



Young People in Namibia:

An Analysis of the 2011 Population & Housing Census



After years of sustained economic growth, Namibia was declared an upper middle income country in 2009. Strong economic development has led to some reduction in poverty but inequality and disparities remain high. Children are particularly affected by inequities – they are more likely than adults to grow up in poverty, to lack access to social services and to suffer from the long-term impact of poverty and deprivation.

In 2011 the Government of Namibia conducted its latest National Population and Housing Census, providing data on population structure, living conditions, access to education, health care and protection of people in Namibia, and providing an overview of the regional disparities therein. The Census provides a strong opportunity to strengthen the evidence base on the well-being of children and young people in Namibia.

To enable policy makers and the general public to have an overview of the particular vulnerabilities and deprivations faced by children and youth in Namibia, UNICEF in close cooperation with the Namibia Statistics Agency, commissioned an in-depth analysis of the 2011 Census data on the well-being of children and young people in Namibia across different dimensions of their lives, with particular focus on children’s multiple deprivation and the identification of hotspots of deprivation, areas with large numbers of children and/or young people experiencing severe deprivation. The result is a user-friendly report that provides a snapshot of the situation of the country’s children and youth, featuring visuals and tables for easy reference.

As the world is celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child this year, it is the hope that this publication will add value to the knowledge base on the status of the realization of the rights of children and young people in Namibia, and inform government policies to identify and address deprivation and inequality.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents a range of information on young people in Namibia derived from analyses of data collected in August 2011 during the Population & Housing Census. The data is supplemented by GIS data for schools and health services. The term young people includes all who fall between the ages of 0 and 24 years. Within this larger group, children were from 0 to 17 years, and young adults ranged from 18 to 24 years at the time of the census. Where appropriate, information for these two age groups is presented separately, those for children in red font, and for young adults in blue. Material in black refers to, or covers both age groups.

In addition to providing simple data and baseline information, the report has several other purposes:

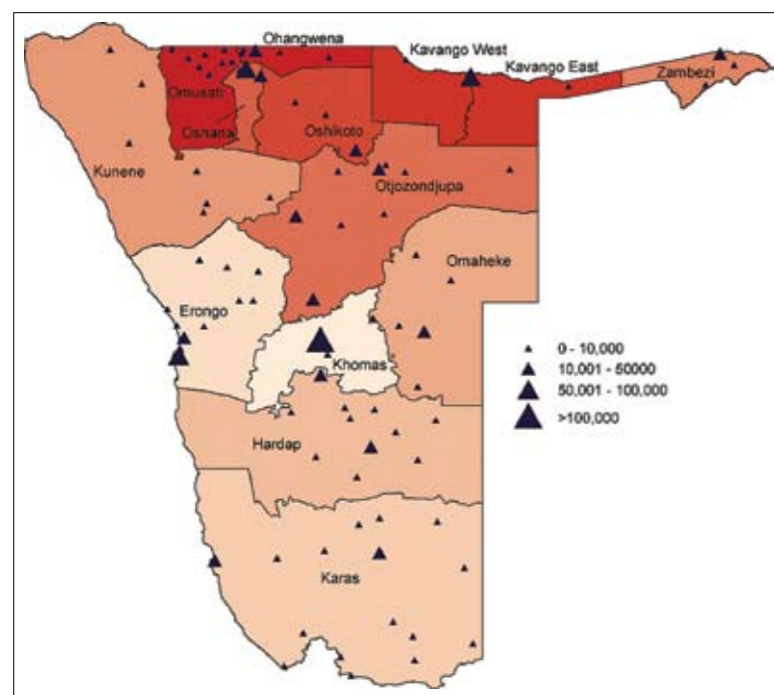
- To describe the state of children and young adults in different dimensions of their lives across the country.
- To draw attention to disparities between different regions in Namibia, and between urban and rural environments. This is done by reporting on the numbers and/or proportions (as percentages) of young people in different categories of well-being.
- To highlight special challenges faced by young people, for example, those with disabilities, those who are orphans, or out of school, or who suffer different kinds of social and/or material deprivation.
- To provide information on the well-being of young people in various dimensions of their lives, for example, their education, conditions they experience at home and access to public services.
- To identify areas where there are comparatively large numbers of young people who are confronted by these challenges, in the hope that public services and programmes can be directed and implemented to alleviate their plight.

The report uses the young person as unit of analysis. This allows a more accurate analysis of the situation of children and young adults than using the number of households containing young people. For instance, households with large numbers of children tend to be more likely to be poor or deprived than small households with just one or two children. Focusing on the number of children rather than the number of households with children experiencing a certain deprivation therefore allows for better understanding of both the number of children affected and their family background.

Many of the results are given as aggregated totals or percentages for urban and rural areas, and for the 13 regions as they existed in 2011. More recently, in 2013, the former Kavango region was split into two: Kavango East and Kavango West, abbreviated as Kavango E & W. Karas was also renamed as Karas and Caprivi as Zambezi.

A factor to be borne in mind while perusing figures in this report is that there were many more children (910,081) than young adults (314,505) in the Namibian population. The biggest reason for this almost three-fold difference is that the group of children included more single-age year cohorts – from 0 to 17 years – whereas only seven single-age year cohorts made up the group of young adults from 18 to 24 years old. As a result of population growth there were also more infants and young children than older children, teenagers, adolescents and those in their early twenties.

Figure 1.1 Rural and urban populations in each region



Each urban area is shown as a triangle, scaled in relation to its population, while rural areas are scaled in shades of red from the lowest: Khomas (12,730 people) to the highest Omusati (226,220 rural residents).

There were also proportionately more young adults in urban areas than children (Figure 1.2). For example, 35% of all children lived in towns during 2011, compared to 49% of all young adults. This is a consequence of substantial ongoing movement of people from rural to urban areas. Whereas young children generally remain at home with their parents or other relatives, many older children and young adults live in urban areas where they attend secondary schools or look for incomes that are often not available in the rural settings in which they spent their earlier childhood years.

Figure 1.2 Age pyramid showing the total numbers of children (0-17) and young adults (18-24) in urban (left) and rural areas (right) in Namibia in 2011

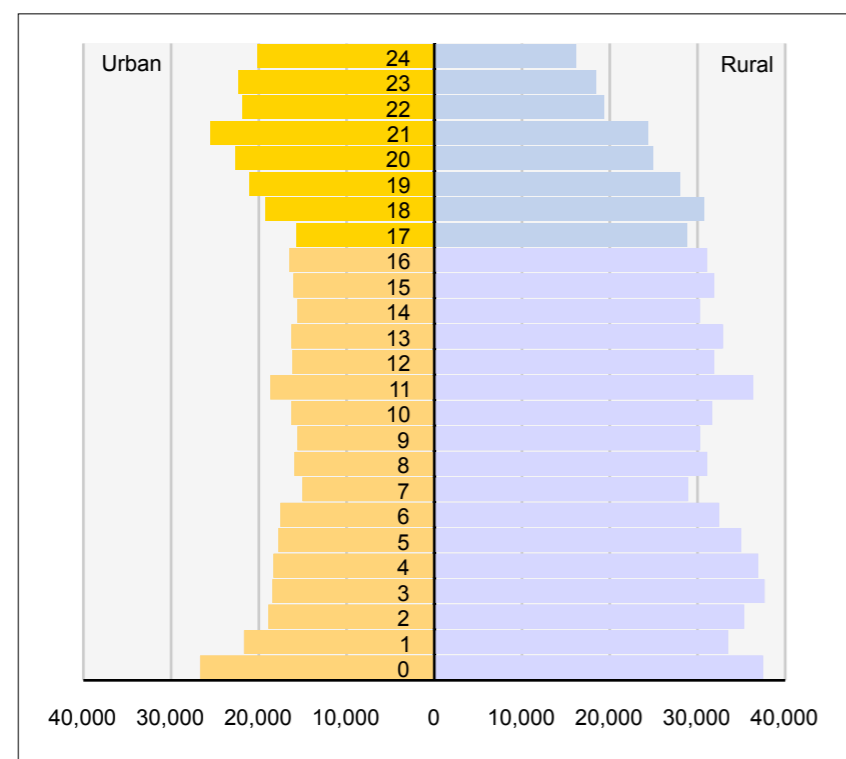


Figure 1.3 Age pyramids showing the total numbers of children (0-17) and young adults (18-25) in urban centres (left) and rural areas (right) in Namibia in 2011.

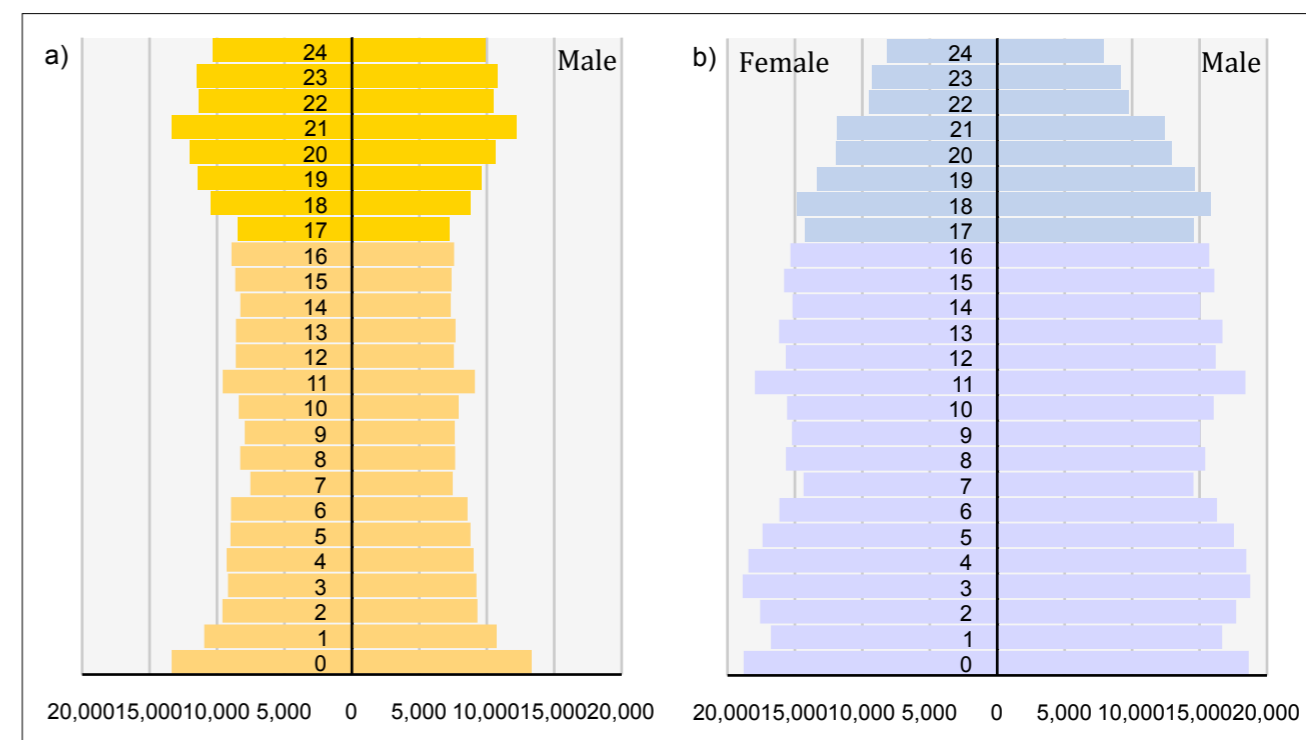


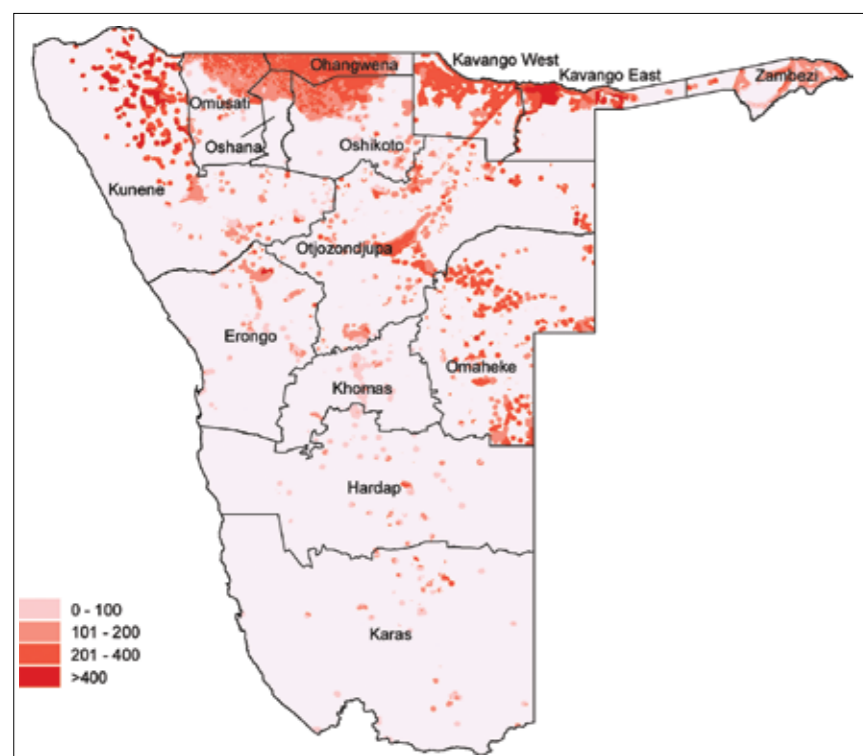
Table 1.1 Numbers of people aged 0-17 and 18-24 years, and in 5-year age groups

Region	Young people		5-year age groups				
	Children	Young adults	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24
Namibia	910,081	314,505	284,698	239,450	245,994	238,863	215,581
Urban	317,020	152,751	103,992	81,819	83,029	88,409	112,522
Rural	593,061	161,754	180,706	157,631	162,965	150,454	103,059
Erongo	47,918	21,984	16,320	12,658	12,583	11,292	17,049
Hardap	30,689	10,668	9,492	8,355	8,430	7,546	7,534
Karas	27,666	10,172	8,708	7,394	7,571	6,765	7,400
Kavango E & W	112,770	32,419	35,545	29,947	30,489	28,197	21,011
Khomas	109,205	63,544	36,860	27,948	28,189	31,985	47,767
Kunene	41,400	11,138	14,359	11,914	9,987	8,720	7,558
Ohangwena	129,415	34,099	38,126	33,285	36,887	34,217	20,999
Omaheke	31,629	9,367	10,688	8,776	8,104	6,954	6,474
Omusati	118,348	33,196	33,827	30,749	33,314	33,556	20,098
Oshana	72,450	29,524	21,660	18,159	19,647	22,351	20,157
Oshikoto	86,754	25,450	25,691	22,841	24,184	23,121	16,367
Otjozondjupa	60,194	19,906	20,387	16,496	15,226	13,604	14,387
Zambezi	41,643	13,038	13,035	10,928	11,383	10,555	8,780

Numbers of children in Namibia

A total of 910,081 children were counted in Namibia in 2011 (Table 1.2). They made up 43% of the country's population, the remaining 57% being either young adults (15%) or people 25 years or older (42%). The highest numbers - each with populations of over 100,000 children - were in Ohangwena, Omusati, Kavango E & W and Khomas. By contrast, there were fewer than 35,000 children in each of Karas, Hardap and Omaheke. The number of female and male children in the whole country was roughly the same: 458,670 and 451,411, respectively.

