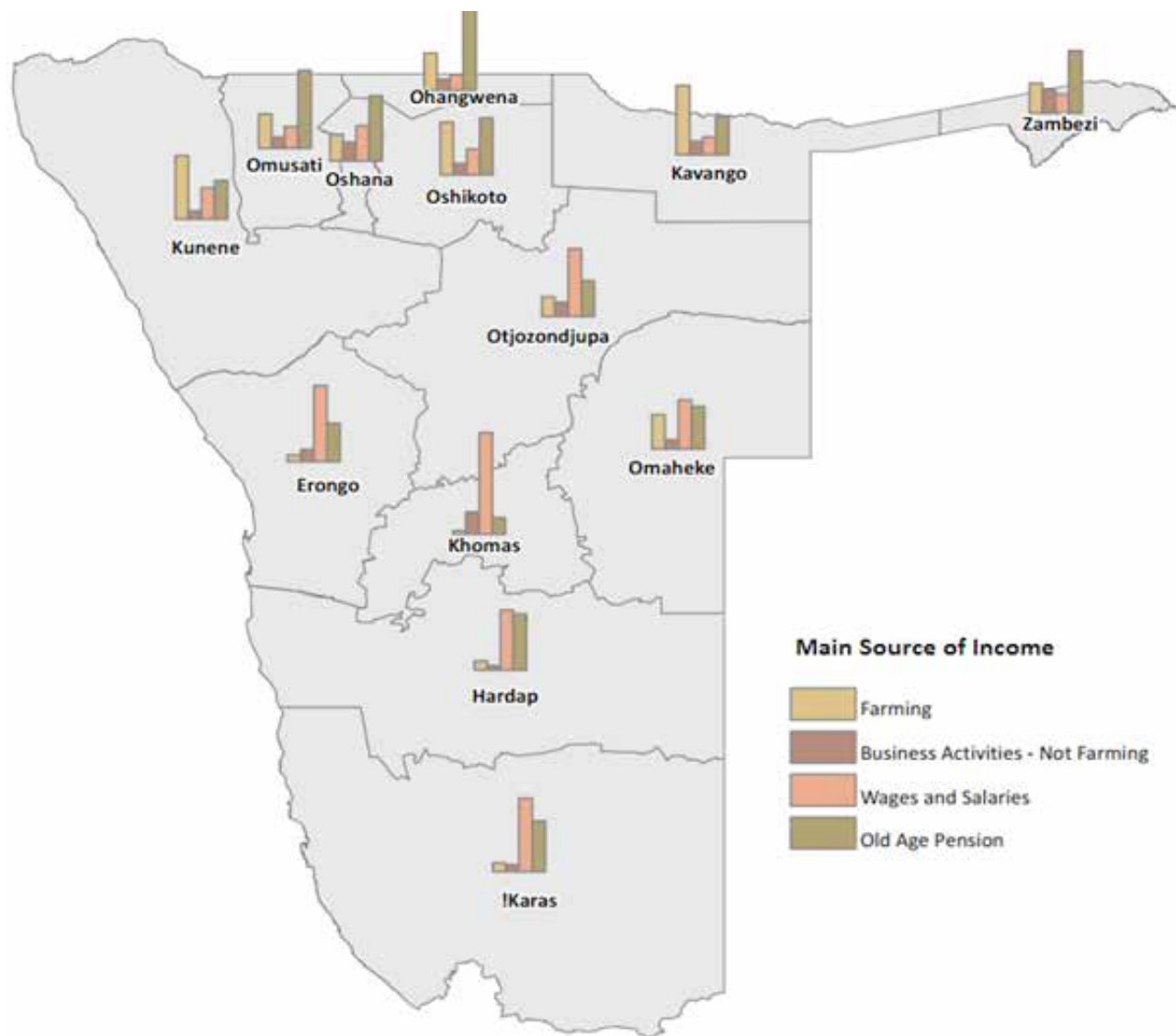
At the regional level, the results indicates that households headed by persons with disabilities in regions such as !Karas (44.8%), Erongo (46.5%), Hardap (36.6%), Khomas (62.0%), Omaheke (30.1%) and Otjozondjupa (41.7%) all recorded a high percent of households relying on wages and salaries as the main source of income. In addition, households in regions such as Ohangwena (49.2%), Omusati (47.6%), Oshana (39.7%), Oshikoto (34.9%) and Zambezi (38.4%) reported old-age pension as the main sources of income, while Kavango (42.6%) and Kunene (39.0%) depends mainly on farming as a source of income.

**Table 4.6 Percent distribution of households headed by persons with disabilities by main source of income and area, 2011**

Area	Total	Farming	Business Activity - Not Farming	Wages and Salaries	Old-Age Pension	Cash Remittances	Retirement Fund	Orphan's Grant	Disability Grant	Other
Namibia	36 041	20.9	8.3	23.9	33.7	4.1	1.0	1.3	4.9	1.8
Urban	10 324	3.1	13.7	51.0	16.5	5.5	2.0	0.7	5.1	2.4
Rural	25 717	28.0	6.1	13.0	40.7	3.5	0.7	1.6	4.9	1.6
!Karas	953	5.4	4.1	44.8	31.2	3.6	1.6	0.2	7.5	1.8
Erongo	1 519	4.1	7.6	46.5	23.4	5.3	3.9	0.5	5.9	2.6
Hardap	1 184	5.5	2.5	36.6	34.2	6.2	1.6	0.6	11.4	1.4
Kavango	4 250	42.6	8.3	11.0	23.6	4.5	0.8	1.3	6.3	1.6
Khomas	3 896	2.2	13.4	62.0	10.1	5.3	1.5	0.4	2.7	2.3
Kunene	1 156	39.0	5.3	19.2	23.9	3.7	1.2	0.3	6.1	1.3
Ohangwena	5 148	22.6	6.8	9.6	49.2	3.4	0.5	2.3	4.4	1.2
Omaheke	861	20.9	5.6	30.1	26.1	7.2	1.5	1.2	6.3	1.2
Omusati	5 947	20.8	6.7	13.0	47.6	3.0	0.7	1.8	4.8	1.5
Oshana	3 293	16.2	11.3	21.6	39.7	2.9	0.8	1.7	3.8	2.2
Oshikoto	4 269	32.0	6.8	15.6	34.9	4.0	0.8	1.4	3.4	1.2
Otjozondjupa	2 004	12.1	9.0	41.7	22.0	4.5	0.9	0.6	4.1	5.0
Zambezi	1 561	18.4	15.1	11.9	38.4	4.2	0.9	1.5	8.2	1.5

Figure 4.9 shows the distribution of the selected main sources of income for households with persons with disabilities and difficulties to engage in any learning and or economic activities by region. The figure shows that Omusati, Oshana, Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Zambezi regions mostly relied on old age pension as the household's main sources of income. On the other hand, Kavango and Kunene regions relied mostly on farming while the rest of the regions relied on wages and salaries.

Figure 4.9 Percent distribution of household with persons with disabilities and difficulties to engage in any learning and or economic activities by selected main source of income and region, 2011



## Chapter 5: DISABILITY AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

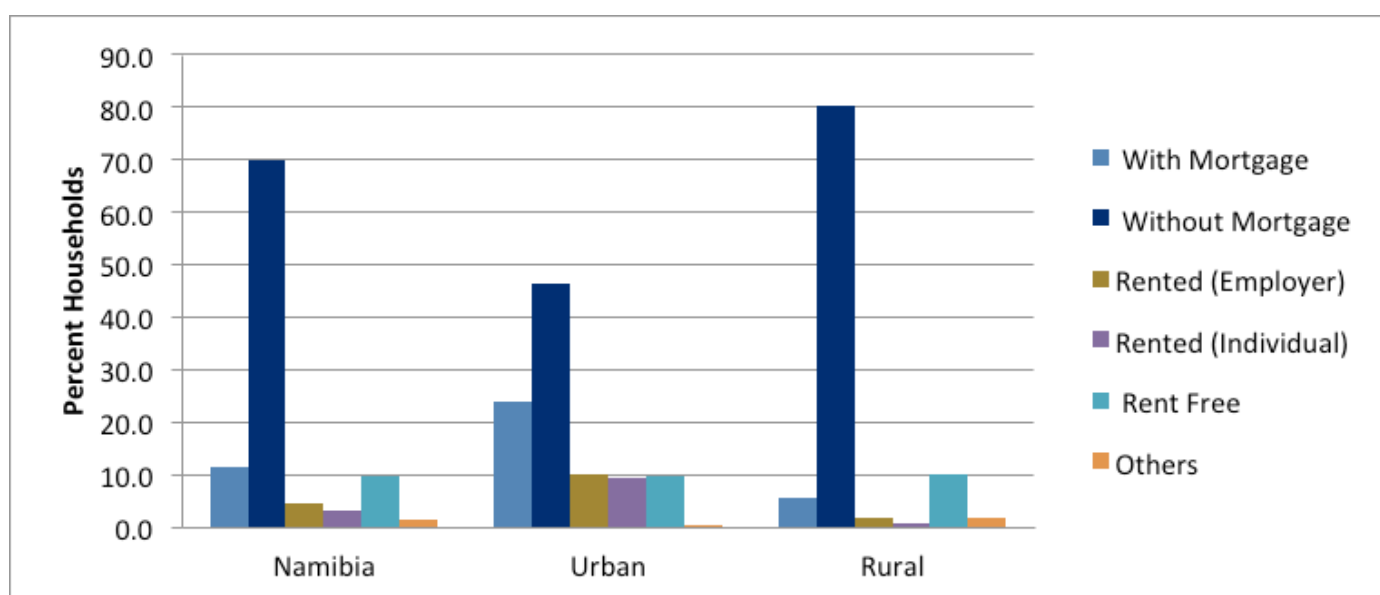
Housing plays a very important role in one's life, for the poor it simply fulfils a basic need for shelter. It should be noted that, housing was one of the priority areas of development identified by government which led to the formulation of the first National Housing Policy in 1991, reviewed in July 2009. This chapter focuses on characteristics of housing units which are occupied by households with persons with disabilities. The chapter presents information specifically on type of tenure, type of housing unit, material used for construction, source of energy for cooking and lighting, water supply and sanitation.

### 5.1 Tenure Status

According to the Namibia 2011 Population and Housing census, tenure refers to the conditions which govern the rights of individuals to occupying dwelling units. The common form of tenancy is rent whereby rent is paid to the landlord. The landlord can be a private individual, non-profit organization or a government body which provides housing to the public (Namibia Census, 2011).

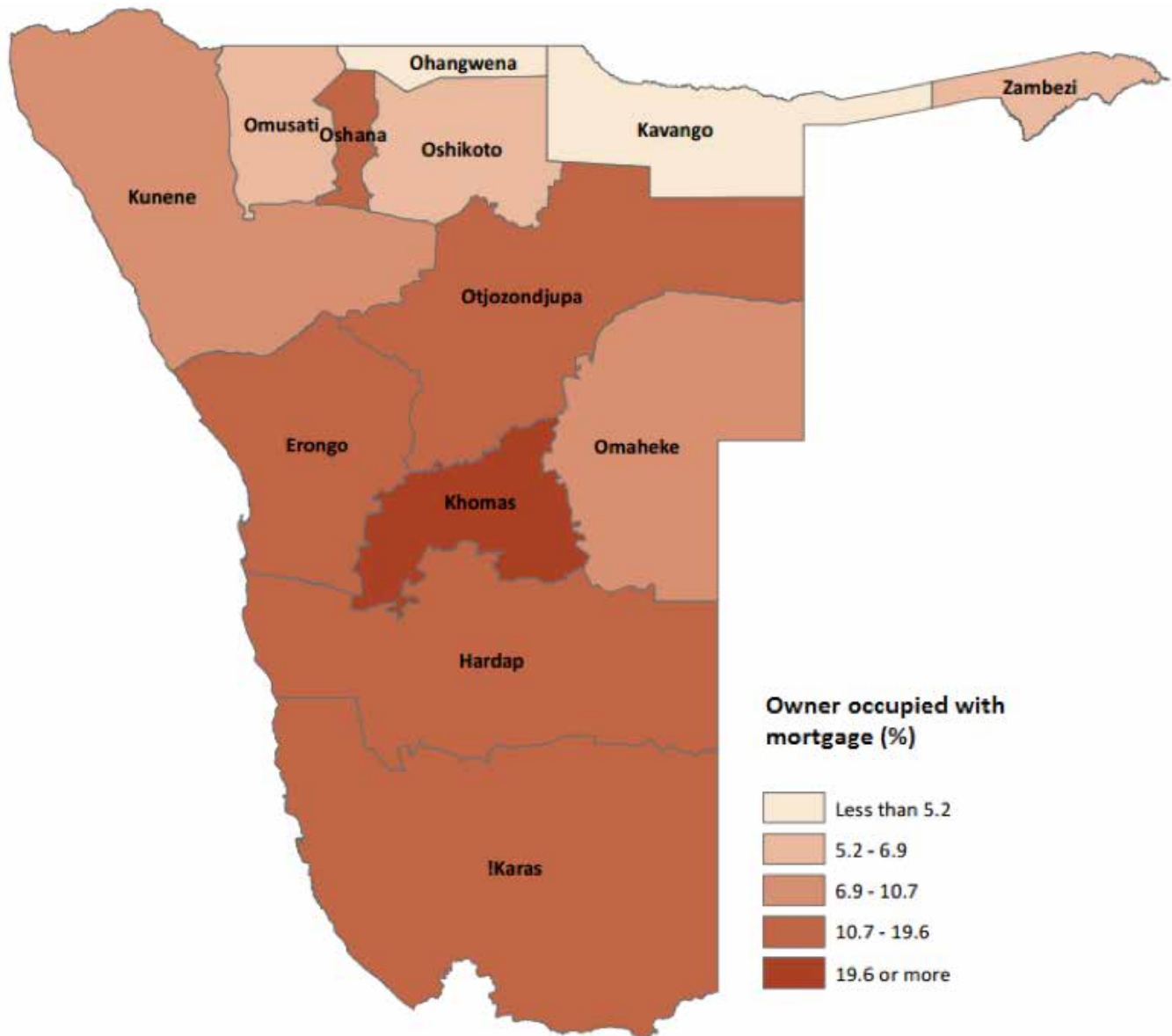
Figure 5.1 shows that 69.9 percent of households with persons with disabilities owned housing units that they occupied without mortgage. This situation was more common in rural areas with 80.4 percent of households, while in urban areas 46.3 percent own housing units without mortgage. This was due to the fact that most dwelling units in rural areas are traditional houses and have no title deeds and cannot be mortgaged. In terms of rent (employer and individual), about 19 percent of households with persons with disabilities in urban areas lives in rented housing units i.e. rented employer and individual.

Figure 5.1 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by tenure status and area, 2011



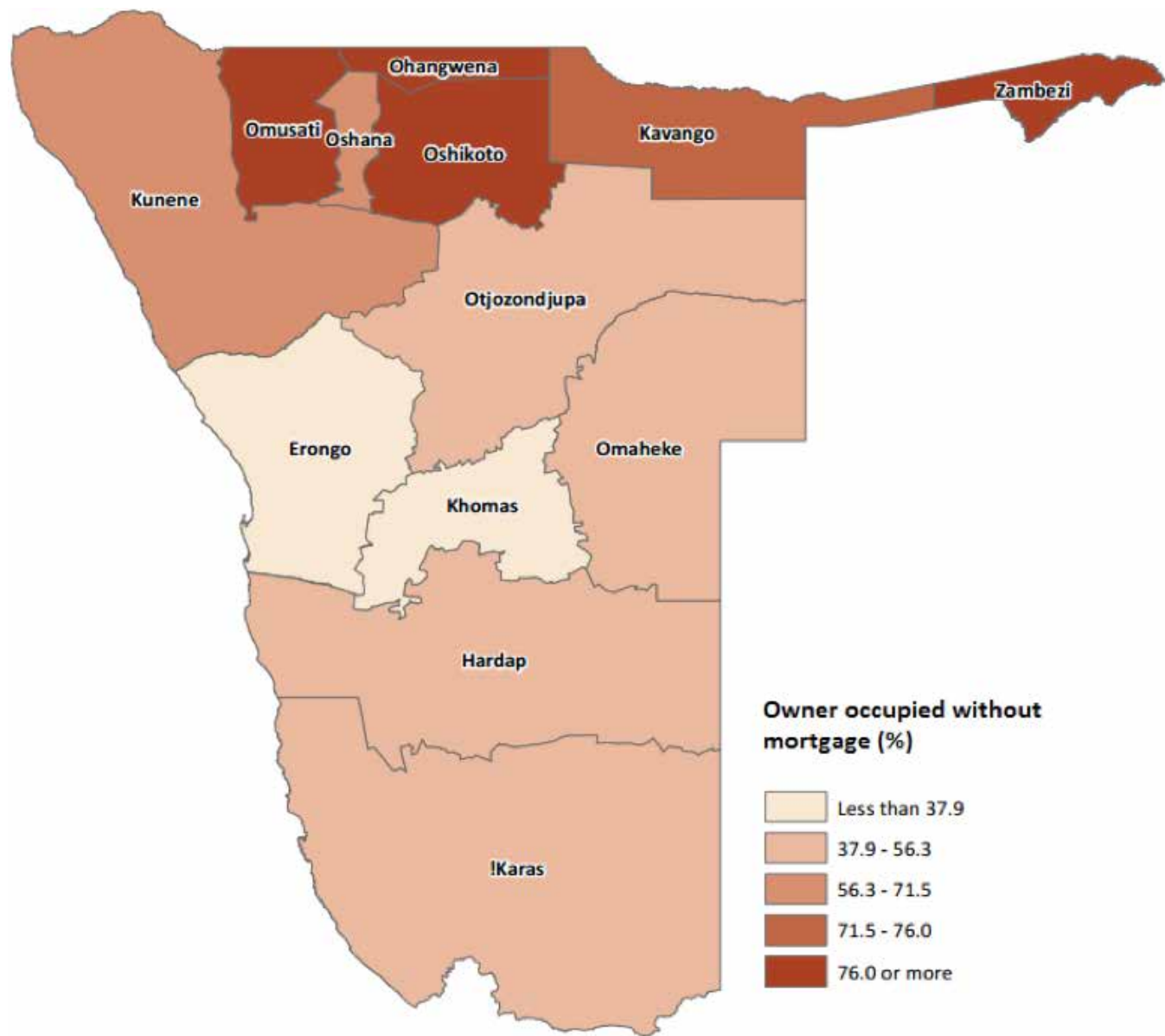
Information on housing units with persons with disabilities that were occupied with mortgage in 2011 is shown in figure 5.2. The result shows that the highest proportion of households with persons with disabilities who occupied housing units with mortgage was common in the Khomas region and less in the Ohangwena and Kavango regions.

