



Statistics at a Glance

Statistics for Development



Introducing the Namibian Statistical Association (NamSTA)

Functions of the NSA

- To constitute the Central Statistics Authority for the state and the collection of spatial data for statistical purposes.
- To collect, produce, analyse and disseminate official and other statistics in Namibia.
- To facilitate the capture, management, maintenance, integration, distribution and use of spatial data.

The Namibia Statistical Association (NamSTA) was officially launched on the 25 November 2016 at the University of Namibia.

As per the constitution, the main objectives of the Association is:

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| (a) To promote the collection, compilation, tabulation, analysis and publication of Statistics in public and private agencies in Namibia, | (e) To promote the writing, editing and reviewing of statistical books and papers, |
| (b) To simulate and promote research in Statistics, its teaching and applications in planning and decision making in public and private agencies in Namibia, | (f) To promote and protect the welfare of the statistics profession, as well as |
| (c) To communicate with other institutions and international organizations engaged in research, teaching and applications of statistics outside Namibia, | (g) To develop and maintain a register of statisticians in Namibia and a code of ethics for members. |
| (d) To educate decision makers and the public in general on the vital role of Statistics in planning and decision-making, | |

The constitution identified members of the Association to be in five categories namely: Ordinary Membership, Associate Membership, Corporate Membership, Student Membership and Honorary Membership. Membership to the Association is subject to an annual membership fee payable in the first three months of the year except for new members where registration and first subscription is payable upon registration.

NSDI PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS (MOUs) AND THE INTER-AGENCY STEERING EXECUTIVE SUBCOMMITTEE (SEC)

The NSDI policy stipulates that production of spatial data and development and operation of the NSDI shall be carried out in an inclusive and co-operative manner under the leadership of the NSA. To ensure that such cooperation is in place the following 9 institutions have signed the NSDI Memorandum of Understanding (MOU):

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| • Ministry of Mines and Energy | • Roads Authority |
| • Ministry of Land Reform | • Mobile Telecommunications Company Limited (MTC) |
| • Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture | • Namibia Power Corporation Limited (NamPower) |
| • Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development | • Namibia Statistics Agency (coordinating body and also data custodian) |
| • Telecom Namibia | |

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Poverty Indicators

Table 1 shows the computed poverty lines using the same methods for the three periods. The poverty lines (both the lower and upper bound) are calculated as the amount below which persons are classified as severely poor or simply as poor. The figures are adjusted for inflation effects.

For instance any person who was not able to at least spend N\$389.30 per month on basic necessities was considered severely poor and if a person was not able to at least spend N\$520.80 per month on basic needs was considered to be poor.

Table 3: Namibia’s poverty lines (current ND/adult/month), 2003/04-2015/16

Type of poverty line	2003/2004	2009/2010	2015/2016
FPL (Food poverty line)	127.15	204.05	293.1
LBPL (Lower bound poverty line)	184.56	277.54	389.3
UBPL (Upper bound poverty line)	262.45	377.96	520.8

Table 2 summarizes a selection of the main findings. Most poverty indicators suggest that poverty has further decreased during the last five years. In total 132 282 persons cannot afford to buy the minimum (2100 kcal) calories per day.