Figure 1.4 Numbers of children per enumeration area in Namibia



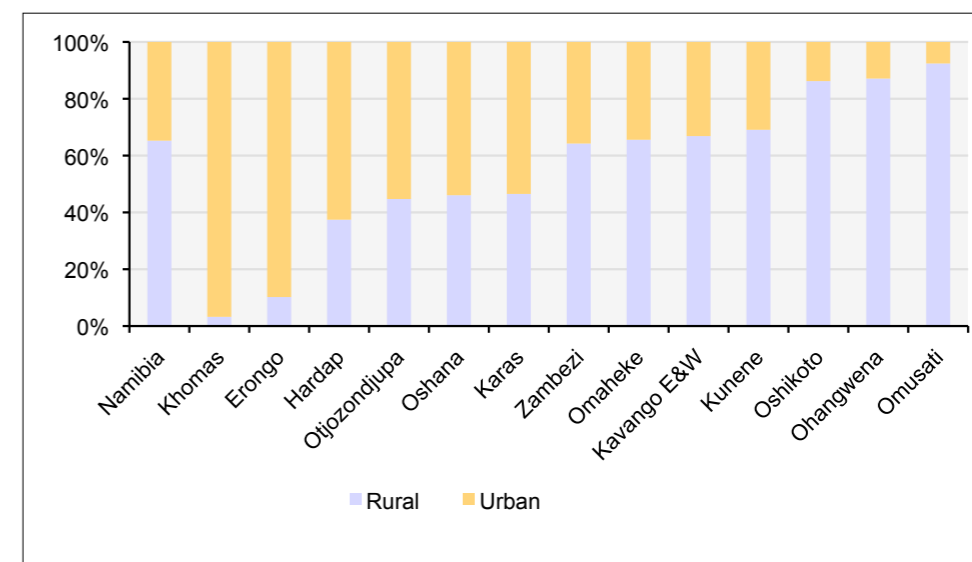
The grey area masks areas where the population density is below 1 person per square kilometre.

Table 1.2 Numbers and percentages of children in each region and urban/rural areas

Region	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural%	Urban%
Namibia	910,081	593,061	317,020	65	35
Erongo	47,918	7,548	40,370	16	84
Hardap	30,689	12,180	18,509	40	60
Karas	27,666	12,918	14,748	47	53
Kavango E & W	112,770	82,598	30,172	73	27
Khomas	109,205	6,300	102,905	6	94
Kunene	41,400	32,585	8,815	79	21
Ohangwena	129,415	120,061	9,354	93	7
Omaheke	31,629	23,148	8,481	73	27
Omusati	118,348	113,575	4,773	96	4
Oshana	72,450	45,720	26,730	63	37
Oshikoto	86,754	77,565	9,189	89	11
Otjozondjupa	60,194	29,789	30,405	49	51
Zambezi	41,643	29,074	12,569	70	30

In Namibia as a whole, 65% of children were in rural areas and 35% in urban areas. But these proportions varied from region to region, as shown in (Figure 1.5) below. For example, in Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto, over 80% of the children were in rural areas, while this figure was lower than 20% in Erongo and Khomas.

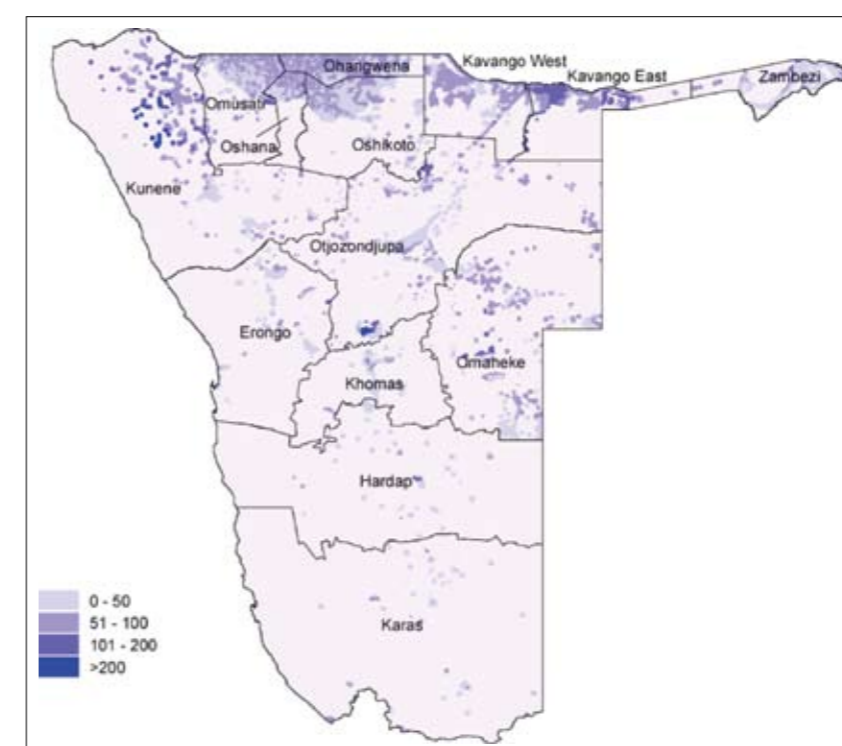
Figure 1.5 The percentage of children who lived in urban and rural areas of each region in 2011



Numbers of young adults in Namibia

A total of 314,505 young adults were counted in Namibia in 2011. They made up 15% of the country's population, the remaining 85% consisted of children (43%) and people aged 25 and older (42%). The highest numbers of young people were in Khomas, Ohangwena, Omusati and Kavango E & W, each with more than 30,000 young people (Table 1.3). By contrast, there were fewer than 15,000 young people in each of Omaheke, Karas, Hardap, Kunene and Zambezi. Young adult females and males in Namibia were almost equal in numbers: 159,373 and 155,132 respectively, but there were slightly more males in urban areas than females (Table 1.3)

Figure 1.6 Numbers of young adults per enumeration area in Namibia



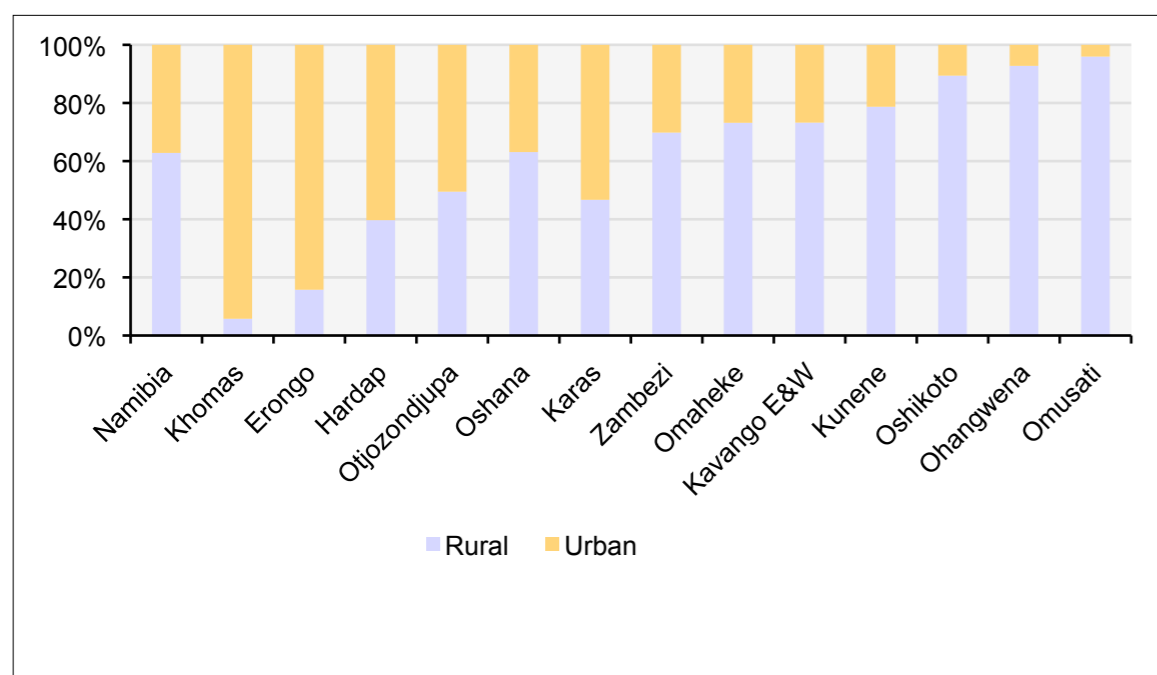
The grey area masks areas where the population density is below 1 person per square kilometre.

Table 1.3 Numbers and percentages of young adults in each region and in urban/rural areas

Region	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural%	Urban%
Namibia	314,505	161,754	152,751	51	49
Erongo	21,984	2,244	19,740	10	90
Hardap	10,668	3,994	6,674	37	63
Karas	10,172	4,731	5,441	47	53
Kavango E & W	32,419	21,676	10,743	67	33
Khomas	63,544	2,064	61,480	3	97
Kunene	11,138	7,695	3,443	69	31
Ohangwena	34,099	29,707	4,392	87	13
Omaheke	9,367	6,143	3,224	66	34
Omusati	33,196	30,683	2,513	92	8
Oshana	29,524	13,596	15,928	46	54
Oshikoto	25,450	21,942	3,508	86	14
Otjozondjupa	19,906	8,902	11,004	45	55
Zambezi	13,038	8,377	4,661	64	36

In Namibia as a whole, 51% of young adults were in rural areas and 49% in urban areas. But these proportions varied from region to region, as shown in Figure 1.7 below. For example, in Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto, over 80% of the young adults were in rural homes, while in Erongo and Khomas, this percentage was 10% or lower.

Figure 1.7 The percentage of young adults who lived in urban and rural areas of each region in 2011



Birth registration

Most children (86%) and young adults (91%) had birth certificates in Namibia as a whole. Proportions of young people with birth certificate were higher in urban than rural areas, and in most regions more than 80% of children and 90% of young adults had birth certificates (Table 1.4). An exception was in Kavango E & W where only 69% of children had birth certificates. This may partially be due to the high proportion of Angolan immigrants in Kavango.

Table 1.4 The numbers and percentages of children and young adults who had birth certificates in 2011

Region	Children		Young adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Namibia	780,226	86	285,256	91
Urban	291,919	92	140,445	92
Rural	488,307	82	144,811	90
Erongo	45,460	95	20,941	95
Hardap	29,435	96	10,050	94
Karas	26,696	96	9,705	95
Kavango E & W	78,222	69	27,058	83
Khomas	100,832	92	57,576	91
Kunene	35,298	85	9,942	89
Ohangwena	108,118	84	31,368	92
Omaheke	28,733	91	8,584	92
Omusati	102,171	86	30,637	92
Oshana	66,703	92	27,599	93
Oshikoto	73,736	85	23,513	92
Otjozondjupa	51,138	85	17,332	87
Zambezi	33,684	81	10,951	84

Proportionately fewer children than young adults had birth certificates in most regions, presumably because certificates are often obtained some years after a birth. Thus, in almost all regions, fewer 0-4 year olds had birth certificates than young people in the older age groups (Figure 1.8).

Figure 1.8 The percentages of people in 5-year age groups whose birth's had been registered before the 2011 census

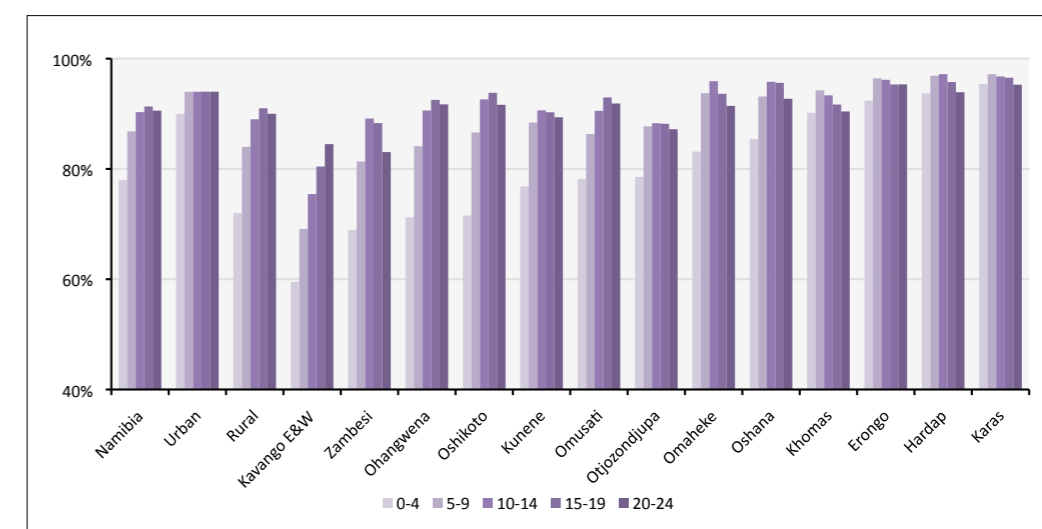


Table 1.5 The numbers and percentages of young people per 5-year age group that had birth certificates in 2011

	0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Namibia	222,079	78	207,881	87	222,143	90	218,136	91	195,243	91
Urban	92,210	89	76,738	94	77,922	94	82,281	93	103,213	92
Rural	129,869	72	131,143	83	144,221	88	135,855	90	92,030	89
Erongo	15,078	92	12,207	96	12,100	96	10,763	95	16,253	95
Hardap	8,895	94	8,096	97	8,193	97	7,226	96	7,075	94
Karas	8,309	95	7,185	97	7,326	97	6,531	97	7,050	95
Kavango E & W	21,150	60	20,696	69	23,001	75	22,680	80	17,753	84
Khomas	33,239	90	26,341	94	26,311	93	29,323	92	43,194	90
Kunene	11,031	77	10,533	88	9,050	91	7,872	90	6,754	89
Ohangwena	27,155	71	27,999	84	33,417	91	31,658	93	19,257	92
Omaheke	8,887	83	8,227	94	7,773	96	6,511	94	5,919	91
Omusati	26,446	78	26,543	86	30,161	91	31,195	93	18,463	92
Oshana	18,505	85	16,912	93	18,823	96	21,371	96	18,691	93
Oshikoto	18,384	72	19,781	87	22,399	93	21,688	94	14,997	92
Otjozondjupa	16,015	79	14,470	88	13,443	88	11,997	88	12,545	87
Zambezi	8,985	69	8,891	81	10,146	89	9,321	88	7,292	83

Home languages of children

Ten home languages were listed for the 2011 census as well as 'Other' for people who spoke none of the 10 'listed' languages. Almost half (49.8%) of all children recorded OshiWambo languages as their mother tongue; Kavango (11.6%) and Khoekhoegowab (11.4%) languages were spoken almost equally; followed by Herero languages (9.5%), Afrikaans (6.9%) and Zambezi languages (4.7%). While children of most indigenous African languages lived predominantly in rural areas, those who had languages of European origin largely lived in urban areas.

Table 1.6 The numbers of children and percentages according to home language in all of Namibia, and the percentages of children of each language group in rural and urban areas

Home language	Of all children in Namibia		% of language group in	
	Number	%	Rural areas	Urban areas
Afrikaans	62,227	6.9	18.0	82.0
English	14,998	1.7	7.8	92.2
German	2,400	0.3	22.5	77.5
Herero languages	86,054	9.5	66.8	33.2
Kavango languages	104,997	11.6	73.1	26.9
Khoekhoegowab languages	102,657	11.4	40.9	59.1
OshiWambo languages	450,205	49.8	77.8	22.2
San languages	9,561	1.1	89.2	10.8
Setswana	2,143	0.2	63.6	36.4
Zambezi languages	42,362	4.7	64.4	35.6
Other	25,785	2.9	51.2	48.8

Home languages of young adults

Just over half (51.3%) of all young adults had OshiWambo languages as their home language. Kavango (10.6%) and Khoekhoe (10.5%) languages were spoken almost equally at home; followed by Herero languages (8.3%), Afrikaans (7.7%) and Zambezi (4.6%) languages. Much higher proportions of young adults with indigenous African languages live in urban areas than children of the same home languages.