**Figure 5.2 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by owner occupied with mortgage and region, 2011**



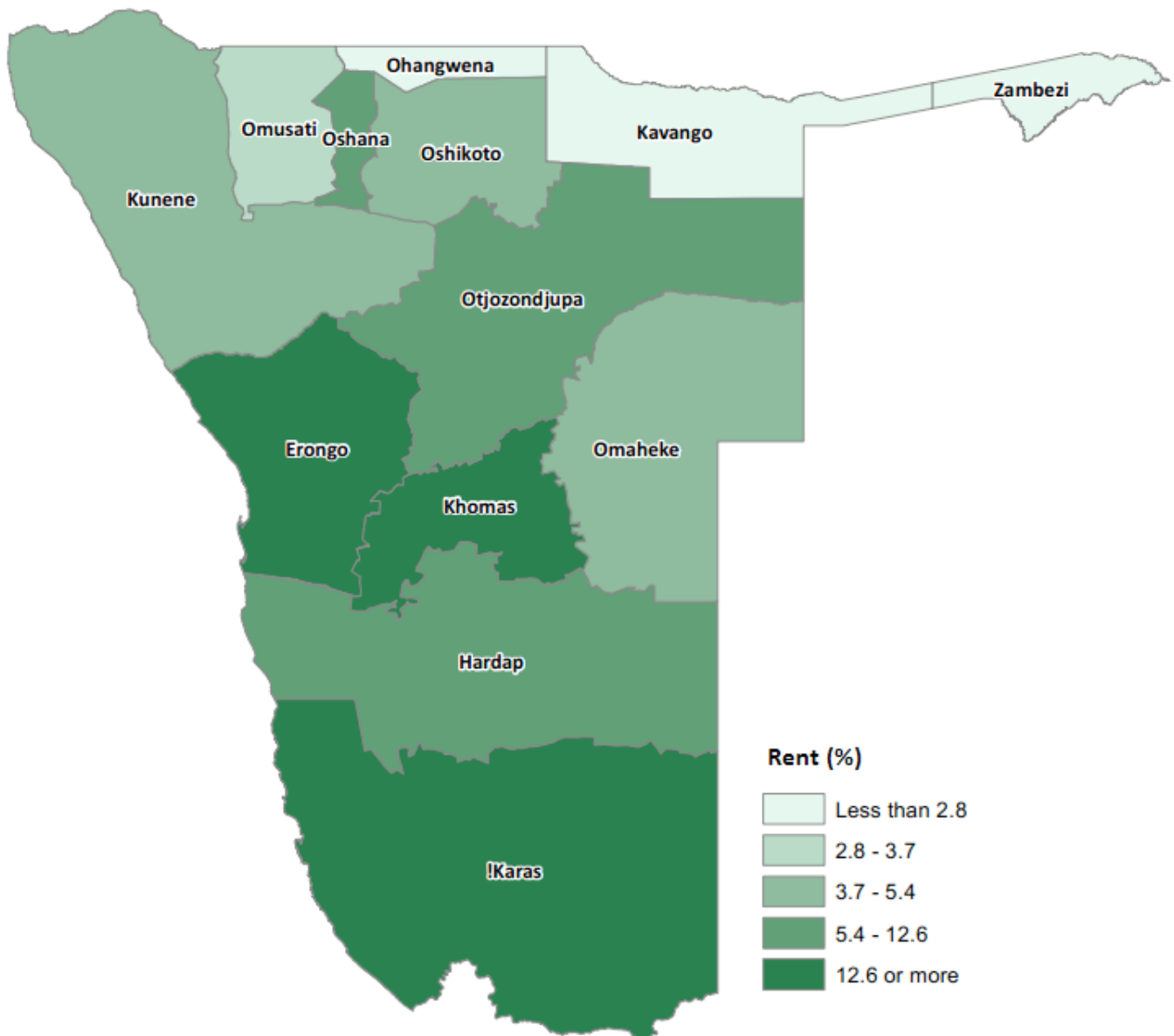
Similarly, the information on housing units with persons with disabilities occupying housing units without mortgage in 2011 is shown in figure 5.3. It can be deduced from the figure that the highest proportion of households with persons with disabilities who lived in housing units occupied without mortgage was common in the Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshikoto and Zambezi regions and less in Khomas and Erongo regions.

*Figure 5.3 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by owner occupied without mortgage and region, 2011*



With respect to rent, the information on housing units with persons with disabilities who occupied housing units by renting is shown in figure 5.4. The result shows that the highest proportion of households with persons with disabilities occupying rented housing unit was common in Khomas, Erongo, Oshana and !Karas and less in Ohangwena, Kavango and Zambezi regions.

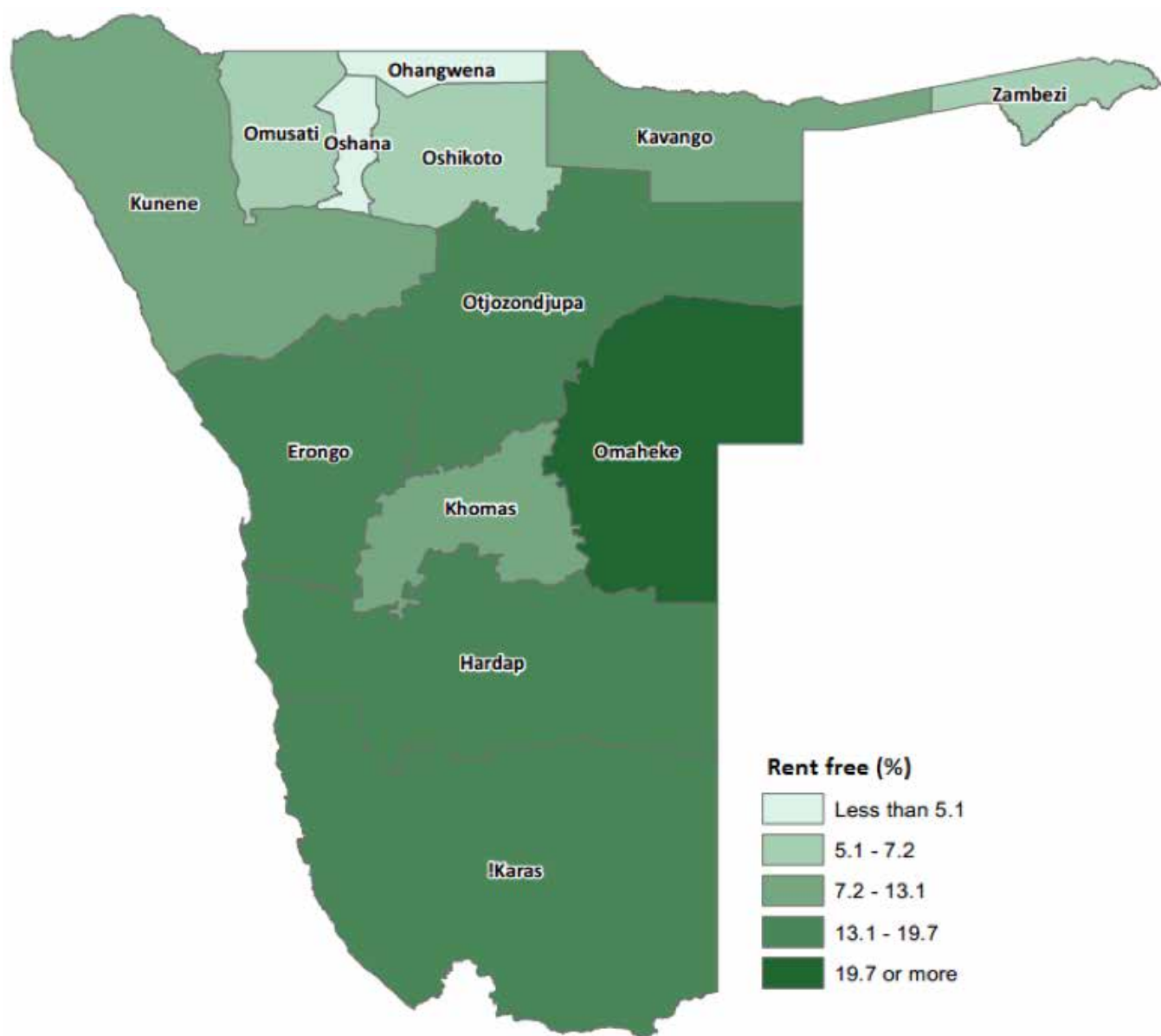
*Figure 5.4 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by rent and region, 2011*





Information on housing units with persons with disabilities who occupies rent free housing units is shown in figure 5.5. The highest proportion of households with persons with disabilities occupying rent free housing unit was common in Omaheke region and was least in Oshana and Ohangwena regions respectively.

**Figure 5.5 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by tenure status and region, 2011**

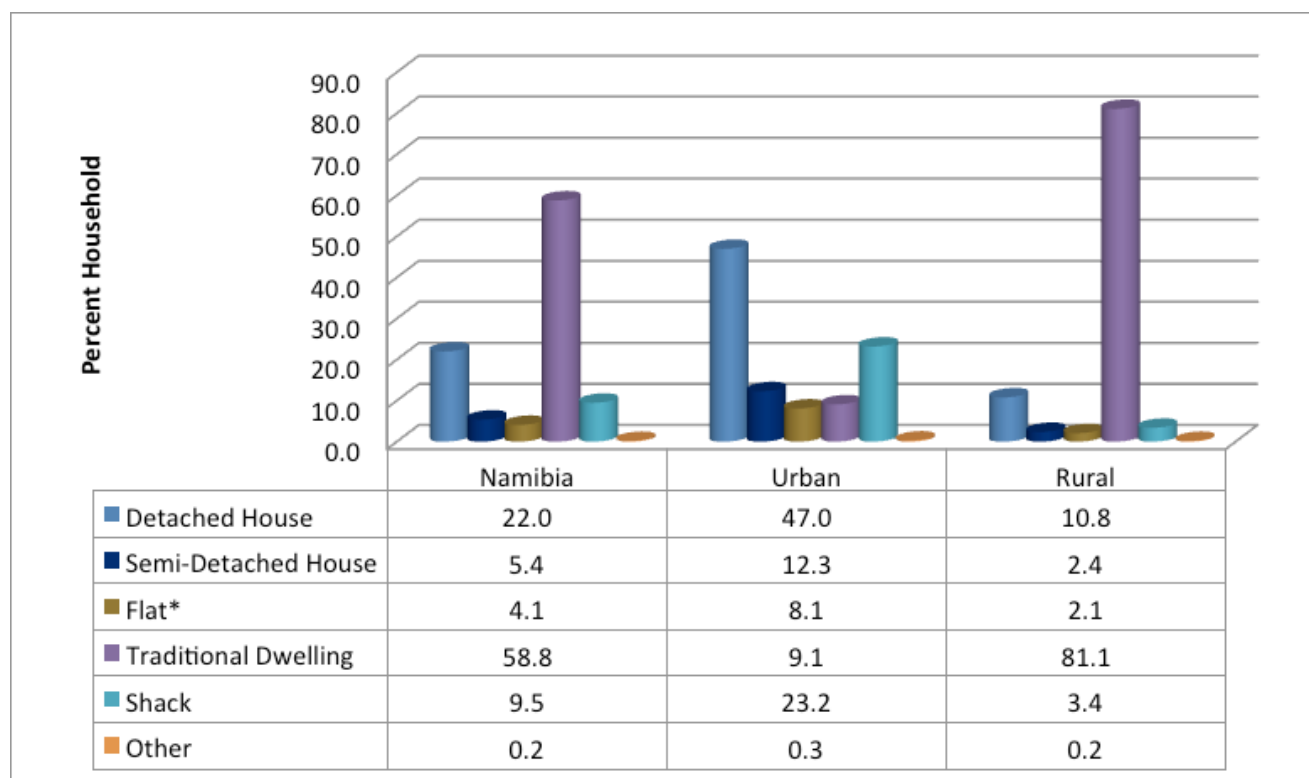


## 5.2 Type of housing

The 2011 Namibia Population and Housing census collected information on the type of housing unit. The types of housing units used were: detached house; semi-detached/townhouse; apartment/flat; guest flat; part commercial/industrial; mobile home (caravan, tent); single quarters; traditional dwelling and improvised housing unit (shack).

Figure 5.6 shows that traditional dwellings were occupied by 58.8 percent of households. This phenomenon is predominant in rural areas where 81.1 percent of households with people with disabilities lived in traditional dwellings. Improved housing units (shacks) were more common in urban areas with 23.2 percent of households, while only 3.4 percent of households in rural areas lives in improvised housing units.

**Figure 5.6 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by type of housing unit and area, 2011**



*Note: Flat\* includes Apartment/Flat, Guest flat, part commercial/industrial, mobile home and single quarter*

At regional level most households with persons with disabilities in traditional dwellings mostly resided in the northern regions of Oshana; Oshana-Namaland; Kunene and Oshana-Namaland (Figure 5.7a), while improvised housing units (shacks) were mostly found in more urbanized regions namely Kunene, Kunene, Kunene and Kunene (Figure 5.7b).

Figure 5.7a Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities who lives in traditional dwelling by region, 2011

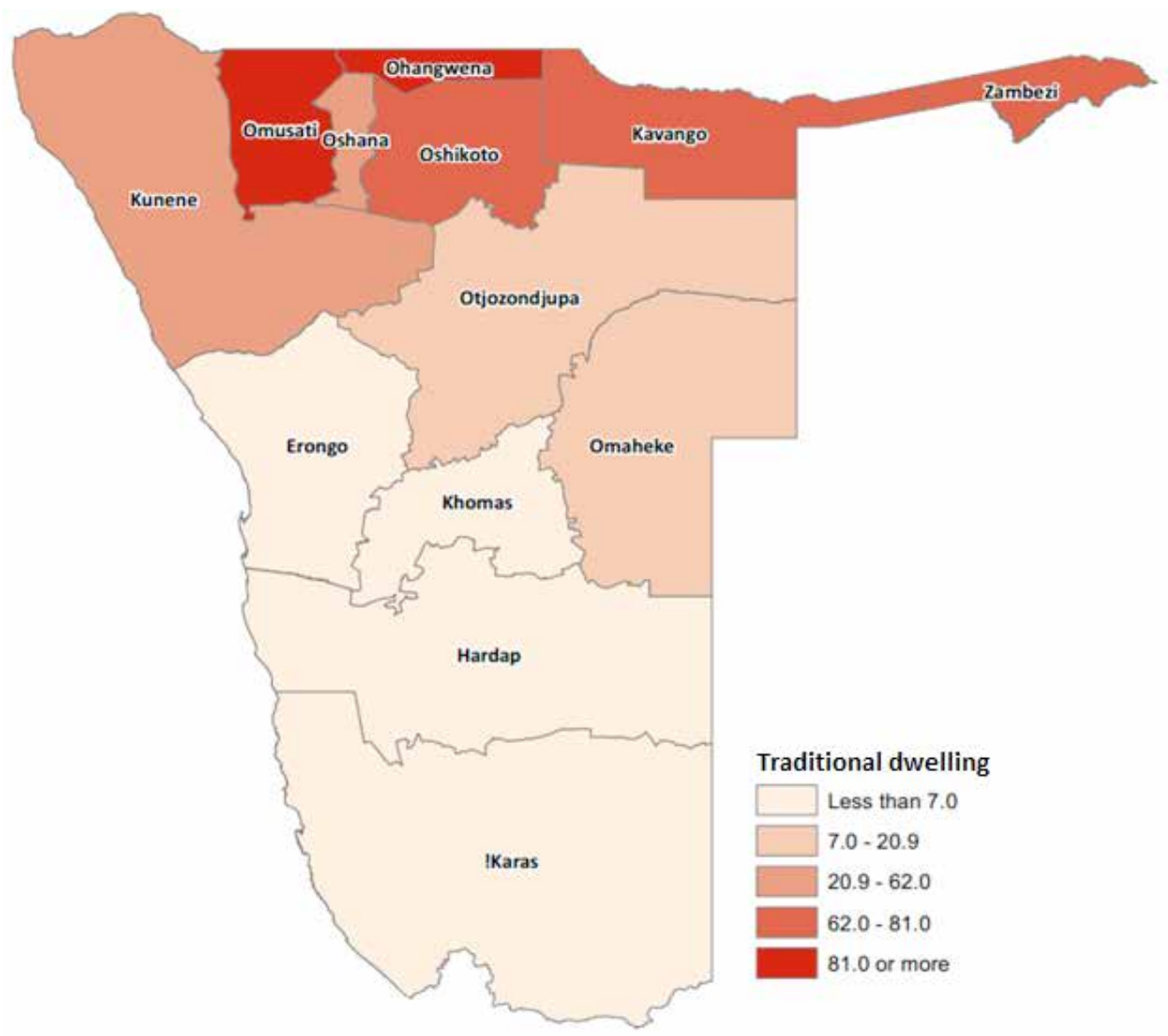


Figure 5.7b Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities who lives in improvised housing unit (shack) by region, 2011

