
NAMIBIA SOCIAL STATISTICS REPORT 2015/16

The Namibia Statistics Agency is pleased to present the latest Social Statistics report for the first quarter. The publication offers a comprehensive analysis of various social sectors of the Namibian economy and covers data recorded over the period of January 2014 to March 2015. The information is produced from administrative records of the various Offices/Ministries and Agencies of Government in the areas of education, health, road accidents, crime and justice, as well as safety and correctional services.

Social statistics provide the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) with the platform to deliver additional statistics besides household surveys and censuses for policy makers to improve on their decision-making process and in the formulation of better policies and programmes for the realization of development plans and Vision 2030.

In terms of education, there were a total of 1779 schools in the country in 2015. The vast majority of them, 94 per cent, are public schools (1673). Private schools (106) only represented 6 percent of total schools in Namibia. Most of the schools are to be found in the Omusati (276), Ohangwena (253) and Oshikoto (212) Regions. The total amount of learners enrolled in schools last year was 703 144.

The student enrolments at the University of Namibia (UNAM), University of Science and Technology (NUST) as well as the International University (IUM) stood at 39 160. An astonishing 23 637 of those, 60 per cent, are female whilst only 40 per cent, 15523, were male students. This indicates what we have much more female than male students at UNAM, NUST and IUM.

When looking at the figures of Orphans and Vulnerable children it became clear that 80 896 male children and 89 922 female children benefited from Grants in that regard by last year March. Ohangwena recorded the highest number of grants for orphans and vulnerable children during the period under review compared to Ikaras with the least number of grants. As the statistics show, between January 2014 and March 2015 more female OVC benefited compared to their male counterparts.
Road transportation is a critical element supporting and directly contributing to growth in any economy. Road accidents are, unfortunately, a negative consequence of this economic growth, affecting both economically active members of our society and other citizens. Statistics are available with regards to injuries, fatalities as well as gender breakdowns. They are to be found in the report.

Statistics on the correctional facilities are also available. By March 2015 there were 13 correctional facilities in Namibia. Most regions have one correctional facility except for Erongo and !Karas regions who have three or two facilities respectively. The distribution of the age of offenders at the time were also available. The highest number of offenders during the period fell in the age group of 31 – 40, with 731 whilst for the age group of 26 – 30 there were 570 offenders. The lowest number of offenders came in the group of whilst over 60 years old with 9 offenders. In terms of what crimes are committed, the most common offense is theft, followed by housebreaking with intent to steal, and then stock theft. Contempt of court, rape and murder also feature high on the list of offenders.

In terms of health statistics, by March 2015 Namibia had 352 public health facilities in place. Out of these the majority (274) are clinics, followed by health centers (43) as well as hospitals at 35. Most of the clinics are to be found in the two Kavango Regions, Omusati, Ohangwena, Zambezi and Kunene Regions.

In addition to the statistical information, the report provides explanations of the main statistical terms, methodological information on data sources and calculation methods of selected indicators.

The NSA wishes to take this opportunity to express its appreciation to all our social statistics stakeholders in the various offices/ministries/agencies of Government for providing us with data used for compiling this publication.

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