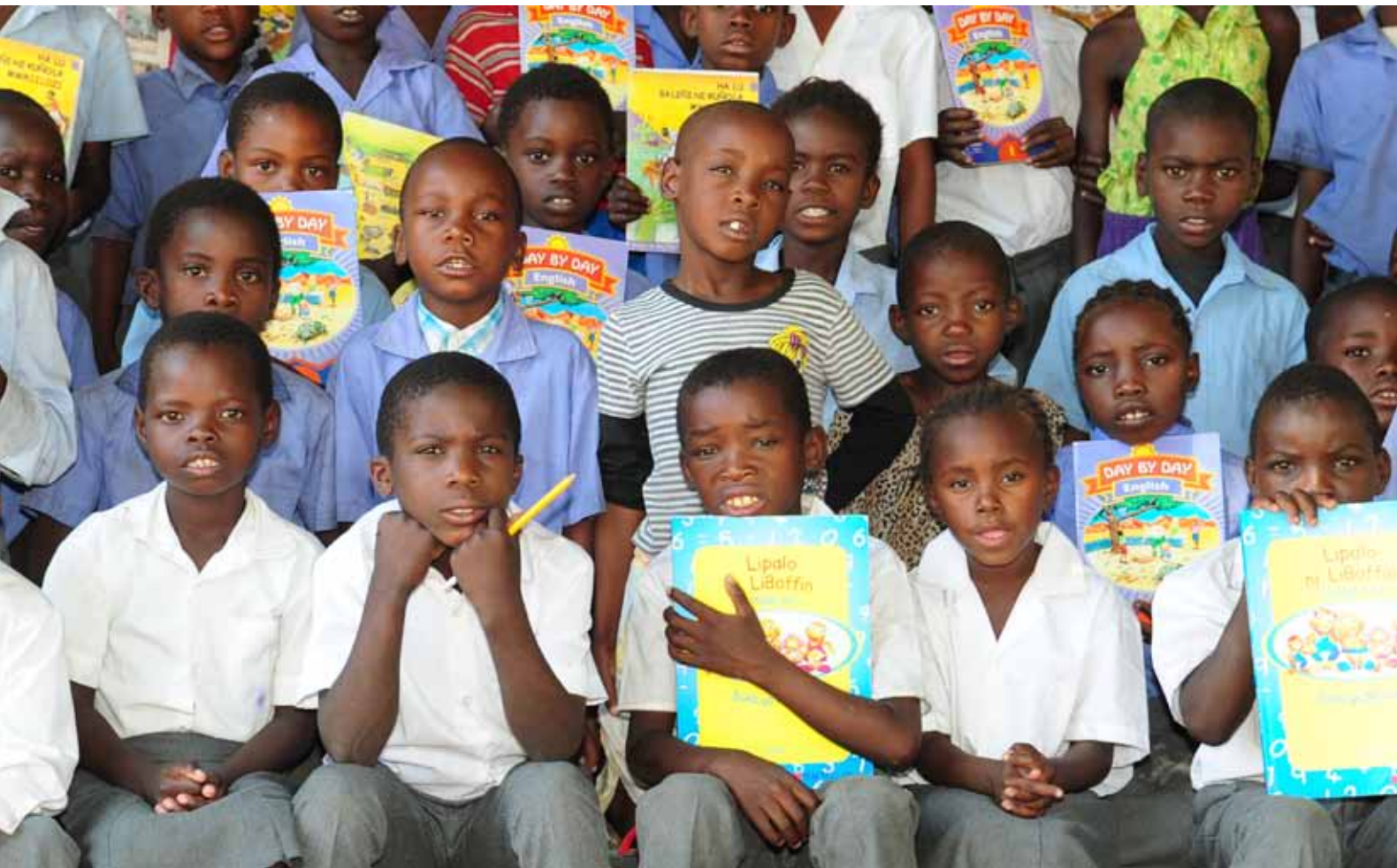


A NAMIBIA FIT FOR CHILDREN

25 Years of Progress



Published in 2015 by UNICEF, PO Box 1706, Windhoek, Namibia.

Suggested citation: UNICEF. 2015. *A Namibia fit for children. 25 years of progress*. UNICEF, Windhoek.

Compiled by: RAISON, Windhoek, Namibia. www.raison.com.na

Text: John Mendelsohn, Tony Robertson & Alice Jarvis

Statistical analyses: Tony Robertson

Graphics, design and layout: Alice Jarvis

Project management: Jolanda van Westering, Chief of Child Protection and Social Protection, UNICEF Namibia

Printed by: John Meinert Printing, Windhoek

Copyright: there is no copyright in the text, graphs and maps, and so this material can be used freely for *bona fide* purposes. Copyright (©) in the photographs belongs to the photographers listed on page 60.

This publication has been made possible by funding from UNICEF.

ISBN 978-99916-893-2-6

Cover photo: ©UNICEF/Namibia/Tony Figueira

A NAMIBIA FIT FOR CHILDREN

25 Years of Progress

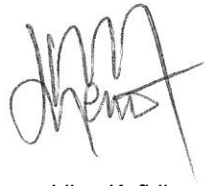
PREFACE

One of the most important needs for a child is to have a stable living environment which meets his or her basic requirements. These include education, adequate housing and sanitation, as well as access to safe water. To assess how these needs are met, the Namibia Statistics Agency, with support from UNICEF has produced this report “A Namibia Fit for Children”.

The analyses presented here depict progress in the welfare of the children in Namibia, as measured in the 1991, 2001 and 2011 census datasets. Another report on the well-being of children and young people in Namibia was produced recently, and this was based on the 2011 population and housing census. These reports aim at providing Namibian leadership, development planners, international community and other interested agencies with insight on the welfare of Namibian children, and to understand how the circumstances of young people and children have changed since independence.

The Government of Namibia has set goals for the development and welfare of young Namibians, while other goals set by international conventions on child welfare – such as the Millennium Development Goals – have also been adopted. This report presents information to assess trends and progress in meeting these goals, and to assist policy makers, planners and researchers as well as international agencies in the formulation of national development programmes and specific strategies to improve the living conditions of our children. The results contained in this report thus provide evidence for decision-making and planning for development.

My sincere acknowledgments go to UNICEF, Research & Information Services of Namibia (RAISON) and NSA Staff for their outstanding contributions to the production of this significant report. It is due to their immeasurable determination and dedication that the production of this report has been realised.



Liina Kafidi
Acting Statistician General
Namibia Statistics Agency

FOREWORD

As we celebrate 25 years of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child globally and here in Namibia, we are reminded that health, education, water, sanitation, security and shelter are all necessary to nurture and support the development of our children. It is our collective duty to ensure the rights of children are realised, and enable all children to develop and thrive to reach their full potential as citizens of Namibia. In short, respect for the rights of children is at the core of national development.

Regular collection of data is critical in order to track the situation of children and their families, and to identify areas of success as well as where progress may be stalling. In recent years the evidence base on children in Namibia has been improving substantially. Under the leadership of the Namibia Statistics Agency, with UNICEF support, child-centred analyses of major surveys have been undertaken. This led to the release of the first report on child poverty in Namibia based on the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009/10 (NSA 2012) and a report on the well-being of children and young people in Namibia based on the Census 2011 (NSA 2014), which focused on different dimensions of children's lives, including their life at home, education and employment and various protection issues and provided brief regional profiles of child well-being. In addition, UNICEF and the National Planning Commission developed a report entitled *Towards a Namibia Fit for Children. Situational Analysis on the Status of Children's and Adolescents' Rights, 2010-2013*.

Nevertheless, some knowledge gaps on children in Namibia remain. These include the analysis of children's multiple deprivation and the living conditions and family background of these children as well as the analysis of changes in child well-being over time. UNICEF globally started an initiative to analyse child poverty and deprivation using a methodology called Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis, to better understand children's deprivation on several dimensions of well-being. This methodology provides a more holistic picture of the complex vulnerability of children based on composite indicators.

Against this background, UNICEF with the Namibia Statistics Agency embarked on this study which provides an analysis of all National Population and Housing Census data, using all three census datasets from 1991, 2001 and 2011.

In the year in which the Republic of Namibia celebrates the 25th anniversary of both Independence and its ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, this report provides a unique opportunity to take stock of changes in child well-being over time and the progress made towards "A Namibia Fit For Children".



Micaela Marques De Sousa
Representative
UNICEF Namibia



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	6
2. EDUCATION	13
School attendance	14
Literacy	16
Education level obtained	18
Children who are not in school	19
Education level of household head	20
3. HOUSING AND MATERIAL ASSETS	21
Housing type	22
Energy sources for cooking	24
Electricity for lighting	25
Access to water	26
Sanitation	28
Access to information	30
4. SPECIAL VULNERABILITIES	31
Child labour	32
Children who are the head of their household	33
Orphans	34
Children with disabilities	35
Teenage pregnancy	36
Consensual unions and traditional marriages	37
Children in households where the main source of income is a pension or grant	38
Employment status of children who have left school	39
Overcrowded homes	40
Children in households where deaths occurred	41
Infant mortality	42
Child mortality	43
5. MULTIPLE OVERLAPPING DEPRIVATION ANALYSES (MODA)	44
Well-being of children between 0 and 5 years old	45
Well-being of children between 6 and 12 years old	46
Well-being of children between 13 and 18 years old	47
APPENDICES	48
<i>Appendix tables are listed on page 48</i>	
NOTES AND PHOTOGRAPH CREDITS	61

1

INTRODUCTION



Namibia's jubilee celebrations in March 2015 marked 25 years since Namibia gained independence on the 21st of March 1990. The year 2015 also marks 25 years since Namibia ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The first population and housing census after independence was held in October 1991, providing a benchmark of information on the country after its first year. Subsequent population and housing censuses were held at 10-year intervals, in August 2001 and August 2011. Each of these provided new information on Namibia's people and their housing. Taken together, the data sets allow us to see how circumstances changed, from 1991 to 2001 and then from 2001 to 2011. Data and results from these three censuses, spread across most of Namibia's 25 years are presented here.

This book is not the first compilation of information to assess conditions for children. Previous child-centred analyses have been undertaken by the Namibia Statistics Agency, with UNICEF support, on the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey done in 2009 and 2010, and the 2011 population and housing census. UNICEF and the National Planning Commission also consolidated the latest data and qualitative research in the report *Towards a Namibia Fit for Children. Situational Analysis on the Status of Children's and Adolescents' rights, 2010-2013*.

These compilations, analyses and publications all aim to provide Namibia's people, their leadership, the international community and Namibian agencies with information to understand how circumstances have changed, and how they could or should be improved. The Government of Namibia has set goals for

the development and welfare of young Namibians, while other goals set by international conventions – such as the Millennium Development Goals – have also been adopted by Namibia.

Who are 'children' and what are 'young people'? For the purposes of this book, children are those members of society aged between 0 and 18 years. Everyone in this age group who forms part of the statistics for 2011 was therefore born after independence. People aged 0 to 11 years in 2001 were likewise born after independence in 1990.

Information of a quantitative or statistical nature on people is generally collected by surveys or censuses. Surveys derive information from samples, while censuses aim to gather data on every person and household. The information provided in this book is derived from the censuses in 1991, 2001 and 2011. This book thus covers everyone who was living in Namibia in those years who was aged between 0 and 18 years.

Much of the information presented here is shown as proportions or percentages. This is because our main interest is to measure changes in the nature of conditions rather than changes in their size. Knowing how many children die before they reach the age of 5 is important, but we cannot be sure if an increase in deaths from one year to another is due to population growth or a change in their health and survival. Only by monitoring trends in percentage change is it possible to assess how the health conditions of children under 5 years old have improved or deteriorated, for example.

Measuring how conditions change is therefore best done by comparing percentages or proportions. But there are other

features of population size that are important to know in assessing the fitness of Namibia for children. The total number of children has to be known if the Ministry of Education is to provide enough desks, books and teachers, for instance.

Most of the information in this book is presented for all three census years because the data were obtained using the same questions in each of the censuses, for instance: what is a person's age, is he or she at school or not, or what fuel is used for cooking in the person's home? Some information was, however, only collected in 2001 and 2011 while in a few instances the way in which the questions were asked was not strictly comparable. In those cases, results are not available for all three years. Explanatory notes on these and other special circumstances are provided in the section of Notes on page 60.

The questions asked in censuses relate to individuals but they also record information at the level of households and institutions, such as school hostels or hospitals. Analyses presented in this book which relate to conditions within households, such as overcrowding or household income, exclude data from children living in institutions.

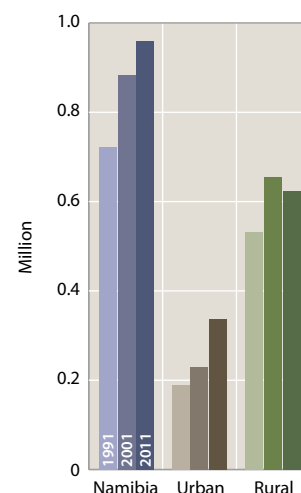
The configuration of regions has changed over the years, from 27 districts during the 1991 census to 13 regions in 2001 and 2011, and more recently to 14 regions. The data from all three censuses have been regrouped and aggregated into the current 14 regions, thus allowing perspectives on the most recent census results as well as comparisons to be made over the years. Notes on how the data were grouped into the 14 regions are provided on page 60. Data for Walvis Bay were not available for 1991 because that was before its integration into Namibia in 1994. Percentages and proportions for Erongo Region in 1991 thus exclude Walvis Bay. The number of children in the then enclave was estimated using assumptions and proportions explained in the notes on page 60.

Appendices of tables starting on page 48 are provided for those who wish to have data for further use.

Region	Number of children aged between 0 and 18 years old		
	1991	2001	2011
Ohangwena	109,983	133,916	136,207
Omusati	115,999	124,845	125,360
Khomas	61,062	87,695	116,192
Oshikoto	70,662	85,424	91,495
Oshana	69,744	79,684	77,203
Kavango East	46,884	62,155	70,294
Otjozondjupa	45,898	62,386	62,945
Erongo	22,975	37,275	50,312
Kavango West	31,579	47,569	48,484
Zambezi	35,857	39,934	43,858
Kunene	28,643	33,367	43,237
Omaheke	27,748	33,573	33,079
Hardap	31,931	29,797	32,278
//Karas	23,762	25,412	29,059
Total	722,727	883,032	960,003
% of Namibia's population	51.3	48.2	45.4

Table 1. The numbers of children between 0 and 18 years old in each region. The regions are ranked from highest to lowest as they were in 2011. Ohangwena had the biggest population of children then and in 2001, but Omusati was highest in 1991. Khomas was ranked 5th in 1991 but rose to having the 3rd largest population of children in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 2. Changes in the total number of children from one census year to the next. The 1991 total of 722,727 children grew to 883,032 in 2001 and then to 960,003 in 2011. Numbers grew much more rapidly in urban than rural areas. In actual fact, the number of children in rural areas dropped by 30,301 or 4.6% between 2001 and 2011 as a result of people leaving rural homes to establish themselves in towns and cities.



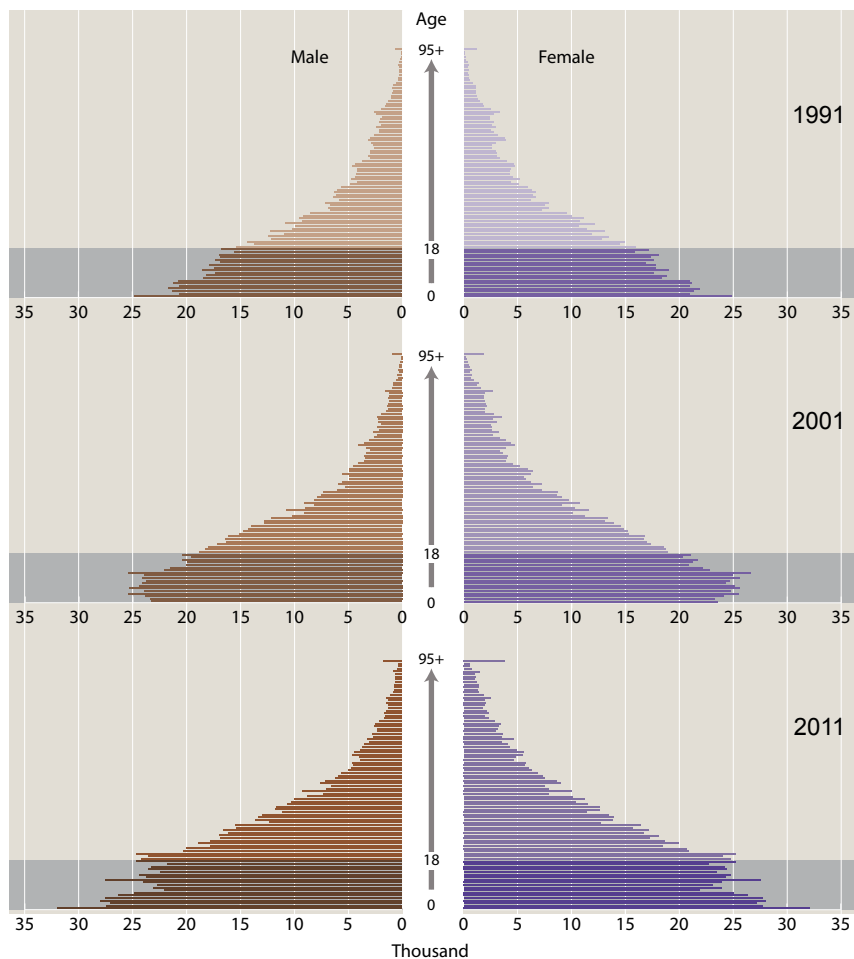


Figure 3. The numbers of people of all ages recorded in Namibia during the last three censuses. In 1991, over half (51.3%) of the total Namibian population was children between 0 and 18 years old. The proportion dropped in 2001 and 2011 to 48.2 and 45.4% of the total population, respectively, as a result of lower rates of child birth or fertility and a growing population of older people.

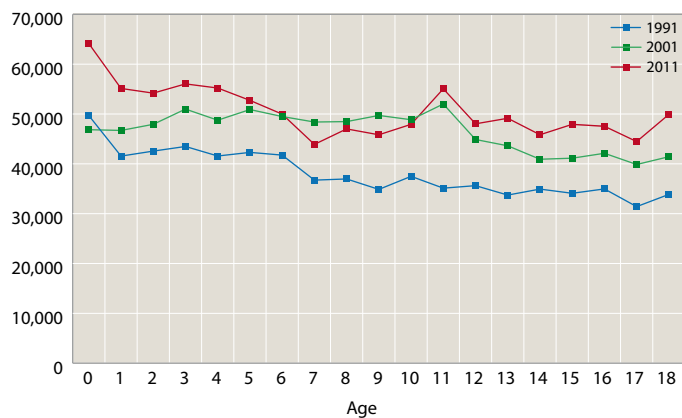


Figure 4. The numbers of children of each age has increased from 1991 to 2001 and 2011. These lines show how numbers drop as a result of mortality from age 0 onwards. The peaks of 11 year-olds in 2001 and 2011 may have been a consequence of 'baby-booms', respectively at independence in 1990 and 2000 as the first year of the new millennium.

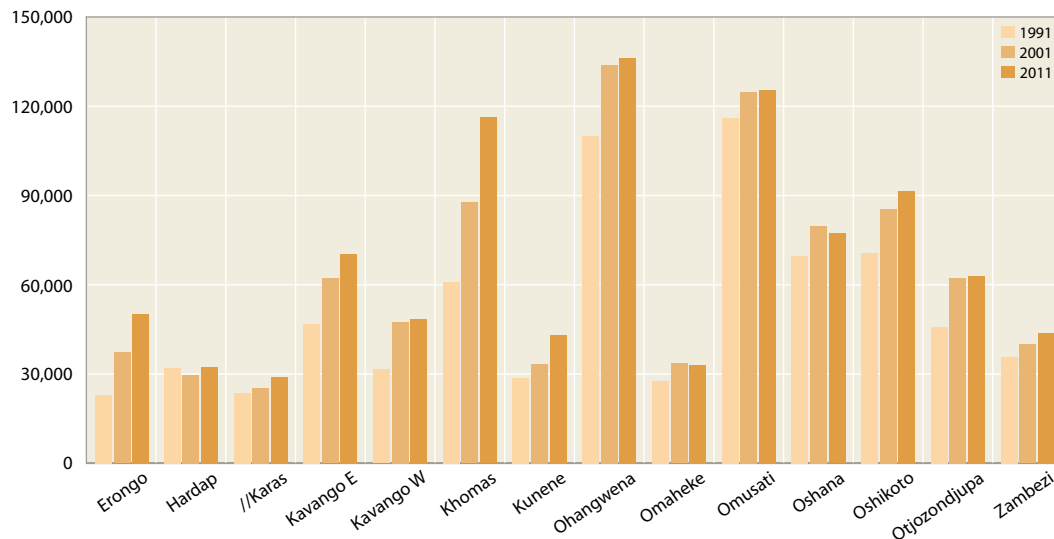


Figure 5. This comparison of the total number of children in each region also shows how the population of children changed between 1991 and 2011. The highest numbers of children between 0 and 18 years old are found in the northern regions of Ohangwena and Omusati, followed by Khomas region. In 1991, however, Oshana and Oshikoto had more children than Khomas. It is clear that populations in some regions have grown much more than in others. The degree of growth is shown on the map below.

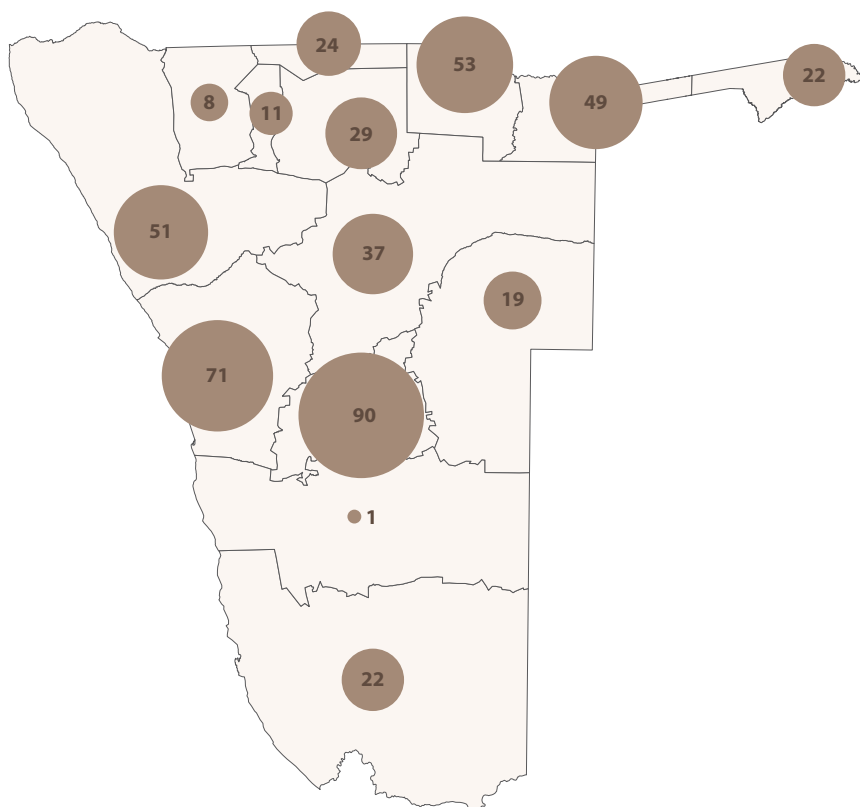


Figure 6. The sizes of the circles are proportional to the growth of child populations between 1991 and 2011, which is shown as percentage growth by the figures in each circle. Hardap grew by just 1% whereas Khomas' population of children increased by 90% and thus almost doubled over those 20 years. Other regions with high growth rates are Erongo (71%), Kavango West (53%), Kunene (51%) and Kavango East (49%). By contrast, growth rates in Omusati (8%) and Oshana (11%) were low. Perspectives on how and why these changes occurred are provided on the next page.

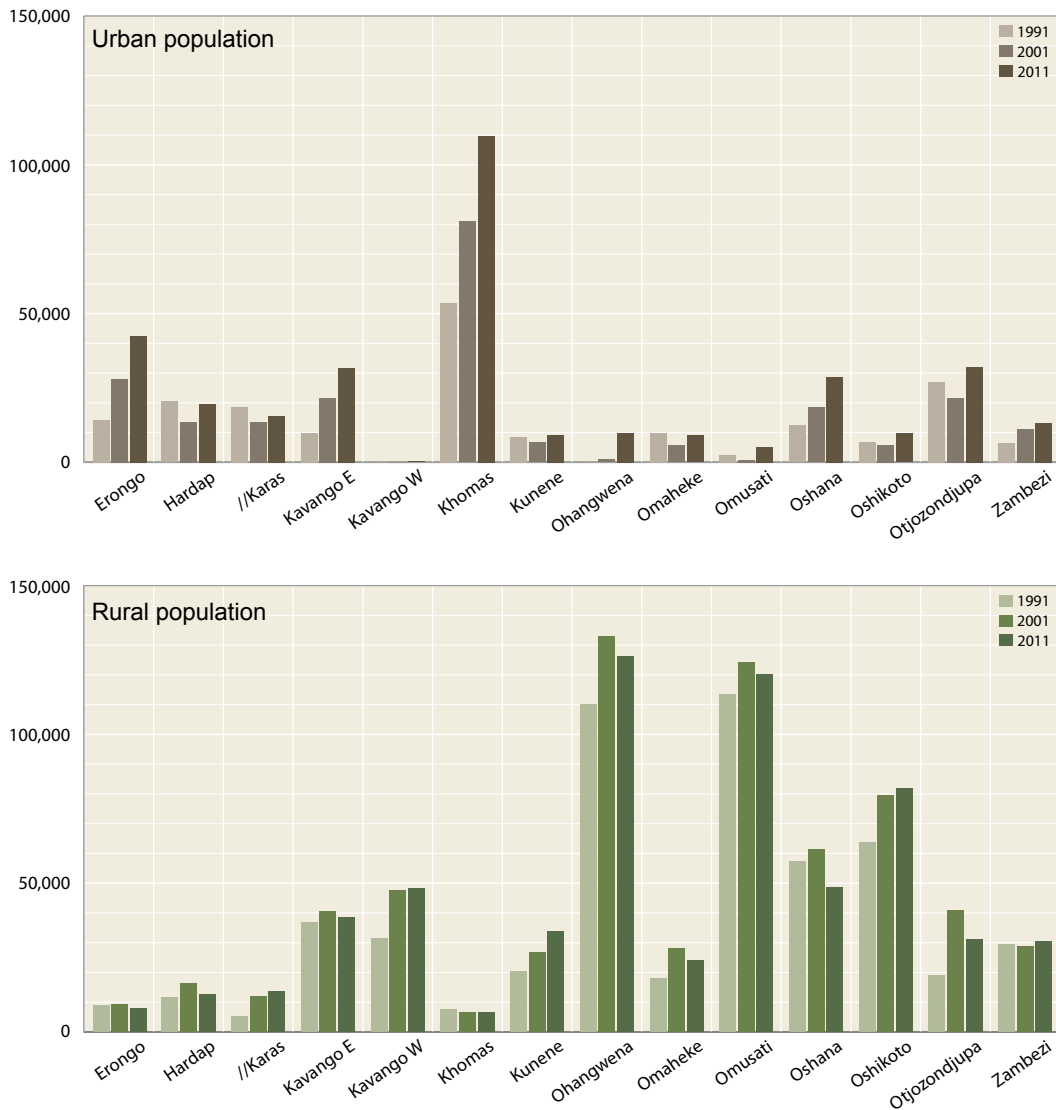


Figure 7. These two graphs show the number of children in each region in 1991, 2001 and 2011, in urban areas (top graph) and rural areas (lower graph). Quite different trends and patterns are to be seen in the two graphs. Regions with the highest rates of growth, particularly between 2001 and 2011, are those where there have been very large increases in urban areas, in particular Khomas (into Windhoek), Erongo (mainly Walvis Bay and Swakopmund), Kavango East (Rundu) and Oshana (into Oshakati, Ongwediva and Ondangwa).