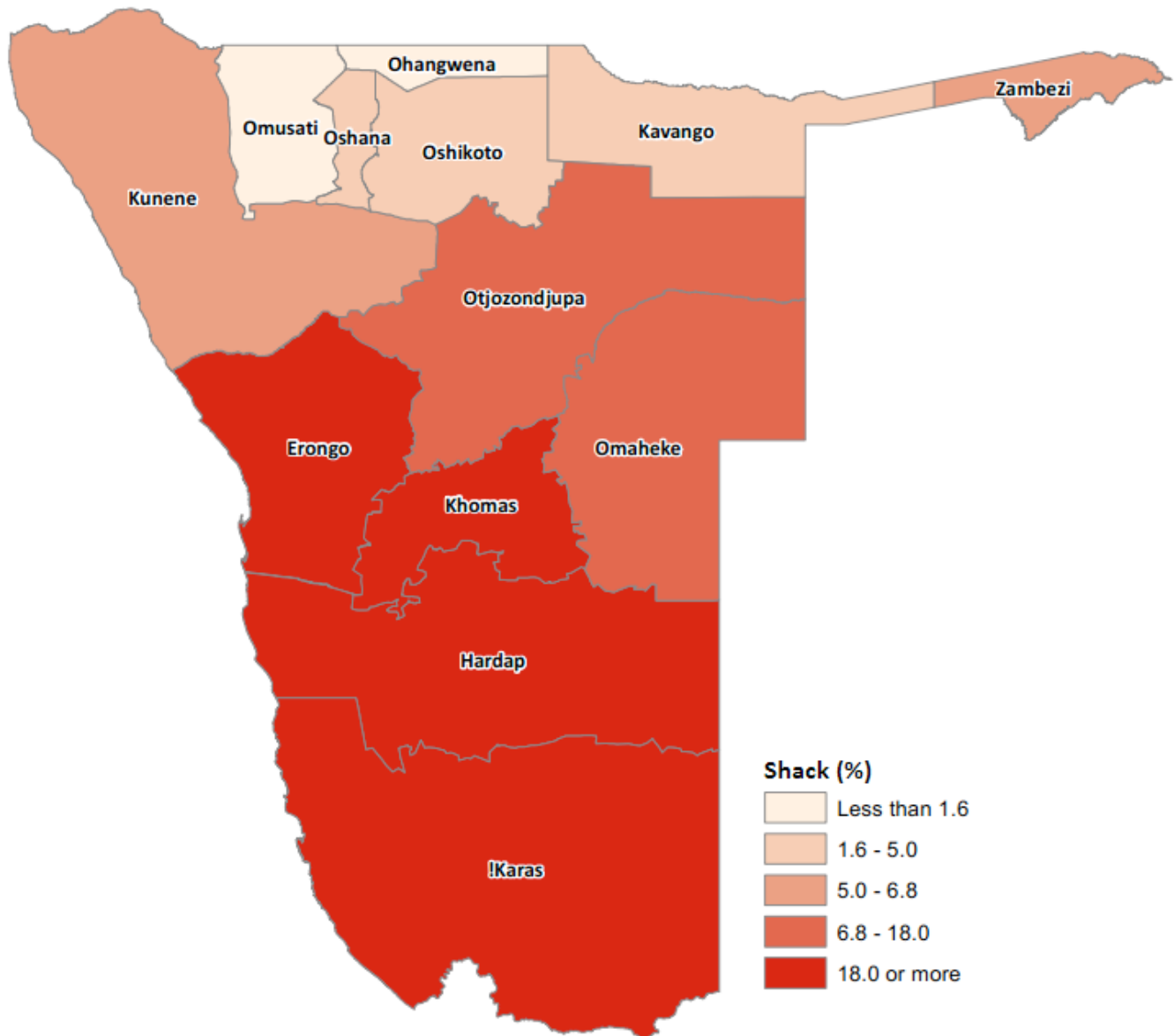
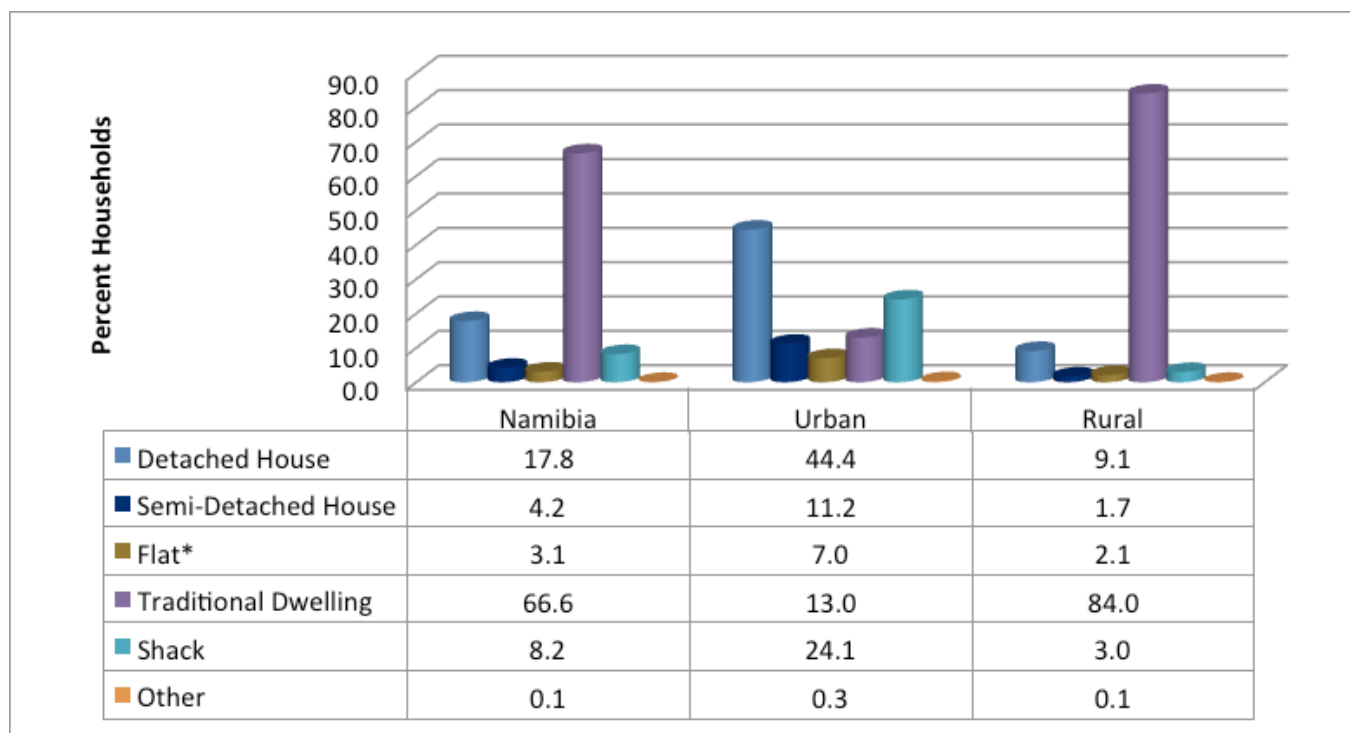


Figure 5.8 presents the percent distribution of persons with disabilities having difficulties in engaging in any learning and/or economic activities by type of housing unit and area. The result shows that traditional dwelling (66.6%) was the most common type of housing unit with persons with disabilities having difficulties engaging in any learning and or economic activities. This phenomena was more common in rural areas (84.0%) than urban areas (13.0%). Improved housing units (shacks) with persons with disabilities having difficulties engaging in any learning and or economic activities were common in urban areas where they make up 24.1 percent of all dwellings. By contrast 3 percent of households with persons with disabilities having difficulties to engage in any learning and or economic activities living in improved housing units (shacks) live in rural areas.

**Figure 5.8 Percent distribution of persons with disabilities having difficulties in engaging in any learning and/or economic activities by type of housing unit and area, 2011**



Note: Flat\* includes Apartment/Flat, Guest flat, part commercial/industrial, mobile home and single quarter

At regional level, regions that have high rural areas in particular Ohangwena (93.8%), Omusati (93.2%), Oshikoto (86.0%), Kavango (83.6%) and Zambezi (77.8%) exhibit a higher percentage of households with persons with disabilities who have difficulties engaging in any learning and or economic activities who live in traditional dwellings (Table 5.1). Improved housing units (shacks) were most common in Khomas (32.2%) and !Karas (31.9%) regions.

**Table 5.1 Percent distribution of persons with disabilities having difficulties in engaging in any learning and/or economic activities by type of housing unit and area, 2011**

Area	Households with Persons with disabilities	Type of Housing Unit									
		Detached House	Semi-Detached House	Apartment/Flat	Guest Flat	Part Commercial/Industrial	Mobile Home	Single Quarters	Traditional Dwelling	Improved Housing Unit (Shack)	Other
Namibia	35 436	17.8	4.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	66.6	8.2	0.2
Urban	8 686	44.4	11.2	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	2.3	13.0	24.1	0.3
Rural	26 750	9.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	84.0	3.0	0.1
!Karas	806	51.0	11.2	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.1	31.9	0.1
Erongo	1 181	48.1	11.2	4.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.8	9.7	24.3	0.1
Hardap	1 235	59.2	10.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	27.6	0.2
Kavango	5 291	10.2	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	83.6	3.2	0.1
Khomas	2 827	48.1	12.1	2.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.6	32.2	0.3
Kunene	1 212	25.6	7.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	3.1	0.4	55.5	6.8	0.2
Oshana	5 608	2.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	93.8	1.6	0.1
Omaheke	868	50.5	5.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.4	22.2	16.4	0.2
Omusati	5 992	3.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	93.2	0.3	0.1
Oshana	3 063	14.4	6.4	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.2	71.2	4.1	0.2
Oshikoto	3 906	6.6	3.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	86.0	2.3	0.1
Otjozondjupa	1 725	42.0	8.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	3.4	25.0	16.6	0.3
Zambezi	1 722	9.9	1.3	3.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.4	77.8	5.9	0.2

### 5.3 Material use

This section presents information on material used to construct roofs, walls and floors which are important indicators of socio-economic conditions and welfare for households for persons with disabilities. Most of the materials used can be divided into those that are harvested with labor from local resources (grass, stick, mud and dung etc.) and those that are purchased with cash (cement bricks or blocks and corrugated iron etc.).

Table 5.2 shows the percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by type of materials used for outer walls. Result shows that 56.4 percent of households in urban areas used cement/blocks/bricks/stones for outer walls. There was a higher proportion of rural households with persons with disabilities that live in housing units which are constructed with wood poles/sticks or grass/reeds for wall (35.1%). At regional level households with persons with disabilities with walls constructed from sticks with mud/clay and or cow dung were common in Kavango region. As expected, over half of households in urbanized regions namely Khomas, Erongo, Hardap and !Karas live in housing units constructed with quality materials of cement, blocks/bricks /stones.

**Table 5.2 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by type of material used for outer walls and area, 2011**

Area	Households with Persons with disabilities	Cement blocks/bricks/stones	Burnt bricks/face bricks	Mud/Clay bricks	Corrugated iron/zinc	Prefabricated materials	Wood poles/ sticks or grass/reeds	Sticks with mud/clay and or cow dung	Tin	Other
Namibia	78 690	31.5	0.9	12.0	16.1	1.5	25.4	11.1	0.7	0.7
Urban	24 376	56.4	0.9	2.9	27.7	2.9	3.8	3.8	0.9	0.8
Rural	54 314	20.3	0.9	16.1	10.9	0.9	35.1	14.4	0.7	0.7
!Karas	2 240	58.6	0.5	1.3	30.2	2.1	2.2	0.6	4.2	0.4
Erongo	3 116	60.9	0.6	1.2	12.8	11.2	8.1	3.1	0.9	1.3
Hardap	2 634	60.9	0.2	0.2	34.2	1.7	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.2
Kavango	9 693	10.6	0.7	15.6	5.0	1.5	28.7	37.1	0.2	0.6
Khomas	8 810	58.5	0.5	0.2	37.2	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.9
Kunene	2 656	23.2	0.3	1.3	10.6	1.8	4.4	55.2	0.2	3.0
Oshana	7 194	32.6	1.7	5.5	18.3	1.4	37.0	2.7	0.2	0.8
Oshikoto	9 487	26.6	1.2	12.7	13.8	0.7	40.9	3.4	0.4	0.3
Otjozondjupa	5 003	48.4	1.6	6.2	29.0	2.0	3.4	5.1	3.1	1.1
Zambezi	3 200	8.8	0.2	21.4	0.5	0.5	9.8	57.8	0.1	0.9

Table 5.3 shows that the proportion of households with persons with disabilities that use corrugated iron for roofing was high in urban areas (82.5%) and also more common in regions with large urban areas. Roofs made for households with persons with disability that use thatch grass was common in rural areas (59.2%) and also more common in regions with large rural areas.

**Table 5.3 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by type of material used for the roofs and area, 2011**

Area	Households with Persons with disabilities	Corrugated Iron	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Concrete	Thatch grass	Slate	Wood covered with melthoid	Sticks with mud and cow dung	Tin	Other
Namibia	78 690	50.9	2.8	0.4	0.2	42.2	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6
Urban	24 376	82.5	7.7	0.9	0.4	4.4	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.7
Rural	54 314	36.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	59.2	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6
!Karas	2 240	84.8	7.8	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	3.3	1.2
Erongo	3 116	36.3	41.6	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.9	13.4	0.2	1.4	3.2
Hardap	2 634	94.4	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.2
Kavango	9 693	31.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	66.2	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.2
Khomas	8 810	94.6	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3
Kunene	2 656	65.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	15.8	0.2	0.3	13.0	0.4	3.4
Ohangwena	10 522	20.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	77.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Omaheke	12 115	32.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	65.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4
Omusati	2 020	91.5	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.7	1.5
Oshana	7 194	52.6	1.2	0.2	0.3	42.4	0.3	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Oshikoto	9 487	42.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	54.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
Otjozondjupa	5 003	88.5	2.0	0.8	0.2	4.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.0	0.8
Zambezi	3 200	38.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	57.9	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.9



Table 5.4 presents the percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by type of material used for flooring. The result shows that 47.0 percent of households in rural areas with persons with disabilities used sand/earth for flooring. There was a higher proportion (38.3%) of urban households with persons with disabilities that used cement for floors than other materials. At regional level households with persons with disabilities with floors constructed from tiles (ceramic/wood/plastic) were common in Khomas (38.0%) and Erongo (33.9%) regions. With regards to mud/clay the highest proportion of households with persons with disabilities with floors constructed from mud/clay was common in Zambezi (74.8%) and Kavango (50.8%).

**Table 5.4 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by type of material used for floor and area, 2011**

Area	Households with Persons with disabilities	Sand/Earth	Cement	Mud/Clay	Wood	Concrete	Tiles*	Other
Namibia	78 690	40.1	28.8	19.3	0.5	1.5	9.3	0.5
Urban	24 376	24.6	38.3	4.9	0.8	3.0	27.5	0.9
Rural	54 314	47.0	24.5	25.8	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.4
!Karas	2 240	18.4	57.0	0.7	1.7	2.0	19.0	1.2
Erongo	3 116	21.0	38.7	1.4	1.5	2.7	33.9	0.9
Hardap	2 634	24.2	58.3	0.5	0.4	2.1	14.0	0.5
Kavango	9 693	33.2	13.0	50.8	0.3	0.6	2.0	0.2
Khomas	8 810	25.5	30.9	0.5	0.5	3.0	38.0	1.7
Kunene	2 656	31.3	32.1	30.1	0.5	0.8	2.8	2.4
Ohangwena	10 522	45.6	18.6	34.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.1
Omaheke	12 115	62.8	24.0	10.3	0.3	1.6	0.8	0.3
Omusati	2 020	32.5	57.1	3.5	1.0	1.6	3.7	0.6
Oshana	7 194	48.2	31.7	9.8	0.7	2.2	7.0	0.5
Oshikoto	9 487	54.5	27.9	12.8	0.5	0.9	3.3	0.1
Otjozondjupa	5 003	30.1	51.6	2.9	0.5	2.7	11.9	0.3
Zambezi	3 200	10.4	8.4	74.8	0.3	1.3	4.3	0.3

\* Includes Ceramic/Wood/Plastic)

#### 5.4 Access to safe water

This section focuses on households headed by persons with disabilities who had access to safe drinking water. The 2011 census collected information on the following categories as main source of safe water for cooking/drinking, namely piped water inside, piped water outside, public pipe, borehole with tank covered and protected well. Whereas unsafe water includes: borehole with open tank, river/dam/stream, canal and unprotected well.

The result shows a decreasing trend between 2001 and 2011 in the proportion of households headed by persons with disabilities with access to safe water for most regions except for Khomas region where there was an increase from 96.4 percent in 2001 to 98.3 percent in 2011 (Figure 5.9). Major declines in the proportion of households with access to safe water were observed in the regions of Ohangwena region from 91.4 percent in 2001 to 52.1 percent in 2011 and Omusati with a sharp decline from 89.9 percent in 2001 to 48.3 in 2011.

**Figure 5.9 Percent distribution of households headed by person with disabilities who had access to safe drinking water by census year and area**

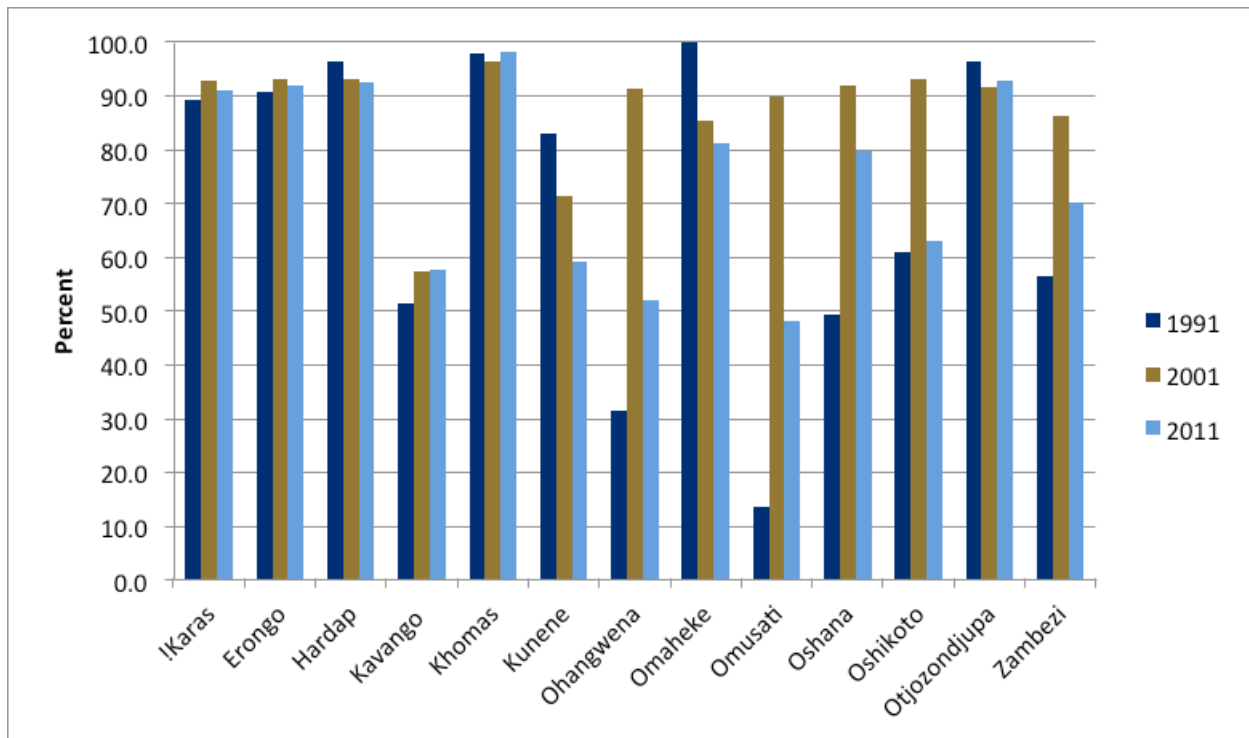
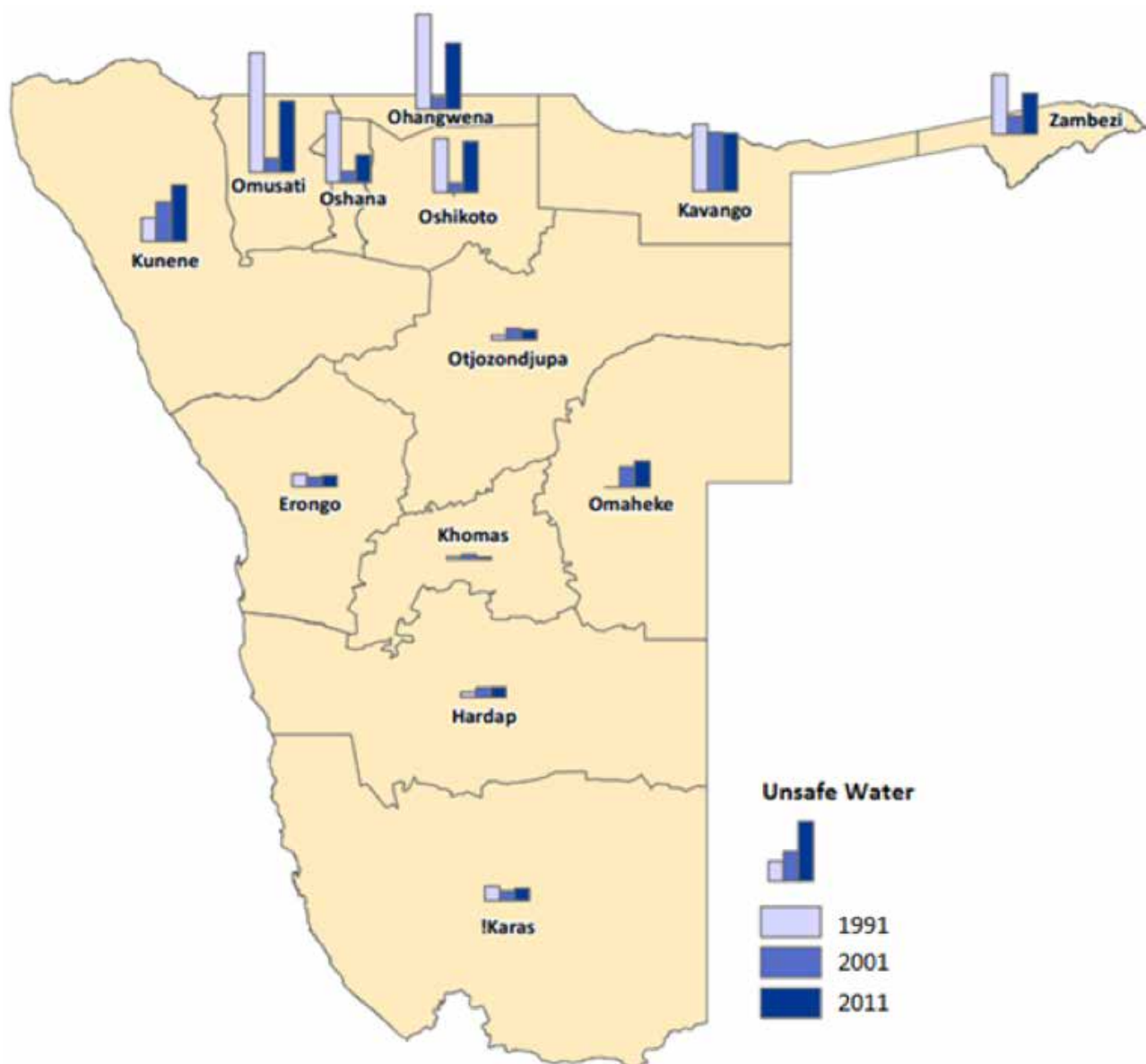


Figure 5.10 shows that generally there has been no improvement in the proportion of households headed by persons with disabilities who had access to unsafe water for most regions except for Khomas region where there was a decline from 3.6 percent in 2001 to 1.7 percent in 2011. However, it should be noted that a sharp increase in the proportion of households headed by persons with disabilities who had access to unsafe water was recorded in some regions, particularly Ohangwena, with an increase from 3.6 percent (2001) to 47.9 percent (2011); Omusati with an increase from 10.1 percent (2001) to 51.7 (2011) and Oshikoto with an increase from 6.9 percent (2001) to 36.9 (2011).