Table 1.7 The numbers of young adults and percentages according to home language in all of Namibia, and the percentage of young adults of each language group in rural and urban areas

Home language	Of all young adults in Namibia		% of language group in	
	Number	%	Rural areas	Urban areas
Afrikaans	23,280	7.7	14.2	85.8
English	8,960	3.0	10.2	89.8
German	840	0.3	17.3	82.7
Herero languages	24,966	8.3	52.3	47.7
Kavango languages	32,096	10.6	64.6	35.4
Khoekhoegowab languages	31,649	10.5	34.3	65.7
OshiWambo languages	154,697	51.3	61.2	38.8
San languages	2,413	0.8	84.6	15.4
Setswana	743	0.2	40.0	60.0
Zambezi languages	13,810	4.6	56.0	44.0
Other	8,182	2.7	37.3	62.7

Migration by children

In the year leading up to the 2011 Census, a total of 12,244 children had moved from one region to another. Table 1.8 shows the numbers of children that moved into specific regions, while Figure 1.9 shows the percentages of all movements into urban and rural areas in each region. Note, these figures do not include movements within regions, for example from rural Oshana to towns in Oshana.

Among the regions, considerably more children moved into Khomas, Erongo, Oshana, Otjozondjupa and Oshikoto than to other areas. Of all movements between regions in the country, 61% were to urban areas and 39% to rural areas.

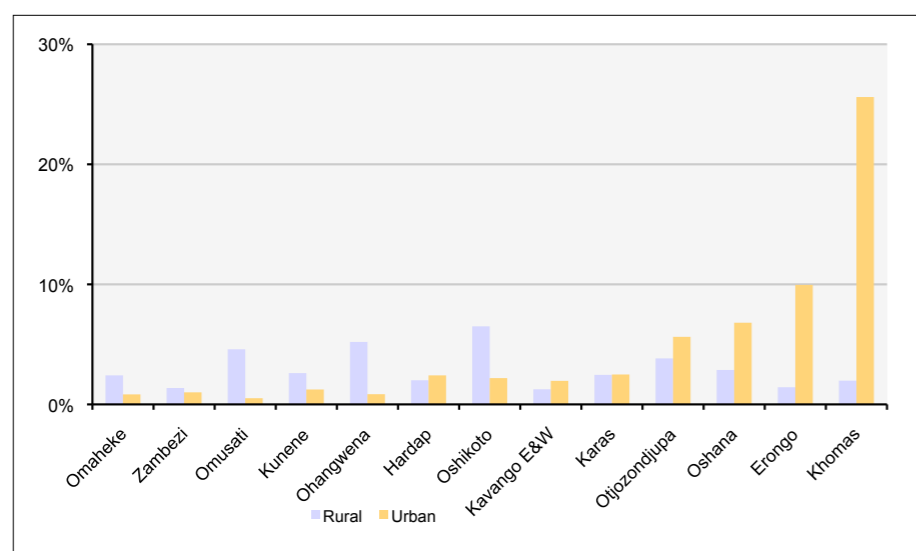
Table 1.8 The numbers of children who moved during the 12-month period before the 2011 Census

Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Namibia	12,244	7,529	4,715
Erongo	1,394	1,219	175
Hardap	542	296	246
Karas	606	305	301
Kavango E & W	394	240	154
Khomas	3,377	3,135	242
Kunene	471	152	319
Oshana	1,184	833	351
Oshikoto	1,064	268	796
Otjozondjupa	1,158	689	469
Zambezi	290	123	167

The total for Namibia is for all movements between regions, while the figures for each region are of the number of children who moved into that particular region.

Over one quarter (26%) of all movements by children were to urban Khomas, i.e. Windhoek. The only other urban areas to which there was substantial movement were in Erongo (10% of all movements), Oshana (7%) and Otjozondjupa (6%). In Oshikoto, Ohangwena and Omusati, higher numbers of children moved into rural than urban areas.

Figure 1.9 Percentages of all movements by children to urban and rural areas in each region



Migration by young adults

A total of 13,475 young adults had moved from one region to another in the year prior to the 2011 census. That number is equivalent to 4.3% of all young adults in Namibia, and is several times higher than the 1.3% of all children that moved in the same period. The numbers and percentages do not include movements within a region. Table 1.9 and Figure 1.10 show the numbers and proportions of young adults who moved into each region and into urban and rural areas. Of all inter-regional movements in the country, 72% were to urban areas and 28% to rural areas in other regions. Among the regions, considerably more young adults moved to Khomas, Erongo, Oshana and Otjozondjupa than to other areas.

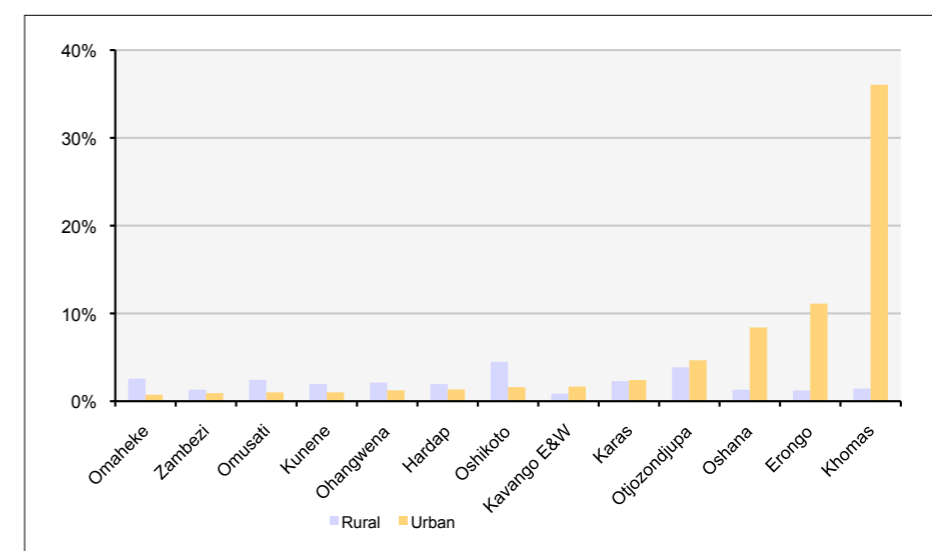
Table 1.9 The number of young adults who moved during the 12-month period before the 2011 Census

Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Namibia	13,475	9,726	3,749
Erongo	1,662	1,498	164
Hardap	444	181	263
Karas	632	325	307
Kavango E & W	341	225	116
Khomas	5,053	4,858	195
Kunene	400	136	264
Oshana	1,308	1,132	176
Oshikoto	821	216	605
Otjozondjupa	1,149	628	521
Zambezi	301	124	177

The total for Namibia is for all movements while the figures for each region are of the number of young adults who moved into that particular region.

Over one-third (36%) of all movements by young adults were to Windhoek, the only urban area in Khomas. The only other urban centers which received a significant proportion of young adult immigrants were those in Erongo (mainly Walvis Bay and Swakopmund) and Oshana (Oshakati, Ongwediva and Ondangwa).

Figure 1.10 Percentages of all movements by young adults into urban and rural areas per region



Young people in Namibia live in, and come from a wide variety of different homes. Some are well-serviced with showers, electricity and other resources; others are meagre and rudimentary in structure, lacking toilets or any supply of water. This chapter presents a range of information to reflect these circumstances, in particular on the presence or absence of certain resources and assets that make life easier or harder for children and young adults.

Types of housing for children

About 4 out of 5 (79.6% or 469,951) children in rural areas live in houses that are classified as 'traditional', usually built of materials harvested locally and constructed with household labour (Table 2.1). By contrast, most children in towns live in formal houses or flats, but there is also a substantial number of children – 1 in 5 (21.8% or 68,227) – who live in shacks, particularly in the rapidly urbanising regions of Khomas and Erongo and the peri-urban outskirts of towns in Karas and Hardap.

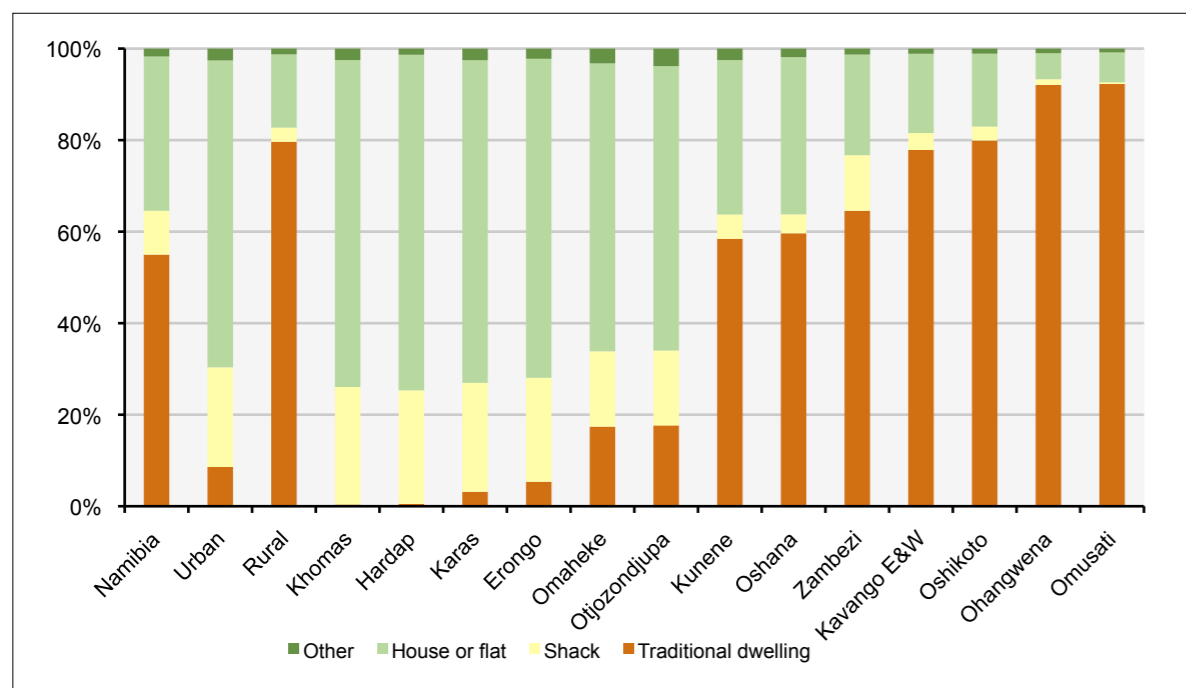
Table 2.1 The number and percentage of children in each area that live in different types of housing

	Traditional dwelling		Shack		House or flat		Other*	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Namibia</i>	496,855	55.0	86,543	9.6	304,589	33.7	15,602	1.7
<i>Urban</i>	26,904	8.6	68,227	21.8	210,155	67.1	8,133	2.6
<i>Rural</i>	469,951	79.6	18,316	3.1	94,434	16.0	7,469	1.3
<i>Erongo</i>	2,541	5.4	10,787	22.7	33,106	69.7	1,058	2.2
<i>Hardap</i>	158	0.5	7,561	24.8	22,345	73.3	412	1.4
<i>Karas</i>	867	3.2	6,524	23.8	19,327	70.5	697	2.5
<i>Kavango E & W</i>	87,283	77.9	4,140	3.7	19,426	17.3	1,264	1.1
<i>Khomas</i>	407	0.4	27,826	25.7	77,415	71.4	2,714	2.5
<i>Kunene</i>	23,936	58.4	2,176	5.3	13,818	33.7	1,028	2.5
<i>Ohangwena</i>	118,729	92.1	1,592	1.2	7,331	5.7	1,303	1.0
<i>Omaheke</i>	5,460	17.4	5,161	16.4	19,742	62.9	1,014	3.2
<i>Omusati</i>	108,760	92.3	435	0.4	7,691	6.5	999	0.8
<i>Oshana</i>	42,649	59.6	2,960	4.1	24,565	34.4	1,331	1.9
<i>Oshikoto</i>	68,815	79.9	2,612	3.0	13,713	15.9	957	1.1
<i>Otjozondjupa</i>	10,518	17.7	9,745	16.4	37,007	62.1	2,284	3.8
<i>Zambezi</i>	26,732	64.6	5,024	12.1	9,103	22.0	541	1.3

*'Other' includes mobile homes, single quarters and institutional homes such as hostels.

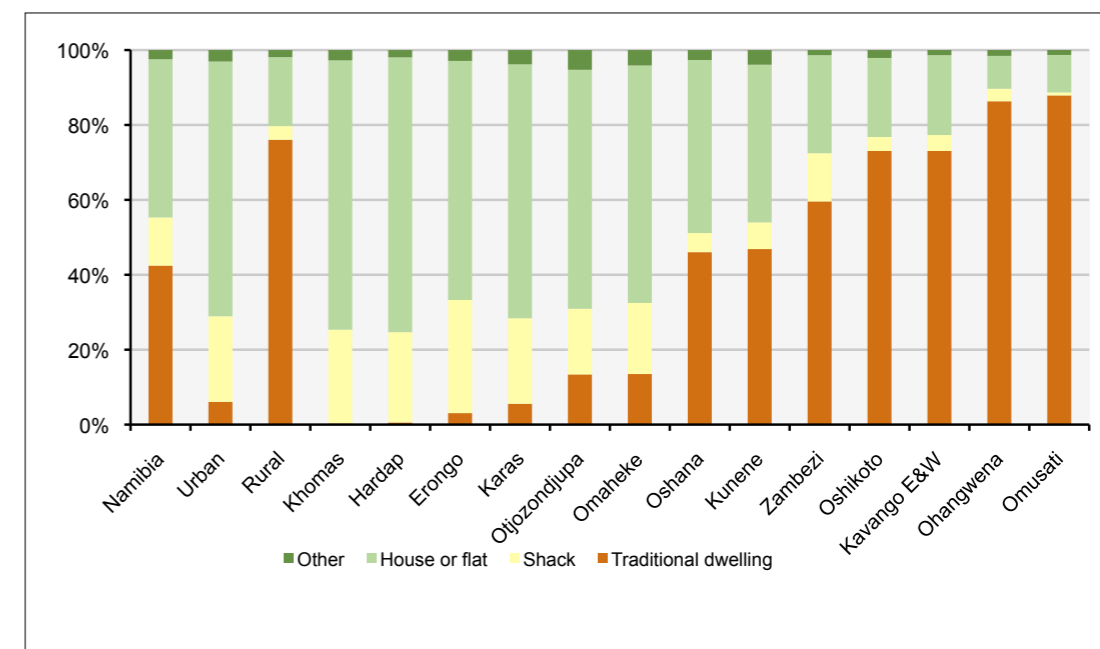
There is a stark contrast in housing conditions between the northern regions (Zambezi, Kavango E & W, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Oshana, Omusati and Kunene) and the central and southern areas (Otjozondjupa, Erongo, Khomas, Omaheke, Hardap and Karas). The majority of children in the northern regions live in traditional homes, whereas most children in the central and southern regions have formal houses and flats or shacks for home.

Figure 2.1 The percentage of children living in different types of housing in Namibia in each region in 2011



Regional differences across Namibia for young adults are similar to those for children, with most young adults in traditional homes in the northern regions, and in shacks, formal houses or flats in the central and southern regions. Many homes in the central and southern regions are constructed of corrugated iron because poles and thatch are not available in those arid areas. These homes are normally classified as shacks, but they may equally be regarded as traditional dwellings.

Figure 2.2 The percentage of young adults living in different types of housing in Namibia in each region in 2011



Types of housing for young adults

As with children, most young adults in rural areas live in traditional dwellings, but the percentages are somewhat lower than for children because so many young adults have moved to urban areas. For example, 55.0% of all Namibian children are in traditional homes, whereas 42.5% of young adults live in the same conditions, and higher proportions of young adults live in formal houses or flats, and in shacks than children.