These are the regions with the highest urban increases, but all other regions also recorded some urban growth between 2001 and 2011. By contrast, rural populations of children dropped in nine regions between 2001 and 2011 and increased only marginally in five others (//Karas, Kavango East, Kunene, Oshikoto and Zambezi).

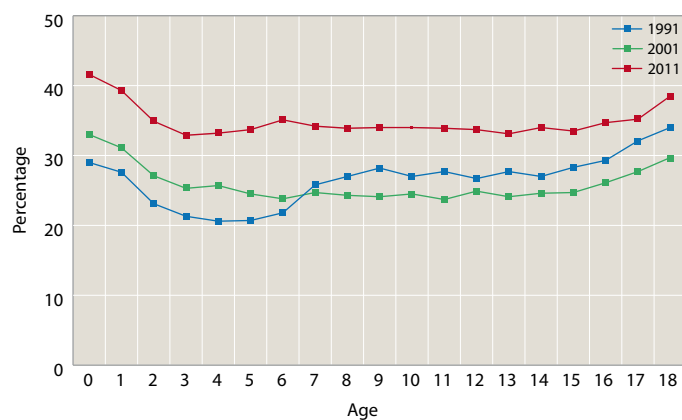
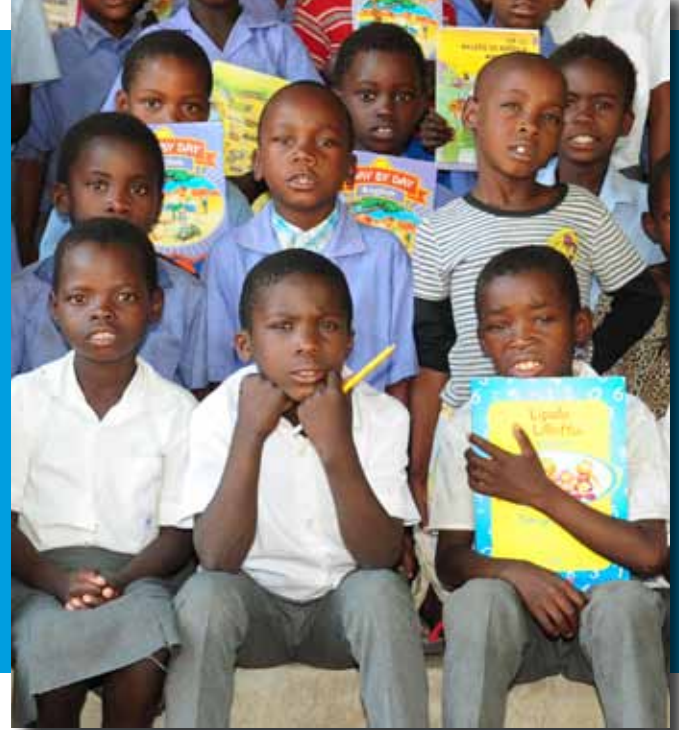


Figure 8. Percentages of children of each age in urban areas in 1991, 2001 and 2011. The three lines show how urban populations increased from one census to the next, but also indicate interesting changes that occurred within the first 18 years. In all three years, percentages of children aged 0 to 2 years in urban homes dropped, probably because many of them moved to the rural homes of their grandparents or other relatives. Later, from age 15 or 16, proportions again increased as children left school (see page 15) and moved from rural areas to seek incomes in towns and cities. There was also a significant increase in the percentage of urban children aged 7 or more in 1991 when they were sent to school in towns. Perhaps migration on a large scale to attend school stopped after 1991 because more places became available in rural schools.



2

EDUCATION



The Namibian Constitution stipulates that all children should be at school until the age of 16 or the end of Grade 7, whichever comes first. It has also been a goal of the Ministry of Education for every child to complete at least Grade 10. The expectation therefore is that all 6 to 16 year-olds should be at school. It has also always been a major policy goal to increase literacy among people who had not been to school or had received an inadequate education.

Demand for schooling in Namibia has always been high, and enrolment rates in Namibia are much higher than in many developing countries. This was true in most areas of the country before 1990, and by 1991 four out of every five 6-18 year-olds were already at school.

However, there were considerable differences across the country in rates of school attendance, literacy and academic achievement. The lowest enrolment rates were in Omaheke, and in Kunene where the lowest literacy rates were also reported. There were also significant differences in proportions of boys and girls, and among different age groups. More girls attended school than boys, again a situation that is in contrast to many developing countries.

This chapter explores these aspects, and more.

Key points

School attendance: Enrolment rates in Namibia rose from 81.4% in 1991 to 83.7% in 2001 before dropping to 82.7% in 2011. Proportions of children who had never been to school declined, particularly among 6 to 9 year-olds. By contrast, percentages of children that left school prematurely increased, especially among children who were 10 or older. More girls than boys attended school. At independence, school grades were severely crowded by repeaters and over-age children, but this has improved.

Literacy: Abilities to read and write in any language rose rapidly between 1991 and 2001 in rural areas and among 6 to 12 year-olds. Increases were more moderate among older children, in urban areas and from 2001 to 2011. English literacy rose steeply, with most increases occurring from 2001 to 2011.

Education level obtained: In 1991, the majority of children who had left school had only completed Grade 6 or less. By 2011, more children who had left school had completed Grade 7 or higher, suggesting that children have been progressively longer at school before leaving.

Education level of household head: Levels of education among people who are the household head increased from 1991 to 2001, and so the proportion of children with better educated household heads rose.

School attendance

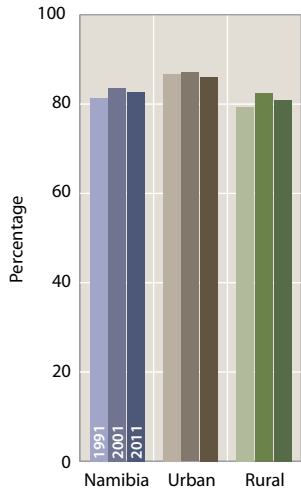


Figure 9. The percentages of children aged between 6 and 18 years who were at school in 1991, 2001 and 2011. These are known as enrolment rates, which nationally rose from 81.4% in 1991 to 83.7% in 2001 before slipping to 82.7% in 2011. The same changes occurred in both urban and rural schools, and in most regions.

Exceptions were in Kavango West and Kunene where enrolment rates dropped between 1991 and 2011. By contrast, enrolment rates increased over the same period in Kavango East and //Karas. In the absence over most years of urban schools in Kavango West, particularly those offering secondary grades, migration to schools in Rundu in Kavango East might explain why enrolment rates increased in the eastern region and declined in the west.

Enrolment rates in Kunene and Omaheke were the lowest in 1991, and have remained that way. While conditions improved in Omaheke between 1991 and 2011, enrolment rates actually dropped over the same period in Kunene.

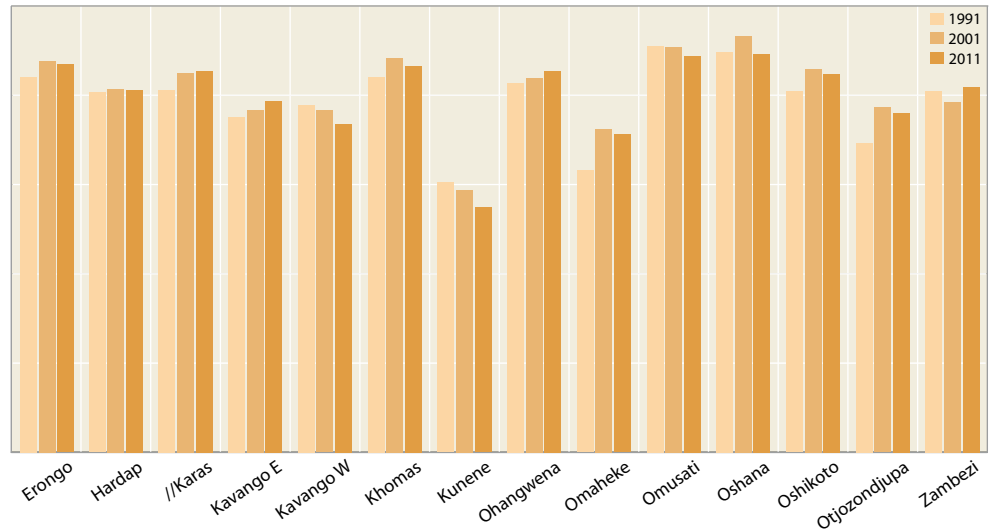
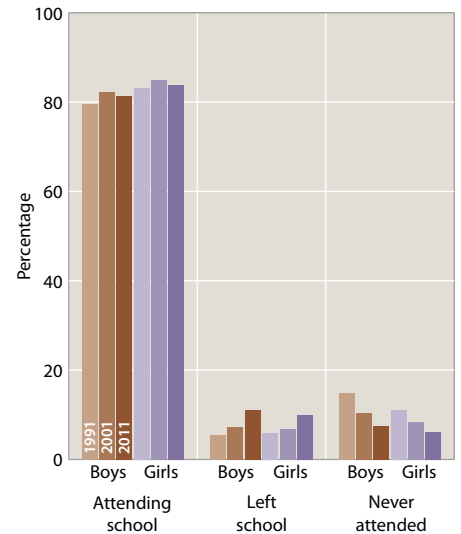


Figure 10. Percentages of 6-18 year-old boys and girls attending school, or who had left school or never attended school.

Fewer girls attend schools than boys in most developing countries. This is not the case in Namibia where enrolment rates of girls were between 2 and 4% higher than boys in all three census years. This is because fewer girls had never been to school and because fewer girls left school when they were 18 or younger.



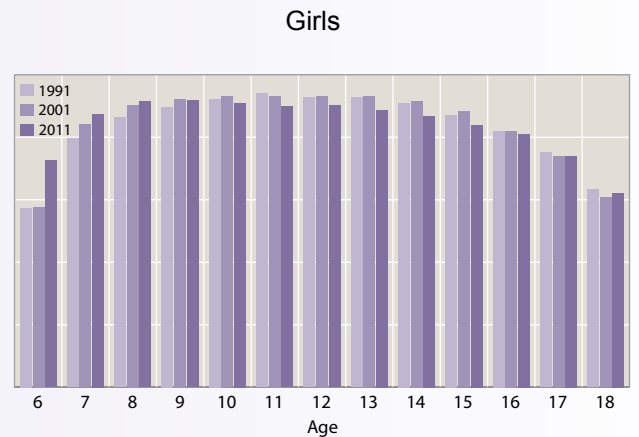
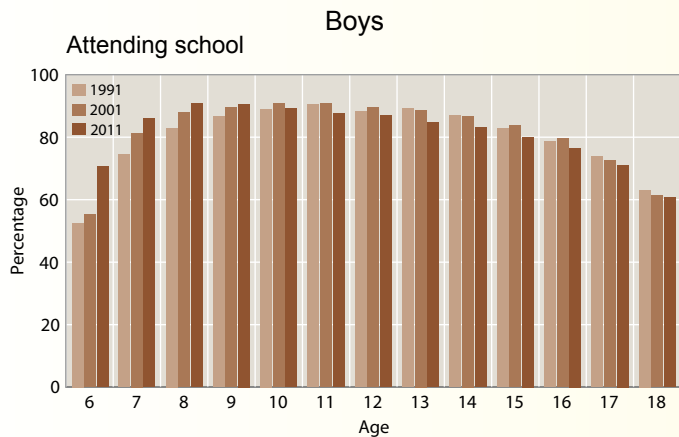


Figure 11. Enrolment rates of girls are higher than boys at all ages. Among boys they are highest between the ages of 8 and 11 years, while enrolment rates for girls are highest when they are between 8 and 14. While enrolment rates for all children aged 6 to 9 rose from one census to the next, those of children 10 and older dropped from 1991 to 2001 and also between 2001 and 2011.

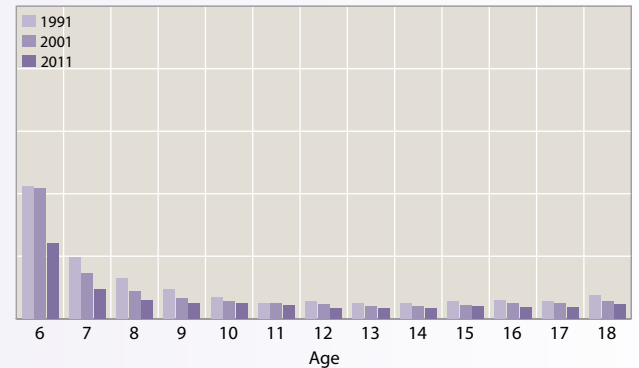
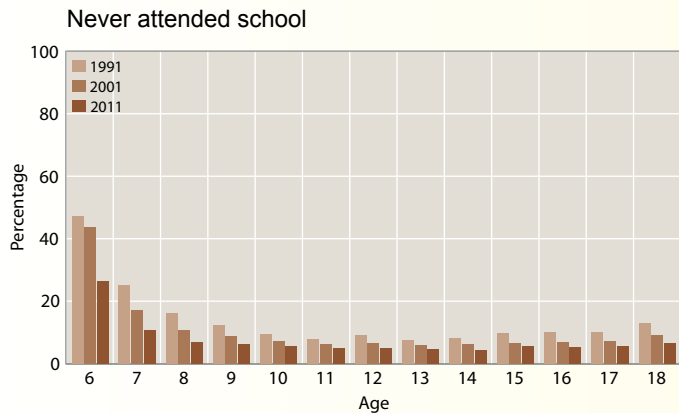


Figure 12. Percentages of boys and girls that have never been to school are highest among younger children aged 6 to 9. Policy requires all children to be 6 on the 1st of January before they start Grade 1. As a result, many children who were 6 but not at school when the censuses were held in the second half of the year had been 5 and too young to start Grade 1 in January.

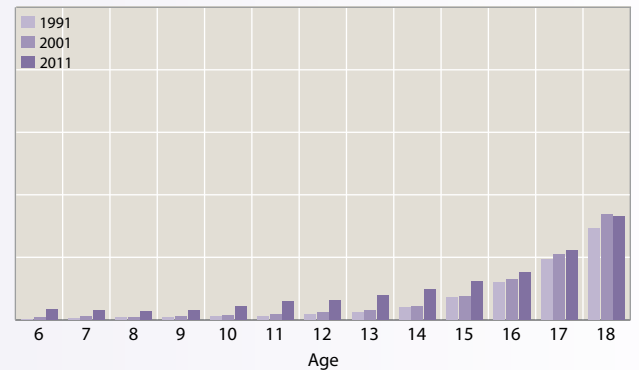
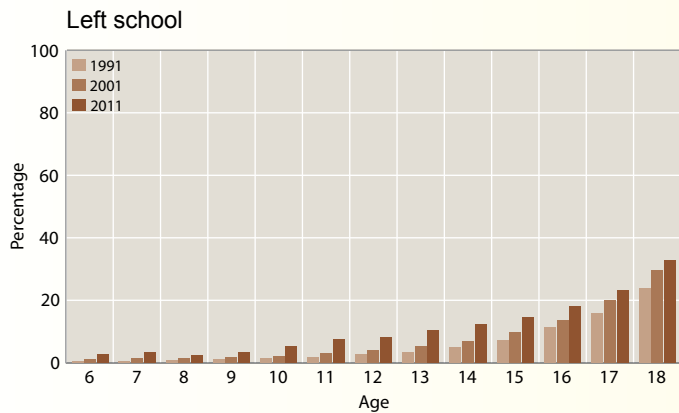


Figure 13. The percentage of boys and girls who left school prematurely has increased over the years, in particular between 2001 and 2011 among children 15 and younger. Higher proportions of boys than girls had left school by the age of 16. Even among 18 year-olds, most left without completing Grade 12: 8.6% had completed Grade 12 and the remaining 91.4% of 18 year-olds left after lower grades.

Literacy

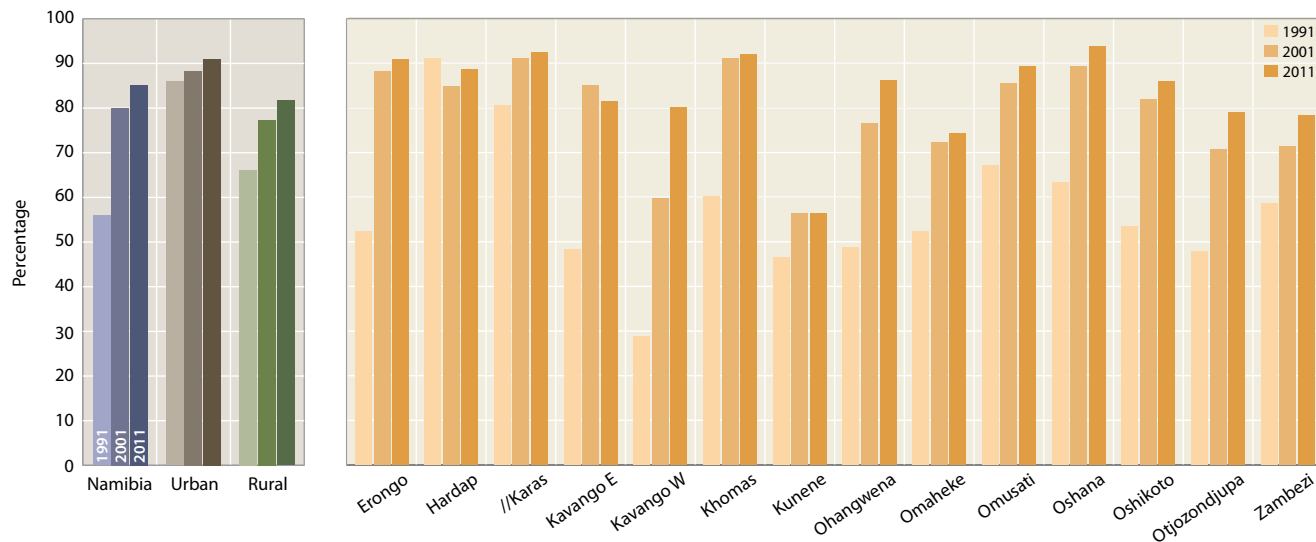
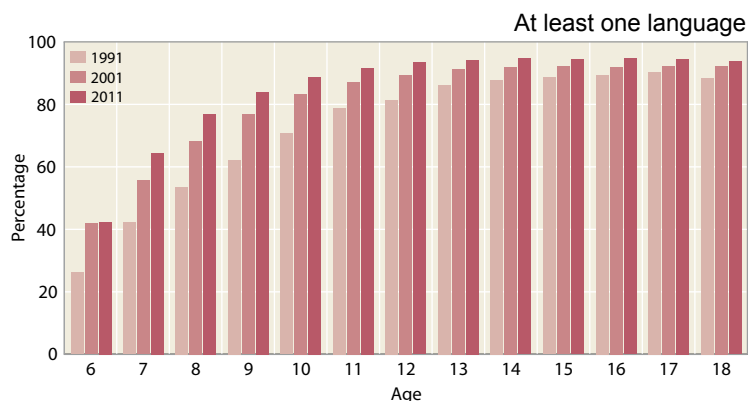
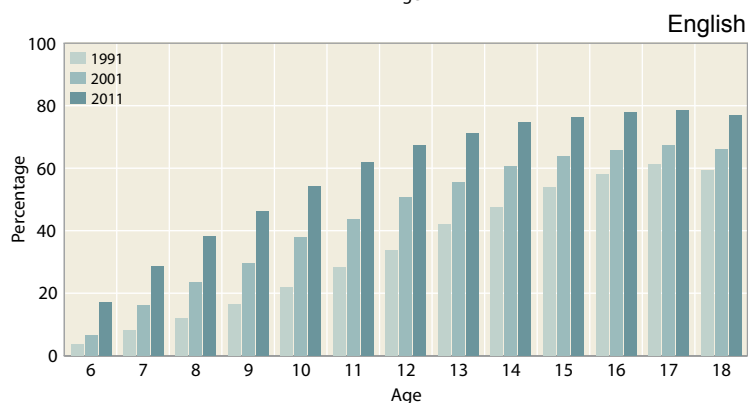


Figure 14. A measure of literacy is provided by the percentage of 6-18 year-olds who reported that they can read and write in any language. The significant increase that occurred in the country as a whole was largely due to increases in rural areas, since there was little change in towns and cities between 1991 and 2011. Much of the increase occurred between 1991 and 2001, with less of a change thereafter. Increases occurred in all regions, mostly to levels where approximately 80% and more people said they were literate. The lowest levels of literacy were in Omaheke and especially in Kunene where school enrolment rates have also been lowest (see Figure 9).

Figure 15. The proportion of children who reported being able to read and write in at least one language increased steeply from age 6 to 12, with little change thereafter (upper graph).



Rather different patterns emerged among children who reported being able to read and write in English (graph below). The percentages were much lower, but much greater increases occurred between census years as well as among children of all ages. Among most ages, increases from 2001 to 2011 were steeper than between 1991 and 2001.



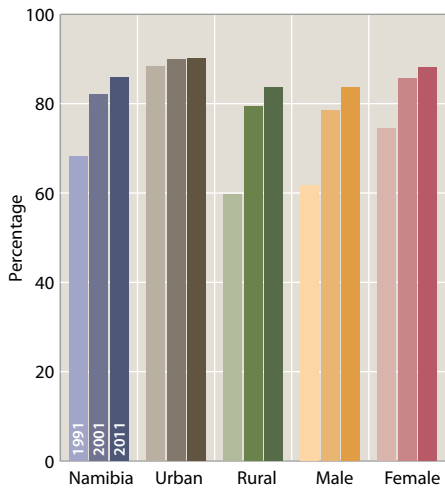


Figure 16. Another index of literacy is provided by these percentages of 13-18 year-olds who had completed Grade 4. This alternative measure is often preferred to reports or claims of literacy because people may exaggerate their language competencies. The two measures, however, provide similar results with respect to levels and changes in literacy. Most increases also occurred in rural areas, and largely between 1991 and 2001.

Comparing males and females, the percentages of boys with Grade 4 rose from 1991 to 2001 more rapidly than among girls, but much higher proportions of 13 to 18 year-old girls had completed Grade 4 in 1991 than boys.

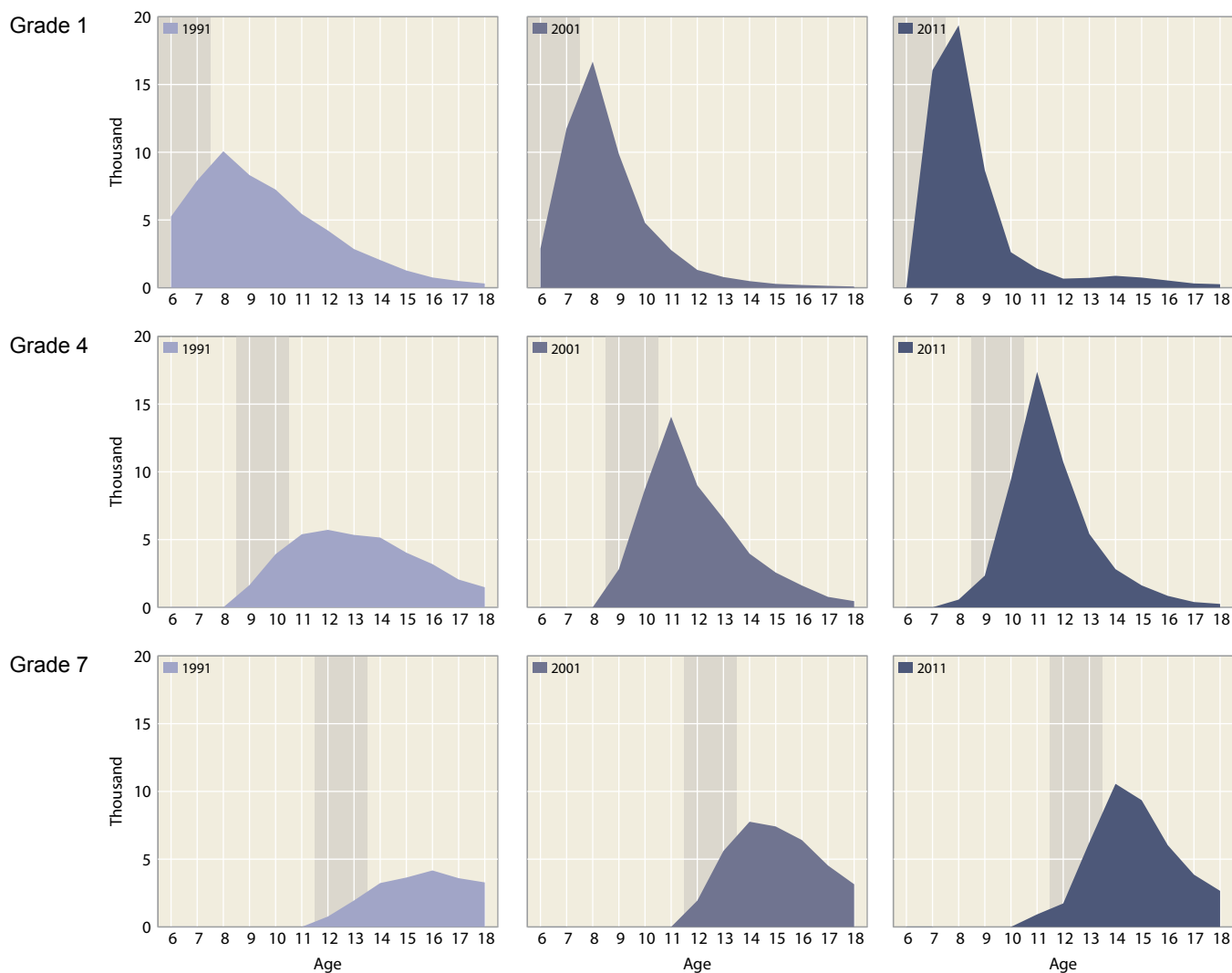


Education level obtained

The school system in 1991 was characterised by extreme over-enrolment and inefficiency caused by very high rates of failure and repetition, particularly in the early grades in the northern regions. For example, the number of children in Grade 1 was almost double the number of 6 year-olds in the country, and the number of 18 year-olds in Grade 7 in 1991 exceeded the number of 12 and 13 year-olds combined. The bloated numbers of children of all ages then slowly moved through the system from one grade to another, including Grade 4 and 7 shown here.

The Ministry of Education introduced policies in 1994 to accelerate promotion, which led to major reductions in the number of over-age children in each grade and increased the rate at which children could move through the grades. The consequences of these changes are visible in the narrower, taller shapes of the graphs in 2001 and 2011, showing that many more children in each grade were of an appropriate age, and over-age children were fewer in number. Nonetheless, high proportions of classes are still comprised of children who are considerably over-age for their grade.

Figure 17. Numbers of children of different ages attending school and having completed Grade 1, Grade 4 and Grade 7 in 1991, 2001 and 2011. Ideally, Grade 1 learners should be 6 or 7, those in Grade 4 should be 9 or 10 years old, and Grades 7s should be 12 or 13, but the graphs for 1991 reveal how classes were comprised of large numbers of children of quite different and inappropriate ages. The shaded areas indicate the ages appropriate for each grade.



Children who are not in school

What happens to children when they leave school? Little information is available to answer this important question, especially for those who leave school prematurely or with grade levels that do not allow them to continue their studies. From the statistics provided here, it is clear that the number and percentage of children leaving school prematurely and without any substantive grade certificate has been increasing between 1991 and 2011. Many of these 'drop-outs' indeed leave very early on with nothing more than the first few grades.