Figure 5.10 Households headed by person with disabilities who had access to unsafe drinking water by census year and region

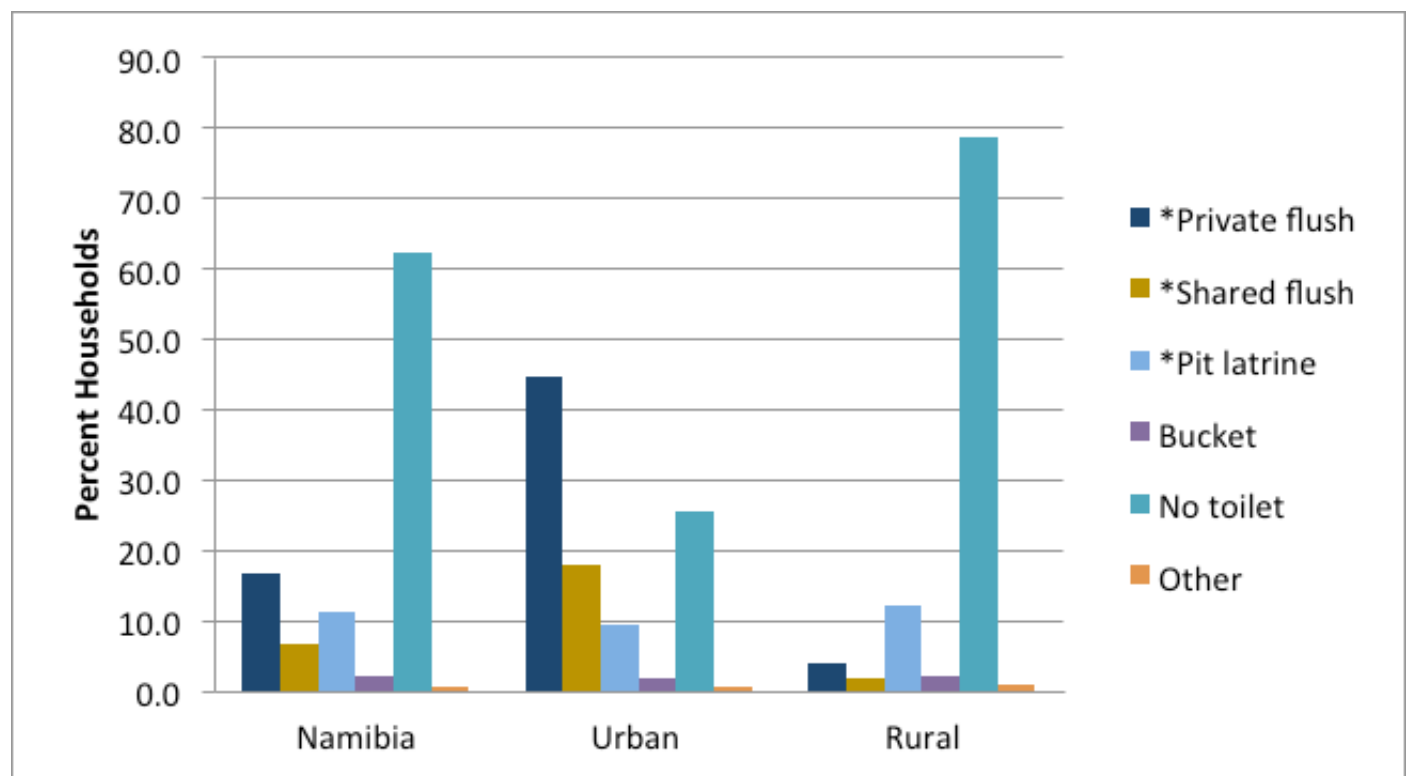


### 5.5 Toilet facilities and sanitation

This section focuses on households with persons with disabilities by main type of toilet facility. The 2011 census collected information on the following categories: private flush connected to main sewer; shared flush connected to main sewer; private flush connected septic/cesspool; pit latrine with ventilation pipe; covered latrine without ventilation pipe; uncovered pit latrine without ventilation pipe; bucket toilet and no toilet facility.

For the purpose of this report, categories were grouped (see the note below figure 5.11) on toilet facility. The result in figure 5.11 shows that 62.4 percent of households with persons with disabilities had no toilet facilities. This situation is more prevalent in rural (78.9%) compared to urban areas (25.6%).

**Figure 5.11 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by type of toilet facility and area, 2011**



\* "private flush" = Private flush connected to main sewer & private flush connected to septic

\*\* "shared flush" = shared flush connected to main sewer & Shared flush connected to septic

\* "pit latrine" = latrine with ventilation pipe, covered pit latrine without ventilation pipe & uncovered pit latrine without ventilation pipe

At regional level the highest proportion of households with persons with disabilities that had no access to toilet facilities were found in Ohangwena, Omusati and Kavango (Figure 5.12).

Figure 5.12 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities with no toilet facility by region, 2011

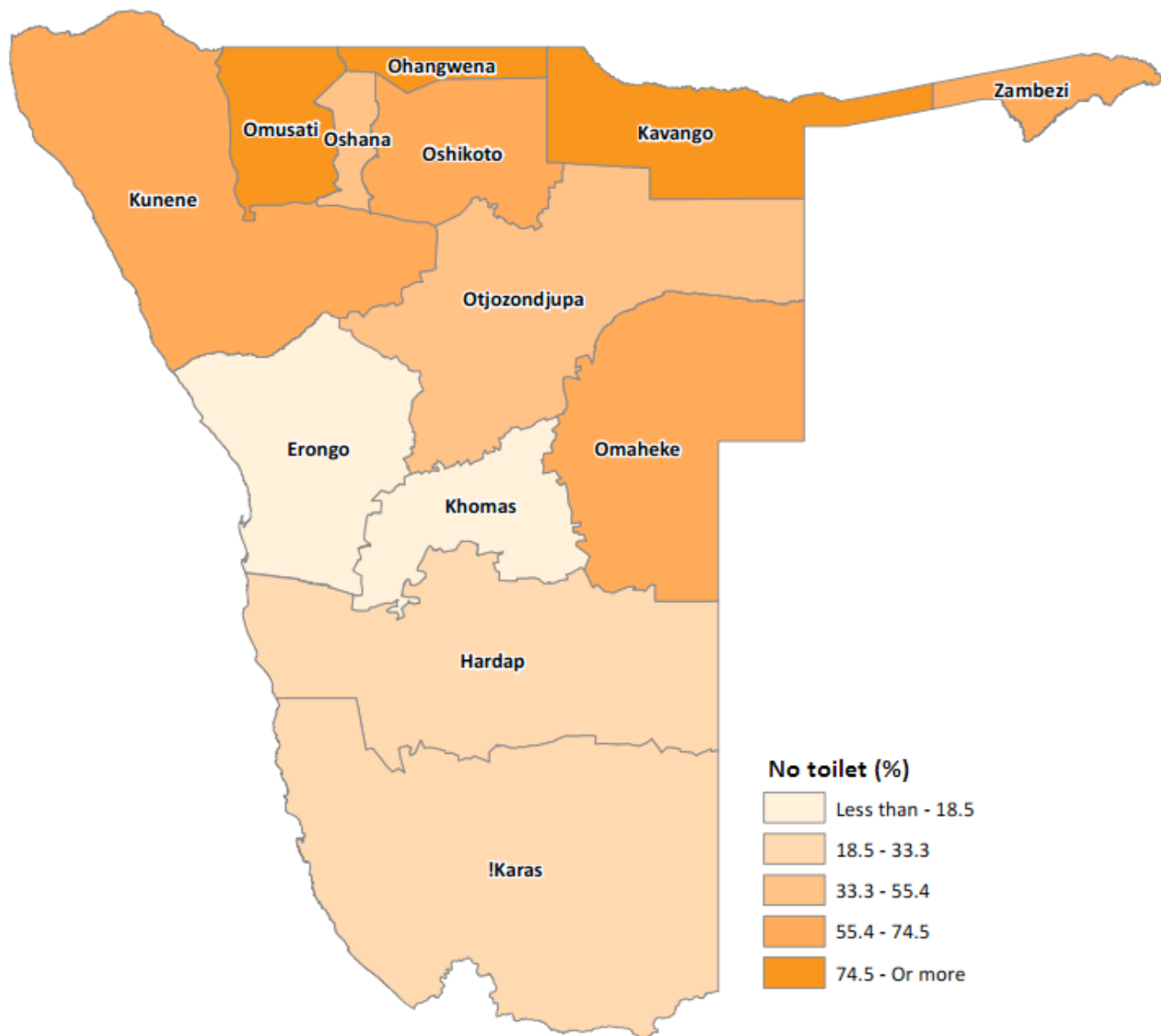
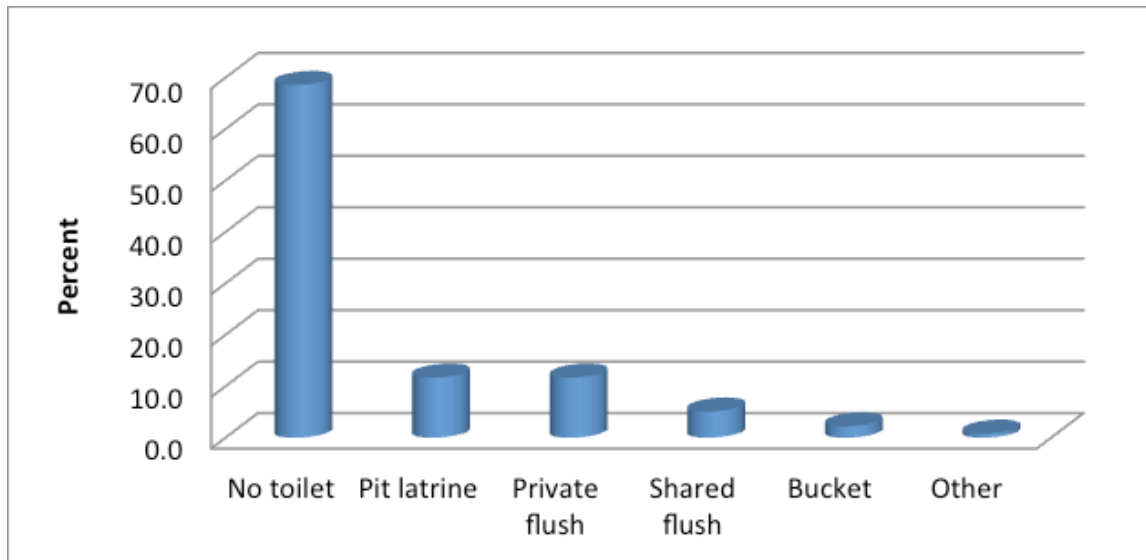


Figure 5.13 presents the percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities and difficulties to engage in any learning and/or economic activity. The result indicates that 68.6 percent of households with persons with disabilities who had difficulties to access any learning and/or economic activities do not have toilets, while only 11.7 percent had pit latrines and private flush toilets respectively.

**Figure 5.13 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities and difficulties with access to learning and/or economic activities by main toilet facility and area, 2011**

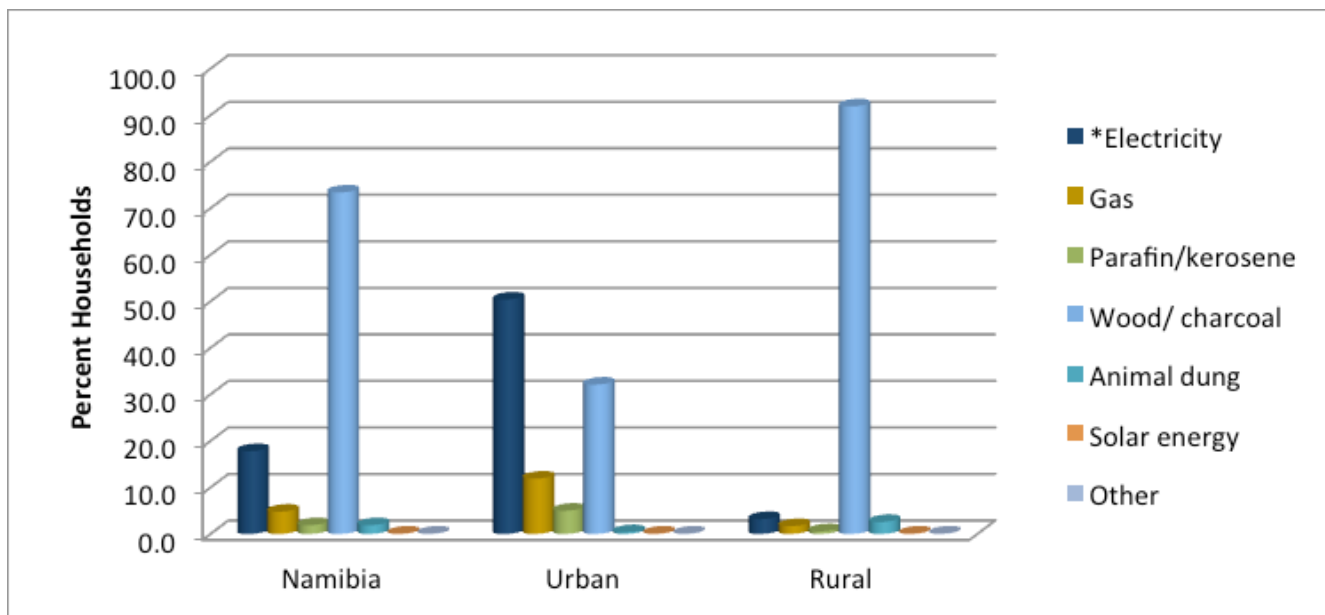


### 5.6 Main source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating

The data on households' main sources of energy for cooking, lighting and heating that was collected provides information on the social conditions and development of households with persons with disabilities.

With respect to energy for cooking Figure 5.14 shows that the highest proportion of households with persons with disabilities uses wood/charcoal (73.4%) for cooking. This situation is more prevalent in rural (91.9%) compared to urban areas (32.1%).

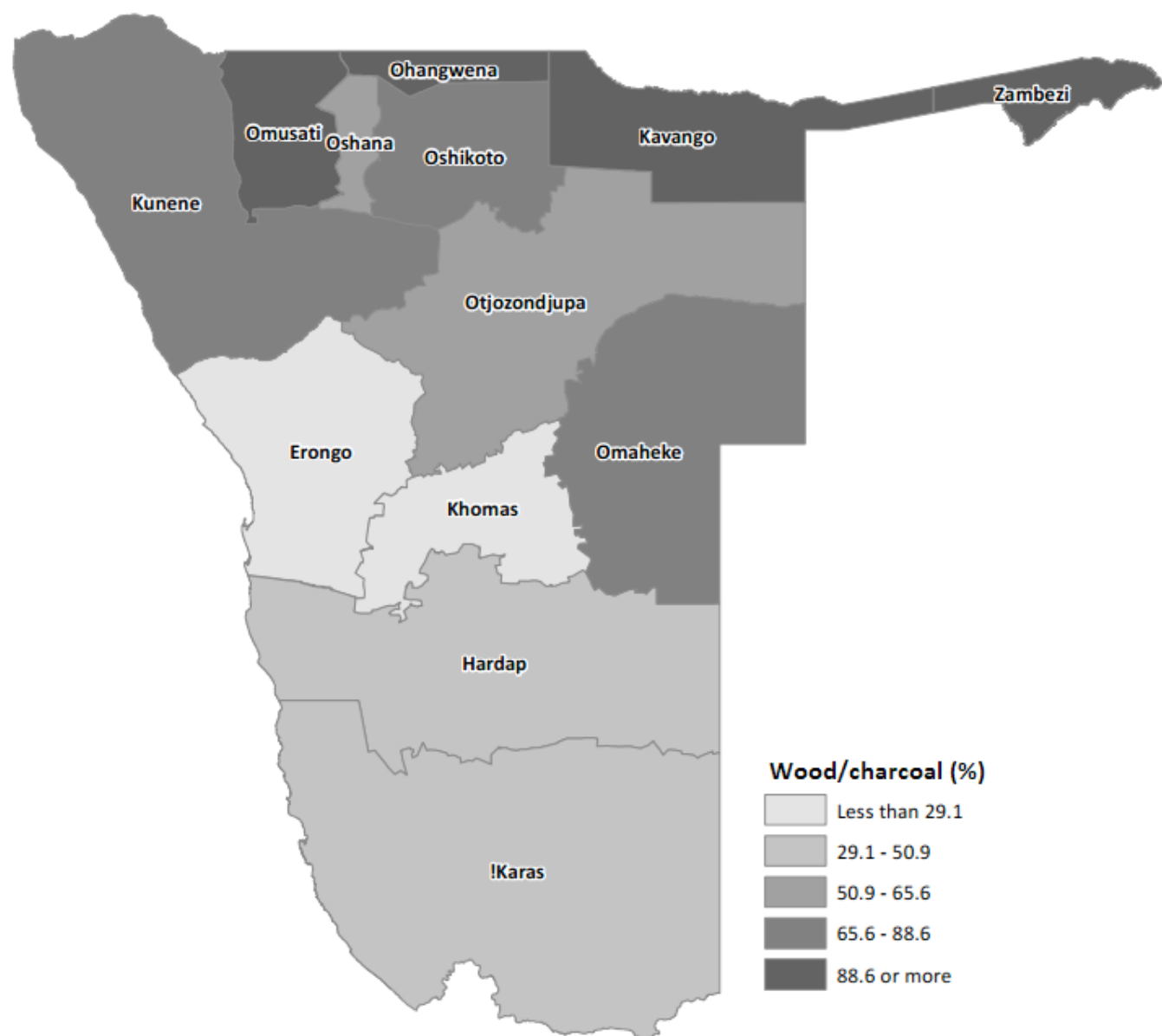
Figure 5.14 Percentage distributions of households with persons with disabilities with wood/charcoal as main source of energy for cooking, 2011



Note: \* Electricity = electricity from main and electricity from generator  
 \* Wood/ charcoal = wood charcoal from wood & charcoal- coal

At regional level the highest proportion of households with persons with disabilities that uses wood/charcoal as the main source of energy for cooking was found in Ohangwena, Omusati Kavango and Zambezi (Figure 5.15).