Table 2.2 The number and percentage of young adults in each area that live in different types of housing

	Traditional dwelling		Shack		House or flat		Other*	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Namibia	128,075	42.5	38,775	12.9	127,418	42.2	7,410	2.5
Urban	8,821	6.1	33,095	22.8	98,548	68.0	4,443	3.1
Rural	119,254	76.1	5,680	3.6	28,870	18.4	2,967	1.9
Erongo	653	3.1	6,433	30.2	13,592	63.8	618	2.9
Hardap	59	0.6	2,477	24.1	7,539	73.4	201	2.0
Karas	542	5.6	2,221	22.8	6,598	67.8	372	3.8
Kavango E & W	22,911	73.1	1,333	4.3	6,684	21.3	429	1.4
Khomas	171	0.3	15,396	25.1	44,171	71.9	1,698	2.8
Kunene	5,011	46.9	761	7.1	4,501	42.1	419	3.9
Ohangwena	28,623	86.3	1,107	3.3	2,910	8.8	516	1.6
Omaheke	1,201	13.5	1,688	19.0	5,640	63.4	367	4.1
Omusati	28,498	87.9	255	0.8	3,247	10.0	423	1.3
Oshana	12,316	46.0	1,364	5.1	12,364	46.2	708	2.6
Oshikoto	18,183	73.0	933	3.7	5,251	21.1	525	2.1
Otjozondjupa	2,446	13.4	3,197	17.5	11,644	63.8	962	5.3
Zambezi	7,461	59.6	1,610	12.9	3,277	26.2	172	1.4

*'Other' includes mobile homes, single quarters and institutional homes such as hostels.

Household size

There are advantages and disadvantages to large households or families. They have a greater number of incomes, more diverse incomes and more labour for domestic and farming tasks. But they also require more resources to maintain than small families.

The majority of homes in urban areas have less than 6 members, while most rural households have more than 6 members (Figure 2.3). Large families are therefore more frequent in rural than urban areas.

Figure 2.3 The percentage of all young people living in homes of different family sizes in rural and urban areas

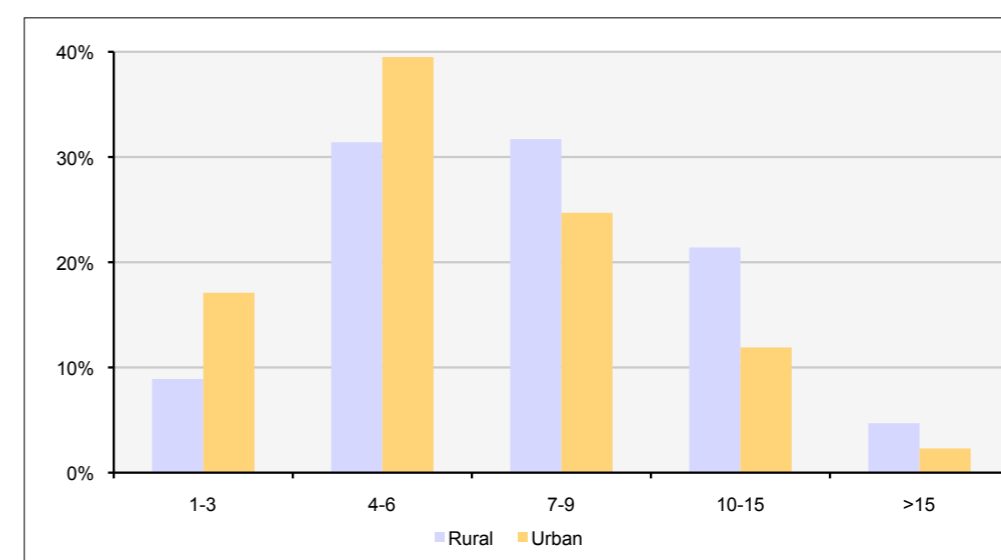
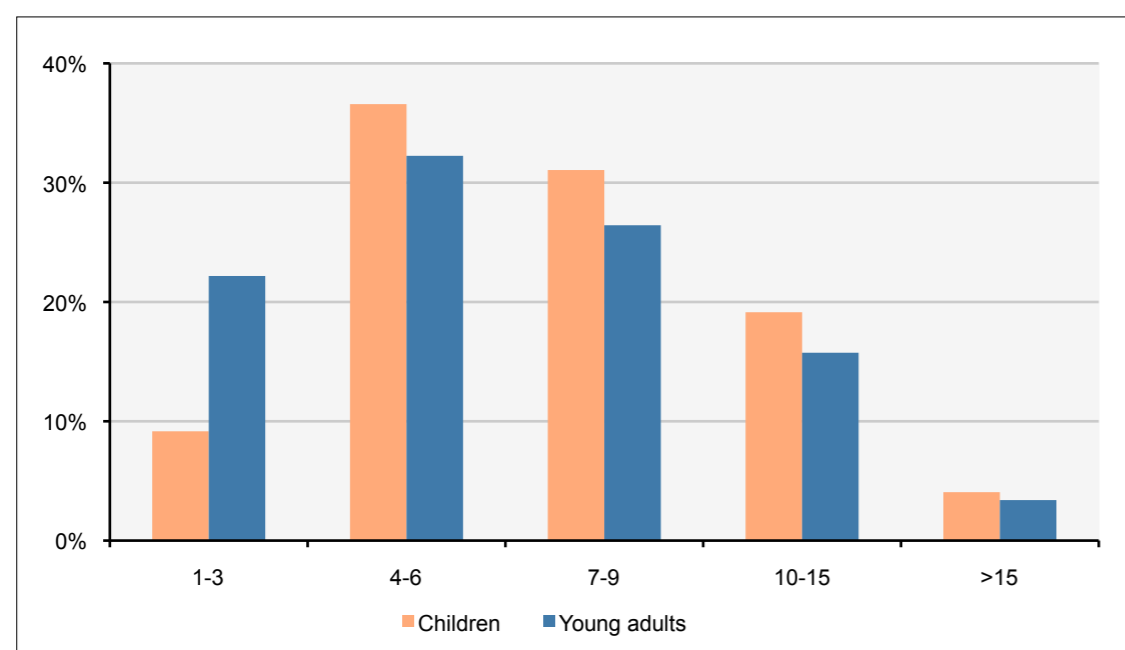


Table 2.3 The number of children and young adults living in homes of different sizes in rural and urban areas

		Number of people in the household				
		1-3	4-6	7-9	10-15	>15
Children	Rural	42,131	192,468	193,223	129,972	28,216
	Urban	39,646	134,142	84,066	40,905	8,013
Young adults	Rural	25,252	44,368	46,416	31,755	7,322
	Urban	40,491	51,231	31,931	14,919	2,739

There are few differences in the sizes of households in which children and young adults live (Figure 2.4), but slightly higher proportions of young people live in smaller homes than children. This is probably due to many young adults living in smaller urban homes which are often shared by a few friends or partners.

Figure 2.4 The percentage of children and young adults living in homes of different sizes in Namibia during the 2011 census



Over-crowded homes

Large families often live in crowded homes in which young people have to share rooms. A measure of this is provided in Table 2.4 and Figure 2.5 which show the numbers and percentages of children and young adults who live in homes in which there are more than two people per sleeping room.

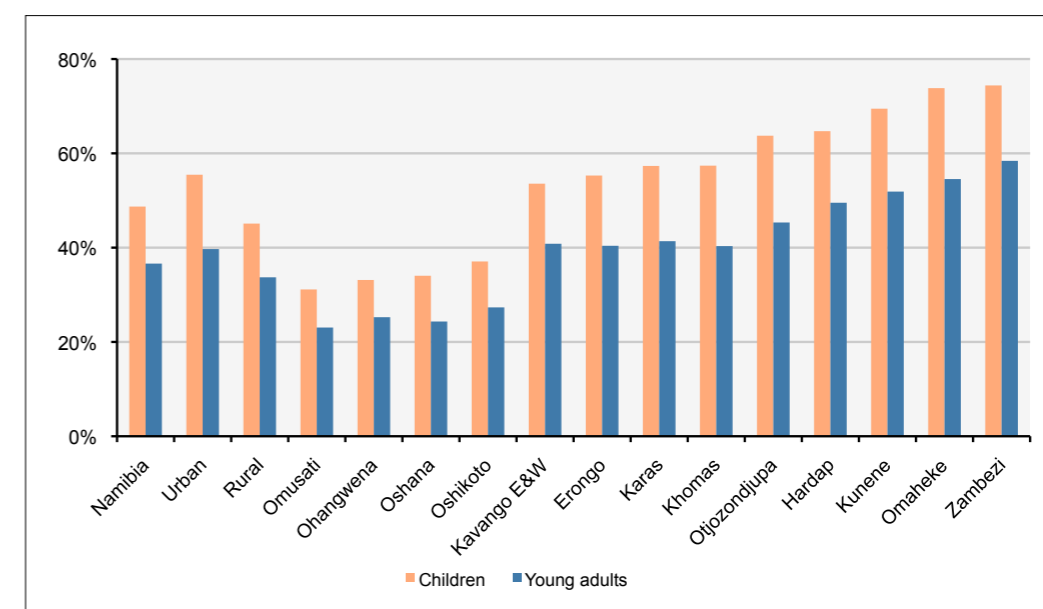
Altogether, just under half (48.7%) of all children and over one-third (36.6%) of young adults live in such over-crowded homes. In all regions, substantially higher proportions of children than young adults are in crowded homes. Over-crowding is also more prevalent in urban than rural areas.

The highest percentages of young people in over-crowded homes are in Zambezi, Omaheke, Kunene, Hardap and Otjozondjupa. Most children in the four central-northern regions of Oshana, Omusati, Ohangwena and Oshikoto appear to live in less crowded homes.

Table 2.4 Numbers and percentages of children (red) and young adults (blue) that live in homes in which there are more than two people per sleeping room

	Number	%	Number	%
Namibia	222,079	78	207,881	87
Urban	92,210	89	76,738	94
Rural	129,869	72	131,143	83
Erongo	15,078	92	12,207	96
Hardap	8,895	94	8,096	97
Karas	8,309	95	7,185	97
Kavango E & W	21,150	60	20,696	69
Khomas	33,239	90	26,341	94
Kunene	11,031	77	10,533	88
Ohangwena	27,155	71	27,999	84
Omaheke	8,887	83	8,227	94
Omusati	26,446	78	26,543	86
Oshana	18,505	85	16,912	93
Oshikoto	18,384	72	19,781	87
Otjozondjupa	16,015	79	14,470	88
Zambezi	8,985	69	8,891	81

Figure 2.5 Percentages of children and young adults in Namibia, urban and rural areas, and in each region living in homes in which there are more than two people per sleeping room



Access to safe water

Piped water that has been treated and water pumped directly from boreholes is considered safe or potable, whereas water taken from uncovered wells and rivers may be contaminated, for example with harmful bacteria, and is therefore not safe for drinking.

A total of 287,145 children and 84,988 young adults did not have access to safe water in 2011. The large difference is because there are more children than young adults in the population, and also because many young adults now live in

urban areas where safe water is usually available. Among young adults, almost six times more people lack safe water in rural than urban areas.

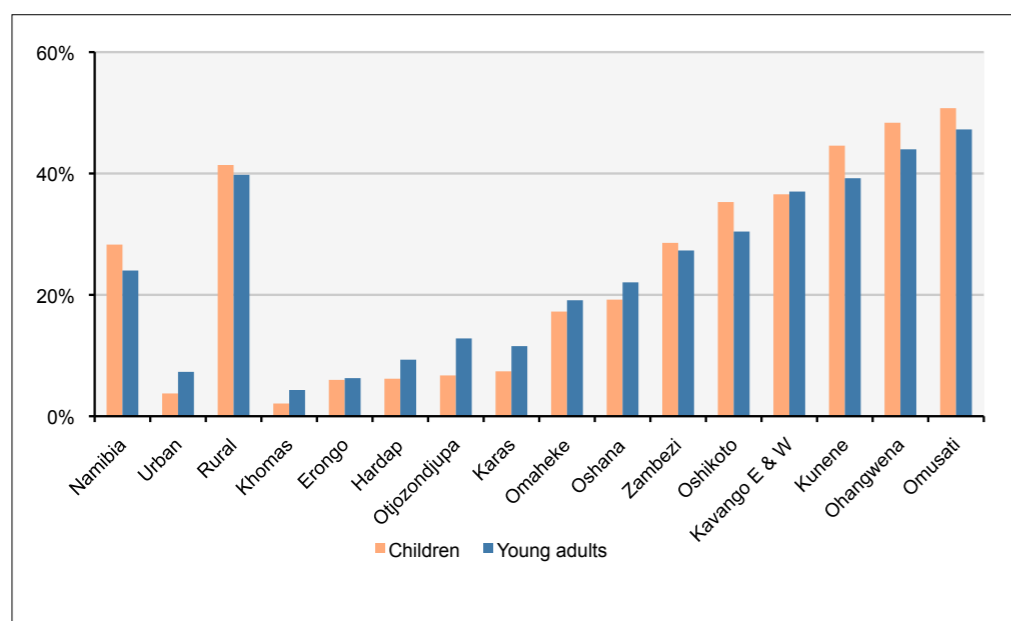
The difference in water provision between rural and urban areas was substantial. Thus, 41.4% of children and 39.8% of young adults in rural areas did not have safe water, whereas in urban areas only 3.8% of children and 7.3% of young adults did not enjoy supplies of safe water.

Table 2.5 Numbers of children (red) and young adults (blue) that do not have access to safe water

	Number	%	Number	%
Namibia	257,398	28.3	75,511	24.0
Urban	11,900	3.8	11,168	7.3
Rural	245,498	41.4	64,343	39.8
Erongo	2,870	6.0	1,380	6.3
Hardap	1,897	6.2	994	9.3
Karas	2,047	7.4	1,175	11.6
Kavango E & W	41,239	36.6	12,002	37.0
Khomas	2,288	2.1	2,746	4.3
Kunene	18,458	44.6	4,368	39.2
Ohangwena	62,588	48.4	14,997	44.0
Omaheke	5,455	17.2	1,790	19.1
Omusati	60,076	50.8	15,688	47.3
Oshana	13,919	19.2	6,513	22.1
Oshikoto	30,618	35.3	7,745	30.4
Otjozondjupa	4,047	6.7	2,552	12.8
Zambezi	11,896	28.6	3,561	27.3

Ohangwena, Omusati Oshikoto and Kavango E & W have the highest numbers of young people without safe water (Table 2.5). Many homes in the first three of these regions depend upon water obtained from uncovered hand-dug wells while the Okavango River is a major source of water in Kavango E & W. The highest percentages of young people lacking safe water are in Omusati, Ohangwena and Kunene (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6 Percentages of children and young adults that do not have access to safe water in Namibia, in urban and rural areas, and in each region



Children and sanitation

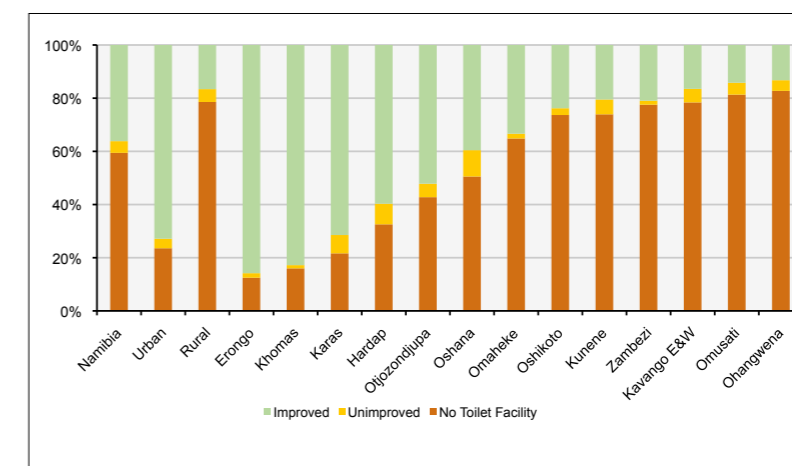
A high number of children in Namibia do not have 'improved sanitation'. For purposes of the Census in 2011, improved sanitation was defined as having a 'Pit Latrine with Ventilation Pipe', a 'Private Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool' or a 'Private Flush Connected to Sewer'. In the absence of one of these systems, people resort to 'unimproved toilets', which comprise 'Uncovered Pit Latrines' and 'Bucket Toilets', or have no toilet facilities. Those with no toilet facilities generally use the bush. The number of children who have access to different toilet categories are given in Table 2.6 and Figure 2.7 depicts the percentages of children with access to different toilets.