The focus here is on 6 to 18 year-olds, and some young people aged 18 have of course left after having completed Grade 12. Thus they did not drop-out or leave school prematurely, but they make up very small proportions of all 6 to 18 year-olds that have left school. For instance, only 3.3% of all those who had left in 2011 had completed Grade 12; 96.7% therefore left earlier.

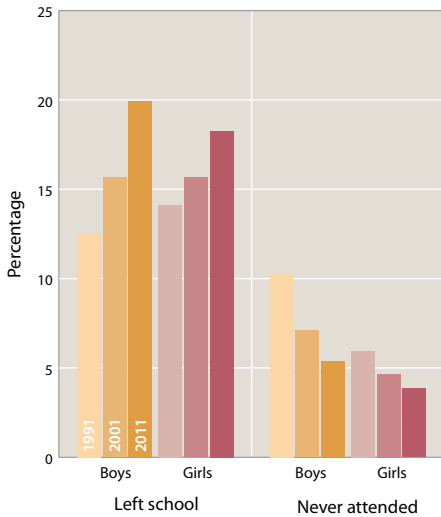


Figure 18. The percentage of 14 to 18 year-olds who had left school or never attended school in each census year. Two major trends are evident. First, more boys than girls had either left or never attended. Second, the percentage of school leavers or drop-outs increased from 1991 to 2001 and to 2011, whereas the percentage of 14 to 18 year olds that had never been to school decreased.

Table 2. The numbers of children aged between 6 and 18 who left school increased each year and among all ages.

Age	1991	2001	2011
6	132	281	1,392
7	210	615	1,389
8	283	538	1,134
9	320	657	1,402
10	474	843	2,255
11	496	1,225	3,622
12	781	1,404	3,405
13	954	1,791	4,411
14	1,542	2,279	4,923
15	2,458	3,478	6,271
16	4,046	5,572	7,796
17	5,548	8,124	9,906
18	8,999	12,737	16,067
Number not in school	26,243	39,544	63,973
Percentage not in school	5.7	6.8	10.3

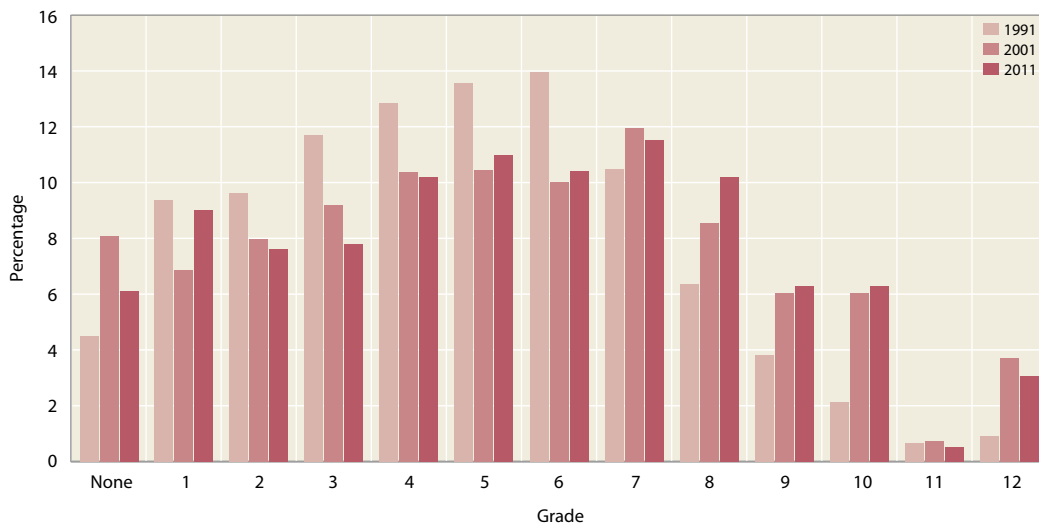


Figure 19. Highest levels of education achieved by children between 6 and 18 years old who had left school. These are percentages of all children who had left school in each census year having completed one of the grades from 1 to 12 or no grades (none). In 1991, most of these children had completed Grade 6 or less. By contrast, substantially higher proportions of children left school in 2011 with Grade 7 or higher.

Education level of household head

The previous pages presented information on school attendance and the completion of grades by children. But what about their parents and other people who head the homes in which they live? How much schooling have these guardians and role models had, and how has that changed over the past 25 years?

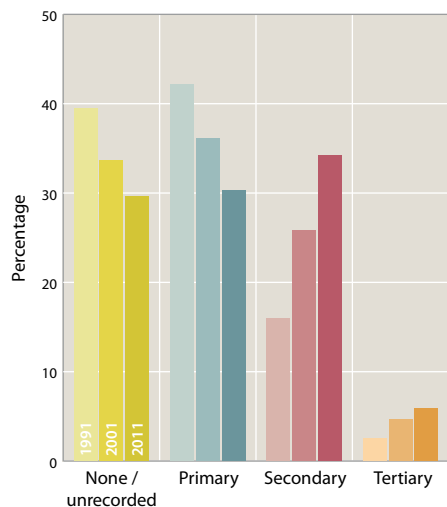


Figure 20. The percentage of children aged between 0 and 18 years old living in households headed by people with different levels of education aggregated into four categories: none or unrecorded, some or all primary grades, some or all secondary grades, or tertiary education of some kind. From 1991 to 2001 and 2011, the levels of education of household heads increased. The proportion of children in homes headed by poorly educated people (none/unrecorded or some primary school) therefore decreased. There was a corresponding increase in the percentage of children in homes where the head of the household had a secondary or tertiary education.



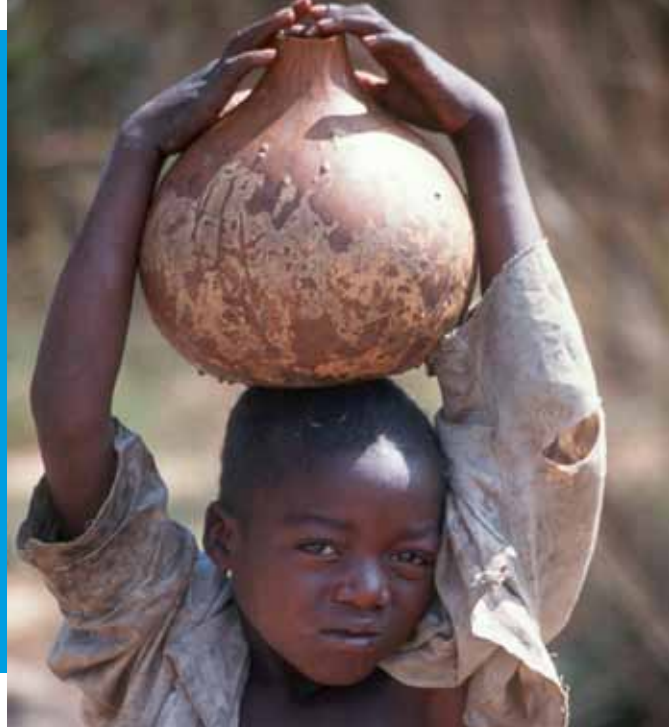
3

HOUSING AND MATERIAL ASSETS

The welfare of any child is strongly influenced by the physical environment in which he or she lives. Basic needs include adequate housing and sanitation, and access to safe water. Some form of fuel is required for cooking and to provide lighting at night. Beyond this, access to a range of household amenities such as radios, telephones, computers and television influences a child's ability to communicate, be informed and integrated into society.

This chapter presents information on the following aspects of housing and material assets: housing type, energy for cooking, energy for lighting, water source, sanitation facilities and ownership of radios and televisions.

Many of these aspects are influenced by a combination of factors including location, migration from rural to urban areas, availability of formal housing, and ability to pay for purchased materials such as blocks and bricks for housing or electricity for cooking and lighting compared to materials such as wood which are not paid for but require time and labour to gather.



Key points

Housing: Percentages of children living in traditional housing decreased from 66 to 55% between 1991 and 2011 while the percentage living in housing made from blocks and bricks increased from 28 to 35%, and the percentage living in shacks increased from 5 to 10%.

Energy source for cooking: The use of wood for cooking declined between 1991 and 2011, from 83 to 70%, while the use of purchased fuels increased.

Electricity for lighting: In 2011 almost one in three children had access to electric lighting, an increase from 16% in 1991.

Water: 97% of children in urban areas had access to piped water in 1991 and 2011. In rural areas the percentage doubled from 21 to 43% between 1991 and 2011.

Sanitation: The percentage of children with access to a toilet increased from 29 to 41% between 1991 and 2011. In urban areas the percentage of children with no sanitation facilities increased from 12 to 23% while in rural areas it decreased from 90 to 78%. Overall, the number of children with no sanitation facilities increased from 478,512 in 1991 to 559,456 in 2011.

Access to information: In 2011, 73% of children lived in a household which owned a radio, compared to 62% in 1991. For television, the increase was from 11% in 1991 to 33% in 2011.

Housing type

Types of housing were grouped into three main categories: those made from blocks and/or bricks, traditional homesteads and informal shacks. There were substantial changes between 1991 and 2011 in the types of housing children between 0 and 18 years old lived in.

Urban/rural	Year	Block/Brick	Traditional	Shack	Other
Urban	1991	141,199	7,741	13,768	1,327
Urban	2001	183,153	13,698	26,564	3,124
Urban	2011	230,369	28,412	71,387	1,573
Rural	1991	50,653	440,015	20,124	1,814
Rural	2001	137,937	479,260	14,750	10,921
Rural	2011	103,265	494,292	19,118	3,464

Table 3. Numbers of children aged between 0 and 18 years old who lived in different types of housing in urban and rural areas in 1991, 2001 and 2011.



Figure 21. These three graphs (opposite page) show percentages of children living in traditional houses, formal brick/block houses, and shacks. Increases in one type of housing generally correspond to decreases in other types. Traditional housing (top graph) remained the most dominant type in rural areas, particularly the northern regions of Kunene, Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshana, Oshikoto, Kavango East and West, and Zambezi. By contrast, the percentage of children living in block and brick housing (middle graph) was highest, though declining, in urban areas, particularly Khomas, Hardap, //Karas and Erongo. Approximately 10% of children (90,500) lived in shacks in 2011 (bottom graph) primarily in the main urban centres, with Windhoek accounting for one third of these children. The biggest increases in shack dwellers were seen in Khomas, Zambezi, //Karas, Hardap and Erongo largely as a consequence of migration into the urban centres of these regions, respectively Windhoek, Katima Mulilo, Keetmanshoop, Mariental, and Walvis Bay and Swakopmund.

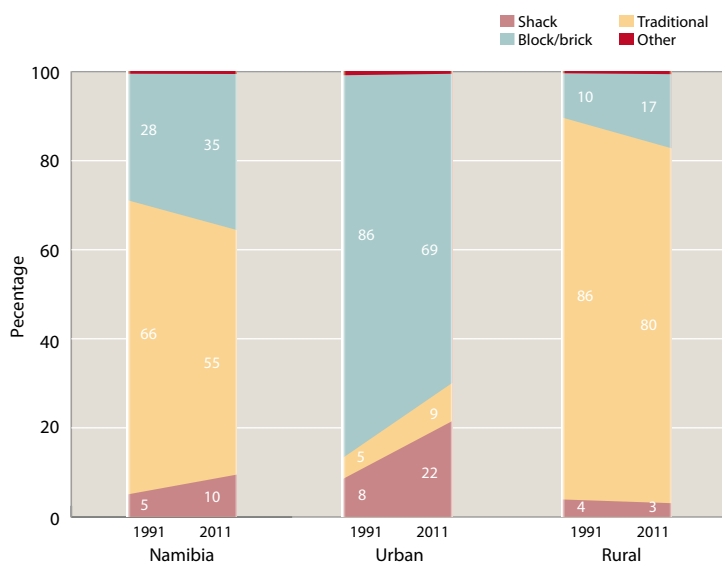
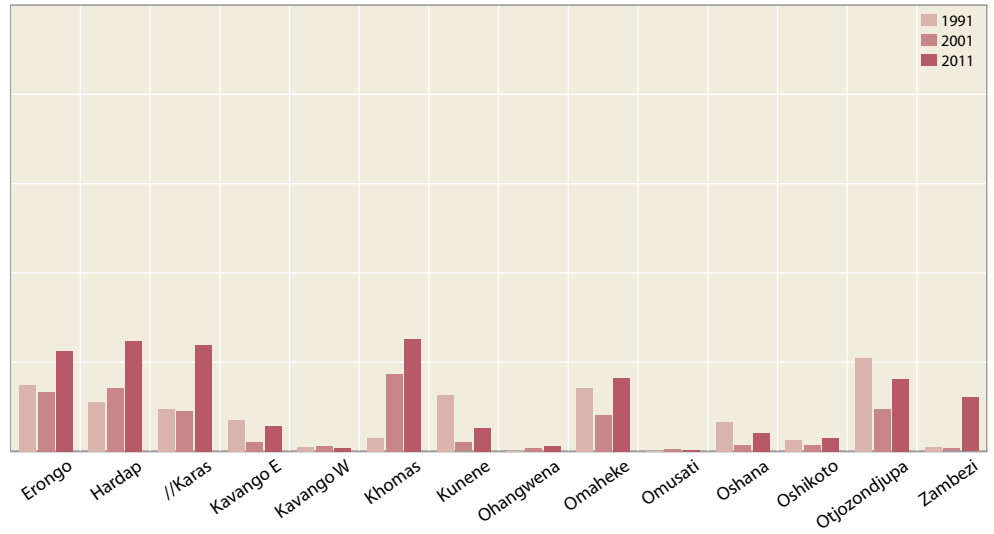
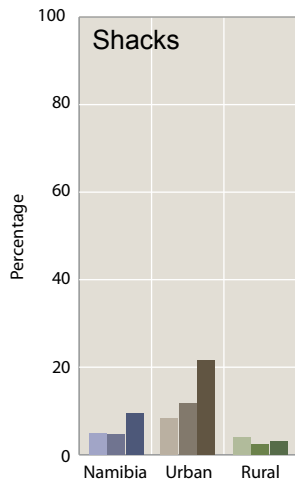
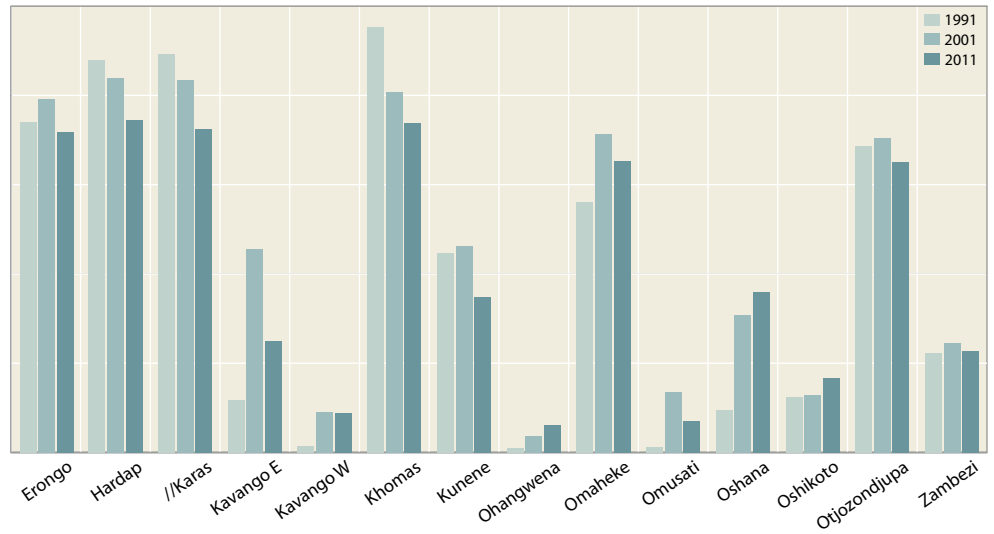
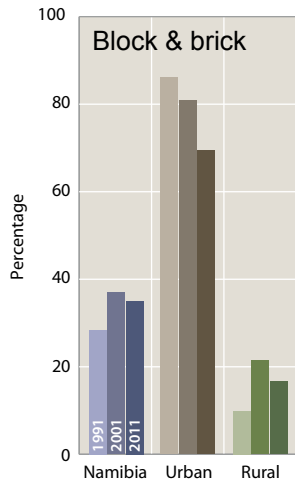
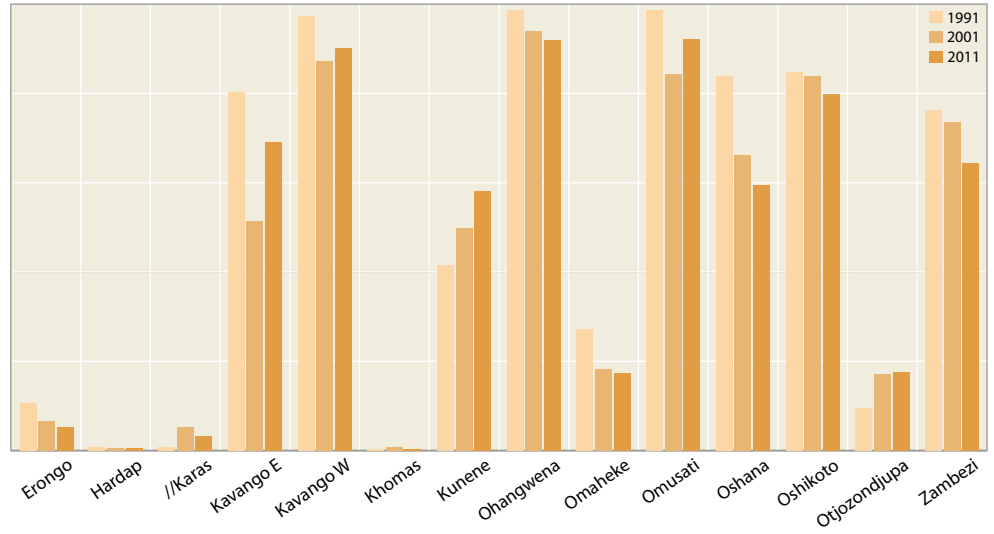
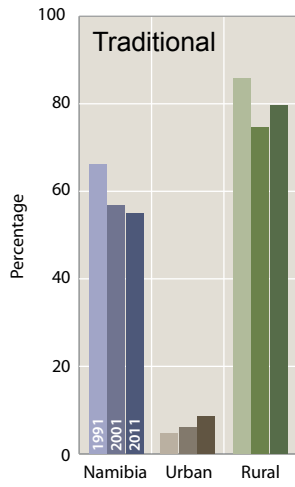


Figure 22. Percentages of children aged between 0 and 18 years old who lived in each type of housing in 1991 and 2011. Nationally, the percentage who lived in traditional housing declined from 66 to 55%, with a further 35% living in block or brick structures, an increase from 28%. The percentage living in shacks amounted to approximately 10% in 2011. In urban areas over one fifth (21.5%) of children lived in shacks in 2011, an increase from 8% in 1991, while in rural areas there was little change. Sixty-nine percent of urban children lived in houses made from bricks or blocks in 2011, a decrease from 86% in 1991. Traditional housing remained the dominant type in rural areas, though the percentage decreased from 86 to 80%.



Energy sources for cooking

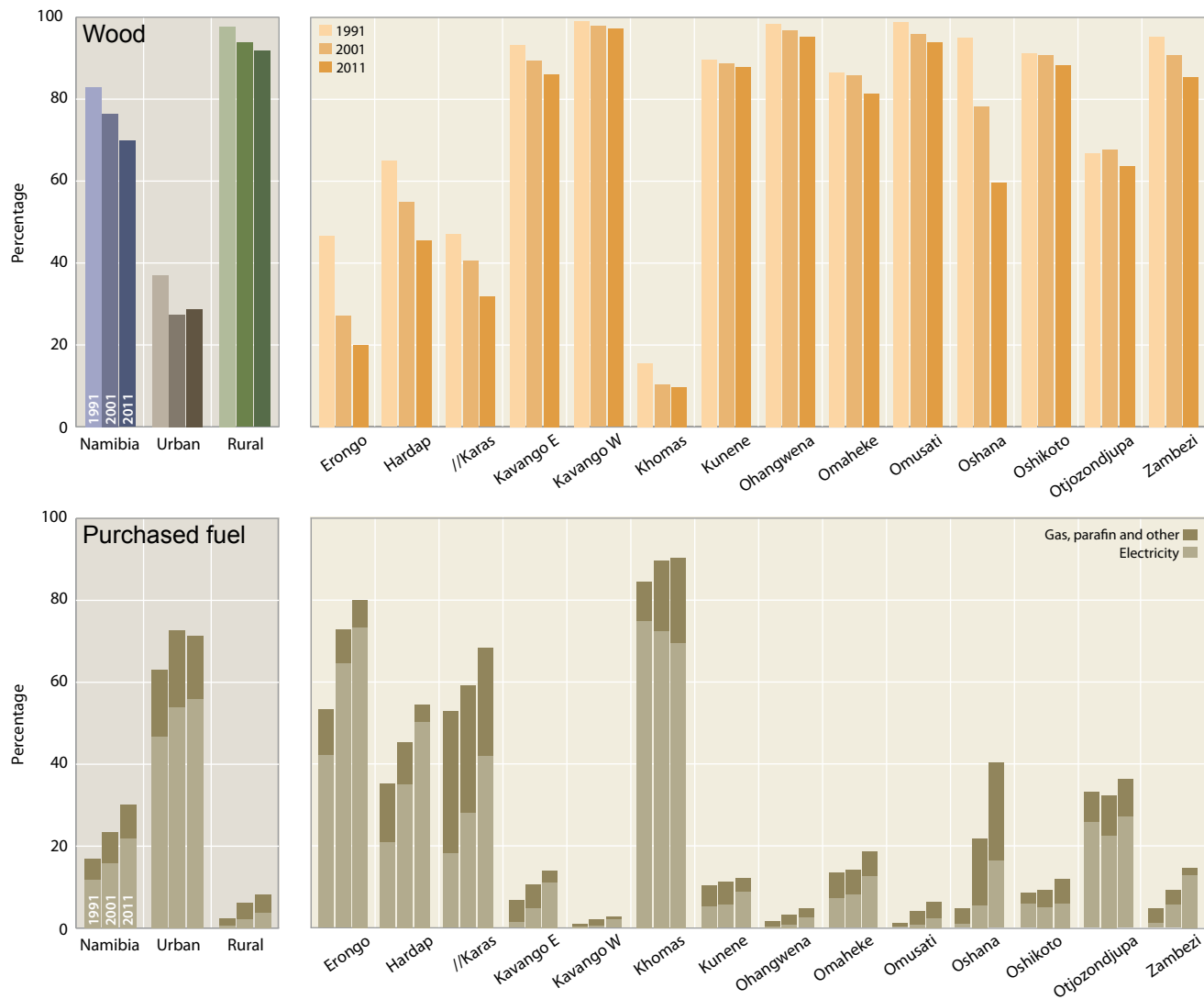


Figure 23. Nationally, the use of wood (including very small amounts of charcoal) for cooking declined between 1991 and 2011 while the use of purchased fuels such as gas, paraffin and electricity increased. However, in 2011 approximately 70% of children in Namibia still lived in households which used wood as their cooking fuel. Overall, the use of electricity almost doubled, from 11.7 to 21.8% with increases in both urban and rural areas. Despite this, in rural areas the vast majority of children (569,213 or 91.8%) still depended on wood for cooking in 2011. In urban areas the percentage of children in households using gas, paraffin and other fuels has remained relatively consistent at approximately 16%.

Erongo, //Karas, Hardap and Khomas were the only regions where the majority of children lived in households which purchased their cooking fuel. Significant declines in wood use were evident in some regions since 1991 where electricity replaced wood as a fuel. In Oshana the percentage of children in households using electricity increased from 1 to 16% between 1991 and 2011 while Erongo showed an increase from 42 to 73%. Similar increases were also evident in //Karas (18 to 42%) and Hardap (21 to 50%).

Indoor air pollution as a result of cooking with wood or charcoal is recognised as a cause of acute and respiratory conditions such as pneumonia for both children and adults.

Electricity for lighting

Availability of electric lighting in a household depends both on having access to the electricity grid or another source of electricity, and the means to pay for it. While the coverage of the national grid has improved substantially, there are still parts of the country which it does not cover.

For school-going children access to electric lighting can be particularly important in allowing them to study and complete homework and school assignments.

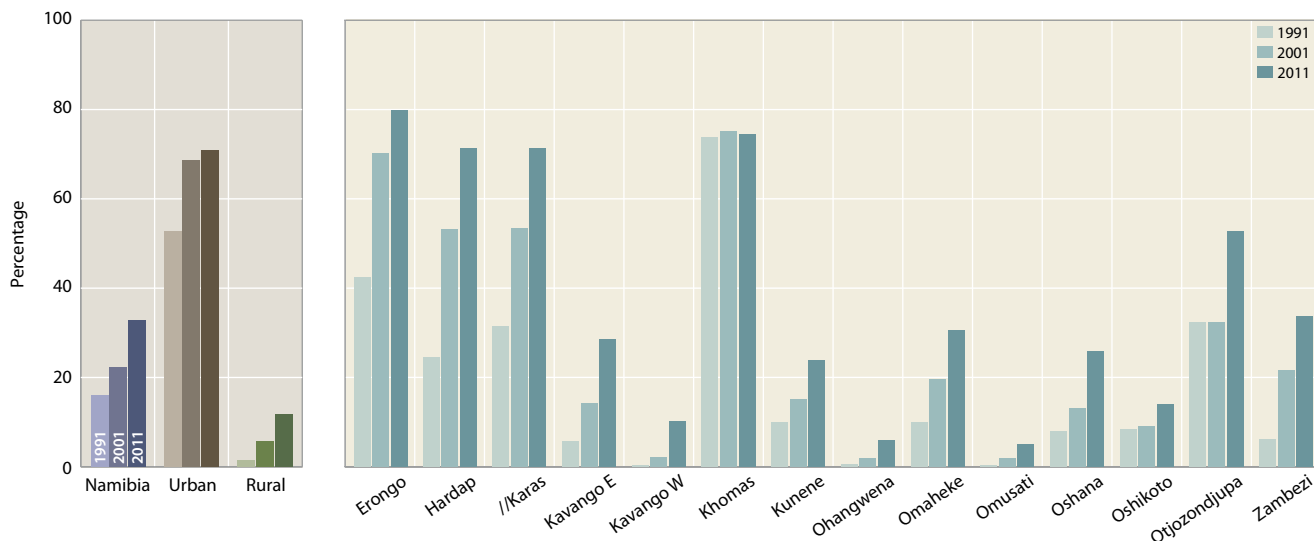
While there have been significant improvements, as shown in Figure 24 below, in 2011 there were still almost 300,000 children of school-going ages in rural areas with no electric lighting.

Table 4. The numbers of children of school-going ages who do not have access to electric lighting in their household.

Urban / Rural	Age	1991	2001	2011
Rural	6 - 12	188,487	244,543	196,433
Urban	6 - 12	31,161	24,173	32,306
Rural	13 - 18	141,256	172,892	93,792
Urban	13 - 18	33,261	18,282	26,027



Figure 24. Access to electricity for lighting has steadily increased for children between 0 and 18 years old. Nationally, the percentage of children living in households with electric lighting increased between 1991 and 2011 from 16.0 to 32.7%, or almost one in three. All regions showed clear increases in the percentage of children having access to electric lighting, with the exception of Khomas which already had a high level of access in 1991.



Access to water

Water is an essential human requirement and having access to safe water has important health implications. Children living in households with piped water, for instance, are less susceptible to water-borne diseases and illnesses. The United Nations Millennium Development Goals include targets related to the provision of safe water to all members of the population.

In Namibia the main sources of water are piped systems, boreholes, wells and open water. The former two are considered to be mostly safe while the latter two are unsafe.