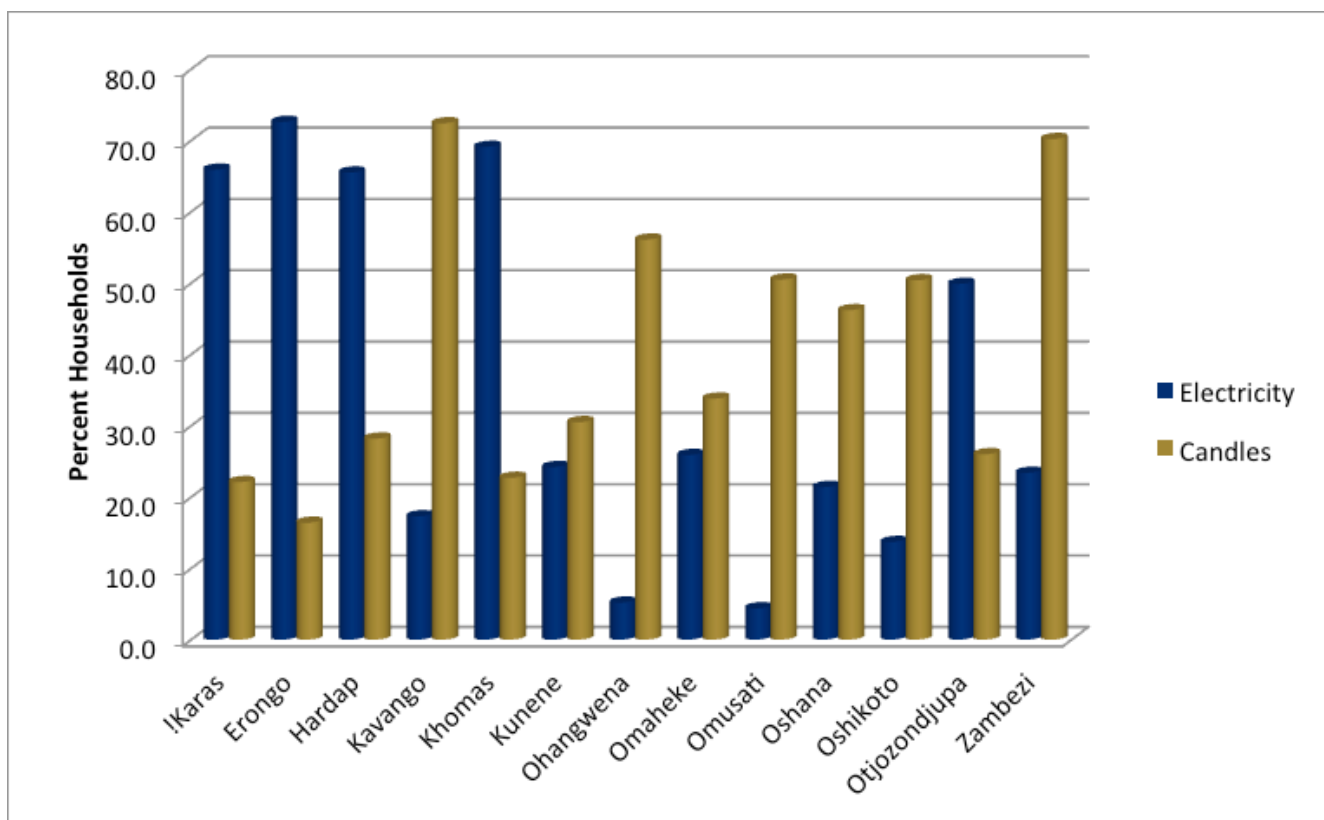
Figure 5.15 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities with wood/charcoal as main source of energy for cooking by region, 2011



With respect to sources of energy for lighting, Figure 5.16 presents the distribution of households with persons with disabilities that use electricity and candles as the main source of energy for lighting by region in 2011. The result shows that the highest proportion of households with persons with disabilities that use electricity for lighting was common in Erongo (72.6%), Khomas (69.0%), !Karas (65.9%), and Hardap (65.0%). With regard to candles, the highest proportions were in Kavango (72.4%), Zambezi (70.2%), Ohangwena (56.1%), Omusati (50.5%) and Oshikoto (50.4%).

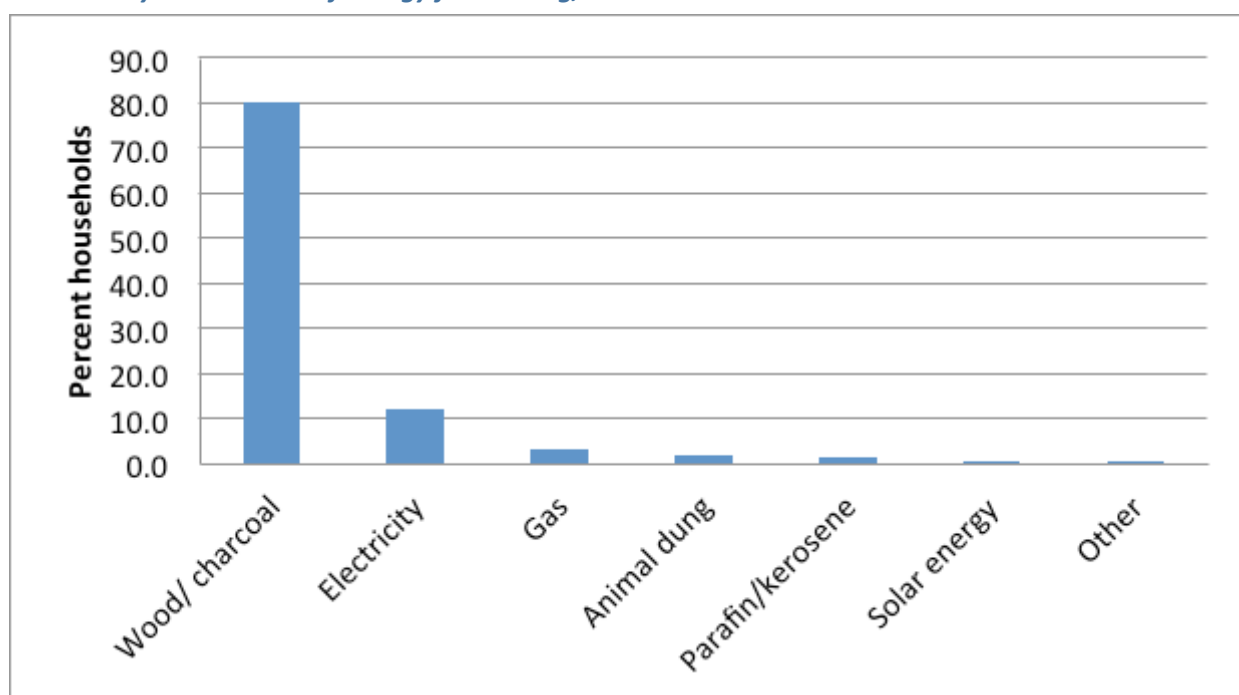


Figure 5.16 Percent of households with persons with disabilities using electricity and candles as the main source of energy for lighting by region, 2011



The result presented in figure 5.17 shows wood/charcoal as a source of energy for cooking for the majority (80.3%) of households with persons with disabilities having difficulties to learn and/or engage in economic activities in 2011 and only a 12.2 percent use electricity.

Figure 5.17 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities and difficulties to engage in any learning activities by main source of energy for cooking, 2011



## CHAPTER 6: DISABILITY AND FERTILITY

This chapter presents information on fertility estimates for persons with disabilities. The 2011 census collected information on live births from women aged 12-64 years. However, fertility estimates to be presented in this chapter will focus on reported births that occurred in the last 12 months prior to the census, particularly to women aged 15-49 years.

### 6.1 Fertility Rate and Disabilities

According to the Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census, Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a year divided by the mid-year population times 1000. The Namibia 2011 Census Fertility Report shows that CBR and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Namibia was 31.7 births per 1,000 people and 3.9 children, respectively.

Table 6.1 shows that there were 1,970 children born to women with disabilities during the 12 months prior to the census date. CBR for Namibia was 20 births per 1,000 people with disabilities. There was a slight difference in the CBR for persons with disabilities in urban (21.2%) and rural (19.5%) areas. At the regional level, Kavango region had the highest CBR of 26.8 births per 1,000 people with disabilities, followed by Kunene and Otjozondjupa with 24.4 percent and 22.7 percent.

On TFR, according to Namibia 2011 Census Fertility Report, TFR for Namibia was 3.9. The TFR for persons with disabilities was 3.3. This implies that if 1,000 women with disabilities in Namibia were to have the same birth rate in each 5-year age period, they would give birth to three (3) children by the time they reached the end of their childbearing year. Fertility was higher in rural areas (3.7) than in urban areas (2.6). At regional level, Kunene had the highest TFR of 4.8, while Erongo had the lowest (2.2).

**Table 6.1 Births and fertility rates for women with disabilities by area, 2011**

Area	Total persons with disabilities	Number of women with disabilities	Number of Births	CBR	TFR for women with disability	Adjusted TFR for all Women
Namibia	98 413	21 114	1 970	20.0	3.3	3.9
Urban	29 505	7 934	626	21.2	2.6	3.2
Rural	68 908	13 180	1 344	19.5	3.7	4.6
!Karas	2 649	576	54	20.4	3.2	3.3
Erongo	3 698	836	55	14.9	2.2	3.2
Hardap	3 225	615	46	14.3	2.8	3.7
Kavango	12 670	2 816	340	26.8	4.2	4.7
Khomas	10 713	3 083	216	20.2	2.3	3.0
Kunene	3 197	555	78	24.4	4.8	5.3
Ohangwena	13 279	2 573	260	19.6	3.7	4.9
Omaheke	2 474	462	47	19.0	3.6	4.7
Omusati	15 230	2 905	246	16.2	3.1	4.1
Oshana	9 005	2 152	167	18.5	2.7	3.2
Oshikoto	12 172	2 441	238	19.6	3.5	4.3
Otjozondjupa	6 353	1 323	144	22.7	3.7	4.3
Zambezi	3 748	777	79	21.1	3.5	4.3

Figure 6.1 presents the TFR for women with disabilities by region in 2011. The result shows that Kunene and Kavango had the highest TFR, while Erongo and Khomas had the lowest TFR.

*Figure 6.1 Total Fertility Rate for women with disabilities by region, 2011*

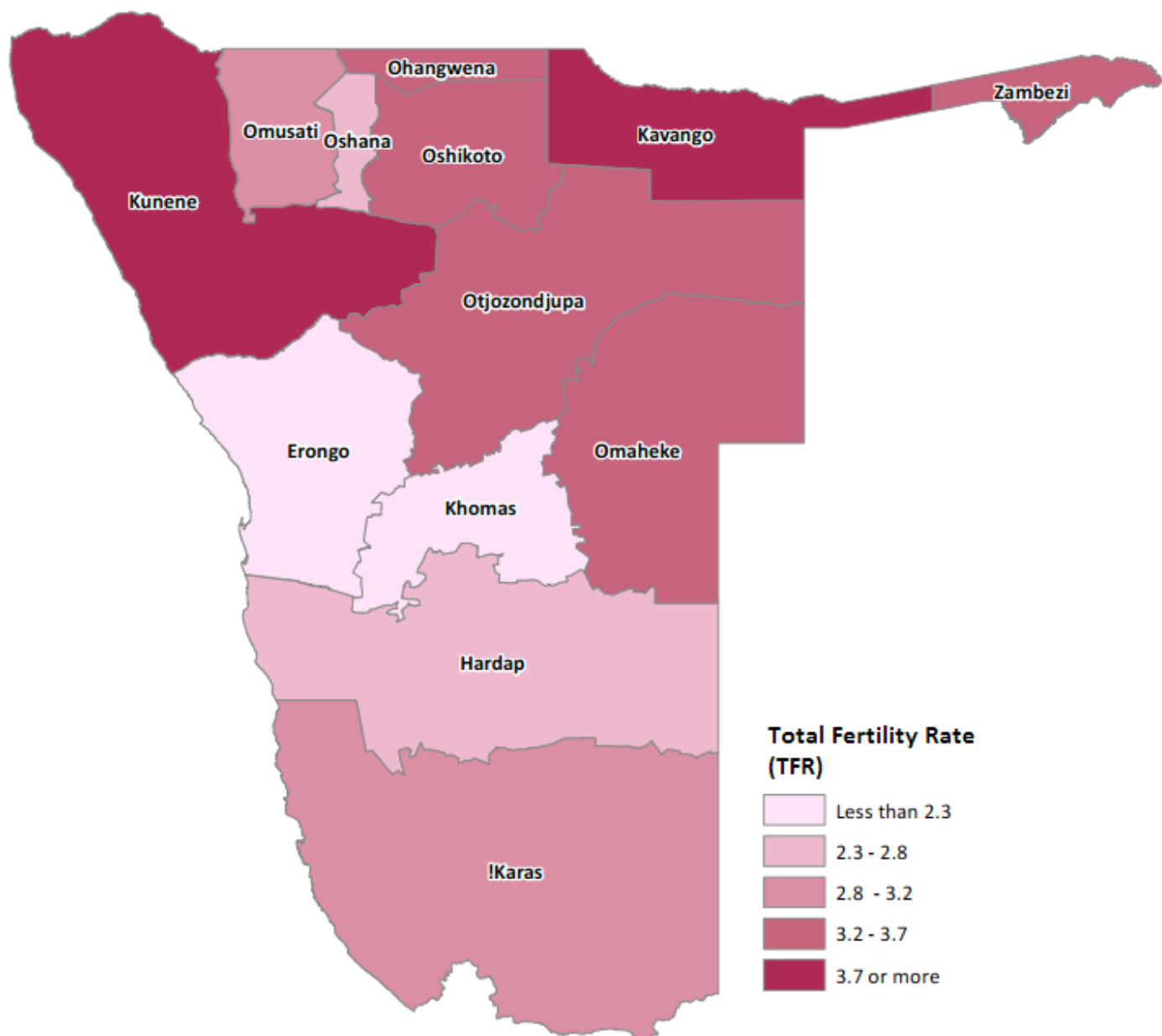
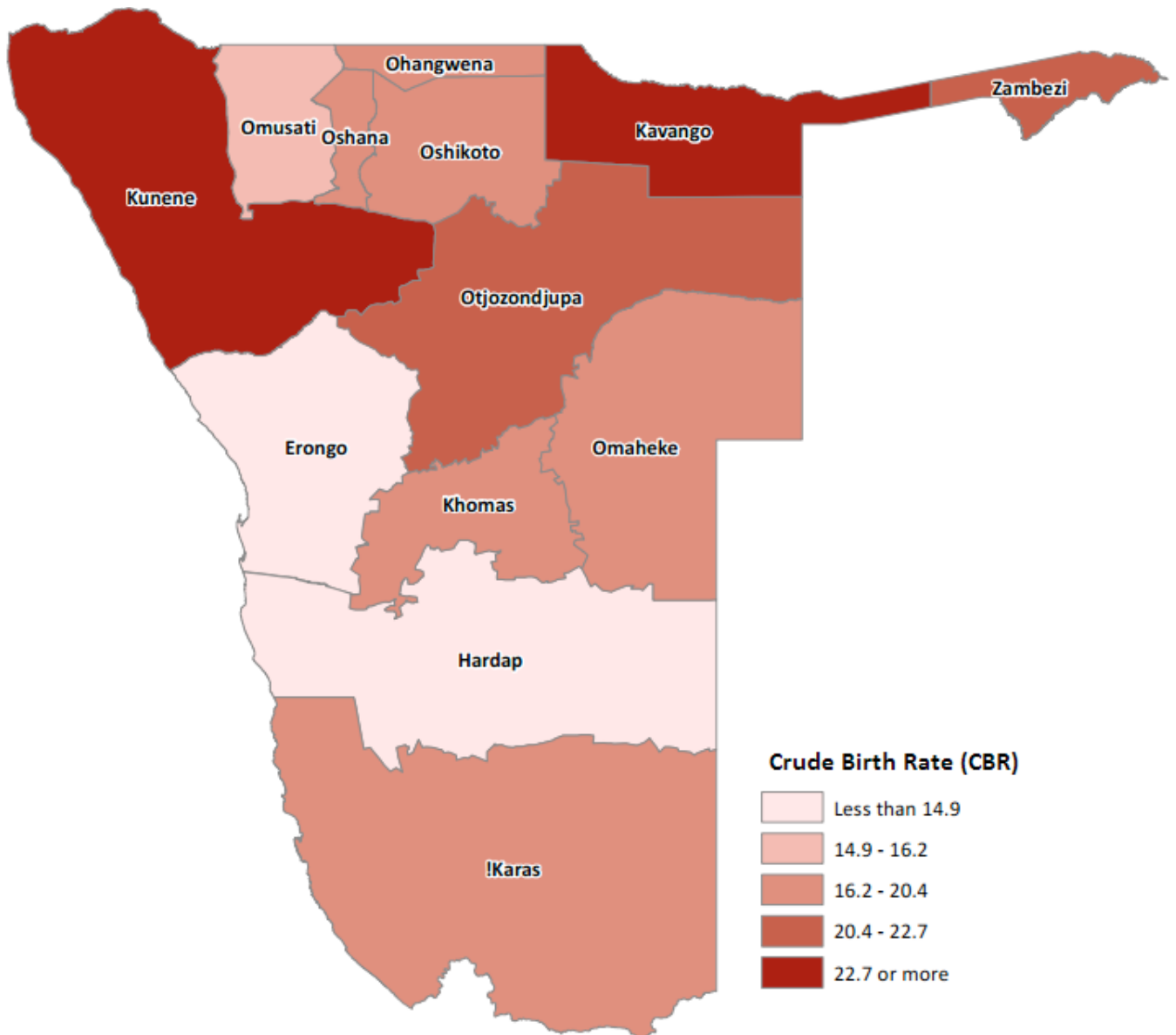


Figure 6.2 presents the CBR for women with disabilities by region in 2011. The result shows that Kavango and Kunene had the highest CBR, while Erongo and Hardap had the lowest CBR.