Overall, 59% of all children do not have access to a toilet facility. As is the case with water supplies, the provision of decent sanitation differs greatly between urban and rural areas. In rural areas, 4 out of 5 children do not have toilets, whereas 3 out of 4 urban children do have toilets. The lack of sanitation in rural areas is a concern, but health hazards may be greater in congested urban areas (see Figure 5.10).

Table 2.6 The number of children without access to improved sanitation in Namibia, in urban and rural households, and in each region

	No Toilet	%	Unimproved	%	Improved	%
Namibia	533,226	59	39,474	4	324,422	36
Urban	73,499	24	11,194	4	227,314	73
Rural	459,727	79	28,280	5	97,108	17
Erongo	5,912	12	803	2	40,627	86
Hardap	9,882	33	2,354	8	18,113	60
Karas	5,900	22	1,878	7	19,480	71
Kavango E & W	87,455	78	5,691	5	18,394	16
Khomas	17,272	16	1,309	1	89,378	83
Kunene	29,988	74	1,038	3	9,682	24
Ohangwena	106,368	83	5,165	4	17,018	13
Omaheke	20,101	65	560	2	10,341	33
Omusati	95,538	81	5,249	4	16,666	14
Oshana	36,022	51	7,064	10	28,189	40
Oshikoto	63,346	74	4,785	6	17,554	20
Otjozondjupa	25,279	43	2,997	5	30,828	52
Zambezi	30,163	78	581	1	8,152	21

Figure 2.7 The percentages of children who have access to different grades of sanitation facilities in different regions in Namibia



Young adults and sanitation

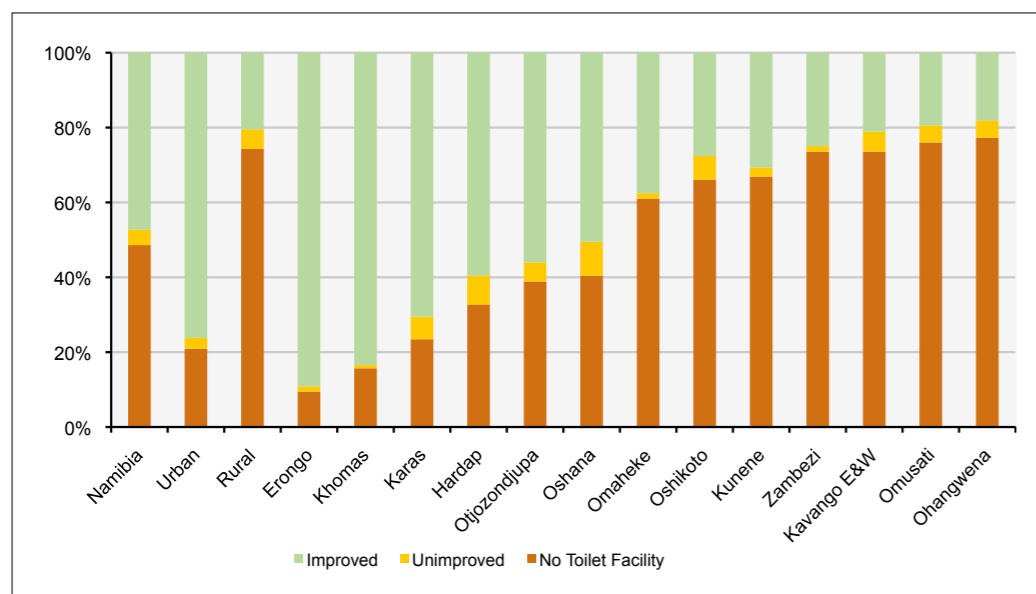
Few young adults in Namibia have access to improved sanitation in their homes, as defined in the previous section describing children and sanitation. Access to sanitation facilities differs greatly between urban and rural areas. In rural areas, the great majority (74%) of young adults have no toilet, while only 21% of young adults in urban areas have no toilet facilities.

Table 2.7 The number of young adults without access to improved sanitation in Namibia, in urban and rural households, and in each region

	No Toilet	%	Unimproved	%	Improved	%
Namibia	145,667	49	12,367	4	141,686	47
Urban	30,166	21	42,41	3	109,876	76
Rural	115,501	74	8,126	5	31,810	20
Erongo	2,013	9	296	1	18,933	89
Hardap	3,351	33	793	8	6,089	60
Karas	2,260	23	583	6	6,796	71
Kavango E & W	22,942	74	1,678	5	6,568	21
Khomas	9,607	16	517	1	51,099	83
Kunene	7,100	67	257	2	3,254	31
Ohangwena	25,548	77	1,541	5	5,974	18
Omaheke	5,370	61	128	1	3,306	38
Omusati	24,558	76	1,480	5	6,272	19
Oshana	10,782	40	2,412	9	13,467	51
Oshikoto	16,374	66	1,580	6	6,836	28
Otjozondjupa	7,030	39	922	5	10,128	56
Zambezi	8,732	74	180	2	2,964	25

Ohangwena, Omusati, Kavango and Zambezi have the poorest access to sanitation, in each of which over 70% of young adults do not have access to toilets. By contrast, 4 out of 5 young adults have access to toilet facilities in Khomas, the region with the highest access to toilets.

Figure 2.8 The percentages of young adults who have access to different grades of sanitation facilities in different regions in Namibia



Electrical lighting

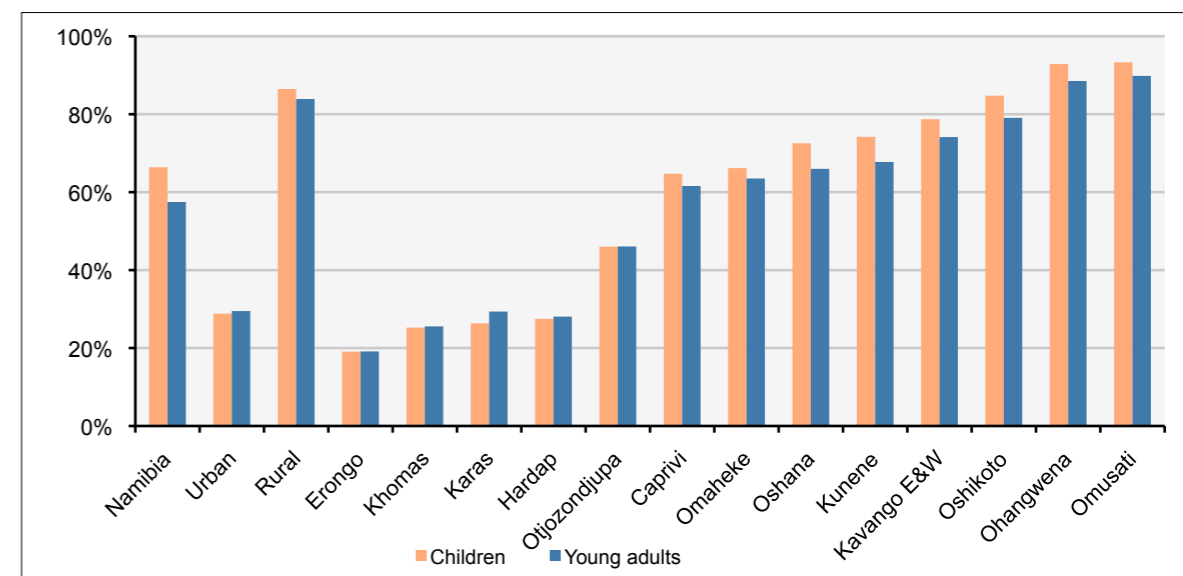
In 2011, about 280,000 young people lived in homes that lacked electricity for lighting. As with other indices of housing conditions, rural households were worse off than urban ones, and far fewer people in the northern regions had electricity than those in the central and southern regions. An exception to this trend was in Khomas where high numbers (20,606 children and 12,088 young adults) likewise lacked access to electrical lighting. Most of these people lived in informal settlements and shacks in the peri-urban northern areas of Windhoek.

Electrical power in most homes was supplied from the national grid, while other sources were from generators or solar systems. For young people who did not have electrical power, their lighting came largely from candles (40.5%), paraffin (11.4%) or wood (8.1% of all young people in Namibia).

Table 2.8 Numbers and percentages of children (red) and young adults (blue) who did not have electrical lighting at home

	Number	%	Number	%
Namibia	604,185	66.4	180,758	57.5
Urban	91,401	28.8	45,047	29.5
Rural	512,784	86.5	135,711	83.9
Erongo	9,141	19.1	4,206	19.1
Hardap	8,437	27.5	2,994	28.1
Karas	7,286	26.3	2,987	29.4
Kavango E & W	88,765	78.7	24,032	74.1
Khomas	27,563	25.2	16,237	25.6
Kunene	30,716	74.2	7,546	67.8
Ohangwena	120,171	92.9	30,186	88.5
Omaheke	20,930	66.2	5,948	63.5
Omusati	110,443	93.3	29,821	89.8
Oshana	52,552	72.5	19,480	66.0
Oshikoto	73,528	84.8	20,123	79.1
Otjozondjupa	27,701	46.0	9,169	46.1
Zambezi	26,952	64.7	8,029	61.6

Figure 2.9 Percentages of children and young adults who did not have electrical lighting at home in different regions in Namibia at the time of the 2011 census



Mechanised transport

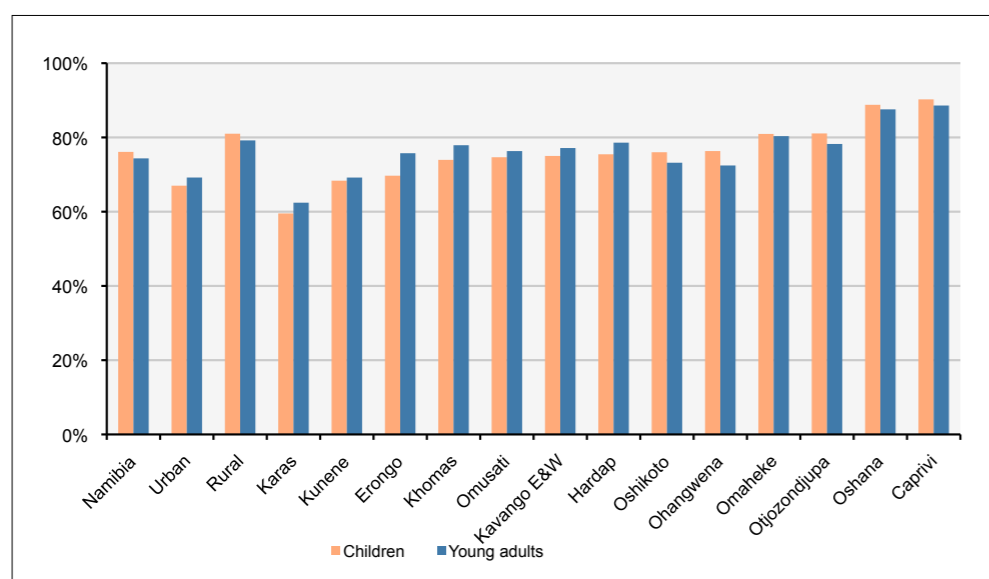
Census enumerators asked each household if residents had access to a car, truck, bus or pick-up truck. From the answers given, 692,622 children and 233,855 young adults had no access to these forms of transport, which is equivalent to about three-quarters of everyone in each age group.

Access to transport was better in urban than rural areas. Kavango E & W and Zambezi had the highest proportions of young people who lacked access to mechanised transport, where about 9 out of 10 young people had no access to these forms of transport. Perhaps surprisingly, less than half of all young residents had access to these kinds of vehicles in the highly urbanised region of Khomas.

Table 2.9 The number and percentage of children and young adults without access to mechanised transport in 2011

	Number	%	Number	%
Namibia	692,622	76.1	233,855	74.4
Urban	212,678	67.0	105,728	69.2
Rural	480,488	81.0	127,908	79.2
Erongo	33,394	69.7	16,652	75.7
Hardap	23,158	75.5	8,384	78.6
Karas	20,461	74.0	7,924	77.9
Kavango E & W	100,128	88.8	28,386	87.6
Khomas	65,004	59.5	39,665	62.4
Kunene	33,511	80.9	8,949	80.3
Ohangwena	104,921	81.1	26,679	78.2
Omaheke	23,615	74.7	7,149	76.3
Omusati	89,957	76.0	24,295	73.2
Oshana	49,519	68.3	20,428	69.2
Oshikoto	66,217	76.3	18,437	72.4
Otjozondjupa	45,153	75.0	15,356	77.1
Zambezi	37,584	90.3	11,551	88.6

Figure 2.10 The percentage of children and young adults without access to mechanised transport in different regions of Namibia in 2011



Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Children

Each household was asked during the census whether its members had access to different kinds of information and communication services: radios, television, telephones, newspapers, computer and the internet. The proportion of children aged between 3 and 17 years living in homes with these kinds of ICT are given in Table 2.11.

Over one-quarter (27.6%) of children in Namibia had no access to any of the six services listed in Table 2.11. The percentage of children (33.9%) in rural areas with no access to any of the items was over double that in urban homes (15.4%), and children in Kunene and Kavango E & W had substantially poorer access to ICT than in other regions. Access to television was particularly low in Ohangwena and Omusati, as was access to newspapers in Kavango E & W, Kunene and Omaheke. Only in Khomas, Erongo and Karas did more than 10% of children have access to computers or more than 5% access to the internet.