In 2001 there were some inconsistencies with the collection of data regarding boreholes and wells and thus this section presents data for 1991 and 2011 only.

The type of water supply used by a household has implications on the time and labour required to meet the household's needs. If water is collected from an open well, not only is it likely to be unsafe but it also requires time and labour to obtain.

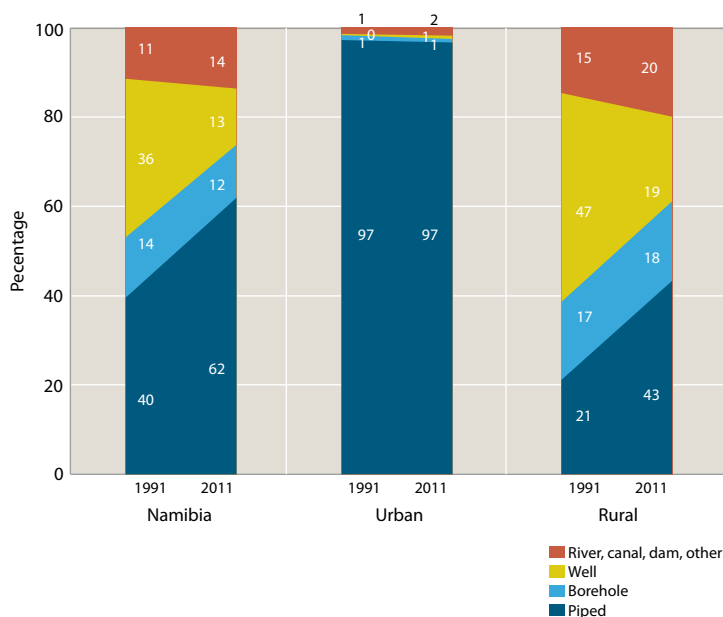
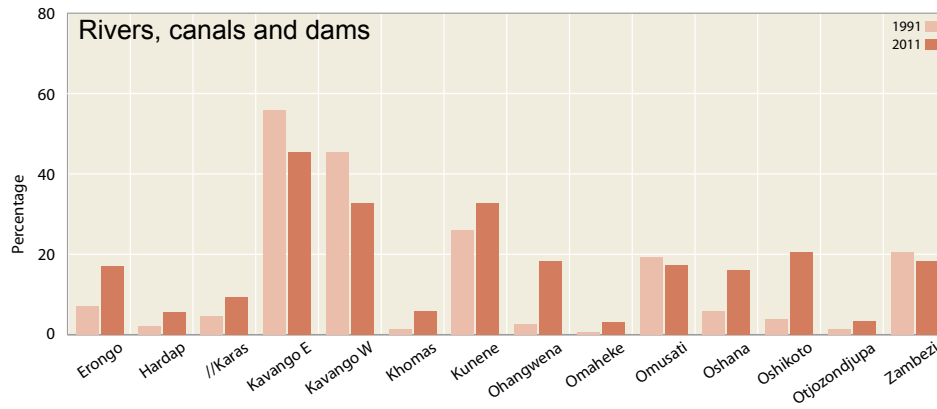


Figure 25. The percentage of children aged between 0 and 18 with access to piped water in Namibia increased from 40 to 62% between 1991 and 2011.

In urban areas the percentage with access to piped water remained at approximately 97% while in rural areas the percentage doubled from 21 to 43%, largely reflecting the corresponding decrease in the use of water from wells. With borehole water included, 99% of children in urban areas had access to safe water in 2011. In rural areas, 19% of children obtained their water from wells while 20% used water extracted from rivers, dams and canals meaning that only 61% of children in rural areas were using safe water in 2011.





Access to water in rural areas

Figure 26. The percentage of children using water from rivers, canals and dams in rural areas increased in 10 of the 14 regions between 1991 and 2011. Almost half (32,740) of all rural children using open water sources lived in Kavango East and West.

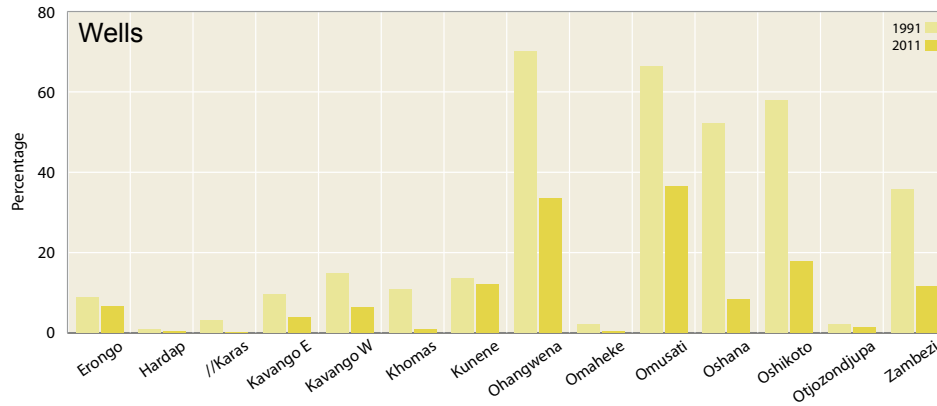


Figure 27. In rural areas in all regions the percentage of children obtaining water from wells decreased between 1991 and 2011, largely due to increased access to piped water.

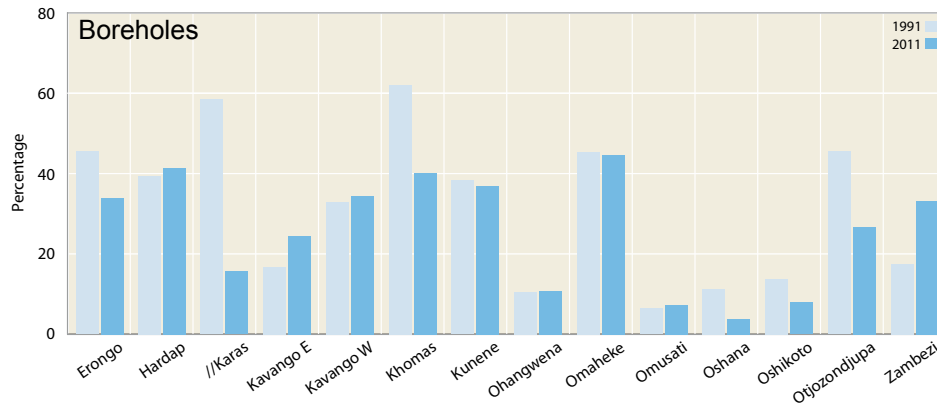


Figure 28. The percentage of rural children using water from boreholes remained relatively constant in most regions between 1991 and 2011. In //Karas, Khomas and Otjozondjupa the use of borehole water dropped considerably and there was a corresponding increase in the use of piped water. In Zambezi region the percentage of children using borehole water almost doubled.

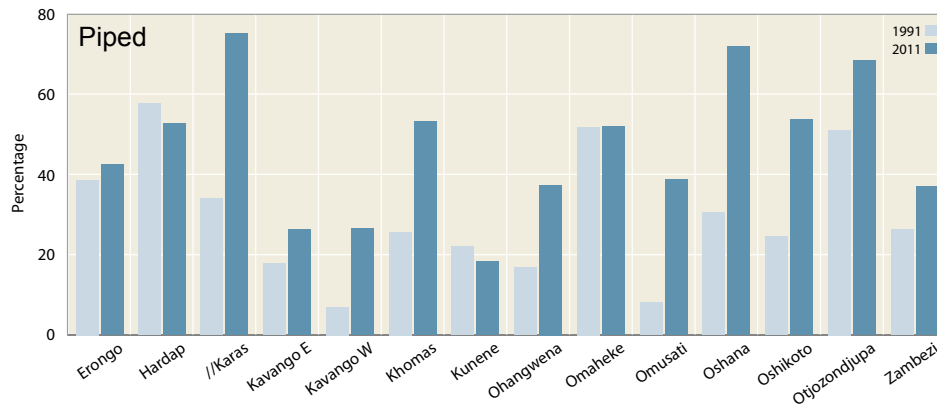


Figure 29. In rural areas access to piped water increased significantly in most regions between 1991 and 2011. The three exceptions were Hardap, Kunene and Omaheke where the percentage of children using water from other sources increased or remained the same.

Sanitation

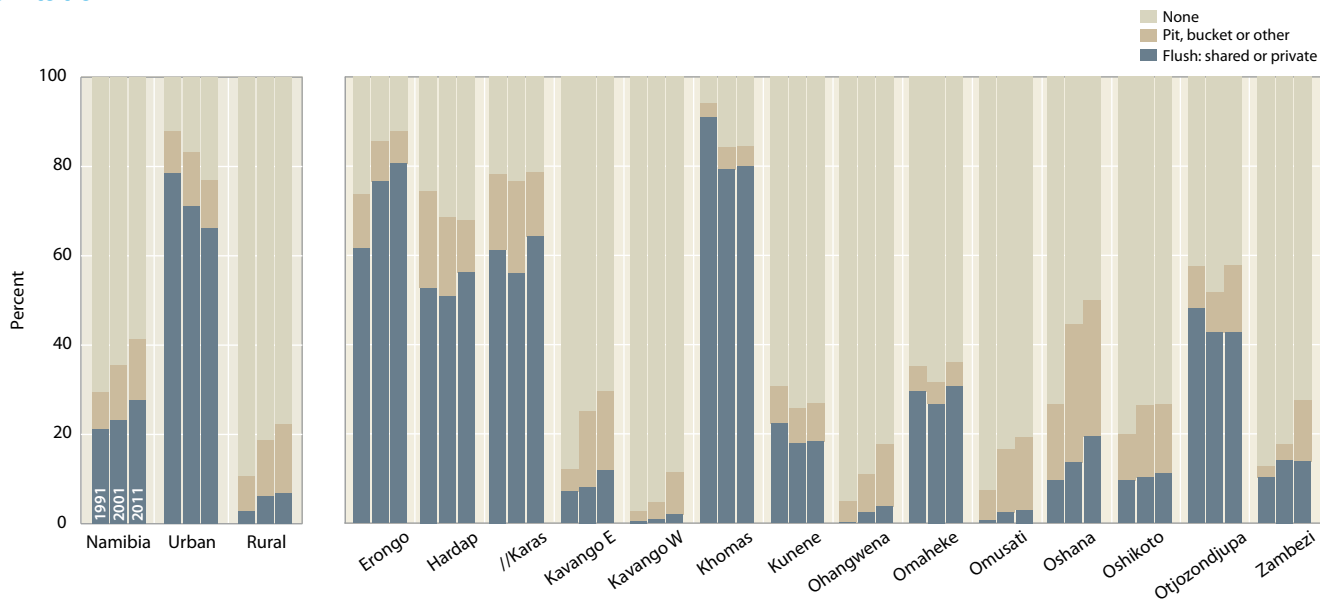


Figure 30. In 2011, 59% of children aged between 0 and 18 in Namibia lived in a household with no toilet facility and thus used the ‘bush’ for open defecation, 27% lived in a household with access to a flush toilet, either private or shared, and 14% used a pit, bucket or other facility. In urban areas the percentage of children with no facilities increased from 12 to 23% between 1991 and 2011, representing an increase from 19,881 to 77,096 children; in rural areas the percentage decreased from 90 to 78%, a change from 458,631 to 482,360 children. Regionally, there were substantial differences, with children in Khomas and Erongo having the best access to toilet facilities and children in Kavango East and West, Ohangwena and Omusati the worst.



Figure 31. Percentages of children aged between 0 and 18 in urban areas who lived in a household with access to some type of toilet facility. In most regions, the proportion decreased between 1991 and 2011, largely as a result of rapid urbanisation and the lack of serviced land.

* indicates that there were no urban areas in these regions in these years

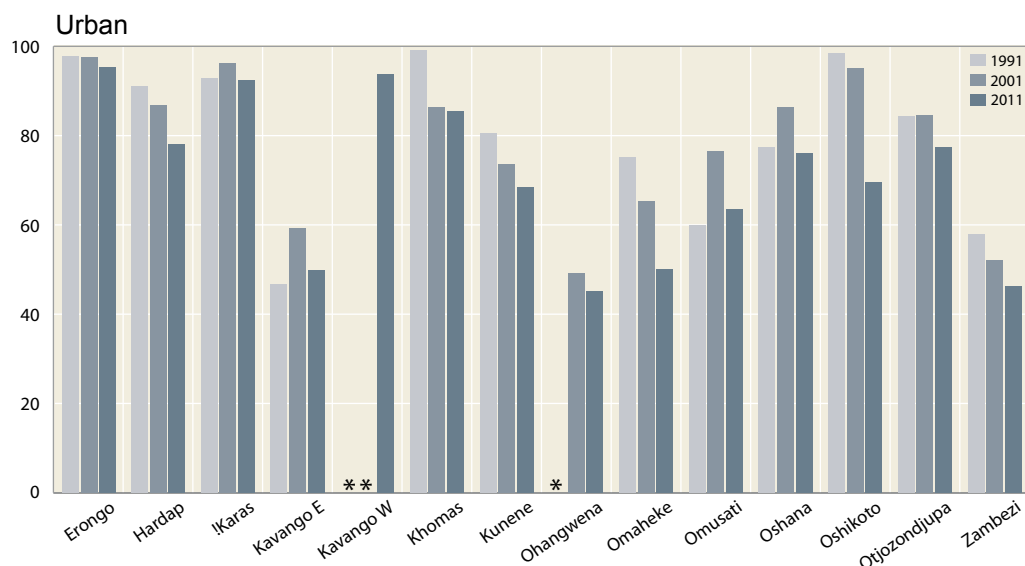


Figure 32. The percentage of children with access to some type of toilet facility in rural areas increased in every region between 1991 and 2011. However in 2011 the percentage of children who had access to a toilet was still below 20% in six regions.

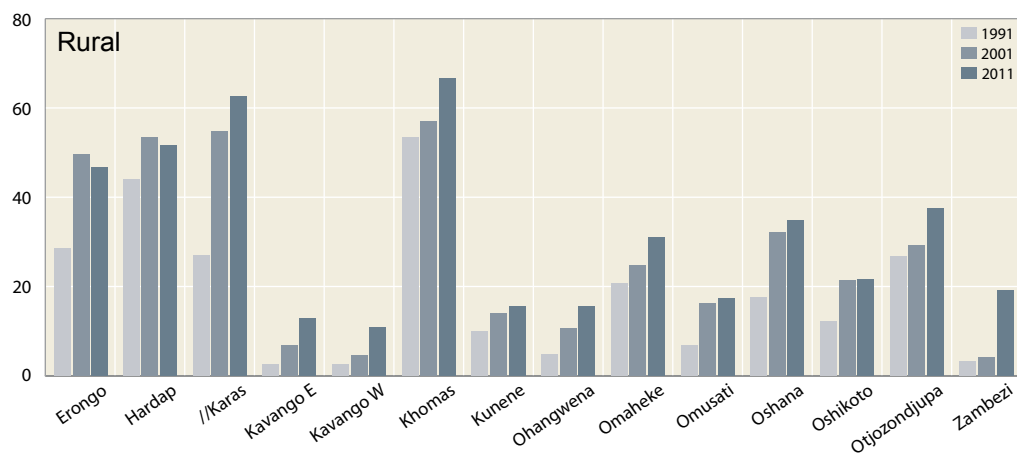


Table 5. Numbers and percentages of children aged between 0 and 18 in each region in 1991 and 2011 who lived in a household which had no toilet facilities and which also depended on unsafe water from wells or open water sources.

Region	1991		2011	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Erongo	996	4.9	1,123	2.3
Hardap	299	1.0	597	1.9
Karas	405	2.0	919	3.2
Kavango East	23,980	53.9	17,018	24.4
Kavango West	17,620	58.8	16,384	34.0
Khomas	508	0.9	351	0.3
Kunene	6,373	27.5	13,841	32.4
Ohangwena	75,900	69.9	60,875	44.9
Omaheke	356	1.8	565	1.7
Omusati	89,479	78.8	59,491	47.7
Oshana	28,274	41.9	10,135	13.4
Oshikoto	36,414	52.4	28,164	31.0
Otjozondjupa	589	1.5	1,007	1.6
Zambezi	16,239	46.1	7,399	17.0
Namibia	297,432	43.9	217,869	22.9

Access to information

Access to information is increasingly important in today's world. Children who do not have access may be disadvantaged with respect to their education, job prospects and potential as members of society.

Ownership of two household items that provide access to information, namely radio and television, was recorded in 1991 and 2011. In 2001 the census recorded access to, rather than

ownership of, assets which is not comparable and therefore not shown here.

Technology has changed significantly in the last 20 years. However, while access to information via the internet has exploded, ownership of laptops, tablets and smart phones is still beyond the means of most households and radio and television remain an important source of information.

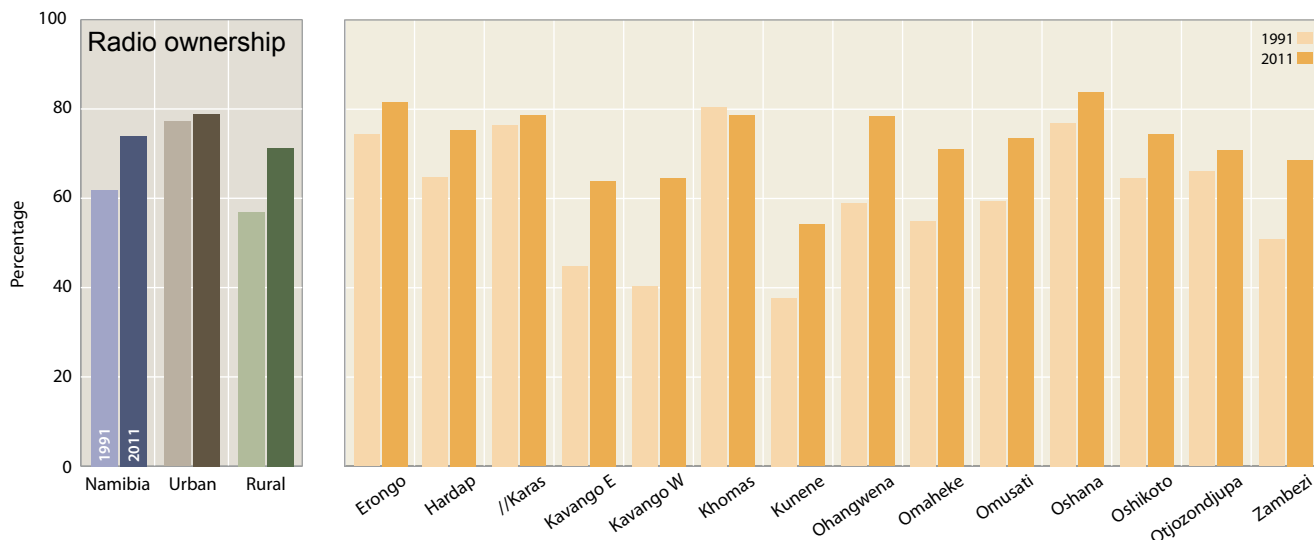
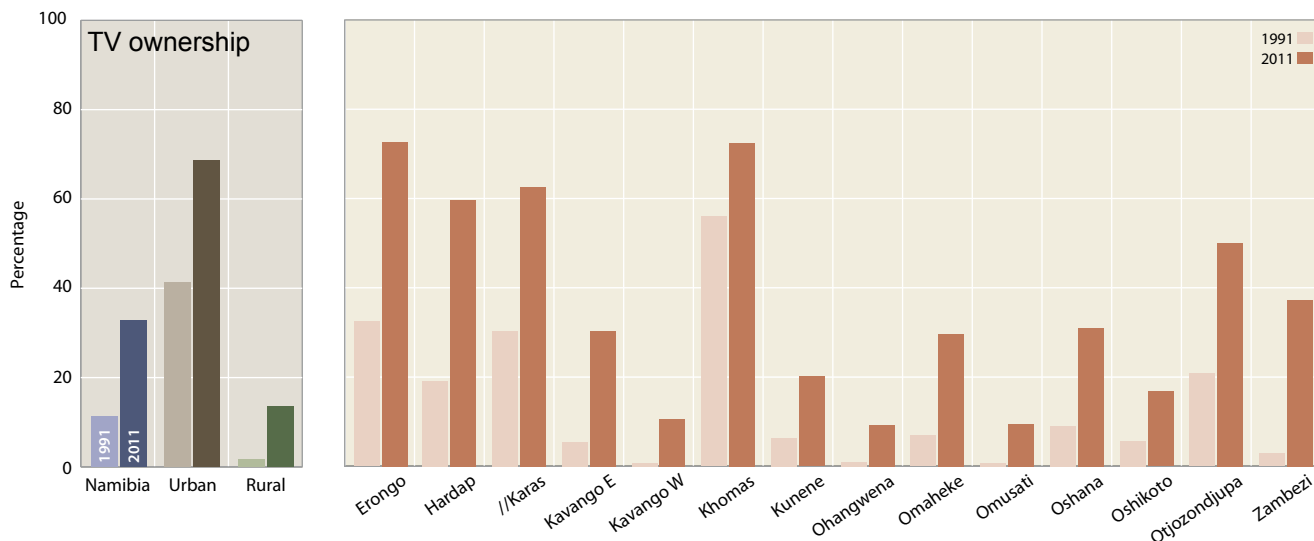


Figure 33. Ownership of radios increased such that 73% of children in Namibia lived in a household which owned a radio in 2011. There was little difference between rural and urban areas, at 72 and 79% respectively. All regions except Khomas showed an increase in the percentage of children living in a household which owned a radio.

Figure 34. The percentage of children living in a household owning a television trebled from 11 to 33% between 1991 and 2011. Urban and rural areas both showed substantial increases; in 1991 only 8,973 rural children had a television at home while this number increased to 83,834 in 2011.



4

SPECIAL VULNERABILITIES

This chapter presents a range of information which reflect social and economic circumstances that make life easier or harder for children in Namibia.

For many children, childhood is not care-free and they find themselves working, in a position of responsibility for their household and siblings, or disadvantaged in other ways by their social conditions. Many have lost one or both parents, or another household member, or suffer from a disability. For those that have not attended school, or have dropped out, there may be challenges in finding employment or supporting themselves. Some, especially teenage girls, find themselves in sexual relationships and at risk of teenage pregnancy. Other hardships include living in a crowded house, or a low-income household where the primary income is a pension or grant rather than a wage.

Many of these challenges increase childrens' vulnerability to exploitation and may reduce their chances of being happy and successful adults.

While growing up with one or two of these deprivations may not be considered to be severe hardship, many children in Namibia live in a situation where they face several of these sub-optimal circumstances. These are explored individually in this chapter while Chapter 5 uses some of these measures in combination, to assess the general level of well-being of children using analyses of multiple deprivation.



Key points

Child labour: 4.2% of children aged between 10 and 14 worked in 1991, and 3.9% in 2011, mostly in rural areas.

Household heads: 0.5% of children were the head of their household in 1991, and 0.8% in 2011.

Orphans: The percentage of children who were orphans increased from 14.5% in 2001 to 15.7% in 2011.

Children with disabilities: 2.6% of children suffered from a disability in 2001, and 2.8% in 2011.

Teenage pregnancy: In 2011, 9% of girls aged 15 to 18 had given birth. There was little change since 1991.

Unions and marriages: A lower percentage of 15 to 18 year old girls were in a consensual union or traditional marriage in 2011 than in 1991.

Main source of income: 22% of children lived in households which obtained their main income from a pension or grant in 2011.

Employment status: In 1991, 38% of 14-18 year olds who had left school were employed, 27% in 2001, 28% in 2011.

Overcrowding: In 1991, 44.6% of children lived in overcrowded conditions, this increased to 48.6% in 2011.

Deaths in the household: In 2001, 8.7% of children lived in a household where there had been a recent death. This dropped to 6.2% in 2011.

Child labour

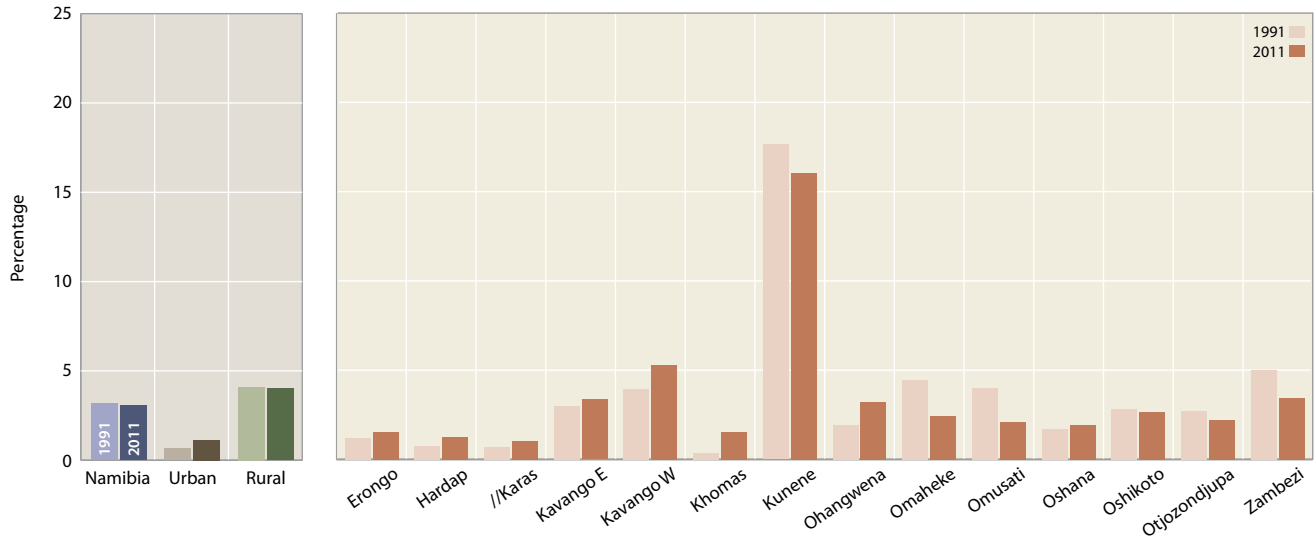


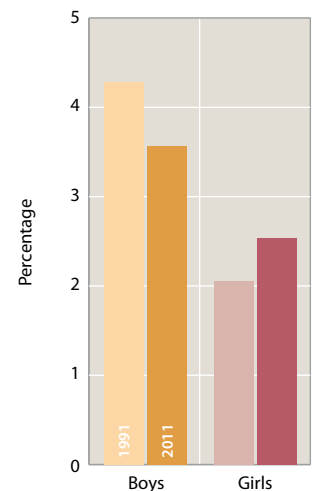
Figure 35. The percentages of children aged between 10 and 14 who were working in Namibia in 1991 and 2011 were 3.2 and 3.0%, respectively. The majority of child labour was in rural areas. The occurrence of child labour was low in all regions with the exception of Kunene where approximately 16% of children of this age were engaged in subsistence agriculture and other work. A total of 7,504 children between 10 and 14 years old were recorded as working in Namibia in 2011.



Child labour describes children who were reported to have worked for at least one hour per week for pay, profit or family gain and who were not in full-time education. According to Section 42 of Namibia’s Labour Law it is illegal to employ any child under the age of 14 years for any purpose whatsoever. Consequently, child labour may be under-reported.

Regional percentages of children aged between 10 and 14 who were engaged in child labour were similar in 1991 and 2011. For 13 of the 14 regions fewer than 6% of children this age were engaged in labour activities. Kunene was the exception, having 17.6% in 1991 and 16.0% in 2011: several times higher than the other regions. Child labourers in Kunene were almost exclusively engaged in the subsistence agriculture sector (91% in 1991 and 94% in 2011). Nationally, subsistence agriculture accounted for 73% of child labour in both censuses.

Figure 36. The percentage of boys and girls between 10 and 14 years old who were engaged in child labour in 1991 and 2011. In both years, a higher percentage of boys were working than girls, however the percentage of girls working increased between 1991 and 2011 while the percentage of boys decreased.