*Figure 6.2 Crude Birth Rate for women with disabilities by region, 2011*



### 6.2 Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Disability Type

The section presents the Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) for women with disabilities for the 2011 census. The shape, structure and age pattern of fertility are useful in classifying the different fertility patterns. The ASFR is the number of births during a year to a woman in a particular five year age group at midyear.

Figure 6.3 compares the general pattern of ASFR in Namibia to that of women with disabilities. The general pattern of fertility peaked at the age group 25-29 while the fertility pattern of women with disabilities peaked at the age group 20-24 years. Fertility for women with disabilities started declining from the age of 25, while general fertility started declining at the age of 30. However, all in all, the pattern of fertility levels for women with disabilities in Namibia follows a similar pattern to the national fertility levels.

Figure 6.3 Comparison of Age Specific Fertility Rate for women with disabilities and all women, 2011

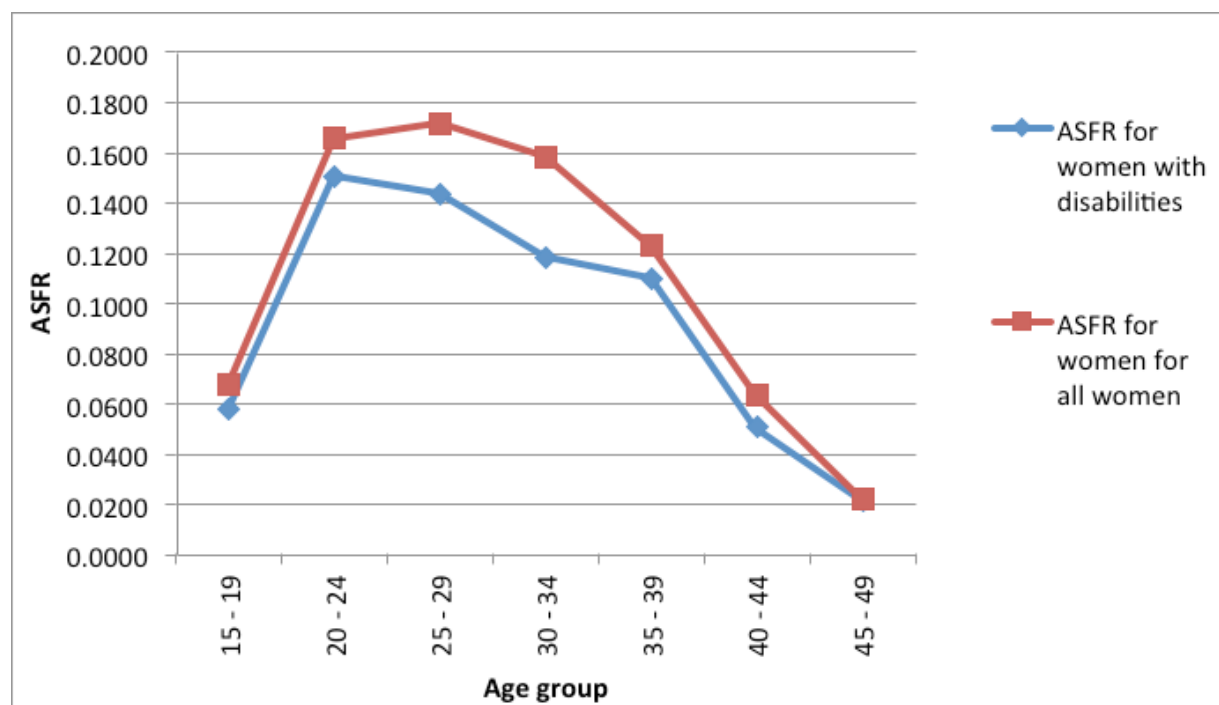


Table 6.2 presents the ASFR and TFR for women with disabilities by type of disabilities. The result shows that the highest TFR was recorded for women with physical impairment –lower limbs (3.9), followed by hearing difficulties (3.8) and blindness (3.7). The lowest TFR was recorded for women with autism (2.2); albinism and mental disability both had TFR of 2.5. With regards to ASFR, it can be observed that ASFRs for women with disabilities aged 20 – 24 had the highest level of fertility compared to other age groups.

**Table 6.2 ASFR and TFRs for persons with disabilities by type of disability, 2011**

Type of Disability	ASFR							TFR
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
Namibia	0.0581	0.1510	0.1440	0.1187	0.1101	0.0510	0.0216	3.3
Blindness	0.0905	0.1839	0.1461	0.1196	0.1005	0.0737	0.0161	3.7
Visual Impairment	0.0707	0.1327	0.1546	0.1383	0.1287	0.0411	0.0213	3.4
Deafness	0.0395	0.1250	0.1364	0.1032	0.1104	0.0667	0.0345	3.1
Hearing Difficulties	0.0614	0.1808	0.1895	0.1206	0.1337	0.0538	0.0144	3.8
Mute/Dumb	0.0694	0.1700	0.1209	0.1463	0.0691	0.0469	0.0234	3.2
Speech Impairment	0.0347	0.1415	0.1964	0.1259	0.1067	0.0531	0.0114	3.3
Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	0.0682	0.1755	0.1106	0.0977	0.1439	0.0453	0.0156	3.3
Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	0.0634	0.1647	0.1985	0.1397	0.1262	0.0533	0.0264	3.9
Mental Disability	0.0501	0.1119	0.0973	0.1016	0.0765	0.0399	0.0199	2.5
Albinism	0.0658	0.1594	0.0909	0.0588	0.0789	0.0455	0.0000	2.5
Autism	0.0143	0.1154	0.0769	0.0455	0.1176	0.0000	0.0690	2.2

### 6.3 Levels of Fertility by Educational Attainment and Activity Status

Generally, fertility levels are influenced by social factors. For this report educational attainment and activity status for women with disabilities were analyzed to see how they affect the levels of fertility.

#### 6.3.1 Levels of Fertility by Educational Attainment

According to the Namibia 2011 Fertility Report, fertility levels decrease as education increases. Figure 6.3 shows that generally, the level of fertility for women with disabilities and incomplete education was high compared to those with tertiary education. These findings were similar to the result of the Namibia 2011 Census Fertility Report that showed that women with a higher level of education on average had fewer children than those with no formal education or incomplete primary education.

**Table 6.3 ASFR's and TFR's for women with disabilities by Educational Attainment, 2011**

Educational Attainment	ASFR							Total	TFR
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		
Namibia	0.0581	0.151	0.144	0.1187	0.1101	0.051	0.0216	0.6546	3.3
No formal education	0.0798	0.1155	0.1387	0.1171	0.1075	0.0572	0.0326	0.6484	3.2
Incomplete primary	0.0572	0.2172	0.1682	0.1406	0.1133	0.0609	0.0233	0.7806	3.9
Primary education	0.0473	0.1699	0.1573	0.1171	0.1135	0.0492	0.0104	0.6648	3.3
Secondary education	0.0529	0.1082	0.1069	0.1027	0.0862	0.0338	0.0187	0.5094	2.5
Tertiary education	0.0000	0.0448	0.1022	0.0891	0.1382	0.0086	0.0000	0.3829	1.9

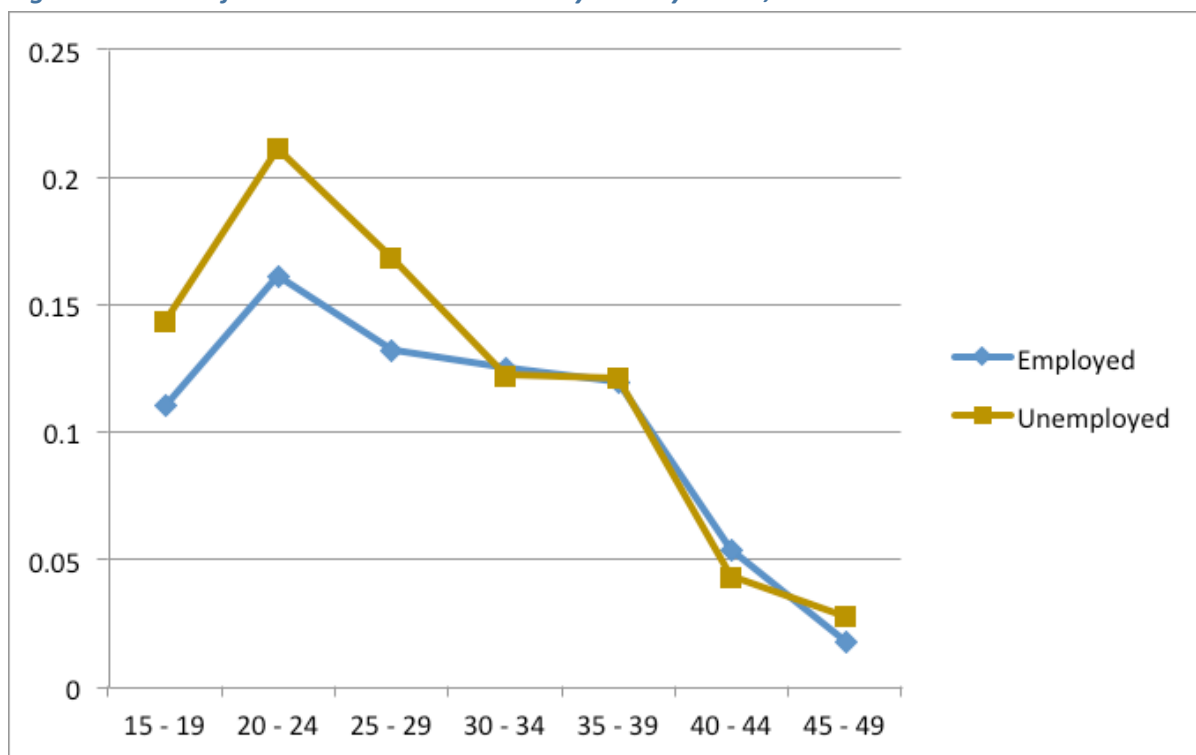
### 1.1.2 Levels Of Fertility by Activity Status

TFR for women with disabilities by activity status is presented in Table 6.4. The result shows that TFR for mothers with disabilities who are unemployed was the highest with 4.2 children, while the lowest was for women out of labor force (2.5 children) which comprises of students, pensioners and home makers. Fertility rate among unemployed women with disabilities is higher (4.2) than fertility rate for employed women with disabilities (3.6). A better picture is shown in Figure 6.4. These findings are similar to the result of the Namibia 2011 Census Fertility Report.

**Table 6.4 ASFR's and TFR's for women with disabilities by activity status, 2011**

Educational Attainment	ASFR							
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	TFR
Namibia	0.058	0.1514	0.1439	0.1189	0.1099	0.0514	0.0217	3.3
Employed	0.1103	0.1612	0.1323	0.125	0.1197	0.0536	0.0177	3.6
Unemployed	0.1429	0.2107	0.1679	0.1219	0.1209	0.0429	0.0275	4.2
In Labor Force	0.1282	0.1896	0.1497	0.1235	0.1202	0.0493	0.0214	3.9
Out of Labor force	0.0291	0.0896	0.1339	0.0959	0.0824	0.0536	0.0219	2.5

**Figure 6.4 ASFR's for women with disabilities by activity status, 2011**



## CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1 List of findings

- a) This study has shown that the number of persons with disabilities in Namibia has increased from 42,932 in 1991 to 85,567 in 2001 and 98,413 in 2011. Furthermore, it was found that disability affects all persons regardless of their age. However, the proportion of persons with disability was higher at older ages (65 years and above) for 1991, 2001 and 2011 census. The most common type of disability over the years is impairment of hands and legs which accounted for 35% of the disabled population.
- b) With regards to marital status, 47 percent of the population with disability aged 15 years and above were never married. The proportion of persons with disability who are in a consensual union increased from 6.2 percent in 2001 to 10.3 percent in 2011, a situation that is worth investigating further. Although there has been an increase in the number of persons with disability over the years, the proportions of persons with disabilities who are widowed has been decreasing from 14.2 percent in 1991, to 10.9 percent in 2001 and 3.8 percent in 2011, this is also another situation that is worth investigating.
- c) In terms of long term migration the Khomas region has seen the highest (45 %) influx of persons with disabilities, followed by Erongo region (33.1%), whereas Ohangwena region recorded the highest (25.5%) out-migrants amongst persons with disabilities. Most persons with disabilities who were born in Omaheke region still live in the region. Findings on short-term migration shows that Zambezi has lost about 2.1 percent of people with disability to other regions, while Khomas received the highest number (2.3%) of persons with disabilities from other regions. In short, persons with disabilities are also part and parcel of the migration patterns in Namibia.
- d) The number of children with disabilities aged 0-4 that were not attending any ECD program has increased from 3,359 (2001) to 5,135 (2011). This situation contradicts the Education Policy on inclusive education for all Namibian children including those with disabilities, hence worth investigating particularly by the Ministry of Basic Education, Arts and Culture.
- e) With regard to school attendance results show that the proportion of persons aged 5 years and above that never attended school has decreased from 51.2 percent in 1991, to 30.4 percent in 2001 and 28.9 percent in 2011.
- f) Persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above without any formal education was higher in rural (82.3%) than in urban (17.7%) areas. This situation calls for interventions to address the issue of a high number of uneducated persons with disabilities in rural areas. In terms of tertiary education the proportion of persons with disabilities that have completed tertiary education for Khomas is 45.3 percent.
- g) The highest proportion of persons with disability with no formal education was blind or visually impaired. The highest proportion of disabled females with no formal education were the visually impaired, while for male physical impairment lower limb was the common disability for those with no formal education.
- h) The majority of persons with disabilities were skilled agriculture and fishery workers with 42.5 percent followed by elementary occupations with 14.6 percent. The lowest percent was that of armed forces with only 2.3 percent.
- i) The majority of households headed by persons with disabilities were male headed (53.4%). At regional level households that were headed by male with disabilities predominate in most regions, except the north-central regions of Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana where more than a half (greater than 50%) of households headed by persons with disabilities were female-headed.
- j) The findings on child-headed households and disabilities shows that a total of 306 households headed by



children with disabilities was found in 2011, which was an increase from 10 households in 1991, to 205 in 2001. This has negative impacts on the overall wellbeing of children as they are deprived of their human rights as children and forced to take responsibilities of heading households. Thus this situation calls for policy interventions to protect the rights of children and to ensure that all children in Namibia, particularly those with disabilities, live a normal childhood. With regards to orphan headed households and disabilities, a total of 175 households headed by orphans with disabilities were reported, which was an increase from 68 households in 2001.

- k) With regard to household assets the majority of households headed by person with disabilities owned radios (71.8%), followed by mobile phones (53.2%) and televisions (26.0%). Internet connectivity (2.9%) was the least communication asset owned in Namibia by persons with disabilities. In terms of radio, findings show that planners should use radio in communicating intended messages and initiatives in order to reach persons with disabilities in Namibia.
- l) With regard to economic activity, 44.6 percent of persons aged 15 years and above with disabilities were economically active, while 46.7 percent were economically inactive. Results further shows that the unemployment rate for persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above for the 2011 period was 39 percent.
- m) Information on housing characteristics shows that 69.9 percent of housing units with persons with disabilities are owner occupied without mortgage, this is more common in rural areas where they make up 80.4 percent of households in comparison to urban areas (46.3%). This is due to the fact that most dwelling units in rural areas are traditional houses and have no title deeds and cannot be mortgaged. In terms of rent about 19 percent of persons with disabilities in urban areas live in households which are rented. This is a serious concern that calls for housing policy interventions that will ensure provision of housings for persons with disabilities.
- n) With regard to type of housing units traditional dwellings (58.8%) were the most common type of housing units for households with persons with disabilities in Namibia. Traditional dwellings were more common in rural areas (81.1%) than urban areas (9.1%). Improvised housing units (shacks) with persons with disabilities were most common in urban areas where they make up 23.2 percent of all dwellings. By contrast only 3 percent of households with persons with disabilities live in rural areas. At regional level most households with persons with disabilities live in traditional dwellings and were common in the northern regions namely Ohangwena (92.0%); Omusati (91.8%); Kavango (81.0%) and Oshikoto (79.8%).
- o) With regard to access to safe water for drinking, result shows a downward trend (2001 and 2011) in the proportion of households headed by persons with access to safe water for most regions except for Khomas region where there was an increase from 96.4 percent in 2001 to 98.3 percent in 2011. There has been a major decline in the proportion of households headed by persons with disabilities with access to safe water in Ohangwena region from 91.4 percent in 2001 to 52.1 percent in 2011. Similarly to Omusati there was a sharp decline from 89.9 percent in 2001 to 48.3 in 2011.
- p) With regard to the source of energy for lighting, the result showed that the highest proportion of households with persons with disabilities that use electricity for lighting was in Erongo (72.6%); Khomas (69.0%); !Karas (65.9%) and Hardap (65.0%). With regards to candles, the highest proportions were in Kavango (72.4%);

Zambezi (70.2%); Ohangwena (56.1%); Omusati (50.5%) and Oshikoto (50.4%).

- q) On disability and fertility, CBR for women with disabilities in Namibia was 20 births per 1000 people with disabilities, while TFR for women with disabilities aged 15-49 years in Namibia was 3.3. Furthermore, ASFRs for women with disabilities in the age group 20 – 24 was the highest level of fertility compared to other age groups.
- r) Regarding the levels of fertility by educational attainment for persons with disabilities, the findings showed that the TFR for women with disabilities and incomplete primary education was high (3.9) compared to that of women with tertiary education (1.9). These findings were similar to the result of the Namibia 2011 Census Fertility Report that showed that women with a higher level of education on average had fewer children than those with no formal education or incomplete primary education. Therefore this report recommends that further investigations are required in order to identify factors influencing high fertility among women with disabilities.
- s) On levels of fertility by activity status for persons with disabilities, the findings showed that TFR for mothers with disabilities who were unemployed was highest at 4.2, while the lowest was for women out of labor force (2.5). These findings were similar to the result of the Namibia 2011 Census Fertility Report. These findings call for further investigations to identify factors influencing high fertility among women with disabilities who are unemployed.

## 7.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

This study acknowledges the limitations of detailed data on disability issues and this contributes to lower estimation of people with disabilities in the country. As a result many may neither be identified nor receive the needed services. However, over the three census decades the number of people with disabilities has been increasing. It should be further noted that the three censuses did not collect data on the causes of disability. This report therefore recommends further investigation to look into the causes of disabilities. This will empower government to design suitable programs that can address the root cause of disabilities that might cause the increase of disabilities so that the focus can be directed to prevention than cure.

It is noted that the government has designed good policies which mainstream the issues of disabilities in all sectors of the society at all levels. Furthermore, this report noted that notable progress was made in some social and economic activities which include education, employment, housing and sanitation at national levels and specifically in urban areas. Nevertheless the results in this report clearly indicate that, with regard to rural areas where a significant number of people with disabilities is found, developmental issues related to people with disabilities are not richly visible. Therefore this report recommends the implementation of national policies and programs in rural areas in order to aggressively promote equal participation of persons with disabilities in economic and social development in the country.

There is a need for the government to identify barriers that may hinder children with disabilities to attend schools, especially in rural areas, where the problem seems to be high. Limited or inappropriate resources are regarded as significant barriers to ensuring inclusive education system for children with disabilities. Such resources include teachers with special skills, special facilities and high costs to support learners with disabilities. This may be the same case in Namibia contributing to low school enrollment for children with disabilities. The report thus calls for further investigation.