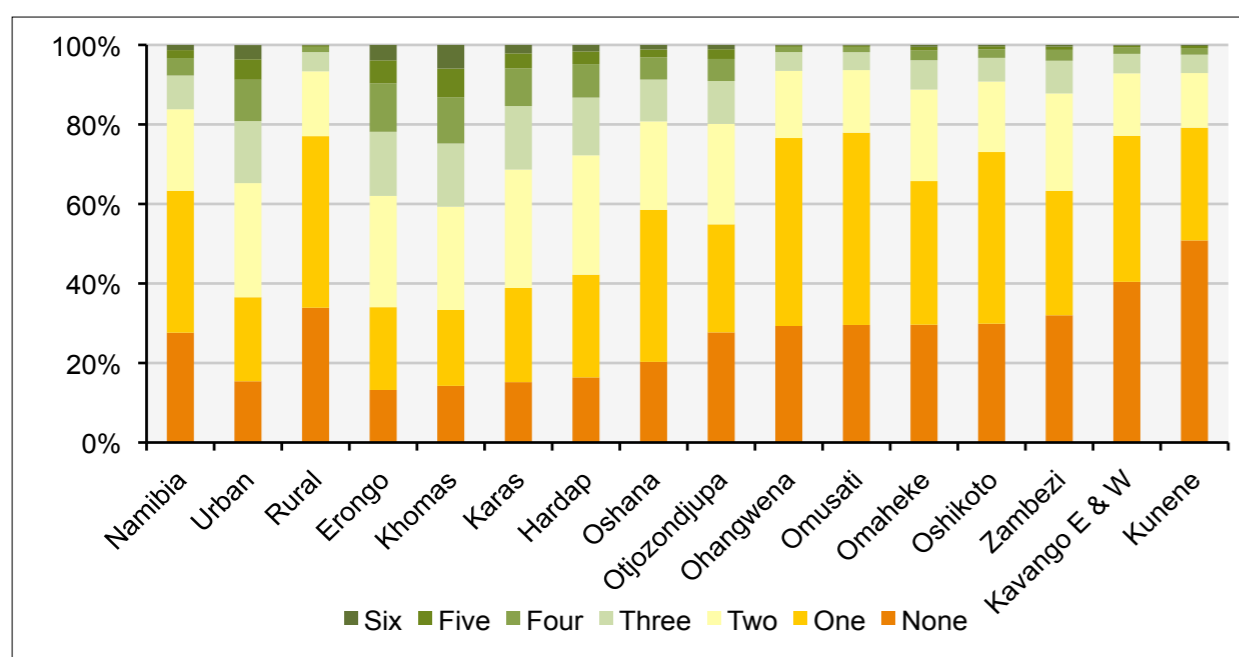
Table 2.10 The number of children aged between 3 and 17 years that had access to different kinds of ICT in 2011

	None	Radio	TV	Telephone	Newspaper	Computer	Internet
Namibia	203,457	453,372	227,377	177,914	83,273	42,515	28,743
Urban	38,586	163,920	169,842	89,352	54,074	35,450	21,952
Rural	164,871	289,452	57,535	88,562	29,199	7,065	6,791
Erongo	4,946	25,451	27,114	14,046	9,198	5,548	3,283
Hardap	3,371	15,013	14,359	7,728	3,819	2,329	1,311
Karas	4,083	16,718	15,163	8,271	3,752	2,257	927
Kavango E & W	36,989	47,512	17,838	13,416	3,151	1,787	1,179
Khomas	12,119	54,522	61,278	34,675	21,833	17,700	11,565
Kunene	16,696	13,052	6,504	4,793	987	645	482
Ohangwena	31,270	69,473	8,179	21,924	7,701	1,230	1,455
Omaheke	7,522	15,457	7,427	5,218	1,251	891	618
Omusati	29,128	63,796	7,364	18,151	8,016	1,277	1,195
Oshana	11,994	42,608	16,366	15,835	10,114	3,262	2,550
Oshikoto	21,351	44,315	10,229	14,825	6,524	1,719	1,665
Otjozondjupa	13,250	26,222	23,221	12,654	5,048	3,113	1,976
Zambezi	10,738	19,233	12,335	6,378	1,879	757	537

Table 2.11 The percentage of children aged between 3 and 17 years that had access to different kinds of ICT in 2011

	None	Radio	TV	Telephone	Newspaper	Computer	Internet
Namibia	27.6	61.5	30.9	24.2	11.3	5.8	3.9
Urban	15.4	65.6	68.0	35.8	21.7	14.2	8.8
Rural	33.9	59.4	11.8	18.2	6.0	1.5	1.4
Erongo	13.2	68.0	72.4	37.5	24.6	14.8	8.8
Hardap	16.4	67.1	60.8	33.2	15.0	9.1	3.7
Karas	15.2	67.6	64.7	34.8	17.2	10.5	5.9
Kavango E & W	40.4	51.9	19.5	14.7	3.4	2.0	1.3
Khomas	14.2	64.1	72.0	40.8	25.7	20.8	13.6
Kunene	50.8	39.7	19.8	14.6	3.0	2.0	1.5
Ohangwena	29.3	65.1	7.7	20.5	7.2	1.2	1.4
Omaheke	29.6	60.9	29.3	20.6	4.9	3.5	2.4
Omusati	29.6	64.8	7.5	18.4	8.1	1.3	1.2
Oshana	20.3	72.0	27.7	26.8	17.1	5.5	4.3
Oshikoto	29.9	62.0	14.3	20.7	9.1	2.4	2.3
Otjozondjupa	27.7	54.8	48.5	26.4	10.5	6.5	4.1
Zambezi	32.0	57.3	36.8	19.0	5.6	2.3	1.6

Figure 2.11 Percentages of children aged 3 to 17 years who had access to no, one, two, three, four, five or six kinds of ICT services in different regions in Namibia in 2011. ICT services included radios, television, telephones, newspapers, computer and the internet



Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Young adults had much greater access to ICT services than children. For example, while 27.6% of children had no access to any services, less than half that proportion (12.7%) of young adults were similarly deprived of access to ICT services (Table 2.13).

Differences between urban and rural areas followed the same patterns as those for children. Access rates in rural homes (17.6%) were more than twice as poor as those in urban areas (6.9%). High proportions of young adults in

Kavango E & W and Kunene had no access to any of the services, and access to computers and the internet was very low in homes in most northern regions and also in Hardap and Omaheke.

Table 2.12 The number of young adults that had access to different kinds of ICT in 2011

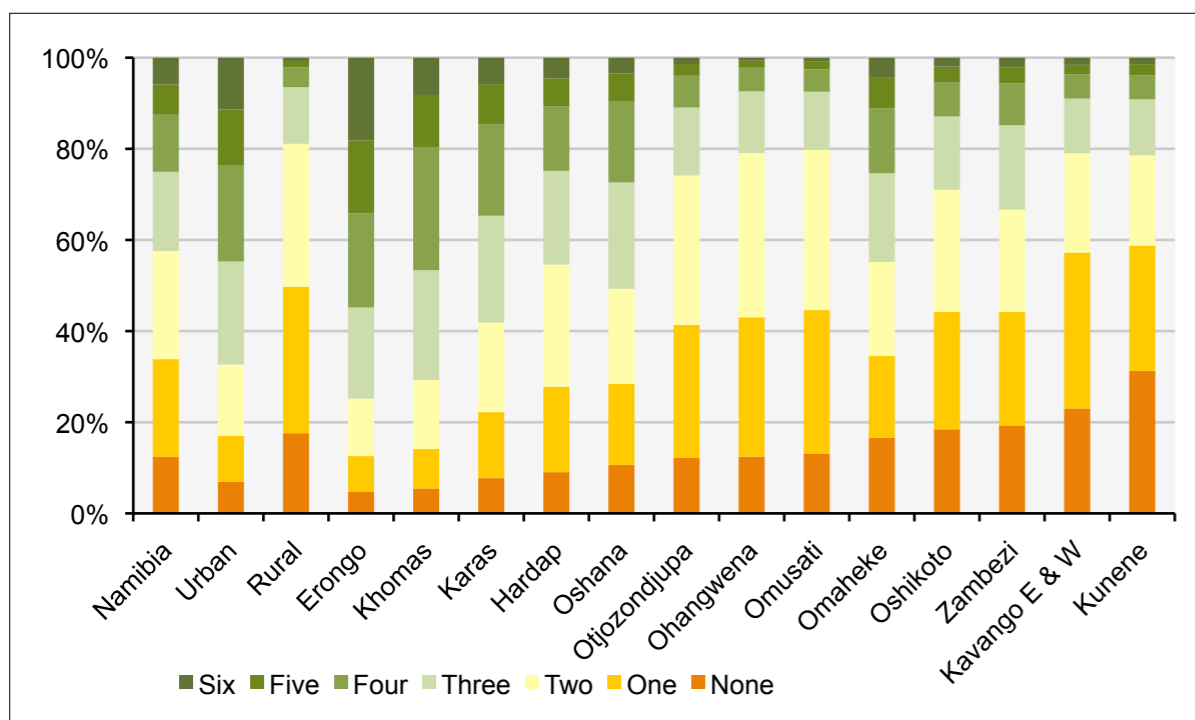
	None	Radio	TV	Telephone	Newspaper	Computer	Internet
Namibia	39,062	219,234	126,249	218,659	103,358	43,895	42,169
Urban	10,598	112,927	101,511	124,848	79,055	38,943	36,059
Rural	28,464	106,307	24,738	93,811	24,303	4,952	6,110
Erongo	1,203	17,049	15,264	18,332	12,410	4,491	4,020
Hardap	787	7,330	6,204	8,024	4,134	1,590	1,529
Karas	1,137	7,380	6,245	7,505	3,501	1,332	936
Kavango E & W	7,464	19,350	8,405	15,655	3,791	1,627	1,394
Khomas	3,055	47,085	44,627	55,599	38,490	23,908	21,953
Kunene	3,483	5,387	2,787	5,643	1,227	596	605
Ohangwena	4,246	24,848	4,622	21,776	6,394	917	1,366
Omaheke	1,728	6,153	2,967	5,597	1,453	652	659
Omusati	4,366	23,425	3,966	20,988	6,628	1,060	1,476
Oshana	2,671	22,796	10,936	21,474	11,316	3,281	3,624
Oshikoto	3,093	17,673	4,950	16,903	5,753	1,277	1,451
Otjozondjupa	3,310	12,517	9,879	13,772	5,856	2,358	2,312
Zambezi	2,519	8,241	5,397	7,391	2,405	806	844

Table 2.13 The percentage of young adults that had access to different kinds of ICT in 2011

	None	Radio	TV	Telephone	Newspaper	Computer	Internet
Namibia	27.6	61.5	30.9	11.3	24.2	5.8	3.9
Urban	15.4	65.6	68.0	21.7	35.8	14.2	8.8
Rural	33.9	59.4	11.8	6.0	18.2	1.5	1.4
Erongo	13.2	68.0	72.4	24.6	37.5	14.8	8.8
Hardap	16.4	67.1	60.8	15.0	33.2	9.1	3.7
Karas	15.2	67.6	64.7	17.2	34.8	10.5	5.9
Kavango E & W	40.4	51.9	19.5	3.4	14.7	2.0	1.3
Khomas	14.2	64.1	72.0	25.7	40.8	20.8	13.6
Kunene	50.8	39.7	19.8	3.0	14.6	2.0	1.5
Ohangwena	29.3	65.1	7.7	7.2	20.5	1.2	1.4
Omaheke	29.6	60.9	29.3	4.9	20.6	3.5	2.4
Omusati	29.6	64.8	7.5	8.1	18.4	1.3	1.2
Oshana	20.3	72.0	27.7	17.1	26.8	5.5	4.3
Oshikoto	29.9	62.0	14.3	9.1	20.7	2.4	2.3
Otjozondjupa	27.7	54.8	48.5	10.5	26.4	6.5	4.1
Zambezi	32.0	57.3	36.8	5.6	19.0	2.3	1.6

Patterns of access to multiple ICT services (Figure 2.12) were similar to those for children, with the majority of people in most northern regions having access to only or two kinds of ICT. By contrast, a quarter or more of young adults in Khomas, Erongo, Karas, Hardap, Otjozondjupa and Oshana had access to four or more ICT services.

Figure 2.12 Percentages of young adults who had access to no, one, two, three, four, five or six kinds of ICT services in different regions in Namibia in 2011. ICT services included radios, television, telephones, newspapers, computer and the internet



Material assets of children

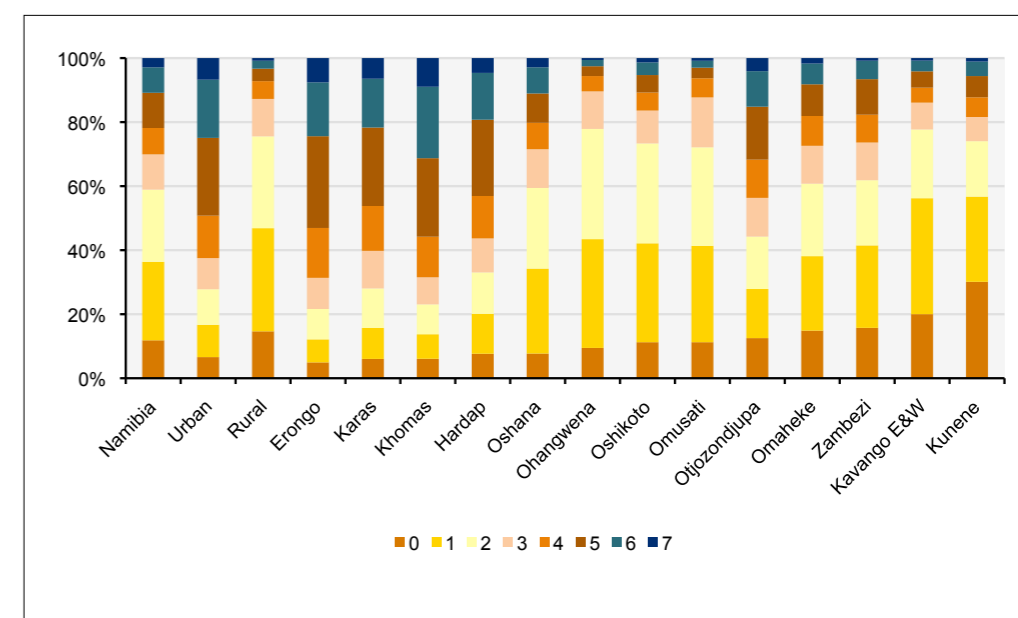
This section provides a measure of access to seven assets: television, radio, refrigerator, telephone, stove, car and bicycle. Individuals who had no access to any of the assets obtained a score of 0, while someone with access to all the different assets had a score of 7.

With 24.5% the largest group of children had access to only 1 of the 7 assets while only 2.9% have access to all 7. In Ohangwena and Kavango E & W, 89.6% and 86.1% of children, respectively, had access to fewer than 4 assets, while in Erongo and Khomas this figure was less than half of that (31.4% and 31.5% respectively). Kavango E & W also had the highest number of children (22,573) who had no access to any of the assets.

Table 2.14 The number of children who had access to 0 - 7 of the assets

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Namibia	107,822	223,057	205,291	100,196	74,975	100,099	72,301	26,340
Urban	20,927	31,969	35,240	30,815	42,038	77,009	57,621	21,401
Rural	86,895	191,088	170,051	69,381	32,937	23,090	14,680	4,939
Erongo	2,372	3,447	4,544	4,664	7,465	13,734	8,054	3,638
Hardap	2,350	3,816	3,978	3,258	4,068	7,311	4,488	1,420
Karas	1,671	2,674	3,415	3,249	3,875	6,781	4,216	1,785
Kavango E & W	22,573	40,834	24,220	9,445	5,276	5,761	3,767	894
Khomas	6,649	8,359	10,185	9,236	13,848	26,781	24,368	9,779
Kunene	12,470	11,018	7,167	3,126	2,546	2,748	1,876	449
Ohangwena	12,256	43,970	44,554	15,175	6,195	3,975	2,525	765
Omaheke	4,705	7,356	7,158	3,744	2,944	3,133	2,048	541
Omusati	13,320	35,612	36,432	18,442	7,085	3,914	2,542	1,001
Oshana	5,595	19,220	18,243	8,762	5,982	6,641	5,920	2,087
Oshikoto	9,762	26,796	27,063	8,910	4,888	4,738	3,418	1,179
Otjondjupa	7,544	9,231	9,855	7,283	7,184	9,957	6,679	2,461
Zambezi	6,555	10,724	8,477	4,902	3,619	4,625	2,400	341

Figure 2.13 Percentages of children who had up to 7 of the selected assets



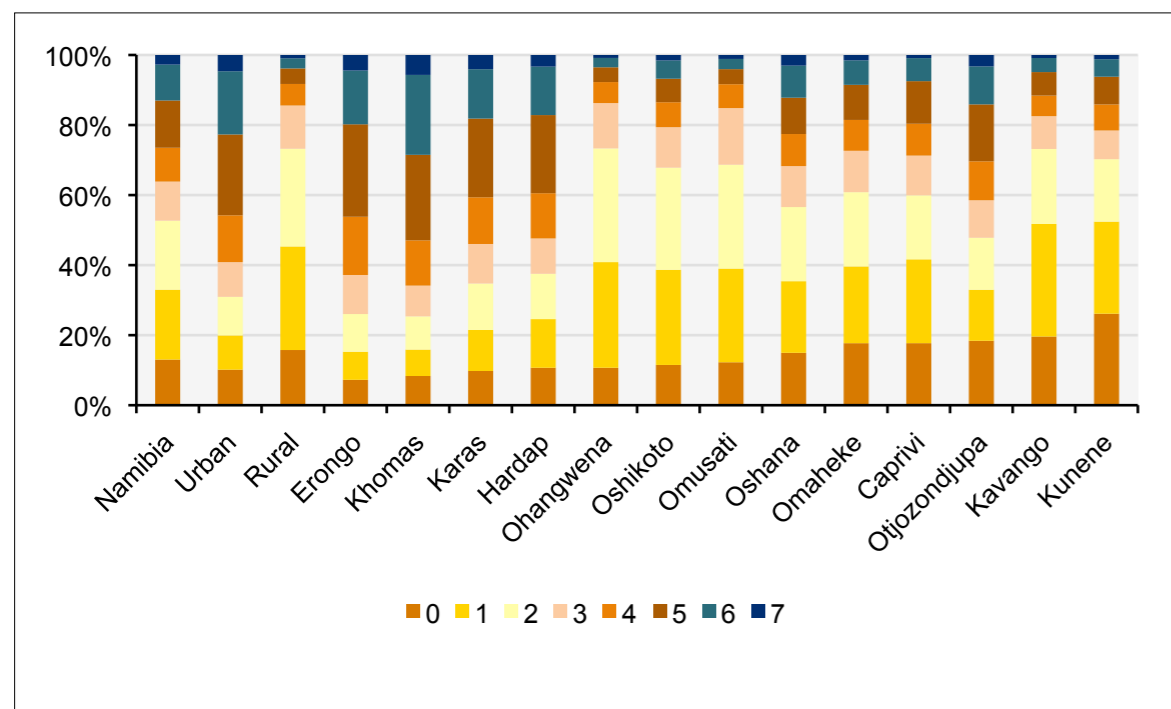
Material assets of young adults

Of all young adults in Namibia, 40% had access to only 2 or 3 of the following assets: television, radio, refrigerator, telephone, stove, car and bicycle. Only 2.7% had access to all 7 assets. Young adults in Khomas had greater access to these assets listed commodities than elsewhere and only 34.2% Khomas dwelling young adults lacked access to 4 or more commodities. In Ohangwena, 86.3% of young adults fell into that category and had less than 4 out of 7 commodities.