Children who are the head of their household

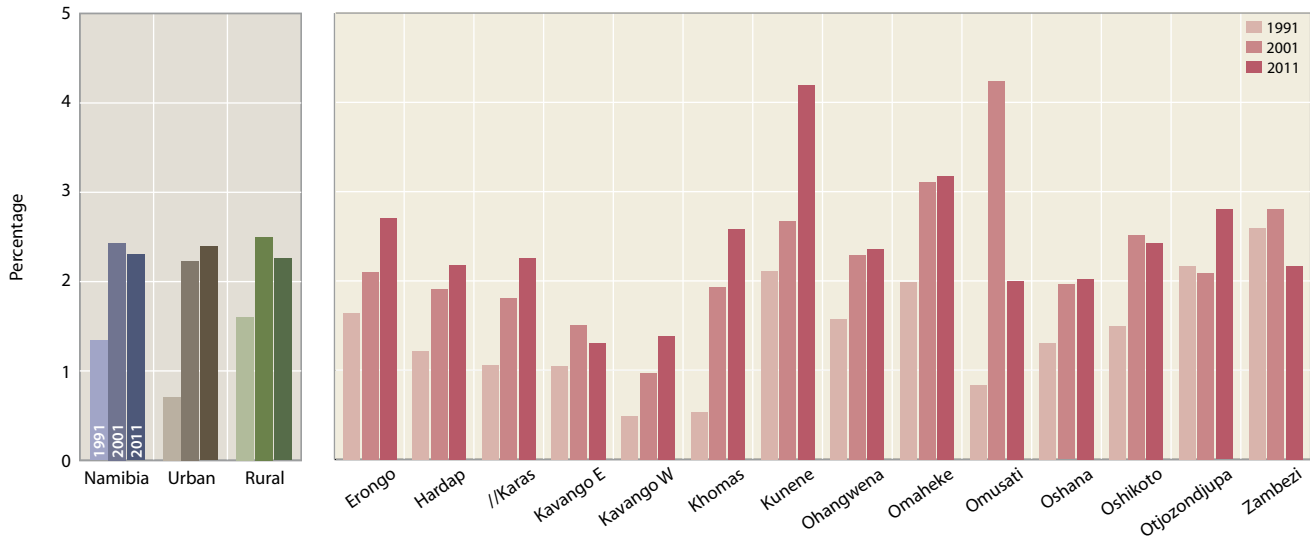


Figure 37. The percentage of children aged between 12 and 18 who were head of their household increased between 1991 and 2011. Urban and rural areas had approximately equivalent proportions of children who were household heads in 2001 and 2011. Regionally, the highest percentages of children who were the head of their household in 2011 were in Kunene, followed by Omaheke and Khomas.

In 1991 1.3% of children aged between 12 and 18 were the head of their household and that figure increased to 2.3% by 2011. This equated to 3,200 children in 1991 and 7,672 in 2011. These children are likely to face a bigger range of challenges than others, such as having to earn money or care for siblings and consequently may be less likely to complete their education. There were also a small number of children under 12 who were heads of their household and who were not included in these analyses.

Figure 38. An increasing percentage of boys aged between 12 and 18 were the head of their household; for girls the trend was slightly different.

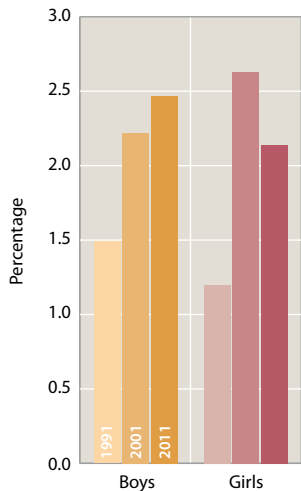
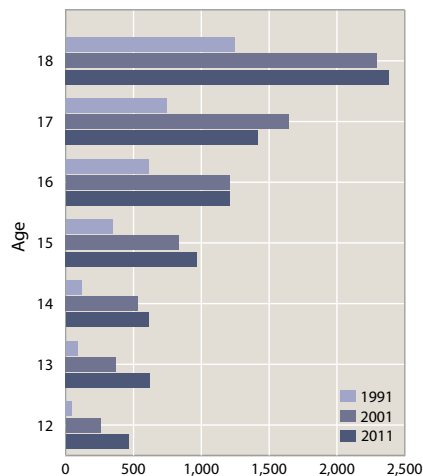


Figure 39. The majority of children aged between 12 and 18 who were the head of their household were 17 or 18 years old.



Orphans

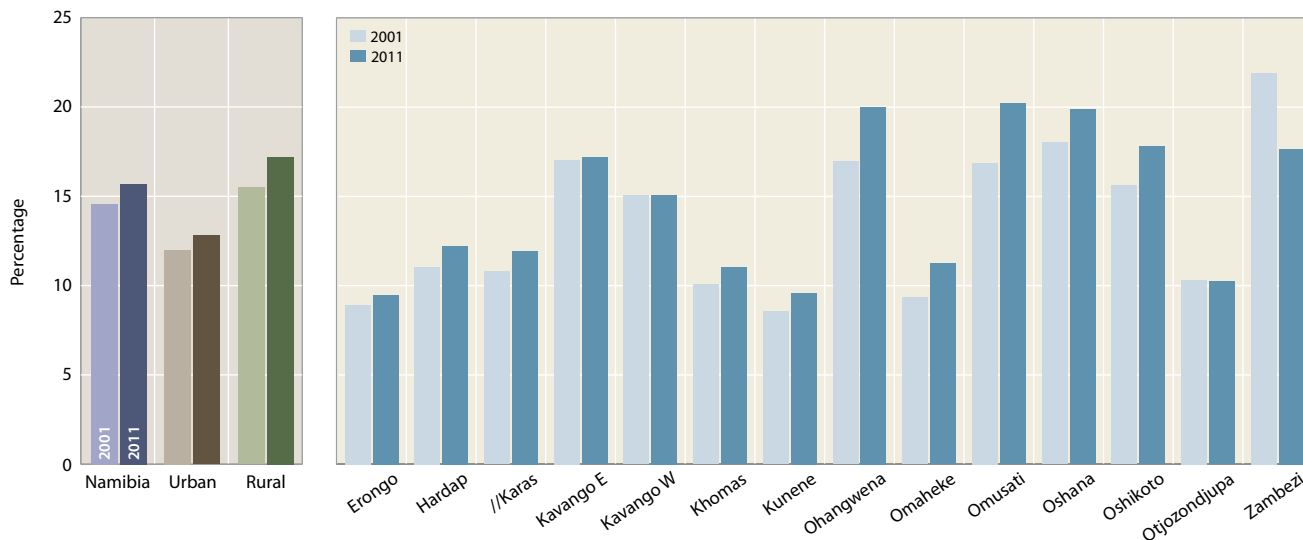


Figure 40. The percentage of children aged between 0 and 18 who were orphans (had lost one or both parents) increased from 14.5% in 2001 to 15.7% in 2011. A higher percentage of children in rural areas were orphans than in urban areas. Regionally, the highest percentages were in Omusati, Ohangwena and Oshana where approximately 20% of children were orphans.

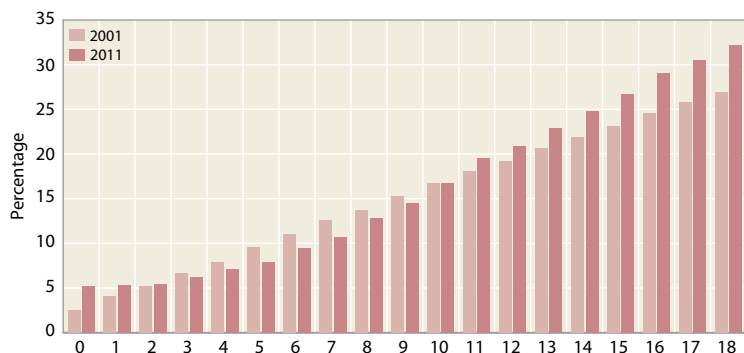


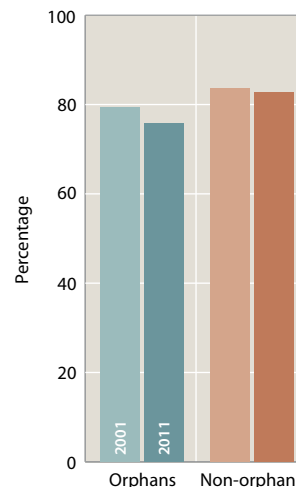
Figure 41. The percentage of children who are orphans (have lost one or both parents) increased with age in both 2001 and 2011.

Orphans are defined as children under the age of 18 who have lost one or both parents. There were 150,589 orphans in Namibia in 2011. Approximately 17% of orphans had lost both parents, while the majority (83%) had lost one parent.

Urban / Rural	Census	Both parents dead	Mother dead	Father dead	Total
Urban	2001	3,300	6,887	17,250	27,437
Rural	2001	11,645	25,289	64,212	101,146
Total	2001	14,945	32,176	81,462	128,583
Urban	2011	7,280	10,959	24,826	43,065
Rural	2011	18,989	25,584	62,951	107,524
Total	2011	26,269	36,543	87,777	150,589

Table 6. The numbers of children who have lost one or both parents increased in urban and rural areas between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 42. The percentage of orphans aged between 6 and 18 who were attending school in 2001 and in 2011 was lower than that of children with both parents.



Children with disabilities

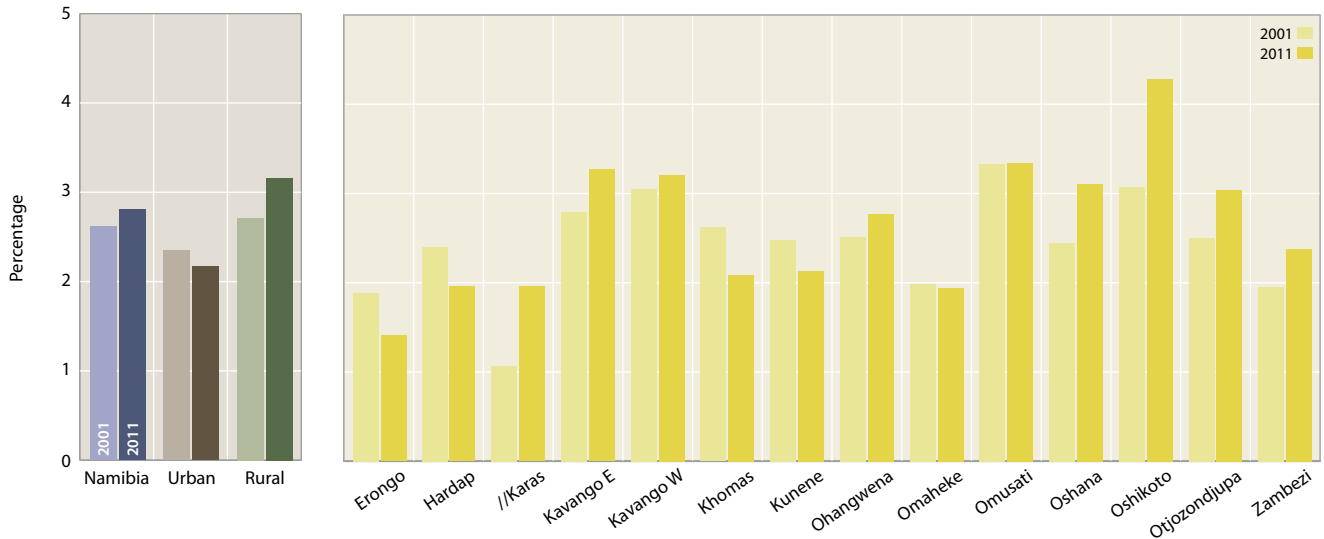


Figure 43. Nationally, 2.6% of children aged between 0 and 18 suffered from some form of disability in 2001, and 2.8% or 26,992 children in 2011. The regions with the highest percentages were Oshikoto, Oshana, Omusati, Oshana, Kavango West and East and Otjozondjupa.

Between 2001 and 2011 the percentage of children with a disability decreased in urban areas and increased in rural areas. This may reflect the tendency for disabled children to be cared for by extended family in rural areas. It may also be a consequence of reduced access to medical facilities in rural areas resulting in minor conditions developing into disabilities.

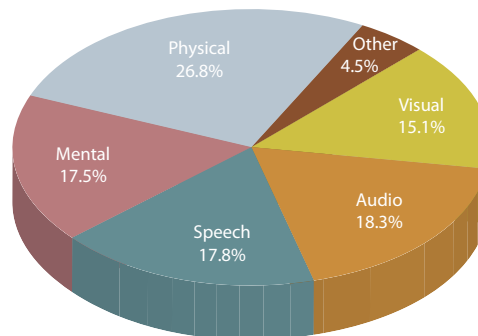
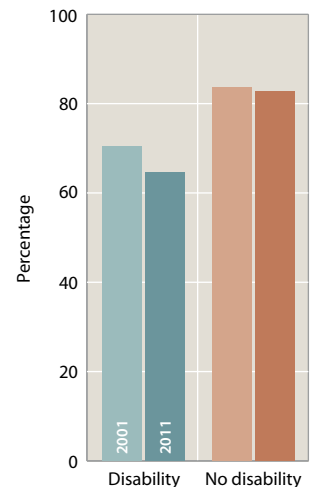


Figure 44. Physical disabilities were the most common type of disability in children aged between 0 and 18 in 2011, accounting for over a quarter of all disabilities, followed by audio and speech.

Table 7. The number of children with one or more disabilities was much higher in rural areas than in urban areas in 2001 and in 2011.

Urban / Rural	2001	2011
Urban	5,389	7,300
Rural	17,709	19,692
Total	23,098	26,992

Figure 45. In 2001 and in 2011 a lower percentage of children aged between 6 and 18 with one or more disabilities attended school than children of the same age without a disability. The percentage of children with a disability who attended school was 64.5% in 2011, compared with 70.5% in 2001. For comparison, school attendance of children without a disability was 82.7% in 2011 and 83.7% in 2001.



Teenage pregnancy

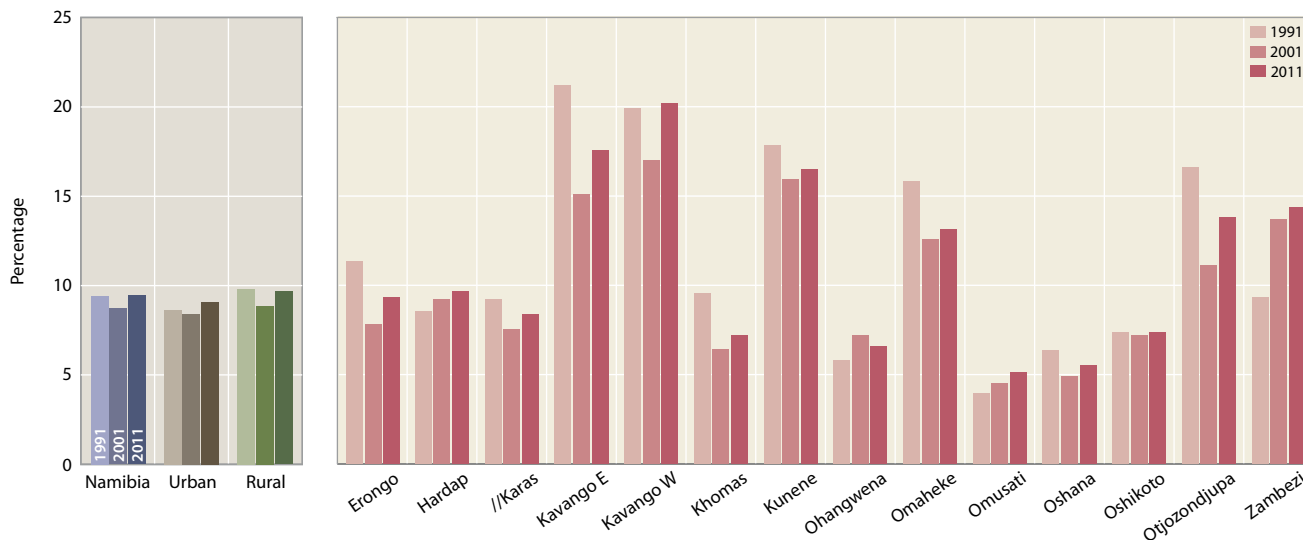


Figure 46. In 2011 approximately 9% of girls between 15 and 18 years old in Namibia had given birth to one or more children. This percentage had not changed significantly since 1991 and there was little difference between urban and rural areas. However, there were significant regional differences with noticeably higher percentages in Kavango West, Kavango East and Kunene.

In 1991, 6,434 girls aged between 15 and 18 had given birth, 7,336 in 2001 and 9,127 in 2011. Mothers younger than 15 were not recorded in 1991 but in 2001 there were 208 mothers aged 12 to 14 while in 2011 there were 1,463.

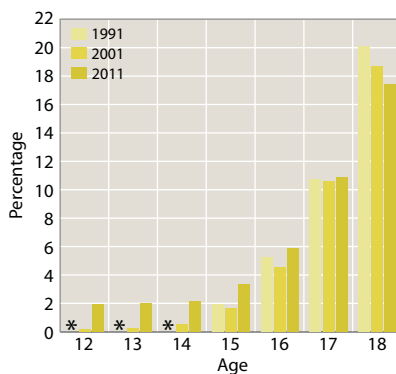


Figure 47. The percentage of girls between 12 and 18 years old who had given birth to one or more children in 1991, 2001 and 2011. Percentages increased for 15 and 16 year olds, remained unchanged for 17 year olds and decreased among 18 year olds.

* In 1991 girls under 15 years old were not asked if they had given birth.

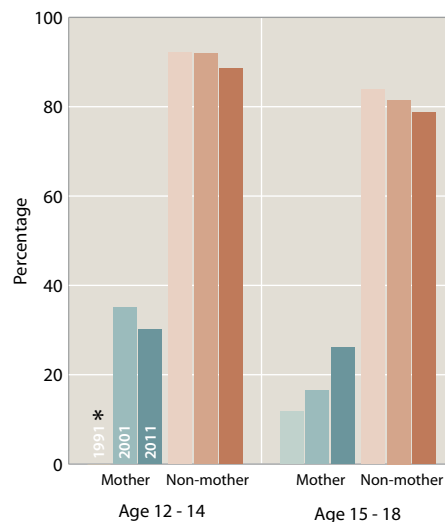


Figure 48. Percentage of teenage mothers attending school compared to girls the same age who had not given birth. In all years and for both age groups, young mothers had much lower rates of school attendance.

Consensual unions and traditional marriages

In Namibia people are classified as being in a “consensual union” if they are living together with a person of the opposite sex as husband and wife without any legal or customary ceremony. Traditional marriages refer to those marriages where there has been a customary ceremony. Consensual unions and traditional marriages of children disproportionately affect girls, as can be seen in the tables below. The majority of girls aged 15 to 18 who are in a consensual union or traditional marriage are thus in a relationship with older men.

Table 8. The number of 15 to 18 year-old girls in consensual unions remained relatively constant between 1991, 2001 and 2011. For boys, the numbers were much lower.

Gender	Age	1991	2001	2011
Female	15	121	116	284
	16	305	251	364
	17	420	394	549
	18	750	708	794
	Total	1,596	1,469	1,991
Male	15	19	0	211
	16	40	24	216
	17	51	49	214
	18	156	83	136
	Total	266	156	777

Table 9. The numbers of 15 to 18 year-olds in traditional marriages was similar to those in consensual unions.

Gender	Age	1991	2001	2011
Female	15	*	141	345
	16	*	281	376
	17	*	469	529
	18	*	764	587
	Total	*	1,655	1,837
Male	15	*	17	278
	16	*	28	246
	17	*	39	227
	18	*	67	171
	Total	*	151	922

* In 1991 no distinction was made between civil and traditional marriage.

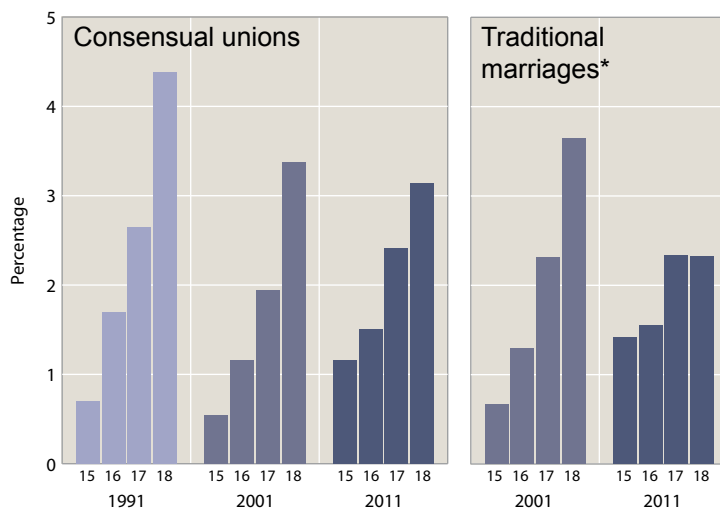


Figure 49. The percentage of girls between 15 and 18 years old who were in a consensual union or traditional marriage has decreased. Not shown in the graphs are the small numbers of younger girls affected: for example, in 2001, 61 girls aged 12 to 14 were in a consensual union and 134 in a traditional marriage.



Children in households where the main source of income is a pension or grant

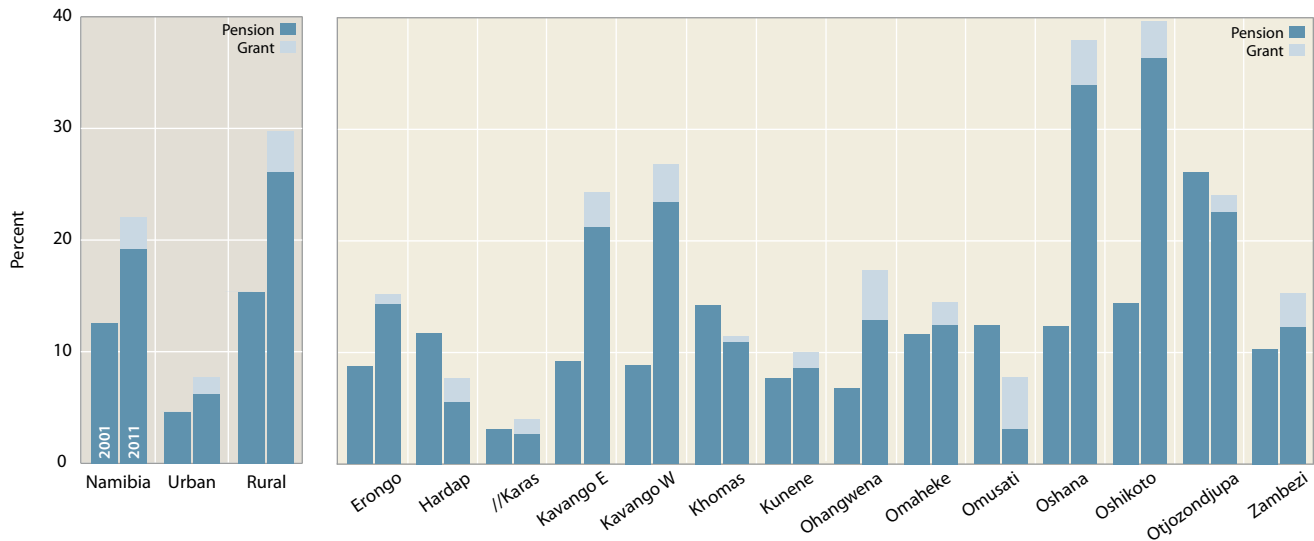
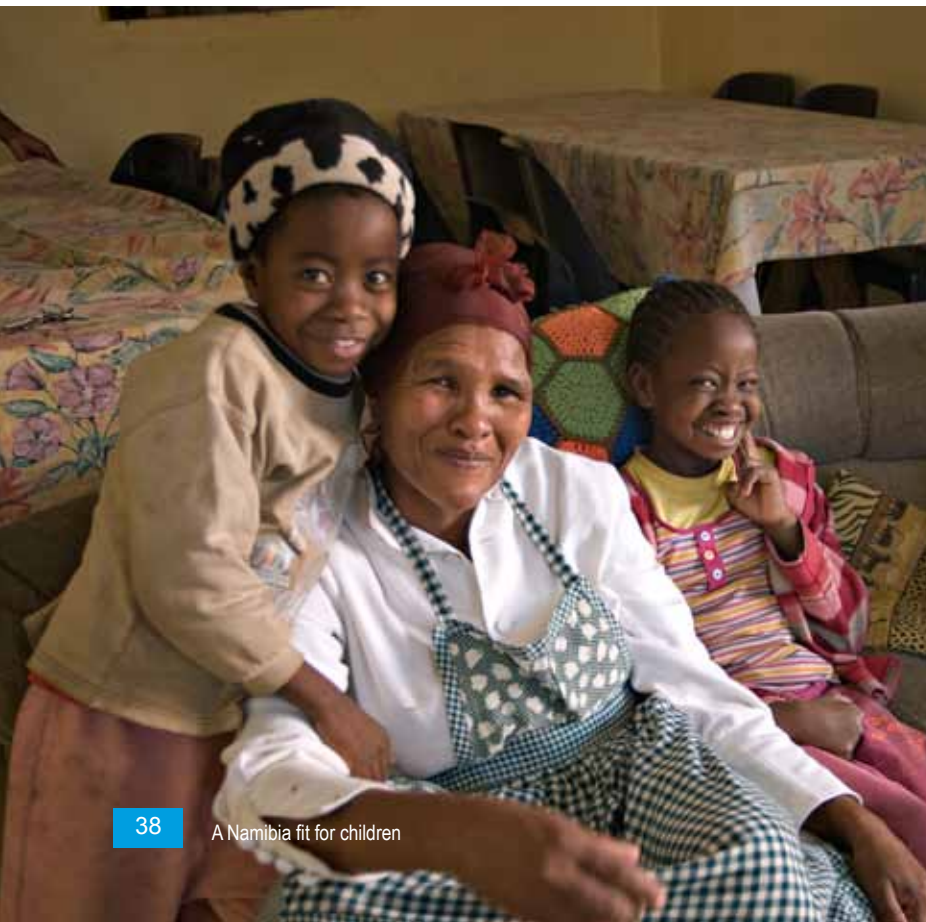


Figure 50. Overall, 22% of children between 0 and 18 years old in 2011 were living in households which obtained their main income from either an old age pension or an orphan or disability grant: 19% from pensions and 3% from grants. In rural areas over a quarter of children in 2011 were living in a household where the main income was an old age pension, compared to 6% in urban areas. In urban areas approximately 2% of children were in households dependent on orphan or disability grants, compared to 3.5% in rural areas. Regionally, Oshikoto and Oshana stand out as having high percentages of children in homes where pensions were the main income. Note that household income from grants was not recorded in 2001.



Government pensions and grants include Social Pensions (old age pension, disability pension and war veterans subvention) and Child Grants (child maintenance grant, foster care grant, special maintenance grant and the place of safety allowance). The combined number of recipients of the various social grants in Namibia is substantial and in many households these are the only source of cash income.

The census data, and the charts here, only include the old age pension, orphan grant and disability grant, and thus there are many households not represented here where the main income was another type of pension or grant. There are also many other households in which pensions or grants were not the main household income but were still an important income source.

The analysis presented here excludes children living in institutions such as school hostels.

Employment status of children who have left school

As shown in Figure 18 on page 19, in 2011 approximately 20% of boys and 18% of girls aged between 14 and 18 had left school. These percentages were higher than in 1991 and 2001.

Figure 51 shows that very few of the children aged between 14 and 18 who had left school had completed high school and, in fact, most of them had only a primary school education. Children aged 14 and over are legally allowed to do some kinds of work. However, children of this age and with limited education, find it hard to obtain employment and in 2011 only 28% of them were employed (Figure 52, below).