## APPENDICES

Table 2.1.1 Person with disabilities by sex, census year in single years

Age	Census year								
	2011			2001			1991		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	98 413	50 125	48 288	85 567	43 966	41 601	42 932	22 986	19 946
<1	1 118	544	574	732	365	367	97	59	38
1	1 035	510	525	905	446	459	161	91	70
2	1 168	532	636	1 038	510	528	262	144	118
3	1 232	605	627	1 105	554	551	307	171	136
4	1 349	652	697	1 103	515	588	342	207	135
5	1 317	615	702	1 237	597	640	379	221	158
6	1 365	647	718	1 308	611	697	418	238	180
7	1 263	614	649	1 301	589	712	401	230	171
8	1 375	682	693	1 313	628	685	437	245	192
9	1 324	593	731	1 342	629	713	405	207	198
10	1 558	744	814	1 328	641	687	474	259	215
11	1 702	765	937	1 545	774	771	434	248	186
12	1 539	706	833	1 362	662	700	526	293	233
13	1 572	747	825	1 315	649	666	496	281	215
14	1 581	748	833	1 201	622	579	558	319	239
15	1 688	846	842	1 221	599	622	558	330	228
16	1 588	780	808	1 373	670	703	588	337	251
17	1 547	753	794	1 190	599	591	518	311	207
18	1 671	780	891	1 219	576	643	571	316	255
19	1 582	745	837	1 187	592	595	525	297	228
20	1 564	763	801	1 124	574	550	504	277	227
21	1 641	791	850	1 162	556	606	520	300	220
22	1 377	639	738	1 061	506	555	466	260	206
23	1 278	622	656	1 028	499	529	496	294	202
24	1 184	568	616	1 080	520	560	445	267	178
25	1 246	583	663	1 063	528	535	499	302	197
26	1 234	614	620	946	465	481	538	304	234
27	1 163	544	619	1 016	499	517	491	291	200
28	1 194	595	599	1 010	503	507	556	319	237
29	1 102	518	584	1 036	489	547	506	295	211
30	1 243	585	658	1 029	519	510	667	385	282
31	1 132	493	639	1 068	518	550	553	328	225
32	1 265	589	676	1 010	481	529	545	323	222
33	1 004	457	547	888	440	448	407	250	157
34	1 177	564	613	836	416	420	511	282	229
35	1 148	527	621	1 013	499	514	489	290	199
36	1 169	576	593	925	450	475	534	318	216
37	1 061	517	544	840	433	407	396	239	157
38	1 168	568	600	1 012	535	477	479	281	198
39	1 220	582	638	934	468	466	484	312	172
40	1 127	560	567	922	444	478	509	292	217

Table 2.1.1 Person with disabilities by sex, census year and single years, Cont...

Age	Census year								
	2011			2001			1991		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Male	Female
41	1 132	522	610	956	475	481	568	320	248
42	1 136	575	561	984	503	481	514	295	219
43	1 107	557	550	816	420	396	394	221	173
44	907	433	474	784	399	385	368	209	159
45	1 250	625	625	916	477	439	512	279	233
46	986	502	484	837	407	430	470	266	204
47	967	498	469	785	437	348	458	270	188
48	1 212	635	577	795	401	394	427	240	187
49	1 179	608	571	992	489	503	493	286	207
50	1 071	552	519	958	560	398	645	347	298
51	1 141	600	541	1 026	550	476	553	304	249
52	1 058	566	492	925	475	450	490	293	197
53	996	548	448	833	431	402	437	225	212
54	986	537	449	703	345	358	417	237	180
55	910	502	408	753	398	355	423	221	202
56	1 053	543	510	771	400	371	471	263	208
57	894	471	423	747	378	369	415	235	180
58	897	476	421	693	364	329	365	211	154
59	1 037	522	515	832	445	387	490	257	233
60	1 097	568	529	1 023	529	494	607	301	306
61	969	501	468	1 015	553	462	633	307	326
62	916	456	460	908	472	436	573	295	278
63	871	443	428	767	399	368	476	238	238
64	746	380	366	657	356	301	471	241	230
65	935	516	419	806	429	377	598	301	297
66	804	451	353	652	329	323	491	224	267
67	839	443	396	756	356	400	607	284	323
68	677	372	305	670	347	323	549	274	275
69	778	429	349	883	503	380	547	254	293
70	863	451	412	853	437	416	743	353	390
71	892	500	392	1 045	603	442	903	444	459
72	786	418	368	875	498	377	746	350	396
73	612	330	282	650	365	285	541	261	280
74	593	321	272	619	342	277	601	294	307
75	674	393	281	724	427	297	437	222	215
76	647	370	277	702	428	274	418	201	217
77	531	285	246	654	396	258	407	199	208
78	592	355	237	691	413	278	420	195	225
79	700	418	282	684	383	301	364	152	212

Table 2.1.1 Person with disabilities by sex, census year and single years, Cont...

Age	Census year								
	2011			2001			1991		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Male	Female
80	659	369	290	767	450	317	443	199	244
81	891	532	359	1 061	637	424	451	192	259
82	670	418	252	661	389	272	333	128	205
83	514	294	220	513	293	220	207	82	125
84	481	301	180	566	318	248	214	93	121
85	501	322	179	375	241	134	178	75	103
86	486	327	159	288	170	118	144	65	79
87	482	313	169	317	179	138	196	88	108
88	406	261	145	193	113	80	142	57	85
89	445	294	151	292	183	109	257	118	139
90	391	265	126	223	134	89	181	74	107
91	576	384	192	223	145	78	106	43	63
92	291	197	94	166	99	67	62	20	42
93	234	153	81	106	69	37	32	10	22
94	219	152	67	71	45	26	33	13	20
95+	1 455	1 008	447	866	588	278	78	18	60
Don't Know	--	---	---	1 811	824	987	781	329	452

**Table 2.1.2 Person with disabilities and difficulties to engage in any learning and or economic activities by sex and single years**

Age	Total	Female	Male	Age	Total	Female	Male
Total	41 591	21 276	20 315	50	490	251	239
5	390	184	206	51	573	305	268
6	436	210	226	52	527	269	258
7	413	189	224	53	465	258	207
8	457	219	238	54	472	250	222
9	467	201	266	55	447	239	208
10	583	272	311	56	495	248	247
11	617	269	348	57	447	229	218
12	545	240	305	58	457	251	206
13	556	251	305	59	533	254	279
14	607	282	325	60	556	284	272
15	602	300	302	61	514	260	254
16	575	287	288	62	492	259	233
17	606	283	323	63	457	236	221
18	633	294	339	64	379	186	193
19	589	266	323	65	487	262	225
20	565	260	305	66	453	276	177
21	586	276	310	67	454	236	218
22	499	206	293	68	380	193	187
23	466	209	257	69	447	247	200
24	426	196	230	70	495	270	225
25	443	204	239	71	494	282	212
26	467	216	251	72	444	237	207
27	412	172	240	73	333	176	157
28	473	227	246	74	358	191	167
29	412	190	222	75	371	214	157
30	488	220	268	76	375	212	163
31	474	208	266	77	310	173	137
32	501	229	272	78	358	211	147
33	410	179	231	79	430	247	183
34	488	216	272	80	403	222	181
35	462	195	267	81	561	339	222
36	491	237	254	82	438	284	154
37	437	203	234	83	325	184	141
38	463	214	249	84	279	168	111
39	504	234	270	85	295	200	95
40	545	264	281	86	305	205	100
41	505	220	285	87	314	208	106
42	501	248	253	88	239	146	93
43	507	243	264	89	287	184	103
44	399	178	221	90	247	168	79
45	577	284	293	91	379	251	128
46	455	230	225	92	174	121	53
47	437	226	211	93	157	102	55
48	572	290	282	94	140	104	36
49	563	301	262	95+	951	662	289

**Table 2.1.3 Persons with disabilities by type of disability and age group, 2011**

Age	Total	Blindness	Visual Impairment	Deafness	Hearing Difficulties	Mute/Dumb	Speech Impairment	Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	Mental Disability	Albinism	Autism	Other	Don't Know
Namibia	98 413	10 505	16 186	5 684	7 709	5 273	5 180	9 508	18 090	12 731	1 153	1 146	4 962	286
0 - 4	5 902	295	422	525	214	635	569	411	1 329	928	167	139	231	37
5 - 9	6 644	257	589	646	675	602	740	460	1 139	963	138	138	272	25
10 - 14	7 952	450	853	704	1 038	611	643	565	1 224	1 202	131	154	355	22
15 - 19	8 076	479	1 018	644	754	629	603	614	1 309	1 365	157	155	327	22
20 - 24	7 044	372	886	515	498	557	497	592	1 248	1 274	133	97	340	35
25 - 29	5 939	333	814	401	351	420	367	539	1 115	1 114	87	72	305	21
30 - 34	5 821	393	846	328	355	336	308	642	1 048	1 100	61	51	338	15
35 - 39	5 766	393	857	284	365	316	302	676	1 122	942	72	61	359	17
40 - 44	5 409	402	947	256	344	227	234	635	1 108	792	43	48	348	25
45 - 49	5 594	461	1 052	209	365	223	210	726	1 161	717	38	54	369	9
50 - 54	5 252	538	1 057	198	315	178	144	673	1 116	604	36	27	356	10
55 - 59	4 791	508	971	164	299	125	146	655	1 030	482	18	37	339	17
60 - 64	4 599	685	1 056	167	316	102	112	546	913	374	17	31	270	10
65 +	19 624	4 939	4 818	643	1 820	312	305	1 774	3 228	874	55	82	753	21

**Table 2.1.4 Female Persons with disabilities by type of disability and age group, 2011**

Age	Total Female	Visual					Hearing			Speech Impairment	Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	Mental Disability	Albinism	Autism	Other	Don't Know
		Blindness	Visual Impairment	Deafness	Hearing Difficulties	Mute/Dumb	Hearing Difficulties	Mute/Dumb	Speech Impairment								
Namibia	50 125	5 782	9 029	2 906	4 180	2 766	2 381	4 361	8 962	5 959	586	576	2 510	127			
0 - 4	2 843	151	187	271	94	312	280	186	652	433	88	63	104	22			
5-9	3 151	127	274	309	329	298	350	192	568	460	68	59	104	13			
10 - 14	3 710	205	416	325	512	304	261	235	592	554	61	68	164	13			
15 - 19	3 904	232	552	329	391	317	259	264	631	619	76	70	154	10			
20 - 24	3 383	174	490	248	260	300	212	245	589	563	69	52	167	14			
25 - 29	2 854	178	414	198	190	215	168	235	529	473	44	39	157	14			
30 - 34	2 688	184	412	155	199	164	143	266	501	433	34	22	167	8			
35 - 39	2 770	209	443	154	187	188	150	271	507	405	38	34	178	6			
40 - 44	2 647	190	535	135	186	128	113	265	507	351	22	28	180	7			
45 - 49	2 868	249	610	116	208	128	88	320	530	352	23	29	213	2			
50 - 54	2 803	294	600	117	183	109	77	335	537	330	16	18	186	1			
55 - 59	2 514	271	555	91	160	81	66	304	506	267	10	19	179	5			
60 - 64	2 348	365	576	83	183	43	59	245	438	202	8	20	124	2			
65 +	11 642	2 953	2 965	375	1 098	179	155	998	1 875	517	29	55	433	10			



**Table 2.1.5 Male Persons with disabilities by type of disability and age group, 2011**

Age	Total Male	Blindness	Visual Impairment	Deafness	Hearing Difficulties	Mute/Dumb	Speech Impairment	Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	Mental Disability	Albinism	Autism	Other	Don't Know
Namibia	48 288	4 723	7 157	2 778	3 529	2 507	2 799	5 147	9 128	6 772	567	570	2 452	159
0 - 4	3 059	144	235	254	120	323	289	225	677	495	79	76	127	15
5 - 9	3 493	130	315	337	346	304	390	268	571	503	70	79	168	12
10 - 14	4 242	245	437	379	526	307	382	330	632	648	70	86	191	9
15 - 19	4 172	247	466	315	363	312	344	350	678	746	81	85	173	12
20 - 24	3 661	198	396	267	238	257	285	347	659	711	64	45	173	21
25 - 29	3 085	155	400	203	161	205	199	304	586	641	43	33	148	7
30 - 34	3 133	209	434	173	156	172	165	376	547	667	27	29	171	7
35 - 39	2 996	184	414	130	178	128	152	405	615	537	34	27	181	11
40 - 44	2 762	212	412	121	158	99	121	370	601	441	21	20	168	18
45 - 49	2 726	212	442	93	157	95	122	406	631	365	15	25	156	7
50 - 54	2 449	244	457	81	132	69	67	338	579	274	20	9	170	9
55 - 59	2 277	237	416	73	139	44	80	351	524	215	8	18	160	12
60 - 64	2 251	320	480	84	133	59	53	301	475	172	9	11	146	8
65 +	7 982	1 986	1 853	268	722	133	150	776	1 353	357	26	27	320	11

Table 3.6.1 Percent distribution of employed persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by occupation, 2011

Occupation	Total	Blindness	Visual im- pair-ment	Deafness	Hearing Difficulties	Mute/Dumb	Speech Im- pairment	*Physical Impairment of Limbs	Mental Disability	Albinism	Autism	Don't Know
Total	21 218	1 748	4 316	1 179	1 538	1 152	1 031	6 239	2 269	224	193	2 494
Armed force	488	28	69	24	33	36	36	174	44	5	2	1 247
Legislators senior officials and Managers	558	30	163	45	26	26	22	162	36	14	3	1 211
Professionals	1 515	115	412	81	62	89	83	422	126	31	7	1 185
Technician and Associate Profes- sionals	873	56	253	36	45	38	38	280	47	15	7	1 102
Clerk	722	55	227	38	22	51	35	186	57	10	5	1 047
Service Workers	2 272	145	476	130	144	140	125	686	209	24	24	1 013
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	9 016	931	1 461	476	792	416	373	2 622	1 257	77	103	857
Craft and Related trades workers	2 022	126	411	122	150	122	113	631	177	14	14	377
Plant and Machine operators and assemblers	630	36	143	26	23	50	37	199	54	7	5	246
Elementary occupations	3 108	225	699	201	239	183	166	874	261	27	23	198
Don't Know	14	1	2		2	1	3	3	1			

\*Include upper and lower limbs

**Table 3.6.2 Percent distribution of employed persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by industry, 2011**

Industry	Total	Blindness	Visual Impairment	Deafness	Hearing Difficulties	Mute/Dumb	Speech Impairment	*Physical Impairment of Limbs	Mental Disability	Albinism	Autism	Don't Know
Total	21 218	1 748	4 316	1 179	1 538	1 152	1 031	6 239	2 269	224	193	1 329
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	9 704	980	1 596	510	856	465	437	2 803	1 315	80	105	557
Mining And Quarrying	444	29	97	23	41	21	28	130	33	5	3	34
Manufacturing	905	70	193	58	59	51	54	272	61	8	7	72
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air conditioning supply	17	2	8	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	1
Water Supply Sewerage Waste Management and Remediation activities	47	1	15	1	3	2	5	14	2	2	1	1
Construction	1 188	69	235	85	86	69	67	370	114	10	8	75
Wholesale and Retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 063	64	251	80	42	63	63	330	79	12	9	70
Transportation and Storage	610	36	150	25	19	48	36	184	56	6	4	46
Accommodation and Food Service activities	570	33	130	49	33	50	30	161	43	7	2	32
Information and Communication	134	7	44	10	8	9	5	33	8	2	1	7
Financial Insurance Activities	293	16	107	12	11	17	15	66	23	3	1	22
Real estate Activities	16	4	6	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	0
Professional Scientific and Technical activities	246	17	70	11	14	13	12	74	20	3	2	10
Administrative and Support service activities	1 524	105	331	75	101	87	66	482	132	20	11	114
Public Administration and Defence; compulsory social security	1 059	70	213	47	57	66	64	362	87	14	4	75
Education	1 093	83	277	56	47	54	59	336	93	25	5	58
Human Health and Social work activities	546	40	168	24	24	34	22	150	36	7	5	36
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	88	4	19	11	7	6	3	21	9	2	2	4
Other Services activities	450	32	106	21	26	28	13	147	30	8	8	31
Activities of Private Households	1 106	78	273	74	96	62	43	271	114	9	12	74
Activities of extraterritorial organisation and bodies	9	-	5	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	0
Don't Know	106	8	22	5	8	5	7	26	14	-	1	10

\*Include upper and lower limbs

Table 3.6.3 Percent distribution of employed persons with disabilities aged 15 years and above by main job, 2011

Main Job	Total	Blindness	Visual Impairment	Deafness	Hearing Difficulties	Mute/Dumb	Speech Impairment	Physical Impairment of Limbs	Mental Disability	Albinism	Autism	Don't Know
Total	21 218	1 748	4 316	1 179	1 538	1 152	1 031	6 239	2 269	224	193	1 329
Subsistence/Communal Farmer (With Paid Employees)	522	51	100	32	47	20	25	149	52	4	2	40
Subsistence/Communal Farmer (Without Paid Employees)	8 135	893	1 260	416	716	362	303	2 391	1 154	76	99	465
Commercial Farmer (With Paid Employees)	261	28	47	17	30	16	22	63	16	1	2	19
Other Employer	339	18	68	18	23	25	19	109	27	4	3	25
Own Account Worker	628	48	146	31	26	30	26	204	46	8	5	58
Employee (Communal Farms)	438	39	89	18	36	19	39	138	37		2	21
Employee (Commercial Farms)	681	39	151	40	56	43	53	173	65	6	3	52
Employee (Government)	2 988	198	713	131	140	175	168	996	236	39	15	177
Employee (Parastatal)	864	42	201	36	57	58	47	274	66	15	6	62
Employee (Private)	5 750	322	1 441	407	360	377	306	1 575	486	65	48	363
Unpaid Family Worker (Subsistence/Communal)	312	40	48	18	23	14	10	95	43	4	1	16
Other Unpaid Family Worker	176	16	34	8	13	7	10	44	28	1	3	12
Other	95	8	15	6	7	5	3	23	11	1	1	15
Don't Know	29	6	3	1	4	1	-	5	2	-	3	4

\*Include upper and lower limbs

**Table 4.1.1 Households headed by persons, children and Orphans with disabilities by census year and area**

Area	1991		2001			2011		
	Households	Child-headed households	Households	Child-headed households	Orphan-headed households	Households	Child-headed households	Orphan-headed households
Namibia	1 847	10	29 525	205	68	36 041	306	175
Urban	566	3	7 138	49	17	10 324	92	41
Rural	1 281	7	22 387	156	51	25 717	214	134
!Karas	132	0	611	0	0	953	13	8
Erongo	43	0	1 513	6	0	1 519	14	7
Hardap	87	0	1 614	7	3	1 184	7	5
Kavango	369	0	3 542	17	5	4 250	30	21
Khomas	100	3	2 900	17	8	3 896	39	18
Kunene	229	0	995	2	0	1 156	13	6
Ohangwena	210	2	3 609	22	7	5 148	48	32
Omaheke	80	1	744	7	2	861	9	7
Omusati	148	3	5 053	64	20	5 947	41	25
Oshana	288	1	2 665	16	9	3 293	15	9
Oshikoto	46	0	3 052	29	6	4 269	41	19
Otjozondjupa	55	0	1 759	8	3	2 004	24	8
Zambezi	60	0	1 468	10	5	1 561	12	10