Table 2.15 The numbers of young adults who had access to up to 7 of the selected assets

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Namibia	40,990	62,780	61,944	35,113	30,379	42,444	32,228	8,627
Urban	15,502	14,942	16,819	15,140	20,426	35,268	27,549	7,105
Rural	25,488	47,838	45,125	19,973	9,953	7,176	4,679	1,522
Erongo	1,594	1,763	2,366	2,452	3,655	5,803	3,376	975
Hardap	1,141	1,482	1,380	1,077	1,378	2,380	1,476	354
Karas	994	1,193	1,347	1,149	1,356	2,286	1,434	413
Kavango E & W	6,358	10,422	6,942	3,036	1,904	2,175	1,304	278
Khomas	5,298	4,799	6,019	5,585	8,211	15,518	14,501	3,613
Kunene	2,911	2,928	1,986	912	829	881	557	134
Ohangwena	3,649	10,284	11,070	4,416	2,044	1,440	910	286
Omaheke	1,659	2,053	1,986	1,107	825	939	655	143
Omusati	4,071	8,881	9,841	5,372	2,261	1,429	968	373
Oshana	4,417	6,037	6,252	3,452	2,703	3,063	2,703	897
Oshikoto	2,926	6,915	7,419	2,944	1,813	1,709	1,329	395
Otjozondjupa	3,662	2,902	2,953	2,132	2,214	3,236	2,157	650
Zambezi	2,310	3,121	2,383	1,479	1,186	1,585	858	116

Figure 2.14 Percentages of young adults in Namibia who had access to up to 7 of the selected assets



Quality of children's housing

A composite measure of housing quality was derived from the following variables:

- Construction materials. People in houses with walls constructed from materials other than iron sheeting, mud, or sticks, score 1, otherwise 0
- Water source. People with access to safe water (piped water in their homes or a covered borehole or a protected well), score 1, otherwise 0
- Sanitation. People in houses with a flush toilet or covered pit latrine with a ventilation pipe, score 1, otherwise 0
- Availability of electricity. People with access to electricity for lighting and cooking in their homes, score 1, otherwise 0

Each person was thus given a score of between 0 and 4, depending on his or her housing conditions. Almost 1 in 5 (18%) Namibian children scored 0 for housing quality and lived in a house with none of the aforementioned standards.

The greatest numbers of children with a score of 0 were in Omusati, Ohangwena and Okavango West. In total, there were almost one hundred thousand (97,594) children in these three regions who lived in homes with walls of iron sheeting, mud, or sticks, and with no access to toilets, safe water or electricity.

Of all children, 18% scored 0 and 22% had a score of 4. A far higher proportion (69.2%) of children in Erongo scored a 4 than anywhere else. By contrast, only 2.7% of children living in Omusati scored a 4 and lived in houses with all of the listed standards.

Table 2.16 Numbers of children scoring 0 to 4 on the housing quality index. Those with a score of 0 have the lowest quality of housing conditions

	0	1	2	3	4
Namibia	163,930	289,820	177,310	76,980	202,041
Urban	7,064	49,863	47,504	37,828	174,761
Rural	156,866	239,957	129,806	39,152	27,280
Erongo	1,615	4,066	2,945	6,121	33,171
Hardap	1,149	4,524	6,546	3,849	14,621
Karas	1,096	3,267	4,477	5,262	13,564
Kavango E & W	27,154	49,794	20,622	6,845	8,355
Khomas	1,269	13,842	15,960	12,251	65,883
Kunene	15,904	12,913	4,018	2,577	5,988
Ohangwena	31,145	50,115	37,359	7,180	3,616
Omaheke	3,555	12,039	5,986	3,973	6,076
Omusati	39,295	47,930	22,587	5,345	3,191
Oshana	10,128	26,821	15,667	6,602	13,232
Oshikoto	20,776	35,502	17,748	5,159	7,569
Otjozondjupa	2,465	14,898	13,062	8,532	21,237
Zambezi	8,379	14,109	10,333	3,284	5,538

Figure 2.15 Percentage of children in Namibia who scored 0-4 values on the index of housing quality

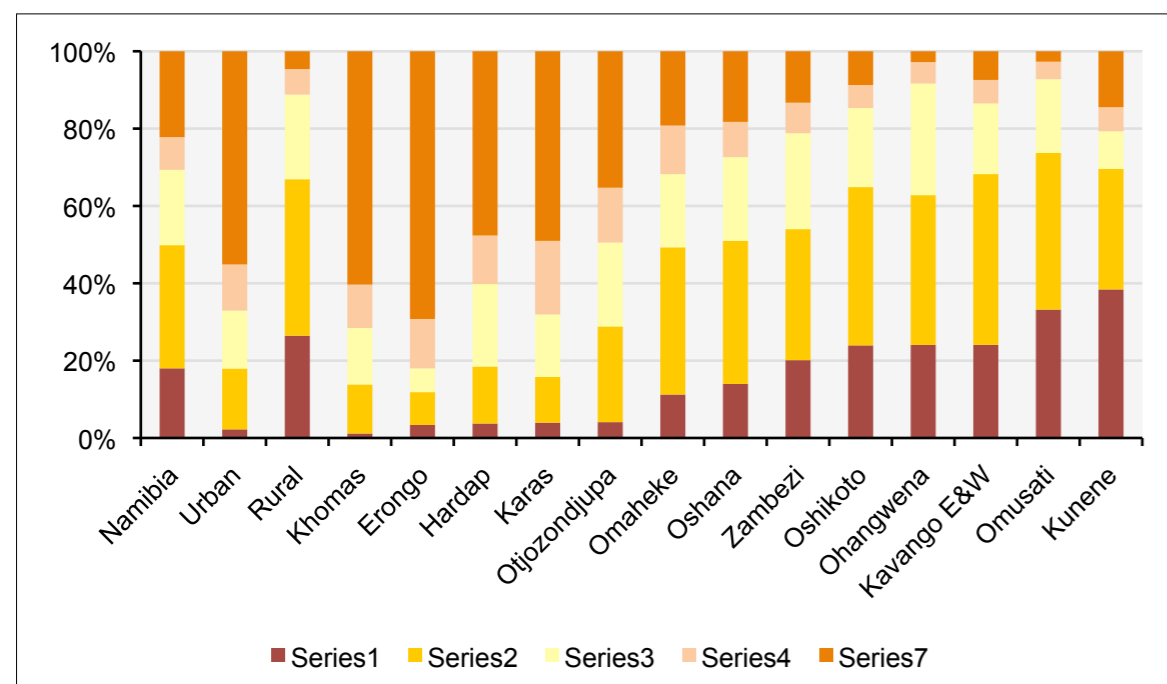
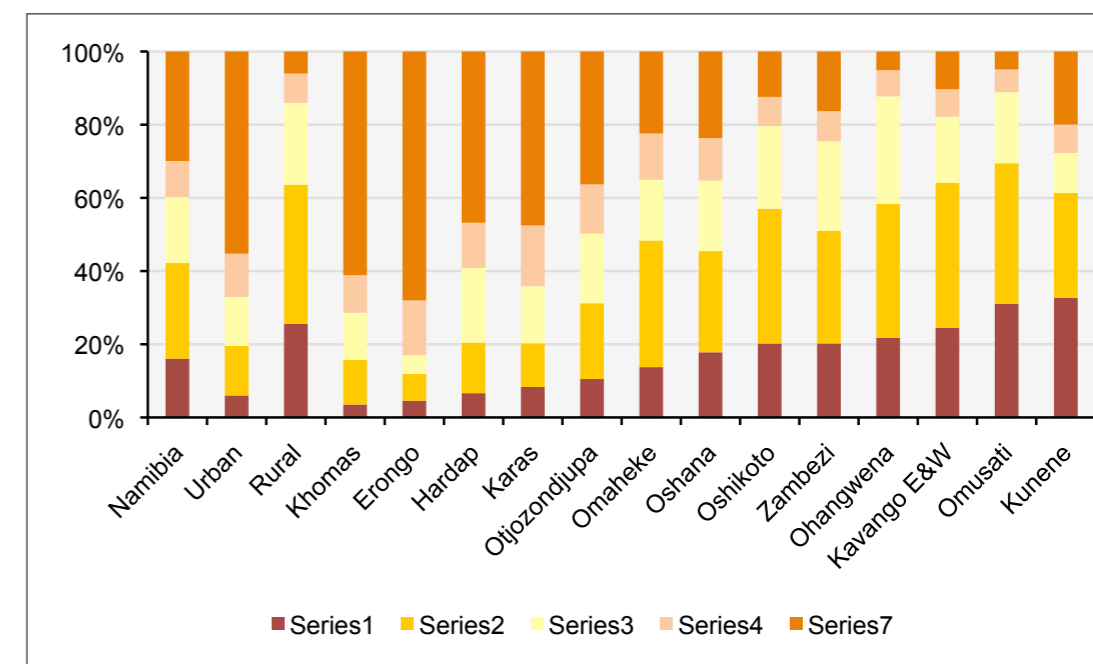


Figure 2.16 Percentage of young adults in Namibia who scored 0-4 values on the index of housing quality



Quality of young adults' housing

Among all young adults in Namibia, 16% scored 0 while 30% lived in homes that offered positive scores for all four measures. The corresponding percentages for children were 18% and 22%. The highest number of young adults in poor quality housing with a score of 0 lived in Omusati (10,305 young adults) while Hardap, and Karas each had less than 100 young adults living in those conditions.

Table 2.17 The numbers of young adults scoring 0 to 4 on the housing quality index for different regions in Namibia. Young adults with a score of 0 have the lowest quality houses while those with a score of 4 have high quality houses with improved sanitation, electricity and other qualities

	0	1	2	3	4
Namibia	50,543	82,171	56,653	30,997	94,141
Urban	9,175	20,647	20,457	18,079	84,393
Rural	41,368	61,524	36,196	12,918	9,748
Erongo	1,006	1,602	1,137	3,284	14,955
Hardap	707	1,476	2,176	1,317	4,992
Karas	848	1,213	1,585	1,690	4,836
Kavango E & W	7,943	12,830	5,874	2,437	3,335
Khomas	2,245	7,743	8,200	6,522	38,834
Kunene	3,643	3,188	1,221	862	2,224
Ohangwena	7,436	12,461	10,020	2,440	1,742
Omaheke	1,288	3,242	1,555	1,182	2,100
Omusati	10,305	12,751	6,443	2,071	1,626
Oshana	5,255	8,165	5,697	3,423	6,984
Oshikoto	5,141	9,370	5,756	2,027	3,156
Otjozondjupa	2,090	4,122	3,792	2,672	7,230
Zambezi	2,636	4,008	3,197	1,070	2,127

3. EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Namibia's system of Basic Education requires that all children be at school from the age of 7 onwards, and to remain there until they complete Grade 10 or reach the age of 17. Other forms of education are more optional: Early Childhood before entering Grade 1, the senior secondary Grades of 11 and 12, and various kinds of tertiary education.

Once young people leave formal education they are faced with the challenge of finding employment. The opportunities and constraints faced by young people are also affected by the levels of education and employment status of their parents.

Early Childhood Development (ECD)

Very young children may attend early childhood development classes in pre-schools, kindergartens and/or pre-primary classes. In 2011, 37,789 children between the ages of 0 and 4 years were enrolled in ECD programmes, of which 20,026 were in urban areas and the 17,763 children were in rural areas (Table 3.1). Despite these similar totals, enrolment rates in urban areas were about double those in rural areas: 19.3% of children from 0 to 4 years in all urban areas were in ECD programmes, compared with only 9.8% of these young children in rural areas.

Table 3.1 The numbers and percentages of children aged 0 to 4 years attending Early Childhood Development programmes or pre-primary classes in urban and rural areas in each region, and in Namibia as a whole

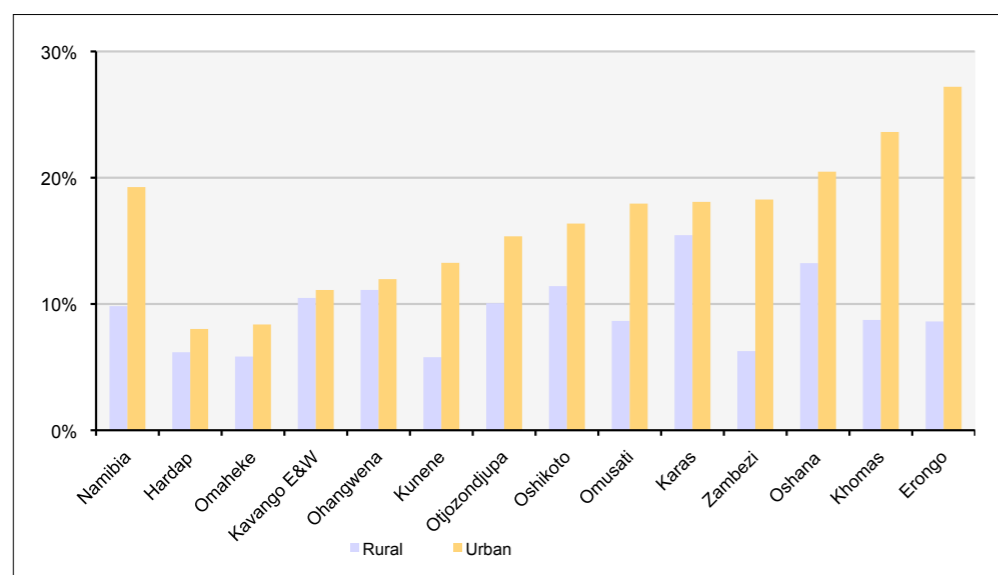
	Urban	Rural	% Urban	% Rural
Namibia	20,026	17,763	19.3	9.8
Erongo	3,710	231	27.2	8.6
Hardap	455	236	8.0	6.2
Karas	807	656	18.1	15.4
Kavango E & W	1,066	2,719	11.1	10.5
Khomas	8,212	183	23.6	8.7
Kunene	391	660	13.3	5.8
Ohangwena	396	3,869	12.0	11.1
Omaheke	225	467	8.4	5.8
Omusati	273	2,797	17.9	8.7
Oshana	1,794	1,707	20.5	13.2
Oshikoto	458	2,613	16.4	11.4
Otjozondjupa	1,522	1,054	15.4	10.1
Zambezi	717	571	18.3	6.3

Khomas had many more young children (8,395) in ECD programmes than any other regions, followed by Ohangwena (4,265) and then Erongo, Kavango, Oshana, Oshikoto and Omusati, all of which had between 3,000 and 4,000 children of 0 to 4 years in ECD classes.