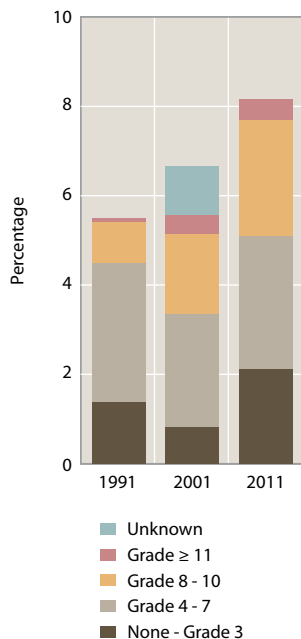
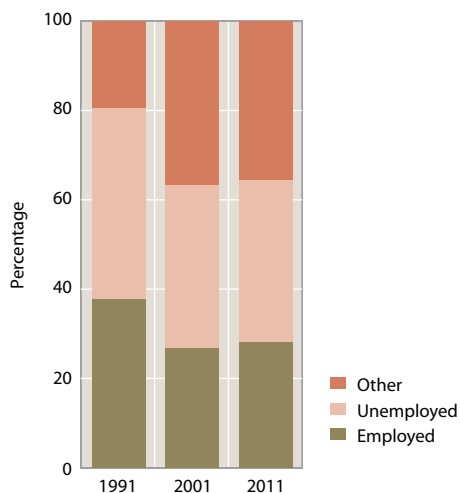


Figure 51. Education levels of children aged between 14 and 18 who had left school and who were unemployed. In 2011, 8.2% of children aged 14 to 18 were not in school and were unemployed, compared to 5.5 in 1991 and 6.7% in 2001. In 1991, the majority of children of these ages who left school had only a primary school education. The percentage leaving with some high school education (Grade 8 or more) increased in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 52. Employment status of children aged between 14 and 18 who had left school. In 1991, 38% of these children were employed, in 2001 27% were employed and in 2011 the figure was 28%. The remainder were either classed as unemployed or 'other', a category which includes homemakers, students, disabled and other categories.



Overcrowded homes

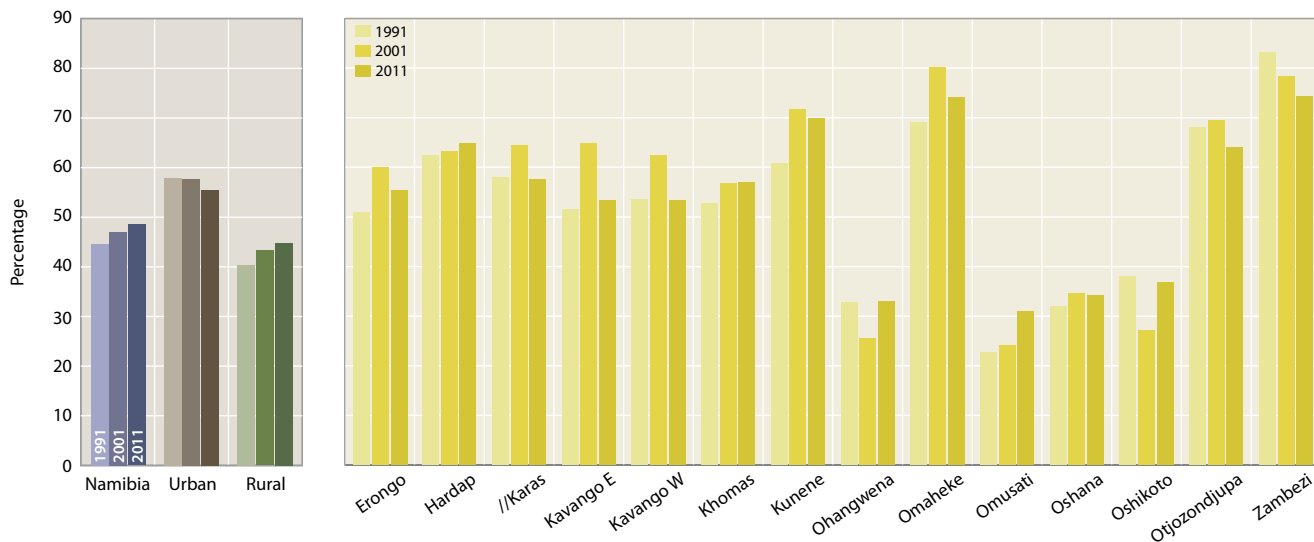


Figure 53. Nationally, the percentage of children between 0 and 18 years old who were living in overcrowded conditions increased from 44.6% in 1991 to 48.6% in 2011. In all years, overcrowding was higher in urban areas than in rural areas. In 2011, Zambezi, Omaheke and Kunene had the highest rates of overcrowding. The lowest rates were in the four northern regions of Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshana and Oshikoto, reflecting the structure of traditional homesteads in these regions which typically have many rooms.



Overcrowding is defined as more than two people per sleeping room.

The proportion of children living in overcrowded conditions increased to 49% in 2011, from 45% in 1991 and 47% in 2001. This means that in 2011 almost half a million children in Namibia were living in conditions classed as overcrowded.

Overcrowding was greater in urban areas than rural areas. It was highest in the younger age groups: by 2011 it had increased to 52.5% in the 0-5 group, 49.6% in the 6-12 group and 41.3% in the 13-18 group.

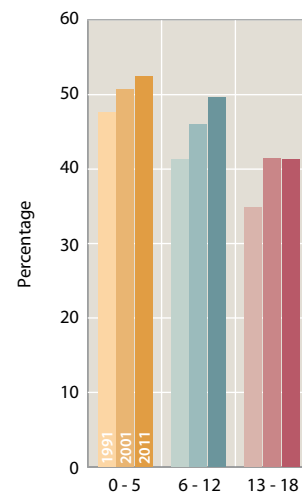


Figure 54. In all years, a higher percentage of younger children were living in overcrowded conditions than older children.

Age	1991	2001	2011
0 - 5	124,268	148,296	177,004
6 - 12	106,699	157,276	167,438
13 - 18	70,868	103,277	117,678
Total	301,835	408,849	462,120

Table 10. The numbers of children living in overcrowded conditions increased in all age groups between 1991 and 2011.

Children in households where deaths occurred

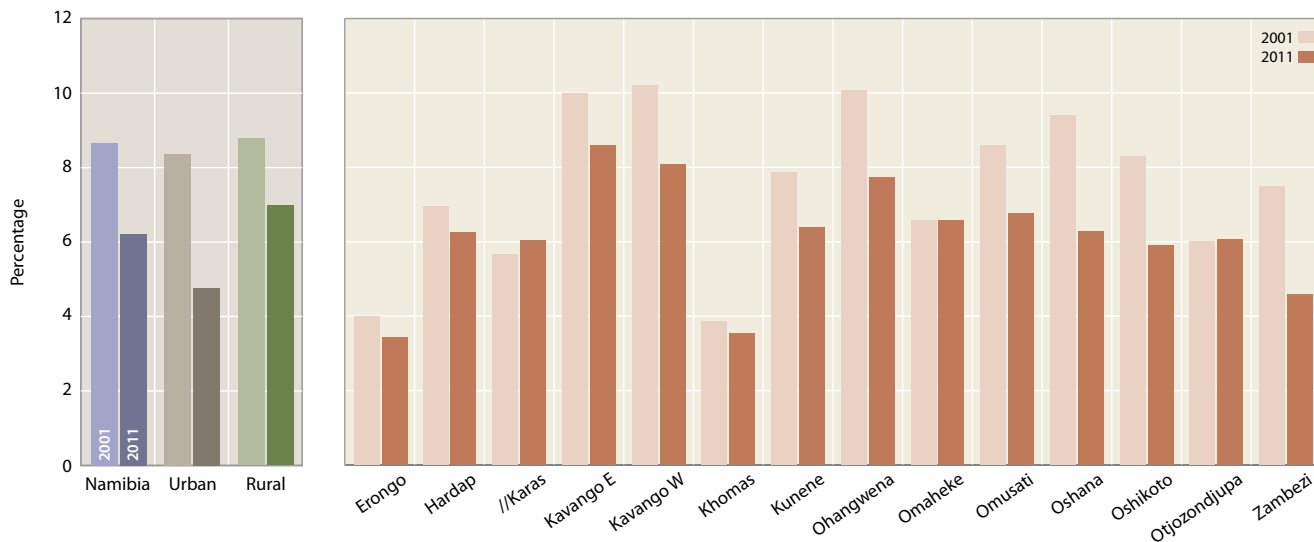


Figure 55. The percentage of children between 0 and 18 years old living in a household where there had been one or more deaths in the last 12 months was much lower in 2011 than in 2001. A higher percentage of children in rural areas experienced a recent death in their household than those in urban areas. Regionally, Kavango East, Kavango West and Ohangwena showed the highest rates while Khomas and Erongo had the lowest proportions of children in households where somebody had died in the last 12 months.

The decreases in the percentage of children living in a household where there had been one or more deaths in the last 12 months are related to many factors. These include rates of infant and child mortality, improved access to health facilities, and health and welfare campaigns to provide anti-retrovirals,

child immunisation and feeding programmes. Infant and child mortality have both decreased substantially since 1991, as shown in the following pages.



Infant mortality

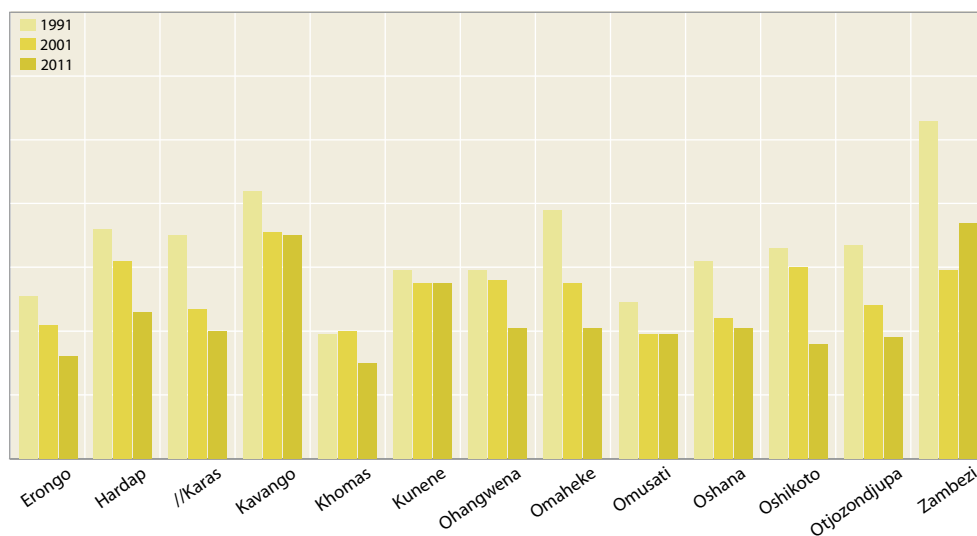
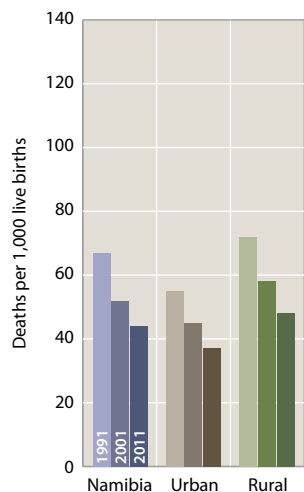


Figure 56*. The number of deaths of infants younger than 12 months per 1,000 live births. The national rate declined from 67 in 1991, to 52 in 2001 and 44 in 2011. The infant mortality rate dropped significantly in all regions between 1991 and 2001. Between 2001 and 2011 the rate continued to decline in nine regions, including Erongo, Hardap and Ohangwena, but stabilised in Kavango, Kunene and Omusati. There was an increase in Zambezi between 2001 to 2011.



* The data presented here are from the Namibia 2011 Census Mortality Report, Namibia Statistics Agency, 2014. In this report, data from Kavango were not assigned to Kavango East and Kavango West.

Child mortality

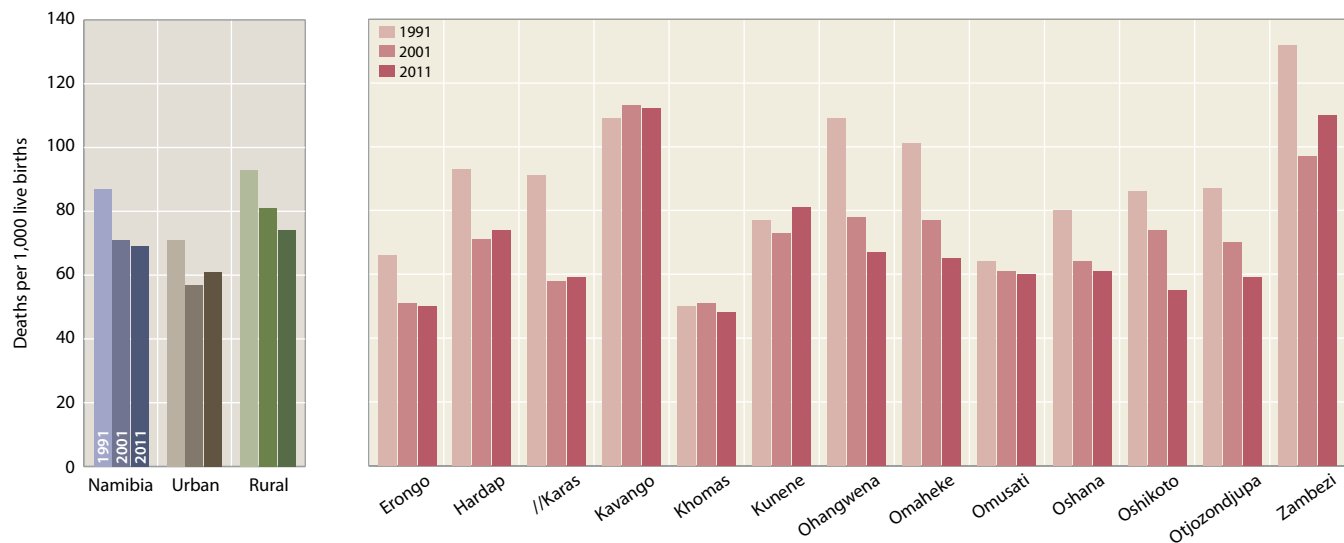


Figure 57*. The number of deaths of children younger than 5 years old per 1,000 live births. The child mortality rate declined in Namibia between 1991 and 2011. In 1991, there were 87 deaths per 1,000 live births, in 2001 there were 71, and in 2011 there were 69. In most regions, the biggest decline was from 1991 to 2001, with little improvement thereafter. In several regions - Hardap, //Karas, Kunene and Zambezi - there were increases in the child mortality rate between 2001 and 2011.



* The data presented here are from the Namibia 2011 Census Mortality Report, Namibia Statistics Agency, 2014. In this report, data from Kavango were not assigned to Kavango East and Kavango West.

5

MULTIPLE OVERLAPPING DEPRIVATION ANALYSES (MODA)



Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) is a tool used internationally to assess the general level of well-being of children. It uses a combination of eight key socio-economic factors that impact childrens' lives. These are known as dimensions and include nutrition, health, education, information, water, sanitation, housing and protection from violence.

Within each dimension one or two suitable indicators are identified and used to provide a split between the 'haves' and the 'have nots'. So, for example, in the water dimension the indicator might be access to safe water: a child that has access to safe water would receive a score of 0 (not deprived) while a child without access to safe water would score 1 (deprived). Since MODA is a measure of deprivation it focuses on the children who score the highest (i.e. are most deprived) across all the dimensions measured.

The number of dimensions and the choice of indicators used in a MODA analysis depend upon the limitations of the datasets used. In the analysis presented in this book the following five dimensions were used: education, energy, sanitation, housing and social. The census datasets did not incorporate any measures of nutrition, health or violence and these dimensions were therefore not applicable. Water and information dimensions were replaced by energy and social dimensions as data for the former were not comparable across the three censuses.

In total, the following seven indicators were selected:

- 1) Children who had left school or never attended;
- 2) Children beyond primary age with no primary education or incomplete primary education;
- 3) Children who lived in households where the energy used for cooking was not electricity or purchased fuels (paraffin or gas);
- 4) Children who did not have access to improved toilet facilities;
- 5) Children who did not live in houses where the wall material was permanent (i.e. not brick or block cement);
- 6) Children who had had one or more live births (restricted to girls aged 13-18);
- 7) Children who lived in households where the head of the household was female and was not, or had never been, married.

The results presented here consider deprivation scores for three age groups: children up to five years old, children between six and 12 years old, and children between 13 and 18 years old.

Well-being of children between 0 and 5 years old

Table 11. Dimensions and indicators used in the MODA analysis for children up to 5 years old. One indicator was used in each of four dimensions:

Dimension	Indicator
Energy	Main source of cooking energy is not electricity, gas or parafin
Sanitation	Child does not use improved toilet facilities
Housing	Wall material not permanent (i.e. not made of bricks)
Social	Head of household is female and not/never married

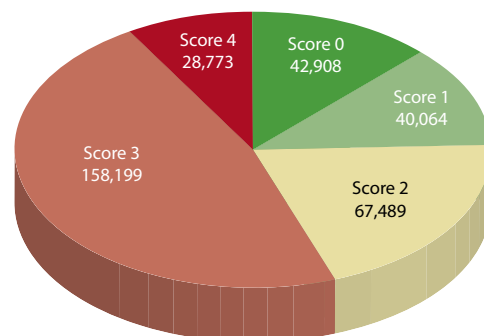
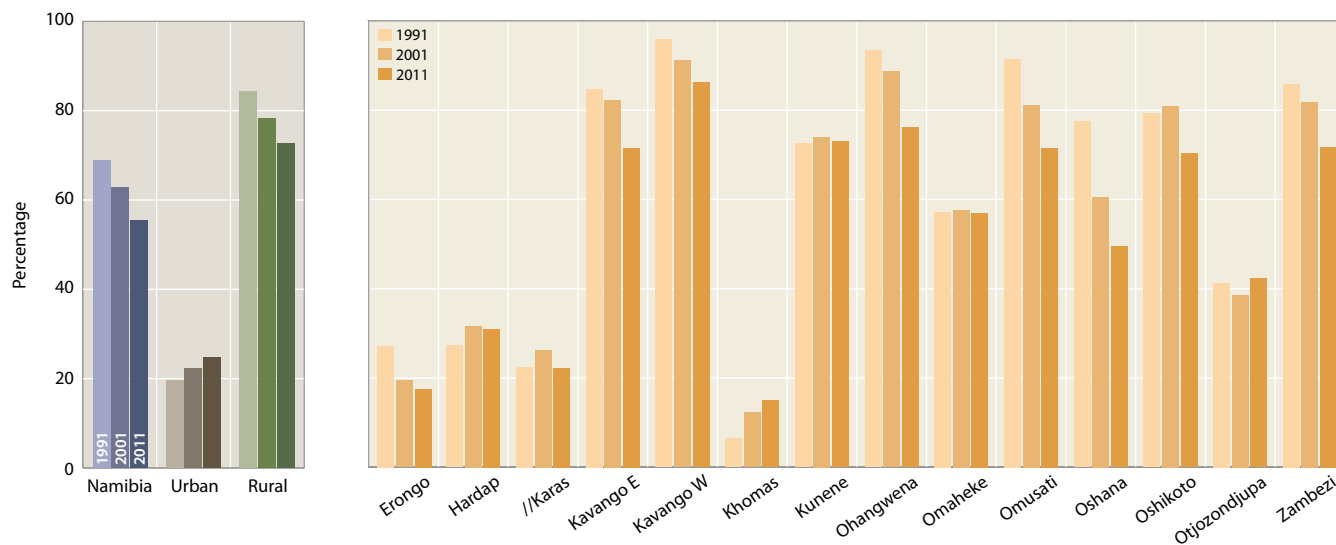


Figure 58. The distribution of MODA scores for all children between 0 and 5 years old in Namibia in 2011. A child with a score of 0 is not deprived in any of the measured dimensions (42,908 children) while a child with a score of 4 is deprived in all four dimensions. The majority of children (158,199 children) were deprived in three of the dimensions.

Figure 59. In 2011, 30,200 or 25% of children between 0 and 5 years old in urban areas, and 156,770 or 73% in rural areas, were deprived in three or four dimensions. Between 1991 and 2011 a downward trend was seen in rural areas while an increase was seen in urban areas. The urban increase was primarily caused by the influx of people into Khomas region and the rapid expansion of informal housing in Windhoek (see Figure 21 on page 23). The percentages of children between 0 and 5 years old with a MODA score of 3 or 4 were highest in Kavango East and West, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshikoto, Kunene and Zambezi (greater than 70% of children) and lowest in Erongo, Hardap, //Karas and Khomas (less than 30% of children).



Well-being of children between 6 and 12 years old

Table 12. Dimensions and indicators used in the MODA analysis for children between 6 and 12 years old. One indicator was used in each of five dimensions.

Dimension	Indicator
Education	Children not attending school (left or never attended)
Energy	Main source of cooking energy is not electricity, gas or parafin
Sanitation	Child does not use improved toilet facilities
Housing	Wall material not permanent (i.e. not made of bricks)
Social	Head of household is female and not/never married

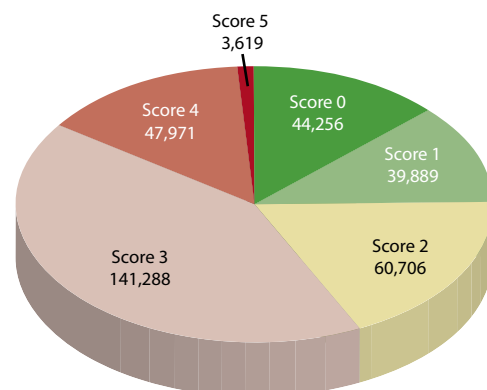
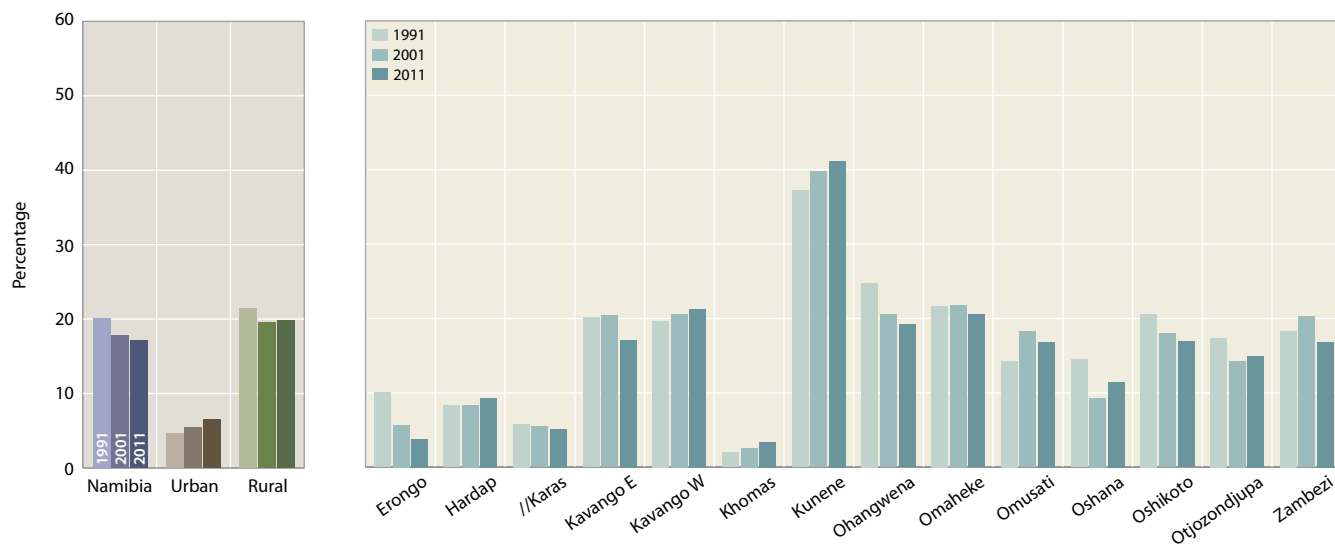


Figure 60. The distribution of MODA scores for all children aged between 6 and 12 years in Namibia in 2011. A child with a score of 0 is not deprived in any of the measured dimensions (44,256 children) while a child with a score of 5 is deprived in all five dimensions. The majority of children (141,288 children) were deprived in three of the dimensions while relatively few were deprived in all five dimensions.

Figure 61. In 2011, 7,500 or 6.5% of children between 6 and 12 years old in urban areas, and 44,090 or 20% in rural areas, were deprived in four or five dimensions. There was little change (a 1.5% decrease) between 1991 and 2011 in rural areas while a small increase (2%) was seen in urban areas. Kunene region had the highest percentage (41%) of 6-12 year-olds with a score greater than 3, and this had increased since 1991. Regions which showed clear improvements in the percentages of children with these levels of deprivation include Erongo, Ohangwena, Oshana, Oshikoto and Zambezi and Kavango East.



Well-being of children between 13 and 18 years old

Table 13. For children between 13 and 18 years old, seven indicators are used in five dimensions:

Dimension	Indicator
Education	Children not attending school (left or never attended)
	Children beyond primary age with no or incomplete primary education (< Grade 7)
Energy	Main source of cooking energy is not electricity, gas or parafin
Sanitation	Child does not use improved toilet facilities
Housing	Wall material not permanent (i.e. not made of bricks)
Social	Teenage pregnancy (one or more pregnancies)
	Head of household is female and not/never married

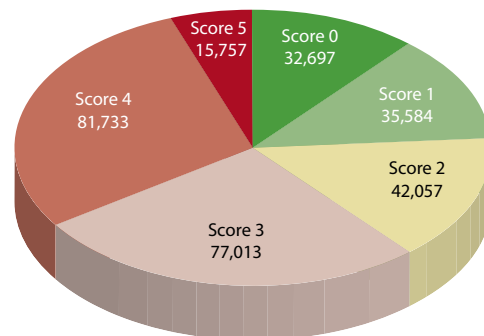
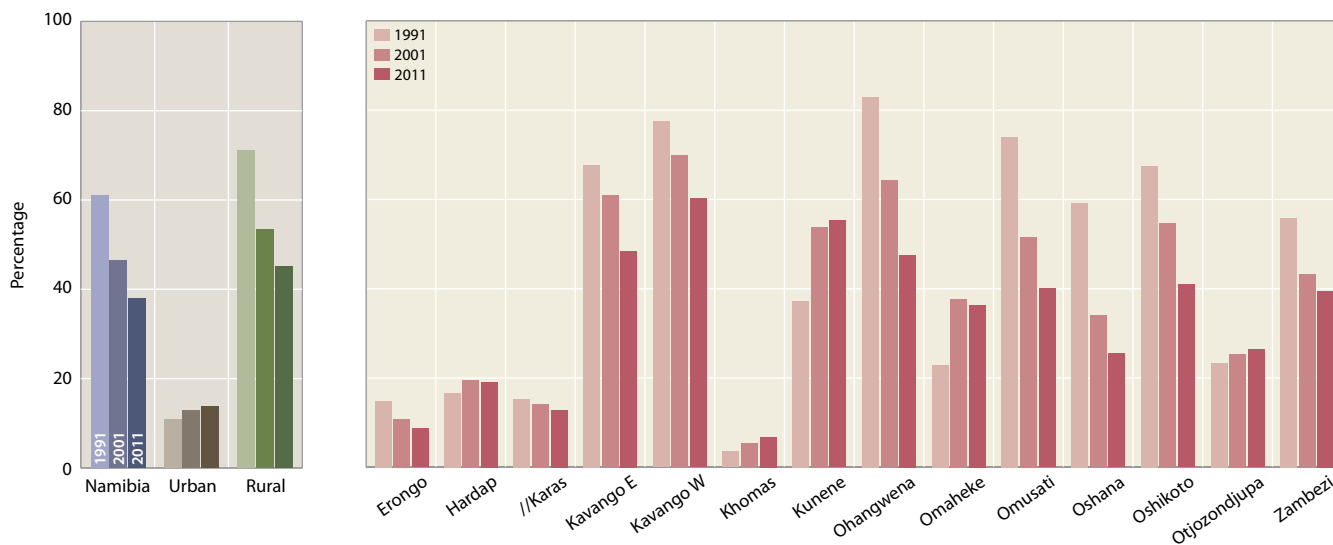


Figure 62. The distribution of MODA scores for all children aged between 13 and 18 years in Namibia in 2011. A child with a score of 0 is not deprived in any of the measured dimensions (32,697 children) while a child with a score of 5 is deprived in all five dimensions measured. In this age group, most children were deprived in three dimensions (77,013 children) or four dimensions (81,733 children).