**Table 4.1.2 Percent distribution of Households headed by persons with disabilities by census year, sex and area**

Area	1991			2001			2011		
	Households	Female	Male	Households	Female	Male	Households	Female	Male
Namibia	16 660	39.7	60.3	29 525	46.5	53.5	36 041	46.6	53.4
Urban	2 509	32.3	67.7	7 138	41.8	58.2	10 324	43.8	56.2
Rural	14 151	41.0	59.0	22 387	48.0	52.0	25 717	47.7	52.3
!Karas	1 222	37.5	62.5	14 68	51.1	48.9	953	39.5	60.5
Erongo	492	33.5	66.5	1 513	40.2	59.8	1 519	39.4	60.6
Hardap	583	28.0	72.0	1 614	40.5	59.5	1 184	40.1	59.9
Kavango	519	33.3	66.7	611	38.8	61.2	4 250	43.3	56.7
Khomas	1 447	27.3	72.7	3 542	38.8	61.2	3 896	40.6	59.4
Kunene	640	28.1	71.9	2 900	38.6	61.4	1 156	36.2	63.8
Ohangwena	662	31.1	68.9	995	40.9	59.1	5 148	54.9	45.1
Omaheke	2 638	47.0	53.0	3 609	53.7	46.3	861	36.6	63.4
Omusati	521	33.2	66.8	744	38.0	62.0	5 947	52.2	47.8
Oshana	3 428	47.8	52.2	5 053	56.3	43.7	3 293	52.4	47.6
Oshikoto	1 971	45.2	54.8	2 665	51.8	48.2	4 269	48.0	52.0
Otjozondjupa	1 814	39.0	61.0	3 052	48.0	52.0	2 004	34.2	65.8
Zambezi	723	31.1	68.9	1 759	38.3	61.7	1 561	50.0	50.0

**Table 4.2.1 Percent distribution of households headed by Persons with Disabilities by Household Assets (transportation assets) and Area**

Area	Households	Car	Motorbike	Bicycle	Animal Drawn Cart	Truck	Pickup Truck	Bus
Namibia	36 041	15.4	1.0	10.2	9.5	1.6	1.9	0.6
Urban	10 324	24.1	1.6	9.8	1.7	1.1	2.5	0.7
Rural	25 717	11.9	0.7	10.3	12.5	1.7	1.7	0.6
!Karas	953	16.1	2.4	11.0	14.6	1.2	3.3	0.2
Erongo	1 519	23.2	1.6	9.5	6.6	0.3	1.5	0.3
Hardap	1 184	15.8	1.4	7.5	14.9	0.3	2.4	0.1
Kavango	4 250	5.4	0.7	4.7	3.0	3.9	0.9	0.3
Khomas	3 896	30.7	2.4	9.2	2.7	0.8	4.0	0.8
Kunene	1 156	13.0	1.0	3.7	20.0	1.0	2.0	0.5
Ohangwena	5 148	10.5	0.7	10.0	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.8
Omaheke	861	18.4	0.9	3.5	18.8	0.8	1.4	1.9
Omusati	5 947	15.6	0.3	20.0	19.5	1.2	0.9	0.6
Oshana	3 293	18.3	0.6	11.6	7.2	1.8	1.8	0.6
Oshikoto	4 269	13.9	0.7	7.0	14.3	2.1	4.2	0.7
Otjozondjupa	2 004	20.1	1.5	10.5	9.2	1.7	2.0	0.5
Zambezi	1 561	2.8	0.3	7.0	5.2	0.4	0.1	0.0

**Table 4.2.2 Percent distribution of households with Persons with Disabilities by Household Assets (transportation assets) and Area**

Area	Households	Car	Motorbike	Bicycle	Animal Drawn Cart	Truck	Boat	Pickup Truck	Bus
Namibia	78 690	18.4	0.2	11.8	9.8	1.9	1.6	2.0	0.7
Urban	24 376	27.9	0.3	11.8	2.0	2.1	1.2	2.5	0.8
Rural	54 314	14.1	0.2	11.8	13.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.7
!Karas	2 240	20.9	0.2	14.3	15.0	1.7	1.5	3.8	0.4
Erongo	3 116	27.1	0.1	11.2	7.6	1.0	0.4	1.7	0.6
Hardap	2 634	19.5	0.2	10.4	16.1	1.5	0.4	2.4	0.2
Kavango	9 693	6.3	0.2	6.0	3.5	2.1	3.9	0.9	0.4
Khomas	8 810	34.7	0.3	10.6	2.4	2.3	0.8	3.8	0.9
Kunene	2 656	15.8	0.1	4.9	19.4	1.8	0.6	1.6	0.7
Ohangwena	10 522	13.1	0.4	11.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.0
Omaheke	2 020	20.9	0.1	4.3	22.8	2.0	0.7	1.8	1.7
Omusati	12 115	18.2	0.1	22.8	19.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8
Oshana	7 194	23.1	0.2	13.6	7.2	3.0	2.0	2.0	0.8
Oshikoto	9 487	16.5	0.2	8.3	15.5	2.3	2.1	4.6	0.9
Otjozondjupa	5 003	22.6	0.3	12.6	9.7	3.0	1.7	2.3	0.6
Zambezi	3 200	5.2	0.0	9.0	4.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1

**Table 4.3.1 Percent distribution of households headed by Persons with Disabilities by Household Assets (communication assets) and Area**

Area	Households	Radio	Television	Land line	Cell Phone	Computer/ Laptop	Internet Connectivity
Namibia	36 041	69.3	21.5	6.0	49.1	6.6	2.6
Urban	10 324	73.7	54.2	14.3	64.3	19.0	6.8
Rural	25 717	67.6	8.4	2.6	43.0	1.6	0.9
!Karas	953	72.9	46.1	14.7	60.2	9.4	2.8
Erongo	1 519	76.0	52.1	17.6	57.2	15.4	5.7
Hardap	1 184	66.8	43.1	12.7	53.0	6.9	1.6
Kavango	4 250	58.6	13.6	2.1	36.6	2.9	0.7
Khomas	3 896	73.6	58.6	18.0	71.1	29.5	12.6
Kunene	1 156	52.7	14.4	4.2	35.3	3.0	1.2
Ohangwena	5 148	73.6	6.0	1.6	47.2	1.3	1.1
Omaheke	861	66.1	20.3	5.7	47.7	2.9	2.1
Omusati	5 947	69.3	5.9	1.6	47.9	1.6	0.8
Oshana	3 293	81.1	18.1	3.1	42.2	4.9	2.0
Oshikoto	4 269	71.6	13.0	5.3	51.3	2.9	0.9
Otjzondjupa	2 004	63.4	37.4	9.3	52.7	8.4	2.2
Zambezi	1 561	57.7	16.5	0.8	36.5	1.4	0.6

**Table 4.3.2 Percent distribution of households with Persons with Disabilities by Household Assets (communication assets) and Area**

Area	Households	Radio	Television	Land line	Cell Phone	Computer/ Laptop	Internet Connectivity
Namibia	78 690	71.8	26.0	6.6	53.2	8.2	2.9
Urban	24 376	76.3	60.3	14.6	67.5	21.7	7.1
Rural	54 314	69.7	10.7	3.0	46.8	2.1	1.0
!Karas	2 240	76.9	54.5	16.8	65.6	14.0	3.9
Erongo	3 116	79.1	59.3	17.7	63.5	18.5	6.5
Hardap	2 634	72.6	51.4	14.5	61.5	10.6	2.2
Kavango	9 693	60.6	17.3	2.1	40.8	3.5	0.7
Khomas	8 810	76.1	64.3	18.2	73.3	32.7	12.8
Kunene	2 656	56.4	18.6	4.7	42.0	3.9	1.4
Ohangwena	10 522	76.1	7.5	1.7	50.8	1.7	1.0
Omaheke	2 020	69.0	25.9	6.5	53.1	3.8	2.7
Omusati	12 115	71.4	7.2	1.8	49.7	2.0	1.0
Oshana	7 194	82.1	24.0	4.8	45.9	7.1	2.3
Oshikoto	9 487	73.6	14.9	6.0	54.2	3.4	1.2
Otjzondjupa	5 003	67.8	43.8	9.4	58.5	10.3	2.6
Zambezi	3 200	61.2	22.4	1.3	45.3	2.8	0.7

**Table 4.4.1 Percent distribution of households headed by Persons with Disabilities by Household Assets (Kitchen assets) and Area**

Area	Households	Refrigerator/ Freezer	Stove	Microwave
Namibia	36 041	19.4	23.5	10.8
Urban	10 324	51.3	58.8	30.6
Rural	25 717	6.6	9.3	2.9
!Karas	953	44.5	60.3	22.4
Erongo	1 519	53.9	62.1	29.4
Hardap	1 184	43.0	54.8	18.2
Kavango	4 250	8.6	8.5	4.6
Khomas	3 896	58.6	67.7	40.1
Kunene	1 156	13.7	16.8	5.0
Ohangwena	5 148	5.2	6.7	2.4
Omaheke	861	18.5	23.3	7.7
Omusati	5 947	4.2	6.1	1.8
Oshana	3 293	14.1	19.9	8.1
Oshikoto	4 269	11.2	14.9	6.7
Otjozondjupa	2 004	34.1	37.8	16.0
Zambezi	1 561	8.7	8.8	2.7

**Table 4.4.2 Percent distribution households with Persons with Disabilities by household Assets (Kitchen Items) and Area**

Area	Households	Refrigerator/ Freezer	Stove	Microwave
Namibia	78 690	23.1	27.0	13.2
Urban	24 376	56.3	62.3	34.5
Rural	54 314	8.2	11.1	3.6
!Karas	2 240	52.7	66.4	28.3
Erongo	3 116	60.0	66.8	34.7
Hardap	2 634	49.8	61.0	23.2
Kavango	9 693	10.8	10.1	5.2
Khomas	8 810	63.0	70.6	44.3
Kunene	2 656	16.9	20.6	6.8
Ohangwena	10 522	6.6	8.3	2.8
Omaheke	2 020	23.3	26.2	8.8
Omusati	12 115	5.6	7.6	2.4
Oshana	7 194	18.6	25.1	11.4
Oshikoto	9 487	12.7	17.1	7.8
Otjozondjupa	5 003	39.4	42.1	19.6
Zambezi	3 200	13.3	13.4	4.5



**Table 4.5.1 Percent distribution of households headed by persons with disabilities by main source of income and type of disability**

Disability type	Households	Farming	Business Activity - Not Farming	Wages and Salaries	Old-Age Pension	Cash Remittances	Retirement Fund	Orphan's Grant	Disability Grant	Other
Total	36 041	20.9	8.3	23.9	33.7	4.1	1.0	1.3	4.9	1.8
Blindness	5739	24.0	5.0	13.4	49.2	2.8	0.5	1.1	3.1	0.9
Visual Impairment	8387	18.1	8.1	25.6	37.7	4.3	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.6
Deafness	1337	22.2	8.1	31.4	26.5	5.1	0.8	1.3	3.1	1.4
Hearing Difficulties	2854	23.6	6.9	19.9	38.4	3.5	1.5	1.6	2.9	1.8
Mute/Dumb	933	20.5	9.1	36.8	21.7	4.3	1.0	1.2	3.8	1.8
Speech Impairment	1029	20.3	10.1	38.7	18.0	4.4	1.5	0.9	3.8	2.4
Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	4166	22.5	10.2	21.5	29.0	4.0	1.3	1.5	7.8	2.1
Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	6794	19.9	9.1	25.3	30.2	4.3	1.1	1.1	7.3	1.5
Mental Disability	2286	21.0	10.1	26.3	20.8	5.8	0.6	1.4	11.2	2.8
Albinism	225	17.8	8.9	38.7	17.3	6.7	0.4	0.0	9.3	0.9
Autism	226	21.7	9.3	27.9	25.7	4.9	2.2	0.4	5.3	2.7
Other	2013	19.5	10.5	28.3	24.5	3.4	1.5	1.4	6.4	4.4
Don't Know	52	19.2	17.3	32.7	13.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.8

**Table 4.5.2 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by main source of income and type of disability**

Area	Total	Farming	Business Activity - Not Farming	Wages and Salaries	Old-Age Pension	Cash Remittances	Retirement Fund	Orphan's Grant	Disability Grant	Other
Namibia	78 690	22.1	9.3	28.8	28.2	4.1	0.9	1.7	3.3	1.6
Urban	24 376	3.3	14.3	57.8	12.3	5	1.5	0.9	3	1.9
Rural	54 314	30.6	7.1	15.8	35.3	3.6	0.7	2.2	3.4	1.5
!Karas	2 240	5.8	3.4	54.9	24.5	3.5	1.4	0.7	4.1	1.7
Erongo	3 116	4.1	8.3	55.4	18.5	4.8	2.7	0.4	3.8	1.9
Hardap	2 634	6.3	3.4	47.6	25.9	5.8	1.5	0.8	7.4	1.2
Kavango	9 693	44.3	9.7	14.1	19	4.7	0.7	1.7	4.2	1.5
Khomas	8 810	1.7	14.1	67.6	7.5	4.1	1.1	0.4	1.6	2
Kunene	2 656	41	6.3	22.1	20.1	3.7	1.1	0.8	4	1
Ohangwena	10 522	24.8	7.9	12.6	43.4	3.6	0.7	2.8	3.2	1
Omaheke	2 020	24.8	6.2	33	21.8	6	1.4	1.3	4.6	1
Omusati	12 115	21.6	7.9	15.6	43.7	3.2	0.7	2.6	3.4	1.4
Oshana	7 194	16.1	12.4	26.7	34	3.1	0.7	2.4	2.6	2
Oshikoto	9 487	34.6	7	18.6	29.8	4.2	0.7	2	2.1	1.2
Otjozondjupa	5 003	12.8	9.2	47.8	17	5	0.9	0.8	2.6	3.8
Zambezi	3 200	20.5	19.4	18	28.2	4.2	1	2	5.1	1.5

**Table 5.1.1 Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by main toilet facility and Area**

Area	Households with Persons with disabilities	*Private flush	*Shared flush	*Pit latrine	Bucket	No toilet	Other
Namibia	78 690	16.6	6.8	11.3	2.2	62.4	0.7
Urban	24 376	44.6	17.9	9.6	1.7	25.6	0.5
Rural	54 314	4.0	1.7	12.1	2.3	78.9	0.9
!Karas	2 240	44.6	13.6	10.1	5.8	25.1	0.8
Erongo	3 116	49.2	23.6	8.7	1.1	17.3	0.3
Hardap	2 634	47.2	7.0	4.9	7.5	33.3	0.3
Kavango	9 693	4.3	1.4	11.1	1.9	80.7	0.5
Khomas	8 810	50.3	25.9	4.1	0.8	18.5	0.4
Kunene	2 656	13.0	5.2	8.3	2.1	70.8	0.6
Ohangwena	10 522	2.1	1.3	11.3	2.0	83.1	0.3
Omaheke	2 020	20.0	6.1	2.8	1.3	68.0	1.6
Omusati	12 115	1.9	0.7	12.4	1.7	82.9	0.4
Oshana	7 194	11.2	3.0	25.6	4.3	55.4	0.4
Oshikoto	9 487	7.0	4.1	12.8	1.6	74.2	0.3
Otjozondjupa	5 003	31.7	10.5	10.4	1.7	45.0	0.8
Zambezi	3 200	5.9	1.7	9.7	0.8	74.5	7.5

\* "private flush" = Private flush connected to main sewer & private flush connected to septic

\*\* "shared flush" = shared flush connected to main sewer & Shared flush connected to septic

\* "pit latrine" = latrine with ventilation pipe, covered pit latrine without ventilation pipe & uncovered pit latrine without ventilation pipe

**Table 5.2.1 Distribution of households headed by persons with disabilities who had access to safe and unsafe drinking water by Census year and area**

Area	*Safe water			*Unsafe water		
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
Namibia	1 222	24 021	54 764	625	3590	23926
Urban	563	6 556	23 531	3	128	845
Rural	659	17 465	31 233	622	3462	23081
!Karas	118	568	2 038	14	43	202
Erongo	39	1 407	2 864	4	105	252
Hardap	84	1 505	2 440	3	109	194
Kavango	108	1 844	5 601	102	1371	4092
Khomas	361	2 486	8 657	8	94	153
Kunene	83	700	1 571	17	282	1085
Ohangwena	72	2 839	5 484	157	267	5038
Omaheke	80	581	1 640	0	100	380
Omusati	20	4 194	5 852	128	470	6263
Oshana	142	2 347	5 747	146	209	1447
Oshikoto	28	2 715	5 983	18	200	3504
Otjozondjupa	53	1 611	4 638	2	148	365
Zambezi	34	1 224	2 249	26	192	951

Table 5.2.2 Distribution of households headed by persons with disabilities who had access to safe and unsafe drinking water by Census year and area

Area	Households with Persons with disabilities	Household Type									
		Detached House	Semi-Detached House	Apartment/Flat	Guest Flat	Part Commercial/Industrial	Mobile Home	Single Quarters	Traditional Dwelling	Improved Housing Unit (Shack)	Other
Namibia	35 436	17.8	4.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	66.6	8.2	0.2
Urban	8 686	44.4	11.2	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	2.3	13	24.1	0.3
Rural	26 750	9.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	84	3	0.1
!Karas	806	51	11.2	2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.1	31.9	0.1
Erongo	1 181	48.1	11.2	4.2	0.6	0	0.1	1.8	9.7	24.3	0.1
Hardap	1 235	59.2	10.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	27.6	0.2
Kavango	5 291	10.2	1.7	0.3	0.2	0	0.1	0.7	83.6	3.2	0.1
Khomas	2 827	48.1	12.1	2.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.6	32.2	0.3
Kunene	1 212	25.6	7.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	3.1	0.4	55.5	6.8	0.2
Ohangwena	5 608	2.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	93.8	1.6	0.1
Omaheke	868	50.5	5.6	1.3	1.2	1	0.2	1.4	22.2	16.4	0.2
Omusati	5 992	3.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	93.2	0.3	0.1
Oshana	3 063	14.4	6.4	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.2	71.2	4.1	0.2
Oshikoto	3 906	6.6	3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	86	2.3	0.1
Otjozondjupa	1 725	42	8.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	1	3.4	25	16.6	0.3
Zambezi	1 722	9.9	1.3	3.4	0.1	0	1	0.4	77.8	5.9	0.2

**APPENDIX III: TEAM MEMBERS OF NAMIBIA 2011 CENSUS DISABILITY REPORT**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>INSTITUTION</b>
Pauline Enkono	Namibia Statistics Agency
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Liana Koita	Namibia Statistics Agency
Eben Kahitu	Namibia Statistics Agency
Ndapandula Maria Ndikwetepo	Namibia Statistics Agency
Anna-lisa Shilongo	Namibia Statistics Agency
Ndilimeke Shiyuka	Namibia Statistics Agency
Nelly Shalo Ntusi	Namibia Statistics Agency
Samwele Samwele	Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture
Tjieza Tjombumbi	National Disability Council
Tonderai Washington Shumba	Ministry of Health and Social Services

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