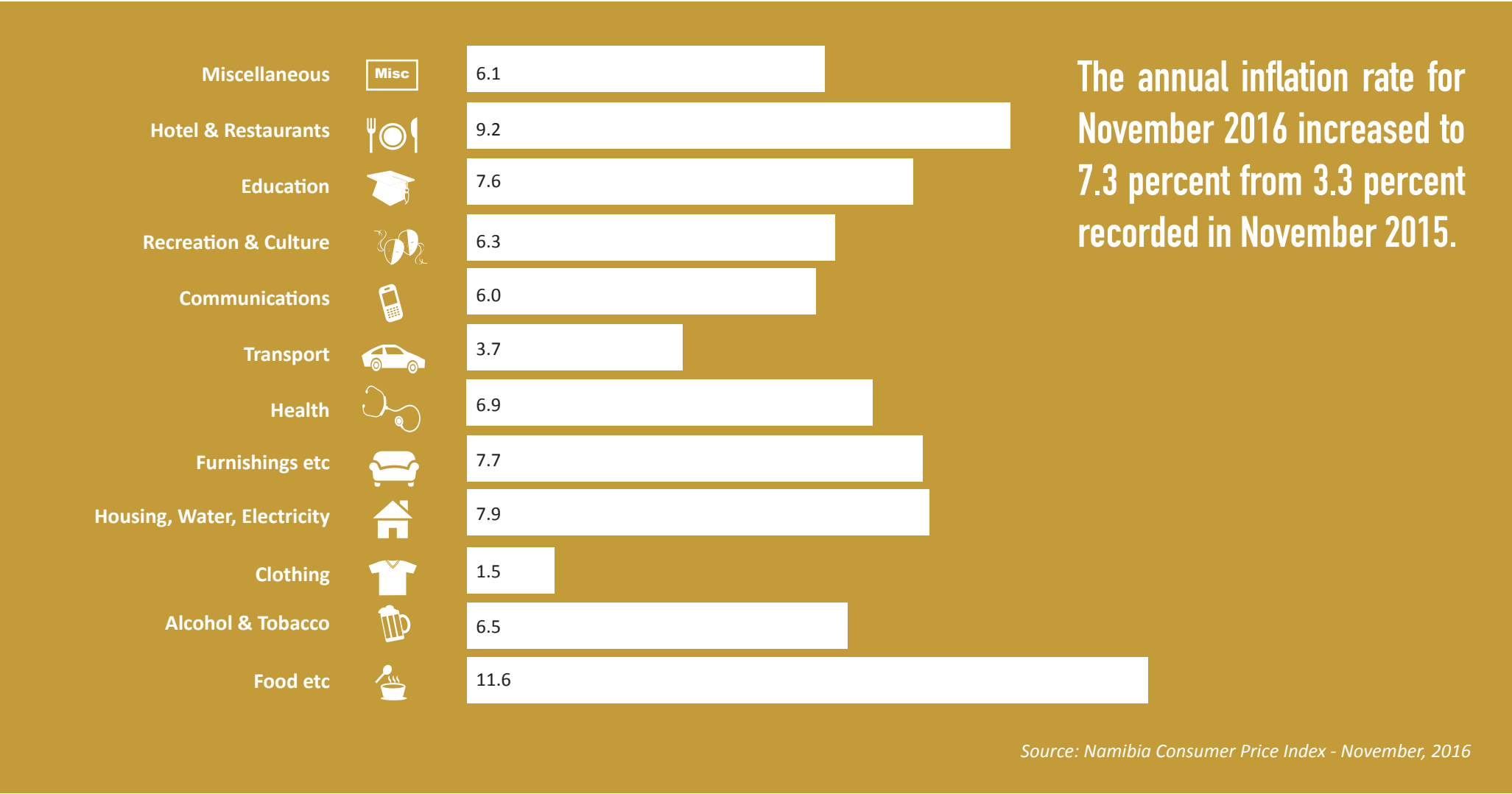
From the table 4 below 11.0 percent of the population (250 879) are still below the lower bound poverty line while 18.0 percent of the population (410 529) are below the upper bound poverty line.

Table 2: Selected inequality and poverty estimates, 2003/04-2015/16

	2003/04	2009/10	2015/16		diff. (%)	diff. (%)	diff. (%)
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(2) - (1)	(3)- (2)	(3) - (1)
Population	1,817,251	2,066,398	2,280,716		13.7	10.4	26.0
Per capita expenditure (monthly)	2,068	2,210	3,071		7.0	39.0	49.0
Per adult equivalent expenditure	2,213	2,376	3,343		7.0	41.0	51.0
(2015/16 ND per month)							
Inequality							
Gini Index (%)	60.0	59.7	57.2		-1.0	-4.0	-5.0
Food Poverty Line							
Headcount ratio (%)	9.0	7.3	5.8		-18.9	-20.5	-35.6
Lower Poverty Line							
Headcount ratio (%)	21.9	15.3	11.0		-30.0	-28.0	-49.8
Upper Poverty Line							
Headcount ratio (%)	37.7	28.7	18.0		-24.0	-37.3	-52.0