Figure 63. In 2011, 13,640 or 14% of 13-18 year-old children in urban areas, and 83,850 or 45% in rural areas, were deprived in four or five dimensions. Between 1991 and 2011 a strong downward trend was seen in rural areas (with a 26% drop) while a small increase (3%) was seen in urban areas. Regions which showed clear improvements in percentages of children with these levels of deprivation include Erongo, Kavango East and West, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto and Zambezi. Kunene region showed a marked increase in the percentage of children between 13 and 18 years old with a score greater than 3.



APPENDICES

1. Numbers of children aged between 0 and 5 years, 6 and 12 years, and 13 to 18 years in each region.	49
2. Numbers of children of each age and gender between 0 and 18 years old.	49
3. Percentages of boys and girls of 6-18 years old who were attending school, had left school or had never attended school.	49
4. Percentages of children between 6 and 18 years old who reported that they could read or write.	50
5. Numbers and percentages of children between 13 and 18 years old who had completed Grade 4.	50
6. Numbers of children of each age in 1991, 2001 and 2011 whose highest education level was none, Grade 1, Grade 4 and Grade 7.	51
7. Education level of the household head for children between 0 and 18 years old in 1991, 2001 and 2011.	52
8. Numbers of children between 0 and 18 years old living in conventional households in each type of housing in 1991, 2001 and 2011.	52
9. Numbers of children between 0 and 18 years old living in conventional households using each type of energy for cooking in 1991, 2001 and 2011.	53
10. Numbers and percentages of children between 0 and 18 years old who were living in a conventional household using electricity for lighting in 1991, 2001 and 2011.	53
11. Numbers of children between the ages of 0 and 18 who were living in a conventional household which owned a radio or television in 1991 and 2011.	53
12. Numbers of children between 0 and 18 years old living in conventional households who had access to each type of water supply in 1991, 2001 and 2011.	54
13. Numbers of children between 0 and 18 years old living in conventional households who had access to each type of toilet facility in 1991, 2001 and 2011.	55
14. Numbers of children between the ages of 10 and 14 who were engaged in child labour in 1991 and 2011.	56
15. Numbers of children between the ages of 12 and 18 who were the head of their households in 1991, 2001 and 2011.	56
16. Numbers of children between the ages of 0 and 18 in 2001 and 2011 who had been orphaned by the loss of one or both parents.	56
17. Numbers of children between the ages of 0 and 18 who had one or more disabilities in 2001 and 2011.	56
18. Numbers of girls between 12 and 18 years old in 1991, 2001 and 2011 who had had one or more live births.	57
19. Numbers of girls attending school in 1991, 2001 and 2011 who had had one or more live births and were between 12 and 18 years old.	57
20. Numbers of children between 0 and 18 years old in 2001 and 2011 who lived in a household where the main household income was a pension, or an orphan or disability grant.	57
21. Employment status of children between the ages of 10 and 18 in 1991, 2001 and 2011 who had left school.	58
22. Highest education level achieved by children between the ages of 14 and 18 who had left school and were unemployed in 1991, 2001 and 2011.	58
23. Numbers of children between the ages of 0 and 18 living in conventional households (not institutions) who shared a sleeping room with two or more people in 1991, 2001 and 2011.	58
24. Numbers of children between the ages of 0 and 18 living in a household where there had been a death in the last 12 months in 2001 and 2011.	58
25. Infant mortality rate. The number of deaths of infants younger than 12 months per 1,000 live births in 1991, 2001 and 2011.	59
26. Child mortality rate. The number of deaths of children younger than 5 years old per 1,000 live births in 1991, 2001 and 2011.	59
27. Number of children aged between 0 and 5 years old with each MODA score in 1991, 2001 and 2011.	59
28. Number of children aged between 6 and 12 years old with each MODA score in 1991, 2001 and 2011.	60
29. Number of children aged between 13 and 18 years old with each MODA score in 1991, 2001 and 2011.	60

1. Introduction

Appendix 1. Numbers of children aged between 0 and 5 years, 6 and 12 years, and 13 to 18 years in each region.

Region	1991				2001				2011			
	0 - 5	6 - 12	13 - 18	Total	0 - 5	6 - 12	13 - 18	Total	0 - 5	6 - 12	13 - 18	Total
Erongo	8,205	8,130	6,640	22,975	13,642	13,555	10,078	37,275	19,071	17,858	13,383	50,312
Hardap	11,025	11,558	9,348	31,931	10,281	11,247	8,270	29,798	11,346	11,676	9,256	32,278
//Karas	8,454	8,659	6,649	23,762	9,169	9,769	6,475	25,413	10,425	10,315	8,319	29,059
Kavango East	17,694	17,184	12,006	46,884	20,246	19,609	18,518	62,156	24,767	24,751	20,776	70,294
Kavango West	12,093	11,379	8,107	31,579	16,390	18,455	12,724	47,569	17,434	17,539	13,511	48,484
Khomas	22,789	20,773	17,500	61,062	31,664	31,909	24,122	87,695	42,922	39,302	33,968	116,192
Kunene	11,129	9,985	7,529	28,643	12,540	12,690	8,137	33,367	17,096	15,547	10,594	43,237
Ohangwena	40,552	39,389	30,042	109,983	42,730	54,235	36,951	133,916	45,233	48,537	42,437	136,207
Omaheke	10,441	10,126	7,181	27,748	12,076	12,452	9,045	33,573	12,809	11,715	8,555	33,079
Omusati	39,053	42,435	34,511	115,999	36,627	51,135	37,083	124,845	40,542	44,258	40,560	125,360
Oshana	25,532	24,245	19,967	69,744	23,450	32,053	24,181	79,684	25,604	26,010	25,589	77,203
Oshikoto	25,381	25,340	19,941	70,662	27,414	34,187	23,823	85,424	30,669	32,548	28,278	91,495
Otjozondjupa	17,215	16,305	12,378	45,898	23,031	22,402	16,953	62,386	24,220	22,023	16,702	62,945
Zambezi	11,597	13,049	11,211	35,857	12,861	14,336	12,737	39,934	15,295	15,650	12,913	43,858
Male	130,324	128,338	100,212	358,874	145,391	167,951	122,027	435,369	168,218	167,878	139,966	476,062
Female	130,836	130,219	102,798	363,853	146,729	173,864	127,070	447,663	169,215	169,851	144,875	483,941
Urban	62,295	67,720	60,295	190,310	80,881	82,951	65,120	228,952	121,783	115,183	99,264	336,230
Rural	198,865	190,837	142,715	532,417	211,236	258,864	183,974	654,074	215,650	222,546	185,577	623,773
Namibia	261,160	258,557	203,010	722,727	292,121	341,817	249,097	883,035	337,433	337,729	284,841	960,003

Appendix 2. Numbers of children of each age and gender between 0 and 18 years old.

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
1991	M	24,847	20,668	21,299	21,637	20,648	21,225	20,780	18,401	18,171	17,295	18,496	17,375	17,820	16,844	17,300	16,824	16,942	15,549	16,753	358,874
	F	24,844	20,889	21,257	21,849	20,925	21,072	20,973	18,331	18,795	17,576	18,995	17,746	17,803	16,890	17,633	17,267	18,024	15,868	17,116	363,853
2001	M	23,280	23,429	23,866	25,470	23,998	25,348	24,416	24,104	23,801	24,116	23,921	25,454	22,139	21,513	20,054	19,971	20,439	19,605	20,445	435,369
	F	23,571	23,274	24,063	25,517	24,760	25,544	25,078	24,287	24,675	25,595	24,932	26,554	22,743	22,107	20,869	21,163	21,679	20,267	20,985	447,663
2011	M	31,976	27,408	27,018	27,988	27,487	26,341	24,867	22,023	23,070	22,679	23,965	27,519	23,755	24,380	22,395	23,486	23,294	21,760	24,651	476,062
	F	32,157	27,718	27,169	28,052	27,725	26,394	25,105	21,880	23,938	23,153	23,963	27,535	24,277	24,763	23,442	24,441	24,248	22,710	25,271	483,941

2. Education

Appendix 3. Percentages of boys and girls of 6-18 years old who were attending school, had left school or had never attended school.

Age	Attending school						Left school						Never attended					
	1991		2001		2011		1991		2001		2011		1991		2001		2011	
	Gender	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
6	52.5	57.3	55.3	57.7	70.7	72.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	2.8	3.2	47.2	42.4	43.8	41.7	26.5	24.1
7	74.4	79.6	81.3	84.1	85.9	87.5	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.2	3.5	3.1	25.1	19.8	17.2	14.7	10.6	9.4
8	82.9	86.3	88.0	90.3	90.7	91.5	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.8	2.4	2.6	16.2	13.0	10.6	8.8	6.9	5.9
9	86.7	89.7	89.6	92.3	90.6	91.8	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.1	3.2	3.1	12.3	9.5	8.8	6.6	6.1	5.1
10	89.0	92.2	90.7	93.1	89.2	90.9	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.4	5.3	4.3	9.5	6.8	7.2	5.5	5.5	4.8
11	90.5	94.0	90.8	93.3	87.6	89.8	1.7	1.1	3.1	1.7	7.5	6.0	7.8	4.9	6.1	5.0	4.9	4.2
12	88.3	92.7	89.4	93.3	87.0	90.2	2.7	1.7	4.1	2.2	8.2	6.3	9.0	5.6	6.5	4.5	4.9	3.5
13	89.1	92.8	88.7	93.0	84.8	88.7	3.4	2.2	5.3	3.0	10.5	7.9	7.5	5.0	6.0	4.1	4.7	3.4
14	86.9	91.0	86.8	91.6	83.2	86.9	5.0	3.9	6.8	4.5	12.3	9.6	8.2	5.1	6.4	4.0	4.4	3.5
15	82.8	87.2	83.7	88.3	80.1	84.0	7.4	7.1	9.7	7.5	14.5	12.2	9.8	5.7	6.6	4.2	5.5	3.9
16	78.6	82.1	79.5	82.1	76.5	81.1	11.2	11.9	13.7	13.1	18.1	15.3	10.1	6.0	6.9	4.9	5.3	3.6
17	73.9	75.1	72.6	73.9	71.1	74.0	15.9	19.4	20.1	21.1	23.3	22.2	10.2	5.5	7.3	5.0	5.6	3.8
18	63.1	63.3	61.4	60.7	60.8	62.2	23.8	29.2	29.7	33.8	32.7	33.1	13.0	7.4	9.0	5.5	6.5	4.7

Appendix 4. Percentages of children between 6 and 18 years old who reported that they could read or write (in any language, not necessarily English).

Region	1991		2001		2011		
	Age	6 - 12	13 - 18	6 - 12	13 - 18	6 - 12	13 - 18
Erongo		74.3	95.5	81.8	96.7	86.2	97.1
Hardap		77.6	94.2	77.4	94.6	82.5	96.1
//Karas		76.6	96.9	87.1	96.9	88.0	98.0
Kavango East		42.3	81.5	58.4	88.1	71.5	93.3
Kavango West		37.2	82.0	61.6	88.6	70.9	92.1
Khomas		81.5	95.5	86.6	97.1	86.7	97.8
Kunene		41.5	73.5	46.3	72.0	47.1	70.1
Ohangwena		47.3	86.1	66.7	91.1	77.5	95.8
Omaheke		57.2	76.2	64.5	82.9	66.6	84.8
Omusati		63.3	93.6	78.5	95.3	82.5	96.7
Oshana		68.5	95.0	83.4	97.0	89.3	98.2
Oshikoto		54.8	85.7	74.7	92.0	77.8	95.0
Otjozondjupa		55.6	78.6	61.8	82.3	70.8	89.5
Zambezi		46.0	87.7	54.4	90.5	65.3	93.9
Namibia		58.4	88.4	71.7	91.6	77.6	94.4

Appendix 5. Numbers and percentages of children between 13 and 18 years old who had completed Grade 4.

	1991		2001		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	61,811	61.68	95,753	78.47	117,120	83.68
Female	76,587	74.50	108,861	85.67	127,528	88.03
Urban	53,272	88.35	58,584	89.96	89,427	90.09
Rural	85,126	59.65	146,030	79.38	155,221	83.64
Namibia	138,398	68.17	204,614	82.14	244,648	85.89

Appendix 6. Numbers of children of each age in 1991, 2001 and 2011 whose highest education level was none, Grade 1, Grade 4 and Grade 7.

Highest education level		None	Grade 1	Grade1	Grade 4	Grade4	Grade 7	Grade7
Year	Age	Not at school	At school	Left school	At school	Left school	At school	Left school
1991	6	17,241	5,256	70				
	7	17,229	7,916	70				
	8	13,183	10,072	106				
	9	9,053	8,312	106	1,643	15		
	10	7,355	7,242	147	3,926	35		
	11	4,786	5,445	144	5,390	40		
	12	3,273	4,224	170	5,719	103	766	23
	13	2,024	2,851	181	5,342	164	1,952	32
	14	1,438	2,043	235	5,150	272	3,236	71
	15	824	1,271	254	4,034	421	3,644	193
	16	613	756	293	3,189	582	4,166	429
	17	323	497	274	2,050	737	3,596	752
	18	229	311	413	1,482	1,007	3,285	1,254
2001	6	12,769	2,890	49				
	7	20,449	11,760	174				
	8	9,314	16,689	191				
	9	4,197	9,874	187	2,812	36		
	10	2,140	4,788	200	8,744	74		
	11	1,265	2,777	227	14,067	157		
	12	664	1,314	246	8,998	206	1,938	31
	13	382	788	217	6,555	294	5,608	79
	14	212	487	220	3,958	354	7,764	168
	15	139	283	240	2,565	506	7,414	455
	16	124	201	239	1,611	659	6,412	835
	17	97	137	224	770	821	4,531	1,253
	18	79	87	303	456	956	3,149	1,849
2011	6	6,043						
	7	4,626	16,057	614				
	8	3,245	19,372	407	570	86		
	9	1,106	8,672	217	2,339	116		
	10	918	2,617	974	9,430	250		
	11	1,140	1,407	659	17,378	411	926	239
	12	819	670	399	10,723	303	1,733	123
	13	671	728	447	5,410	1,619	6,248	186
	14	509	878	434	2,814	986	10,561	256
	15	595	749	411	1,617	808	9,353	397
	16	528	533	385	845	660	6,030	2,014
	17	473	315	361	391	590	3,857	1,937
	18	420	257	450	251	700	2,662	2,220

Appendix 7. Education level of the household head for children between 0 and 18 years old in 1991, 2001 and 2011. * 'Other' was not collected prior to 2011.

	Age	None or Unrecorded	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other*
1991	0-5	106,613	109,429	42,633	6,158	
	6-12	95,730	103,154	38,917	6,626	
	13-18	68,884	76,694	28,293	4,291	
2001	0-5	97,787	103,537	74,251	11,696	
	6-12	114,705	122,730	84,535	15,592	
	13-18	79,292	87,602	65,326	12,354	
2011	0-5	97,967	97,351	117,717	17,674	5,105
	6-12	99,277	101,223	111,031	19,128	5,740
	13-18	80,010	84,795	92,025	18,476	4,593

3. Housing and Material Assets

Appendix 8. Numbers of children between 0 and 18 years old living in conventional households in each type of housing in 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Region	1991				2001				2011			
	Block/ Brick	Traditional	Shack	Other	Block/ Brick	Traditional	Shack	Other	Block/ Brick	Traditional	Shack	Other
Erongo	14,965	2,151	2,991	92	29,225	2,443	4,885	392	35,814	2,641	11,260	120
Hardap	25,170	204	3,159	104	24,821	196	4,176	363	23,841	167	7,908	120
//Karas	18,494	170	1,989	82	20,971	1,340	2,252	537	20,857	907	6,834	177
Kavango East	5,236	35,743	3,120	408	24,246	25,857	1,190	607	17,358	48,248	3,933	176
Kavango West	458	29,176	289	47	8,164	47,337	727	1,145	4,283	43,460	410	100
Khomas	54,122	239	1,745	675	70,432	659	15,215	865	85,118	419	29,048	641
Kunene	10,359	9,626	2,948	225	15,251	16,480	659	642	14,836	24,866	2,275	717
Ohangwena	1,163	107,211	112	71	5,007	125,415	1,078	2,089	8,489	124,798	1,695	591
Omaheke	11,205	5,432	2,846	457	23,777	6,102	2,718	764	21,393	5,659	5,416	267
Omusati	1,404	111,848	46	125	16,836	105,034	727	1,872	8,783	114,998	466	443
Oshana	6,357	56,522	4,433	138	24,403	52,528	1,092	1,285	27,295	45,049	3,105	387
Oshikoto	8,590	58,919	1,768	176	10,967	71,262	1,269	1,492	15,110	72,533	2,740	381
Otjozondjupa	26,517	3,645	8,094	388	37,255	9,093	5,063	1,464	40,539	10,934	10,155	578
Zambezi	7,812	26,870	352	153	9,735	29,212	263	528	9,918	28,025	5,260	339
Urban	141,199	7,741	13,768	1,327	183,153	13,698	26,564	3,124	230,369	28,412	71,387	1,573
Rural	50,653	440,015	20,124	1,814	137,937	479,260	14,750	10,921	103,265	494,292	19,118	3,464
Namibia	191,852	447,756	33,892	3,141	321,090	492,958	41,314	14,045	333,634	522,704	90,505	5,037

Appendix 9. Numbers of children between 0 and 18 years old living in conventional households using each type of energy for cooking in 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Region	1991					2001					2011					
	Cooking fuel	Elec-tricity	Gas	Parafin	Wood or Charcoal	Other	Elec-tricity	Gas	Parafin	Wood or Charcoal	Other	Elec-tricity	Gas	Parafin	Wood or Charcoal	Other
Erongo		8,501	2,117	142	9,434	5	23,818	2,175	742	10,007	203	36,565	3,117	125	10,005	23
Hardap		5,983	3,910	139	18,602	3	10,354	2,498	250	16,207	247	16,116	1,248	22	14,601	49
//Karas		3,752	6,769	438	9,771	5	7,016	7,118	607	10,219	140	12,076	7,490	50	9,142	17
Kavango East		573	2,338	32	41,509	55	2,953	2,415	582	55,325	573	7,687	1,804	163	60,003	58
Kavango West		70	135	9	29,678	78	199	188	230	46,404	404	955	263	57	46,896	82
Khomas		42,502	4,952	449	8,864	14	63,104	5,288	8,615	9,121	1,043	80,144	13,908	9,845	11,187	142
Kunene		1,203	1,054	114	20,782	5	1,837	895	460	29,329	511	3,697	1,322	65	37,526	84
Ohangwena		268	398	872	106,843	176	937	670	1,079	129,300	1,603	3,324	1,560	658	129,258	773
Omaheke		1,415	1,187	70	17,263	5	2,665	1,354	422	28,653	267	4,086	1,830	135	26,626	58
Omusati		198	305	636	112,080	204	879	1,081	1,225	119,365	1,919	2,850	1,972	578	117,053	2,237
Oshana		578	2,079	393	64,190	223	4,363	6,920	2,097	62,015	3,913	12,339	8,014	1,248	45,241	8,994
Oshikoto		4,014	1,366	484	63,429	160	4,217	1,808	558	77,110	1,297	5,335	2,924	369	80,113	2,023
Otjozondjupa		9,956	2,671	161	25,820	36	11,876	3,375	1,091	35,807	726	16,810	4,718	812	39,677	189
Zambezi		372	1,131	88	33,508	88	2,198	804	322	36,103	311	5,589	340	270	37,234	109
Urban		76,545	25,420	1,273	60,765	45	122,210	28,068	11,974	62,094	2,193	184,980	39,022	11,253	95,349	1,137
Rural		2,840	4,992	2,754	501,008	1,012	14,206	8,521	6,306	602,871	10,964	22,593	11,488	3,144	569,213	13,701
Namibia		79,385	30,412	4,027	561,773	1,057	136,416	36,589	18,280	664,965	13,157	207,573	50,510	14,397	664,562	14,838

Region	1991		2001		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Erongo	9,734	42.4	26,181	70.2	40,211	79.9
Hardap	7,798	24.4	15,877	53.3	23,011	71.3
//Karas	7,487	31.5	13,597	53.5	20,735	71.4
Kavango East	2,673	5.7	8,779	14.1	20,151	28.7
Kavango West	119	0.4	1,050	2.2	4,977	10.3
Khomas	45,116	73.9	65,986	75.2	86,646	74.6
Kunene	2,853	10.0	5,032	15.1	10,344	23.9
Ohangwena	619	0.6	2,459	1.8	8,011	5.9
Omaheke	2,756	9.9	6,577	19.6	10,145	30.7
Omusati	448	0.4	2,351	1.9	6,433	5.1
Oshana	5,617	8.1	10,360	13.0	20,049	26.0
Oshikoto	6,010	8.5	7,682	9.0	12,744	13.9
Otjozondjupa	14,829	32.3	20,126	32.3	33,205	52.8
Zambezi	2,235	6.2	8,619	21.6	14,830	33.8
Urban	100,563	52.8	156,904	68.5	238,193	70.8
Rural	7,731	1.5	37,772	5.8	73,299	11.8
Namibia	108,294	16.0	194,676	22.4	311,492	32.7

Appendix 10. Numbers and percentages of children between 0 and 18 years old who were living in a conventional household using electricity for lighting in 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Appendix 11. Numbers of children between the ages of 0 and 18 who were living in a conventional household which owned a radio or television in 1991 and 2011.

Region	1991		2011	
	Radio	TV	Radio	TV
Erongo	15,016	6,552	40,682	36,182
Hardap	18,575	5,489	24,126	19,129
//Karas	15,850	6,292	22,612	18,000
Kavango East	19,935	2,398	44,542	21,149
Kavango West	12,114	207	31,180	5,133
Khomas	45,739	31,791	90,766	83,408
Kunene	8,745	1,470	23,127	8,600
Ohangwena	63,960	1,013	106,286	12,551
Omaheke	10,949	1,373	23,270	9,717
Omusati	67,462	882	91,794	11,876
Oshana	51,931	6,073	63,599	23,520
Oshikoto	44,906	3,978	67,601	15,230
Otjozondjupa	25,532	8,041	44,009	31,128
Zambezi	17,890	1,010	29,883	16,252
Urban	126,676	67,596	261,786	228,041
Rural	291,928	8,973	441,691	83,834
Namibia	418,604	76,569	703,477	311,875

Appendix 12. Numbers of children between 0 and 18 years old living in conventional households who had access to each type of water supply in 1991, 2001 and 2011.

	Region	1991					2001				2011				
		Water supply	Piped	Bore-hole	Well	River/ Canal/ Dam	Other	Piped	Bore-hole	River/ Canal/ Dam	Other	Piped	Bore-hole	Well	River/ Canal/ Dam
Urban	Erongo	13,111	12			11	27,494	128	62	21	41,805	37	8	12	181
	Hardap	18,313	113	39	27	15	13,274	42	14	36	18,472	273	95	82	475
	//Karas	15,665	224	187	15	23	13,124	36	29	40	15,071	59	7	61	169
	Kavango East	7,688	26	21	1,868	0	20,938	324	105	218	30,041	585	305	34	390
	Kavango West					0					242			10	
	Khomas	50,363	19	2	5	25	78,375	955	457	710	107,579	378	256	205	265
	Kunene	6,697	16		65	0	6,425	30	16	29	8,614	8	57	17	473
	Ohangwena					0	911	2		4	7,343	365	898	982	125
	Omaheke	4,896	406	8		0	5,439	41	35	40	8,253	199	93	73	123
	Omusati	844		87	88	0	605	10	33	24	4,246	3	250	197	25
	Oshana	10,052	76	35	6	0	17,647	216	161	130	25,760	291	345	831	582
	Oshikoto	6,134	33	2	12	0	5,502	46	36	97	9,249	114	89	98	78
	Otjozondjupa	19,803	853	35	11	6	20,875	187	76	305	31,152	211	41	76	141
Zambezi	6,008	26	46	12	6	10,880	238	67	50	13,083	69	7	54	29	
Rural	Erongo	2,727	3,214	618	487	19	5,383	2,622	1,230	5	3,312	2,648	505	1,166	161
	Hardap	5,843	3,989	79	219	0	12,848	2,370	881	91	6,652	5,240	32	605	110
	//Karas	1,566	2,703	141	202	9	9,720	1,138	950	63	10,055	2,090	24	1,099	140
	Kavango East	6,205	5,874	3,359	19,463	3	10,259	10,767	18,939	298	10,074	9,376	1,510	17,332	68
	Kavango West	2,099	9,859	4,406	13,601	5	18,092	15,241	13,805	287	12,744	16,514	2,993	15,697	53
	Khomas	1,634	3,953	691	40	49	4,864	1,515	258	37	3,473	2,627	55	284	104
	Kunene	3,618	6,274	2,227	4,153	108	8,725	11,154	6,362	291	6,159	12,393	4,037	10,572	364
	Ohangwena	18,188	11,482	76,104	2,783	0	94,394	29,591	7,074	1,613	47,015	13,658	42,030	22,666	491
	Omaheke	7,578	6,644	307	87	14	19,760	7,023	810	213	12,446	10,726	82	513	227
	Omusati	9,058	7,187	74,601	20,136	1,422	98,525	13,883	10,506	883	46,569	8,751	43,858	20,195	596
	Oshana	17,511	6,500	29,894	3,360	16	54,767	3,080	2,742	565	34,496	1,835	4,038	7,254	404
	Oshikoto	15,491	8,676	36,691	2,412	2	64,308	10,902	3,521	578	43,593	6,413	14,470	16,354	306
	Otjozondjupa	9,158	8,158	396	182	42	23,681	6,522	783	446	20,929	8,163	455	753	285
Zambezi	7,633	5,091	10,387	5,890	88	10,390	13,727	4,260	126	11,201	10,056	3,489	5,452	102	
Urban	159,574	1,804	462	2,109	86	221,489	2,255	1,091	1,704	320,910	2,592	2,451	2,732	3,056	
Rural	108,309	89,604	239,901	73,015	1,777	435,716	129,535	72,121	5,496	268,718	110,490	117,578	119,942	3,411	
Namibia	267,883	91,408	240,363	75,124	1,863	657,205	131,790	73,212	7,200	589,628	113,082	120,029	122,674	6,467	

Appendix 13. Numbers of children between 0 and 18 years old living in conventional households who had access to each type of toilet facility in 1991, 2001 and 2011.

