

Namibia - Namibia Labour Force Survey 2014

NAMIBIA STATISTICS AGENCY

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER
NAM_NSA_2014_NLFS_Vo3

TITLE
Namibia Labour Force Survey 2014

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
NAMIBIA	NAM

ABSTRACT

The first full-scale Labour Force Survey (LFS) in Namibia was carried out in 1997 under the National Household Survey Programme, launched after the Government endorsed the Five Year Plan of Development of Statistics in Namibia in 1993. Since then, five Labour Force Surveys have been conducted in the country at more or less regular intervals of every four years. This survey was conducted only one year after the previous survey, in 2012, and the Namibia Statistics Agency plans to continue to conduct the LFS on an annual basis going forward.

Like all its predecessors, the 2014 survey was conducted with the objective of generating "timely collection and release of key socio-economic indicators for assessment of labour market conditions in Namibia." The survey covers all aspects of people's work, including the education and training needed to equip them for work, the jobs themselves, job search of those out of work, and income and benefits from work.

As with previous LFS analysis this report covers wide-range of topics to meet the demands of local stakeholders in labour statistics, and as well standard reporting demanded by SADC, the AU, and the ILO. For example we have included SADC Minimum Indicator List page, for a quick glance of standard employment and unemployment indicators for accessing Namibia's efforts in meeting its various developmental goals in particular, those relating job creations.

Moreover, the anonymised micro-level data used for this report are available via the NSA website at <http://www.nsa.org.na> to enable other agencies and individuals to conduct further analysis of the data. In this way, the country will derive full benefit from the resources that were allocated to conduct the survey.

In conclusion, I would like to address my sincere thanks to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for their technical inputs to the 2014 labour force survey in Namibia. A word of appreciation goes also to our stakeholders for their contributions towards the review of questions use for the survey.

Finally, I also thank all the staff of the NSA that worked hard for the successful and timely conclusion of the first annual labour force survey in Namibia.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

The units of analysis in the survey includes households and individuals

Topics

Topic Vocabulary URI

Population size

Population composition

Economically active population

Economically active population by sex

Employed and Unemployed - broad

working conditions

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
NAM_NSA_2014_NLFS_Vo3

Scope

TOPICS

Topic
Demographic Characteristics
Labour Force and Inactive Population
Employment
Unemployment
Youth Employment

KEYWORDS

Keyword
Private Household
Reference Period
Work
Economically Inactive Population
Economically Active Population
Labour force
Labour force participation rate
Employed
Employment rate
Unemployed in the strict and broad sense
Age
Child dependency ratio
Age dependency ratio
Overall dependency ratio
Sex ratio
Education attainment
Unemployment youth
Youth Not in Education not in Employment
Number of youths not economically active
Number of youths economically active

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The survey had national coverage. The lowest level of geographic aggregation of the data is Region (the 14 regions in the country).

UNIVERSE

Universe The universe of the survey was all household members. Homeless people and the people who are living in institutions (institutional population) are excluded.

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
NAMIBIA STATISTICS AGENCY	NSA

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation
NAMIBIA STATISTICS AGENCY	NSA

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation	Role
NAMIBIA STATISTICS AGENCY	NSA	funding
INTERNATIONLA LABOUR ORGANISATION	ILO	Technical Support

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The target population of the LFS 2014 was members of private households in Namibia. The population living in institutions, such as hospitals, hostels, police barracks and prisons was not covered in the survey. However, private households within institutional settings were covered, such as teachers' houses on school premises.

The sample design for the LFS 2014 was a stratified two-stage probability sample, where the first stage units were geographical areas designated as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and the second stage units were the households. Up-to-date listings of households in the selected PSU was prepared during the field work, and 18 households were selected in each PSU using systematic sampling.

WEIGHTING

Sample weights were calculated based on probabilities of selection at each stage.

Data collection

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-Face

Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

NAM_NSA_2014_NLFS_VOL3

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation
NAMIBIA STATISTICS AGENCY	NSA

Data Dictionary

Data file	Cases	Variables
NLFS_2014_Persons_PUF	40212	118
NLFS_2014_Household_PUF	9772	13