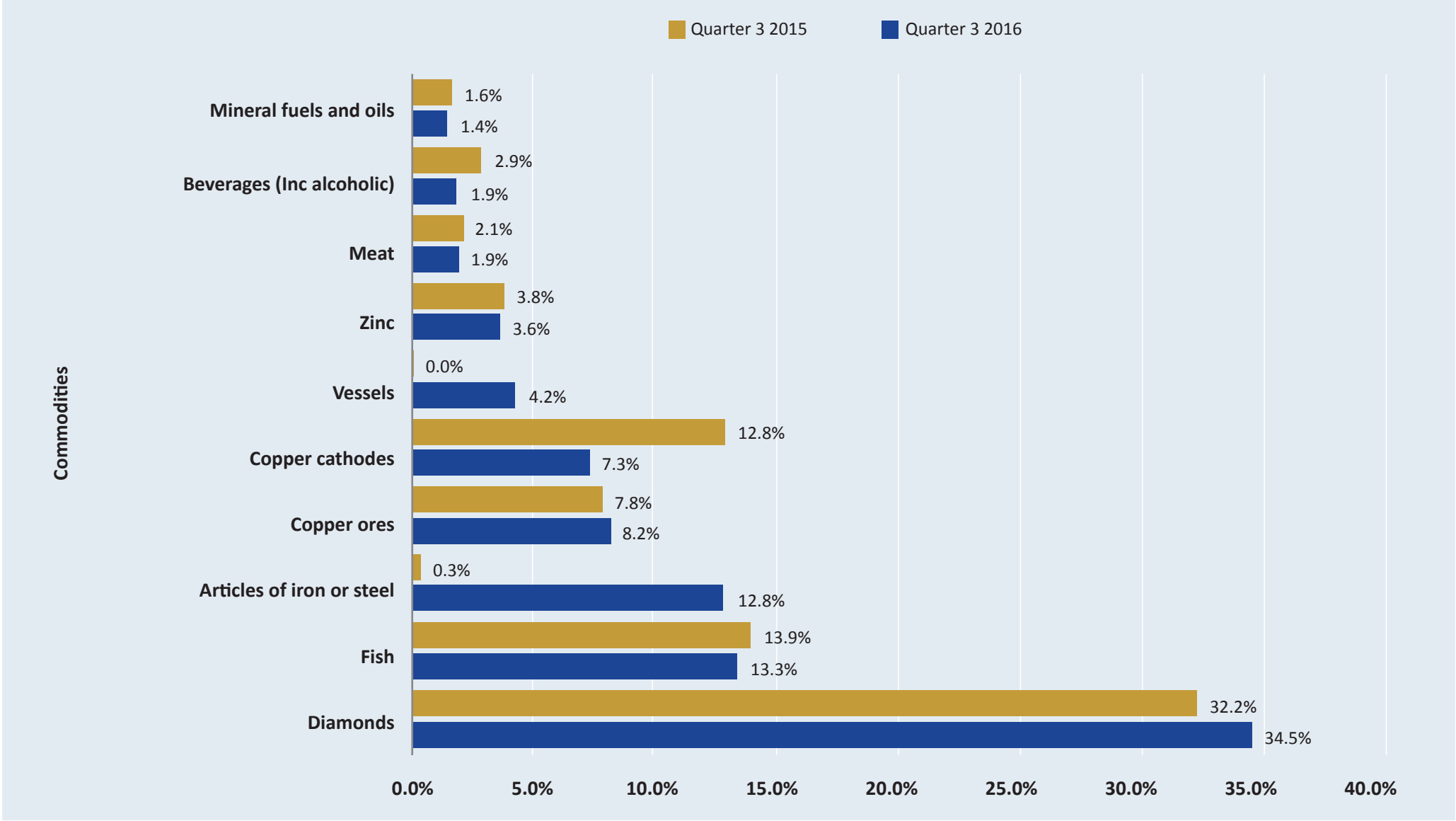
Source: Namibia Household Income And Expenditure Survey (NHIES) 2015/2016 Key Poverty Indicators (Preliminary Figures)