	Region	1991					2001					2011				
		Sanitation	Private Flush	Shared Flush	Pit or Bucket	None	Other	Private Flush	Shared Flush	Pit or Bucket	None	Other	Private Flush	Shared Flush	Pit or Bucket	None
Urban	Erongo	9,470	2,045	1,333	284	2	16,813	9,277	767	706	142	25,355	12,536	2,016	2,000	136
	Hardap	11,268	1,383	4,183	1,671	2	7,951	1,426	2,172	1,759	58	11,585	1,435	2,045	4,235	97
	//Karas	9,971	2,057	2,945	1,141		8,153	2,949	1,586	494	47	9,853	3,491	817	1,173	33
	Kavango East	2,625	110	1,740	5,128		3,344	1,166	8,094	8,776	205	5,568	1,854	8,016	15,697	220
	Kavango West											219	1	16	16	
	Khomas	43,391	6,200	410	411	2	46,027	20,746	2,008	10,932	784	61,650	27,499	3,382	15,822	330
	Kunene	3,204	1,050	1,205	1,319		3,522	527	670	1,720	61	4,104	1,099	1,035	2,887	44
	Ohangwena						198	134	118	467		1,621	738	1,974	5,333	47
	Omaheke	3,237	584	162	1,324	3	2,666	864	78	1,930	17	3,664	388	236	4,366	87
	Omusati	432	29	150	408		167	19	327	158	1	1,719	275	1,002	1,722	3
	Oshana	4,092	1,909	1,871	2,292	5	6,523	1,749	7,105	2,479	298	10,944	2,282	7,864	6,660	59
	Oshikoto	4,719	1,269	100	93		3,380	1,803	155	277	66	4,168	1,856	655	2,934	15
	Otjozondjupa	13,610	2,405	1,449	3,242	2	11,817	4,354	1,776	3,291	205	15,989	3,762	4,333	7,138	399
	Zambezi	2,836	642	46	2,568	6	3,015	2,312	449	5,380	79	4,818	789	505	7,113	17
Rural	Erongo	667	252	1,091	5,052	3	1,621	591	2,322	4,662	44	1,793	443	1,384	4,147	25
	Hardap	1,762	680	2,022	5,665	1	4,145	1,506	2,929	7,524	86	3,975	997	1,522	6,108	37
	//Karas	600	66	578	3,377		2,245	700	3,503	5,372	51	4,187	938	3,138	5,010	135
	Kavango East	228	190	452	34,029	5	340	146	2,056	37,550	171	629	198	4,028	33,379	126
	Kavango West	127	7	621	29,215		268	108	1,518	45,203	328	420	303	4,229	42,790	259
	Khomas	1,302	763	1,344	2,958		1,564	719	1,455	2,867	69	2,105	817	1,346	2,181	94
	Kunene	722	198	706	14,749	5	1,292	530	1,660	22,822	228	1,644	969	2,370	28,328	214
	Ohangwena	135	24	5,172	103,217	9	1,792	944	10,509	118,568	859	1,688	951	16,591	106,252	378
	Omaheke	1,204	849	969	11,603	5	3,152	2,230	1,434	20,924	66	3,924	2,025	1,184	16,556	305
	Omusati	76	76	7,500	104,737	15	1,548	1,116	16,842	103,697	594	1,165	513	18,726	99,108	457
	Oshana	270	139	9,661	47,179	32	1,858	654	16,730	41,515	397	1,039	517	15,021	31,257	193
	Oshikoto	268	349	7,122	55,526	7	1,957	1,517	12,815	62,364	656	2,556	1,428	13,100	63,635	417
	Otjozondjupa	1,340	1,206	2,234	13,150	6	3,370	3,003	2,445	22,265	349	4,391	2,408	4,582	19,135	69
	Zambezi	62	68	750	28,174	35	168	125	754	27,335	121	239	195	2,781	24,474	2,611
Urban	108,855	19,683	15,594	19,881	22	113,576	47,326	25,305	38,369	1,963	161,257	58,005	33,896	77,096	1,487	
Rural	8,763	4,867	40,222	458,631	123	25,320	13,889	76,972	522,668	4,019	29,755	12,702	90,002	482,360	5,320	
Namibia	117,618	24,550	55,816	478,512	145	138,896	61,215	102,277	561,037	5,982	191,012	70,707	123,898	559,456	6,807	

4. Social and economic conditions

Appendix 14. Numbers of children between the ages of 10 and 14 who were engaged in child labour in 1991 and 2011.

Age	1991		2011	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
10	25	894	146	1,094
11	21	785	245	1,361
12	54	1,141	187	1,254
13	77	1,005	172	1,374
14	144	1,454	186	1,485
Total	321	5,279	936	6,568

Appendix 16. Numbers of children between the ages of 0 and 18 in 2001 and 2011 who had been orphaned by the loss of one or both parents.

Region	2001			2011		
	Both dead	Father alive	Mother alive	Both dead	Father alive	Mother alive
Erongo	307	967	2,056	739	1,330	2,699
Hardap	358	1,003	1,931	651	1,233	2,059
//Karas	316	851	1,578	599	1,049	1,819
Kavango East	1,550	2,314	6,726	2,379	2,539	7,165
Kavango West	973	1,807	4,383	1,302	1,725	4,278
Khomas	951	2,223	5,654	2,042	3,339	7,418
Kunene	244	744	1,865	616	1,069	2,457
Ohangwena	2,495	5,801	14,409	4,773	6,474	15,998
Omaheke	363	1,090	1,685	643	1,426	1,654
Omusati	2,137	5,166	13,741	4,419	5,680	15,208
Oshana	1,563	3,379	9,419	2,650	3,463	9,219
Oshikoto	1,386	3,251	8,701	2,754	3,648	9,883
Otjozondjupa	754	1,906	3,786	1,100	1,976	3,372
Zambezi	1,548	1,674	5,528	1,602	1,592	4,548
Urban	3,300	6,887	17,250	7,280	10,959	24,826
Rural	11,645	25,289	64,212	18,989	25,584	62,951
Namibia	14,945	32,176	81,462	26,269	36,543	87,777

Appendix 15. Numbers of children between the ages of 12 and 18 who were the head of their households in 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Region	1991		2001		2011	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Erongo	73	54	178	72	351	75
Hardap	36	98	68	119	131	105
//Karas	28	55	67	72	113	110
Kavango East	42	111	164	166	152	163
Kavango West		48		148	1	219
Khomas	54	53	500	48	959	60
Kunene	46	141	56	205	106	416
Ohangwena		554	9	994	83	1,088
Omaheke	21	149	69	264	77	244
Omusati	11	325	11	1,838	53	891
Oshana	56	245	195	361	264	331
Oshikoto	16	336	53	657	82	720
Otjozondjupa	78	237	157	259	259	291
Zambezi	35	298	174	241	131	197
Namibia	496	2,704	1,701	5,444	2,762	4,910

Appendix 17. Numbers of children between the ages of 0 and 18 who had one or more disabilities in 2001 and 2011.

Region	2001				2011			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Erongo	270	256	95	83	278	256	86	89
Hardap	174	183	187	171	198	187	122	125
//Karas	69	61	77	64	150	137	142	140
Kavango East	322	314	557	540	435	431	772	663
Kavango West	-	-	788	664	1	2	857	695
Khomas	983	1,137	97	81	1,137	1,173	71	53
Kunene	77	79	353	317	93	91	428	307
Ohangwena	9	7	1,728	1,613	97	111	1,872	1,693
Omaheke	64	53	306	245	100	88	255	198
Omusati	8	8	2,104	2,039	79	66	2,130	1,910
Oshana	174	228	820	733	398	438	786	776
Oshikoto	103	125	1,274	1,122	170	164	1,897	1,686
Otjozondjupa	257	275	570	457	424	399	602	490
Zambezi	73	80	336	288	100	97	449	398
Namibia	2,583	2,806	9,292	8,417	3,660	3,640	10,469	9,223

Appendix 18. Numbers of girls between 12 and 18 years old in 1991, 2001 and 2011 who had had one or more live births.

* in 1991 girls under 15 years old were not asked if they had given birth.

Age	1991		2001		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
12	*	*	38	0.2	475	2.0
13	*	*	54	0.2	490	2.0
14	*	*	116	0.6	498	2.1
15	335	1.9	352	1.7	818	3.3
16	948	5.3	982	4.5	1,427	5.9
17	1,709	10.8	2,147	10.6	2,470	10.9
18	3,442	20.1	3,855	18.4	4,412	17.5
Namibia	6,434		7,544		10,590	

Appendix 19. Numbers of girls attending school in 1991, 2001 and 2011 who had had one or more live births and were between 12 and 18 years old.

* in 1991 girls under 15 years old were not asked if they had given birth.

Age	1991		2001		2011	
	Given birth	Not given birth	Given birth	Not given birth	Given birth	Not given birth
12	*	16,488	19	20,981	142	21,327
13	*	15,665	23	20,343	144	21,443
14	*	16,044	31	18,882	156	19,852
15	47	15,015	80	18,408	245	19,885
16	127	14,678	152	17,481	456	18,789
17	198	11,723	377	14,453	701	15,746
18	389	10,447	593	11,841	979	14,305
Namibia	761	100,060	1,275	122,389	2,823	131,347

Appendix 20. Numbers of children between 0 and 18 years old in 2001 and 2011 who lived in a household where the main household income was a pension, or an orphan or disability grant.

Region	2001		2011
	Pension	Grant	Pension
Erongo	3,239	467	3,396
Hardap	4,228	704	4,135
//Karas	2,950	402	3,359
Kavango East	3,412	2,242	8,696
Kavango West	1,468	1,680	6,007
Khomas	2,295	714	3,575
Kunene	3,036	622	5,279
Ohangwena	28,306	6,029	46,012
Omaheke	2,963	666	4,726
Omusati	29,161	5,843	45,285
Oshana	11,310	3,059	19,796
Oshikoto	9,250	3,015	20,441
Otjozondjupa	4,067	958	6,412
Zambezi	3,400	1,365	5,317
Urban	10,415	5,001	20,549
Rural	98,670	22,765	161,887
Namibia	109,085	27,766	182,436

Appendix 21. Employment status of children between the ages of 10 and 18 in 1991, 2001 and 2011 who had left school.

Age	1991					2001					2011				
	Employed	Un-employed	Home-maker	Ill or disabled	Other	Employed	Un-employed	Home-maker	Ill or disabled	Other	Employed	Un-employed	Home-maker	Ill or disabled	Other
10	101	192	83	5	85	183	154	328	9	169	538	530	130	100	957
11	103	193	99	10	83	294	224	470	15	222	898	992	232	135	1,365
12	193	318	148	10	106	308	291	564	14	227	899	736	222	124	1,424
13	280	392	163	5	108	427	417	668	19	260	1,016	978	301	136	1,980
14	476	641	259	19	127	584	574	816	22	283	1,182	1,202	310	134	2,095
15	861	1,043	408	25	114	868	1,070	1,134	24	382	1,580	1,701	453	144	2,393
16	1,457	1,672	717	27	166	1,455	1,883	1,728	32	474	2,065	2,556	556	154	2,465
17	1,960	2,328	1,022	41	187	2,067	3,125	2,247		1,155	2,788	3,721	638	146	2,613
18	3,429	3,629	1,616	52	258	3,613	5,045	3,236	1	1,419	4,744	6,942	901	219	3,261
Namibia	8,860	10,408	4,515	194	1,234	9,799	12,783	11,191	136	4,591	15,710	19,358	3,743	1,292	18,553

Appendix 22. Highest education level achieved by children between the ages of 14 and 18 who had left school and were unemployed in 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Region	1991	2001	2011
None	145	166	3,342
Grade 1-3	2,193	1,529	1,659
Grade 4-7	5,246	5,165	7,009
Grade 8-10	1,563	3,712	6,135
Grade 11+	149	893	1,075
Don't Know	17	2,245	10

Appendix 23. Numbers of children between the ages of 0 and 18 living in conventional households (not institutions) who shared a sleeping room with two or more people in 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Region	1991	2001	2011
Erongo	10,294	22,149	27,569
Hardap	17,860	18,683	20,745
//Karas	12,025	16,165	16,537
Kavango East	22,891	40,035	37,214
Kavango West	16,021	29,569	25,735
Khomas	29,986	49,398	65,730
Kunene	14,090	23,644	29,803
Ohangwena	35,524	34,172	44,625
Omaheke	13,750	26,750	24,224
Omusati	25,848	29,930	38,467
Oshana	21,522	27,448	25,858
Oshikoto	26,459	23,068	33,458
Otjozondjupa	26,272	36,752	39,805
Zambezi	29,293	31,086	32,350
Urban	95,096	130,641	184,186
Rural	206,739	278,208	277,934
Namibia	301,835	408,849	462,120

Appendix 24. Numbers of children between the ages of 0 and 18 living in a household where there had been a death in the last 12 months in 2001 and 2011.

Region	2001		2011	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Erongo	824	649	1,168	535
Hardap	1,088	966	1,304	697
//Karas	781	640	891	844
Kavango East	2,281	3,904	2,478	3,506
Kavango West	-	4,834	26	3,878
Khomas	3,118	256	3,729	351
Kunene	567	2,026	877	1,853
Ohangwena	38	13,406	688	9,797
Omaheke	555	1,641	576	1,570
Omusati	18	10,660	182	8,232
Oshana	841	6,606	1,134	3,627
Oshikoto	309	6,736	433	4,925
Otjozondjupa	1,257	1,919	1,811	1,961
Zambezi	794	2,179	505	1,494
Namibia	12,471	56,422	15,802	43,270

Region	1991	2001	2011
Erongo	51	42	32
Hardap	72	62	46
//Karas	70	47	40
Kavango	84	71	70
Khomas	39	40	30
Kunene	59	55	55
Ohangwena	59	56	41
Omaheke	78	55	41
Omusati	49	39	39
Oshana	62	44	41
Oshikoto	66	60	36
Otjozondjupa	67	48	38
Zambezi	106	59	74
Urban	55	45	37
Rural	72	58	48
Namibia	67	52	44

Appendix 25. Infant mortality rate. The number of deaths of infants younger than 12 months per 1,000 live births in 1991, 2001 and 2011. Data are from the Infant Mortality Rate census, provided by the National Statistics Agency.

Appendix 26. Child mortality rate. The number of deaths of children younger than 5 years old per 1,000 live births in 1991, 2001 and 2011. Data are from the Infant Mortality Rate census, provided by the National Statistics Agency.

Region	1991	2001	2011
Erongo	66	51	50
Hardap	93	71	74
//Karas	91	58	59
Kavango	109	113	112
Khomas	50	51	48
Kunene	77	73	81
Ohangwena	109	78	67
Omaheke	101	77	65
Omusati	64	61	60
Oshana	80	64	61
Oshikoto	86	74	55
Otjozondjupa	87	70	59
Zambezi	132	97	110
Urban	71	57	61
Rural	93	81	74
Namibia	87	71	69

5. Multiple overlapping deprivation Analyses (MODA)

Appendix 27. Number of children aged between 0 and 5 years old with each MODA score in 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Region	1991					2001					2011					
	Score	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Erongo		2,746	1,699	1,528	1,740	492	4,451	3,832	2,705	1,984	670	6,501	4,653	4,572	2,732	613
Hardap		2,678	2,381	2,960	2,627	379	2,616	1,887	2,521	2,747	510	3,468	2,065	2,291	2,882	640
//Karas		3,018	1,590	1,950	1,718	178	2,558	1,859	2,339	2,085	328	3,286	2,389	2,434	1,926	390
Kavango East		754	493	1,448	14,859	140	898	676	2,025	16,306	341	1,565	1,819	3,672	16,411	1,300
Kavango West		124	71	311	11,512	75	125	82	1,245	14,762	176	173	316	1,922	14,151	872
Khomas		13,531	5,510	2,270	1,296	182	11,485	8,344	7,949	3,382	504	15,060	8,995	12,440	5,667	760
Kunene		539	1,006	1,507	7,286	791	649	924	1,685	8,084	1,198	837	1,537	2,236	10,481	2,005
Ohangwena		169	248	2,261	34,648	3,226	458	517	3,868	33,476	4,411	772	2,419	7,629	28,104	6,309
Omaheke		801	1,357	2,318	5,062	903	709	1,263	3,145	5,698	1,261	941	1,640	2,925	5,924	1,379
Omusati		256	336	2,744	33,071	2,646	441	1,056	5,395	24,204	5,531	785	2,397	8,371	23,424	5,565
Oshana		980	910	3,854	17,248	2,540	1,931	2,342	4,977	12,363	1,837	3,346	4,000	5,598	10,192	2,468
Oshikoto		1,579	999	2,693	18,783	1,327	1,078	1,228	2,934	19,316	2,858	1,362	2,482	5,264	17,803	3,758
Otjozondjupa		3,180	3,317	3,607	6,305	806	6,407	3,125	4,599	7,496	1,404	3,840	4,542	5,593	8,456	1,789
Zambezi		407	616	622	9,566	386	385	773	1,176	9,872	655	972	810	2,542	10,046	925
Namibia		30,762	20,533	30,073	165,721	14,071	34,191	27,908	46,563	161,775	21,684	42,908	40,064	67,489	158,199	28,773

Appendix 28. Number of children aged between 6 and 12 years old with each MODA score in 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Region	1991						2001						2011					
	Score	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4
Erongo	3,643	1,447	1,191	1,032	722	95	5,031	3,757	2,224	1,772	695	76	6,978	4,527	3,354	2,317	645	37
Hardap	3,852	2,366	1,942	2,439	883	76	3,100	2,155	2,314	2,739	874	65	3,671	2,258	2,111	2,544	1,013	79
//Karas	3,942	1,548	1,181	1,487	462	39	3,140	2,096	2,078	1,917	502	36	3,439	2,351	2,208	1,788	484	45
Kavango East	976	534	1,115	11,101	3,428	30	991	843	1,966	14,813	4,687	92	1,497	1,630	3,295	14,086	4,034	209
Kavango West	143	69	295	8,634	2,228	10	100	107	1,124	13,328	3,758	38	191	304	1,639	11,680	3,560	165
Khomas	12,877	5,049	1,551	886	382	28	13,308	9,514	5,583	2,686	746	72	15,631	8,891	8,514	4,938	1,218	110
Kunene	2,946	826	945	1,555	3,492	221	662	1,093	1,403	4,484	4,725	323	961	1,376	1,763	5,045	5,724	678
Ohangwena	82	280	2,105	27,176	9,187	559	373	719	5,025	36,980	10,430	708	595	2,669	8,088	27,877	8,649	659
Omaheke	4,824	706	903	1,498	1,976	219	837	1,200	2,408	5,294	2,491	222	950	1,446	2,378	4,535	2,167	239
Omusati	167	326	3,081	32,791	5,778	292	396	1,658	7,924	31,836	8,829	492	789	2,707	9,224	24,088	6,986	464
Oshana	667	707	3,901	15,452	3,308	210	2,304	2,998	6,845	16,916	2,884	106	3,182	3,792	5,592	10,459	2,847	138
Oshikoto	1,261	1,133	2,473	15,260	4,988	225	1,110	1,346	3,499	22,078	5,827	327	1,531	2,844	5,642	17,026	5,097	408
Otjozondjupa	6,593	2,451	1,786	2,639	2,646	190	6,135	3,389	3,671	5,999	3,006	202	3,827	4,245	4,518	6,137	3,024	272
Zambezi	399	675	663	8,918	2,362	32	417	846	1,226	8,938	2,779	130	1,014	849	2,380	8,768	2,523	116
Namibia	42,372	18,117	23,132	130,868	41,842	2,226	37,904	31,721	47,290	169,780	52,233	2889	44,256	39,889	60,706	141,288	47,971	3,619

Appendix 29. Number of children aged between 13 and 18 years old with each MODA score in 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Region	1991						2001						2011					
	Score	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4
Erongo	1,981	1,899	951	820	719	270	2,811	2,915	1,972	1,244	854	233	3,986	3,979	2,505	1,752	924	237
Hardap	2,619	2,126	1,470	1,583	1,311	239	1,845	1,627	1,465	1,686	1,316	289	2,323	2,092	1,466	1,604	1,444	327
//Karas	1,824	1,912	940	958	891	124	1,540	1,520	1,180	1,281	800	117	2,098	2,099	1,598	1,461	884	179
Kavango East	1,143	1,368	404	962	7,344	785	654	822	1,045	4,678	10,297	981	1,211	1,434	2,062	6,016	8,603	1,450
Kavango West	550	845	52	380	5,744	536	56	82	353	3,306	8,179	720	203	234	837	4,097	7,061	1,079
Khomas	7,563	5,905	2,472	939	533	88	7,971	7,818	4,343	2,537	1,135	194	11,420	9,767	6,008	4,487	1,956	330
Kunene	912	2,471	580	764	2,346	456	466	710	762	1,784	3,627	757	671	866	1,100	2,096	4,722	1,139
Ohangwena	1,204	141	430	3,330	22,327	2610	161	508	1,914	10,596	20,501	3,235	735	1,946	5,340	14,227	16,874	3,315
Omaheke	1,687	2,309	609	928	1,337	311	526	716	1,363	2,979	2,754	656	772	992	1,355	2,321	2,513	602
Omusati	2,207	228	840	5,713	23,312	2211	237	920	3,885	12,855	15,730	3,416	999	2,159	6,390	14,756	13,510	2,746
Oshana	1,824	582	1,104	4,639	10,264	1554	1,329	2,103	4,009	8,421	7,172	1,051	3,485	3,649	4,638	7,303	5,404	1,110
Oshikoto	1,283	793	1,139	3,253	12,294	1179	595	950	1,797	7,413	11,397	1,638	1,262	2,326	4,202	8,905	9,778	1,805
Otjozondjupa	2,413	3,833	1,624	1,617	2,370	521	2,596	3,707	2,314	3,626	3,551	747	2,557	3,047	3,037	3,655	3,547	859
Zambezi	719	485	638	3,104	5,772	493	436	823	1,100	4,825	4,766	731	975	994	1,519	4,333	4,513	579
Namibia	27,929	24,897	13,253	28,990	96,564	11,377	21,223	25,221	27,502	67,231	92,079	14765	32,697	35,584	42,057	77,013	81,733	15,757

NOTES AND PHOTOGRAPH CREDITS

Explanatory notes

Page 6: Regions of Namibia

There were several changes to Namibia's regions during the period covered by this book: in 1998 the regional boundary of Zambezi shifted eastwards, and Etosha National Park was taken out of Kunene region and split between the three northern regions of Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto. A further change occurred in 2013 when the number of regions in Namibia increased from 13 to 14 as a consequence of the splitting of Kavango region into Kavango East and Kavango West. In order to allow the comparisons presented in this book, and to present data on the basis of the 14 regions now in existence, data were reallocated where necessary in these enumeration areas (EAs). The reallocation was done by EA because it was impossible to assign the individual household census statistics originally collected to one or other region.

Kavango East & Kavango West:

Looking at the boundaries of the EAs and the distribution of individual households in all three years along the border between Kavango East and Kavango West, it was clear that certain EAs had most of their population in Kavango East while others had most of their population in Kavango West. These EAs and all their data were then respectively assigned to Kavango East or to Kavango West. As a result, data for an EA that had been allocated to Kavango East included some households that actually lay in the west; and the same was true for data in EAs allocated to the Kavango West that included some households that were east of the new regional boundary. To assess the level of error generated by these allocations, the total number of households (that had been separately mapped as points in previous years) that actually lay in one region but were assigned to EAs allocated to the other region was divided by the total number of households in both regions. The percentage of households that *may* have been allocated to either region incorrectly was as follows: 0.8% in 1991; 0.4% in 2001; 0.02% in 2011. All the results of the analyses in this book, for these two regions, might therefore be incorrect by less than one percent in 1991 and less than half-a-percent in 2001 and 2011.

Zambezi, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto:

In 2001 and 2011 the census enumeration areas conformed to the new regional boundaries and no adjustments were necessary. For 1991 data, the Central Statistics Office applied a similar approach to that described above for Kavango to reassign enumeration areas accordingly.

Page 10: Figure 6, Map of population growth

In 1991 the Walvis Bay enclave was governed by South Africa and was not included in the census. To map the percentage change in numbers of children in Erongo between 1991 and 2001 an estimate for the Walvis Bay population of children was needed. To derive this we assumed the 1991 population of Walvis Bay to be 21,250 (from Robertson,

Jarvis, Mendelsohn & Swart. 2012. *Namibia's Coast: Ocean riches and desert treasures*, Directorate of Environmental Affairs, MET, Namibia). The ratio of 0-18 year olds to adults in Erongo region in 2001 was 0.301, while in 2011 it was 0.305. An average of these values was used to derive an estimate for 0-18 year olds in Walvis Bay in 1991 and this number was added to the number of 0-18 year olds in Erongo region counted in the 1991 census.

Page 26: Access to water

In 2001 there were some inconsistencies with the collection of data regarding boreholes and wells and data are presented for 1991 and 2011 only.

Page 30: Access to information

In the 1991 and 2011 censuses information was collected on the ownership of assets by each household. In 1991 the assets recorded only included radios and televisions while in 2011 the list included 18 assets including things such as computers, cars and boats. In the 2001 census the question referred to access to, rather than ownership of, four items i.e. radio, television, telephone and computer. As ownership and access are quite different, data from 2001 were not used for trends.

Page 32: Child labour

Under the Child Labour Act no child under the age of 14 may legally be employed for any reason. Children between 14 and 15 are allowed to work but with many restrictions, for example they may not be employed in the mining, manufacturing or construction industries or essentially in any circumstances where their health and safety may be at risk. Children between the ages 15 to 16 may legally engage in any work except mining.

Page 35: Children with disabilities

Data collected in 1991 were not comparable with data from 2001 and 2011 and were thus excluded from the analyses presented here.

Page 38: Main source of household income

Information on the main source of household income was not collected in 1991. In 2001 information on grants was not included.

Page 41: Deaths in the household

No data on deaths were available from the 1991 census. In 2001 data were collected on deaths which had occurred in the current year, one year ago, two years ago and three years ago. In 2011 deaths were recorded for the period 12 months prior to the census. For analyses purposes deaths one year ago were used for 2001 to provide the most recent whole 12 month period.

Photograph credits

Front cover: © UNICEF/Namibia/Tony Figueira.

Page 4 top row left: © UNICEF/Namibia/Manuel Moreno.

Page 4 top row right: © UNICEF/Namibia/Photo Library.

Page 4 middle row left: © UNICEF/Namibia/Tony Figueira.

Page 4 middle row centre: © UNICEF/Namibia/Photo Library.

Page 4 middle row right: © UNICEF/Namibia/Tony Figueira.

Page 4 bottom row left: © UNICEF/Namibia/Manuel Moreno.

Page 4 bottom row right: © UNICEF/Namibia/Photo Library.

Page 7: © UNICEF/Namibia/Manuel Moreno.

Page 12: © UNICEF/Namibia/Photo Library.

Page 13: © UNICEF/Namibia/Tony Figueira.

Page 14: © UNICEF/Namibia/Photo Library.

Page 17: © UNICEF/Namibia/Tony Figueira.

Page 20: © UNICEF/Namibia/Jordi Matas.

Page 21: © John Mendelsohn.

Page 22: © John Mendelsohn.

Page 25: © UNICEF/NYHQ2008-0821/Isaac.

Page 26 left: © John Mendelsohn.

Page 26 right: © UNICEF/Namibia/Tony Figueira.

Page 28: © John Mendelsohn.

Page 31: © UNICEF/Namibia/Tony Figueira.

Page 32: © UNICEF/Namibia/Jordi Matas.

Page 33: © UNICEF/Namibia/Tony Figueira.

Page 36: © UNICEF/Namibia/Tony Figueira.

Page 37: © UNICEF/Namibia/Photo Library.

Page 38: © UNICEF/NYHQ2008-0765/Isaac.

Page 39: © UNICEF/NYHQ2008-0820/Isaac.

Page 40: © UNICEF/Namibia/Photo Library.

Page 41 all: © UNICEF/Namibia/Photo Library.

Page 42: © UNICEF/NYHQ2008-0789/Isaac.

Page 43: © UNICEF/Namibia/Photo Library.

Page 44: © UNICEF/Namibia/Photo Library.

ISBN: 978-99916-893-2-6