Main drivers of Inflation

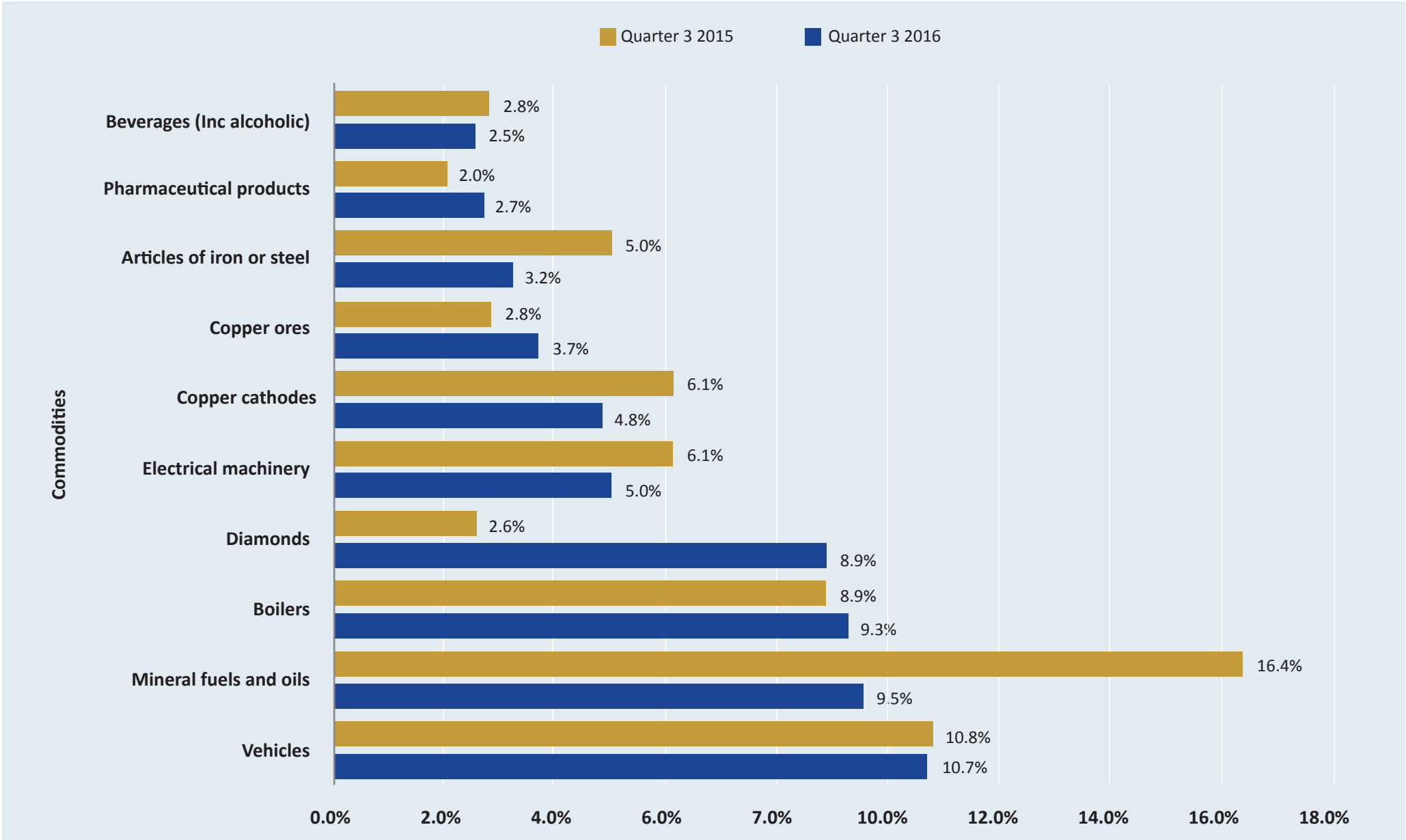


Trade Statistics

Exports



Imports



Source: Quarter 3 Trade Statistics Report 2016