The proportion of girls and boys attending ECD was approximately equal and in proportion to the numbers of girls and boys in the population. Thus, 48.3% of children in ECD classes were boys and 51.7% were girls.

The highest enrolment rates of above 20% were in urban areas in Erongo, Khomas and Oshana. Very low rates of enrolment of below 10% were in both urban and rural areas of Hardap and Omaheke, and in the rural areas of Kunene, Zambezi, Erongo, Omusati and Khomas.

Figure 3.1 Percentages of children aged 0 to 4 years, attending Early Childhood Development programmes or pre-primary classes in urban and rural areas in each region, and in Namibia as a whole

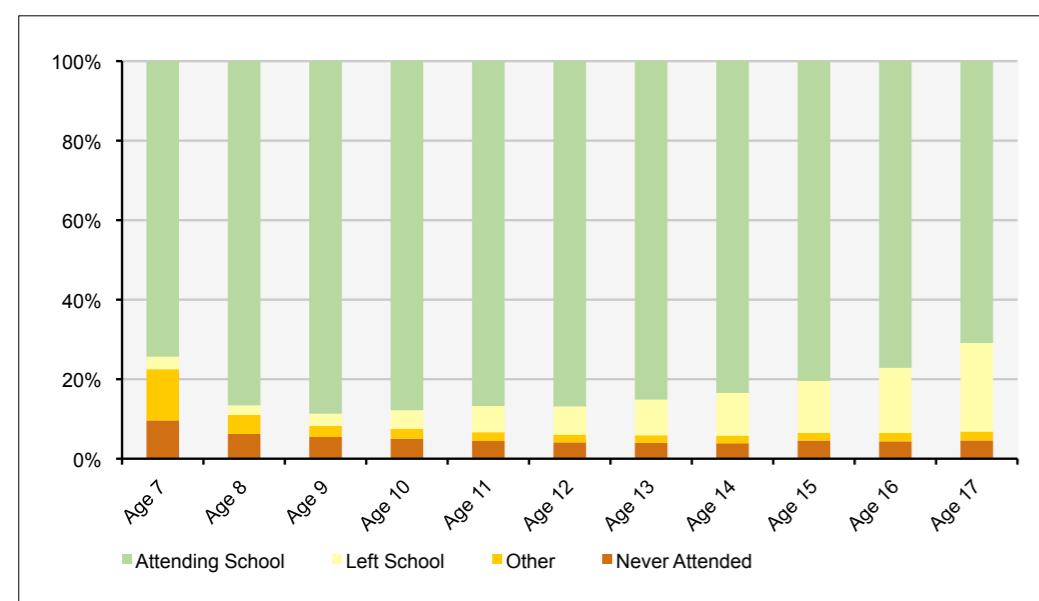


School attendance by children

It is the goal of the Namibian education system that everyone should either complete Grade 10 or remain at school until the age of 16, whichever comes first. Children should begin their formal schooling in Grade 1 if they are aged 6 at the start of each school year in January. Since the 2011 Census was held in August, many children would have turned 6 between January and August and would therefore not have been eligible to enroll in January of that year. The information presented here is therefore limited to children aged 7 to 17 years.

Overall, 82.7% of all children were at school in 2011, to which could be added another 1% who were in other education programmes. About 5.1% of children aged 7 to 17 had never been to school and 8.9% had left school. Amongst urban children, 2.5% had never been to school, compared to 6.4% of rural children. The proportions that had left school were similar, 8.2% for urban and 9.2% for rural children.

Figure 3.2 Percentages of 7 to 17 year olds in Namibia who had never been to school, were attending school, and who had left school.



'Other' includes children for whom an answer to this question was not given or who were at pre-primary schools or in adult education programmes.

Table 3.2 The numbers and percentages of 7-17 year-olds who by August 2011 had never been to school, were at school, had left school, were attending other education programmes (pre-primary or adult education programmes) or could not provide a clear response

	Never Attended		Attending School		Left School		Other		Don't know	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Namibia	26,558	5.1	432,363	82.7	46,514	8.9	5,377	1.0	11,864	2.3
Urban	4,422	2.5	153,043	86.1	14,638	8.2	1,716	1.0	3,886	2.2
Rural	22,136	6.4	279,320	81.0	31,876	9.2	3,661	1.1	7,978	2.3
Erongo	406	1.6	22,603	86.5	2,103	8.0	291	1.1	728	2.8
Hardap	560	3.2	14,676	83.6	1,852	10.5	125	0.7	348	2.0
Karas	243	1.5	13,691	86.6	1,416	9.0	122	0.8	334	2.1
Kavango E & W	4,067	6.3	49,933	77.9	8,051	12.6	674	1.1	1,400	2.2
Khomas	1,255	2.1	51,761	85.9	5,073	8.4	591	1.0	1,551	2.6
Kunene	6,405	29.4	11,877	54.5	2,147	9.9	202	0.9	1,161	5.3
Ohangwena	2,960	3.8	65,904	85.2	6,312	8.2	1,097	1.4	1,076	1.4
Omaheke	2,090	12.3	12,249	72.0	1,934	11.4	148	0.9	588	3.5
Omusati	1,716	2.4	63,366	88.2	4,745	6.6	739	1.0	1,247	1.7
Oshana	760	1.8	38,015	88.1	3,042	7.1	432	1.0	895	2.1
Oshikoto	2,075	4.0	43,126	84.0	4,441	8.7	542	1.1	1,150	2.2
Otjozondjupa	2,744	8.5	24,791	76.5	3,518	10.9	305	0.9	1,060	3.3
Zambezi	1,277	5.3	20,371	85.0	1,880	7.8	109	0.5	326	1.4

The highest rates of enrollment were in Omusati, Oshana, Karas and Erongo, where more than 86% of children were at school. By contrast, low rates of attendance were recorded in Kunene (54.5%), and in Omaheke, Otjozondjupa and Kavango E & W, all with less than 78% of children at school.

Many 7-year-olds were still in pre-primary classes by the time of the census in August 2011, and so only 74% children aged 7 were at school. Thereafter, attendance increased to between 87 and 89% among children aged 8 to 12 years. Percentages of children 9 and older who had never been to school varied between 4 and 5%.

Enrollment rates at ages above 12 declined as older children progressively left school (Figure 3.2). For example, among children of 14, 15, 16 and 17 years, respectively, 11%, 13%, 16% and 22% had left school.

Education and employment of young adults

The 2011 Census recorded what each young adult had been doing in the week prior to the census. Options included being employed, a full-time student at any educational establishment, unemployed or economically inactive. Economically inactive young adults included those who were unable to due to disability or illness, recipients of income from external sources, and homemakers.

The proportions of young adults who were students (30.7%), employed (27.1%) and unemployed (28.6%) young adults were similar, each activity making up about a third at the national level. Percentages of unemployed young adults in urban areas (32.7%) were greater than in rural Namibia (24.7%), but there were higher proportions of economically inactive young adults in rural than urban areas. This is probably because many young adults move to urban areas to seek employment after leaving their rural schools. This is why the highest number of unemployed young adults was in Khomas.

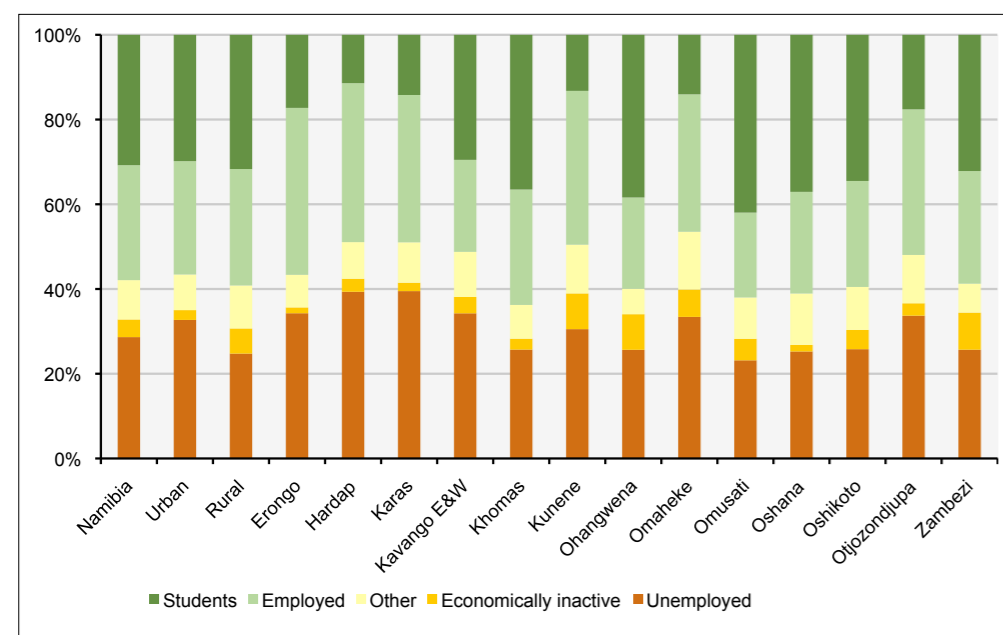
Table 3.3 The numbers and percentages of 18 to 24 year olds in different regions in Namibia who were unemployed, economically inactive, employed or students.

	Employed	Unemployed	Students	Economically inactive	Other*
Namibia	87,755	92,650	99,534	13,462	30,037
Urban	42,357	51,760	47,206	3,667	13,297
Rural	45,398	40,890	52,328	9,795	16,740
Erongo	8,886	7,730	3,890	310	1,734
Hardap	4,011	4,207	1,221	329	924
Karas	3,585	4,071	1,464	205	981
Kavango E & W	7,165	11,305	9,739	1,278	3,507
Khomas	18,440	17,399	24,718	1,742	5,389
Kunene	4,047	3,402	1,475	940	1,281
Ohangwena	7,454	8,874	13,284	2,905	2,076
Omaheke	3,066	3,158	1,328	611	1,287
Omusati	6,844	7,914	14,337	1,738	3,328
Oshana	7,313	7,696	11,296	471	3,694
Oshikoto	6,520	6,723	8,991	1,187	2,642
Otjondjupa	6,904	6,772	3,535	587	2,292
Zambezi	3,520	3,399	4,256	1,159	902

*'Other' includes people who did not answer this question or who were not sure of their employment status in 2011

Omusati had the highest percentage of young adults (41%) who were still studying, and all the other reasonably densely populated regions also had comparatively high proportions of young adults enrolled in education programmes. With the exception of Khomas, all the sparsely populated regions had rather small percentages (less than 20%) of young adults as students, and they also had high percentages of unemployed young adults. This is evident in Karas, Hardap, Otjondjupa, Kunene and Omaheke (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3 Percentages of 18 to 24 year olds in different regions in Namibia who are Unemployed, Economically inactive, Employed or Students



'Other' includes young adults who did not answer this question or who were not sure of their employment status in 2011

Education of the household head - children

Young people who grow up in homes where parents have been educated can be expected to be at an advantage compared to those in households led by parents who have not had the benefits of schooling or other formal education.

Overall, similar proportions of children live in homes headed by people who have not been to primary school (28.3%), have only been to primary school (30.9%) or who have only completed some or all secondary grades (34.8%). A further 5.9% of children have household heads with a tertiary education as their highest level of education.

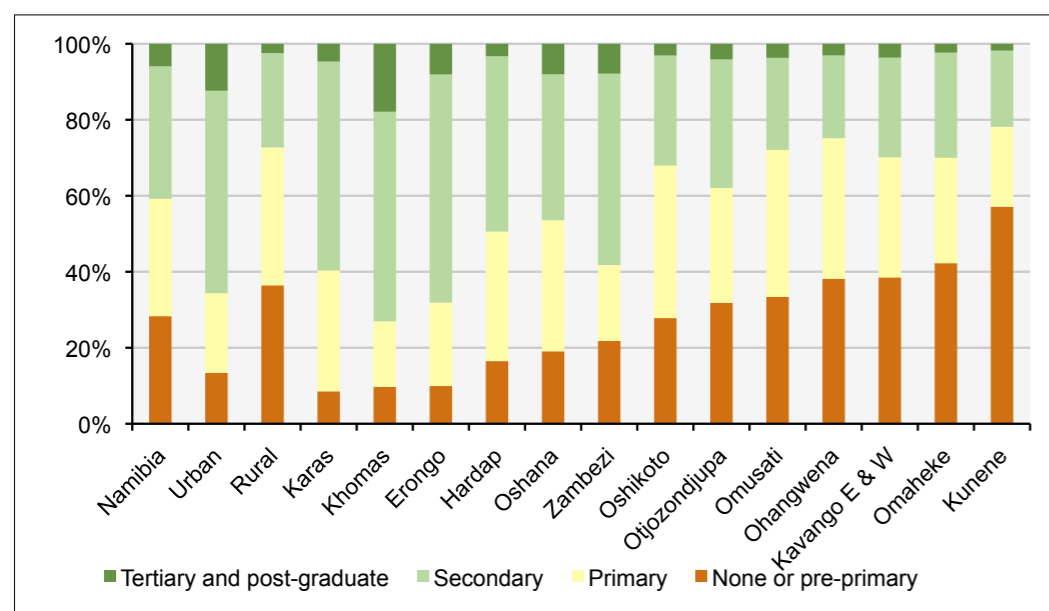
Only about one-quarter (27.3%) of household heads in rural areas had progressed beyond primary school, whereas about two-thirds (65.6%) of urban heads of households had gone on to secondary or tertiary schooling.

Comparing regions, the highest proportions of children in homes headed by people with none or only a pre-primary schooling were in Kunene, Omaheke and Kavango E & W (Figure 3.4). By contrast, over half of all children in Khomas, Erongo, Karas and Zambezi were in households headed by people with more than a primary education.

Table 3.4 The number of children living in homes headed by people who had none or only a pre-primary education, or who had been some or more primary, secondary or tertiary education

	None or pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary or post-graduate	Other
Namibia	246,888	269,366	303,832	51,838	31,882
Urban	41,055	64,424	163,554	37,936	6,666
Rural	205,833	204,942	140,278	13,902	25,216
Erongo	4,623	10,241	27,986	3,760	882
Hardap	4,963	10,267	13,887	988	371
Karas	2,310	8,609	14,876	1,268	352
Kavango E & W	41,699	34,210	28,390	3,948	3,866
Khomas	10,235	18,256	58,301	18,905	2,882
Kunene	22,583	8,304	7,926	716	1,429
Ohangwena	46,979	45,532	26,802	3,780	5,862
Omaheke	12,910	8,476	8,454	711	826
Omusati	37,333	43,225	27,080	4,133	6,114
Oshana	12,986	23,495	26,144	5,477	3,403
Oshikoto	22,882	33,040	23,823	2,543	3,809
Otjondjupa	18,508	17,568	19,638	2,404	1,436
Zambezi	8,877	8,143	20,525	3,205	650

Figure 3.4 Percentages of children living in homes headed by people who had none or only a pre-primary education, or who had been some or more primary, secondary or tertiary education



Education of the household head – young adults

As with children, many more young adults in rural than in urban areas were in homes headed by people with less than a primary school education. The greatest numbers of young adults in such households were in Ohangwena, Kavango E & W and in Omusati.

There were substantial proportional differences between regions. For example, almost half (46.9%) of all young adults in Kunene lived in households headed by people who had never been to school or had only attended pre-primary grades, and only 2.5% of young adults (1 in 40) in Kunene had household heads with an education beyond secondary schooling. In Khomas, by contrast, only 7.9% of young adults were in homes headed by someone with less than a primary education, and 20.9% of young adults (1 in 5) lived in homes where the household head had more than a secondary education.

Figure 3.5 Percentages of young adults living in homes headed by people who had none or only a pre-primary education, or who had been some or more primary, secondary or tertiary education

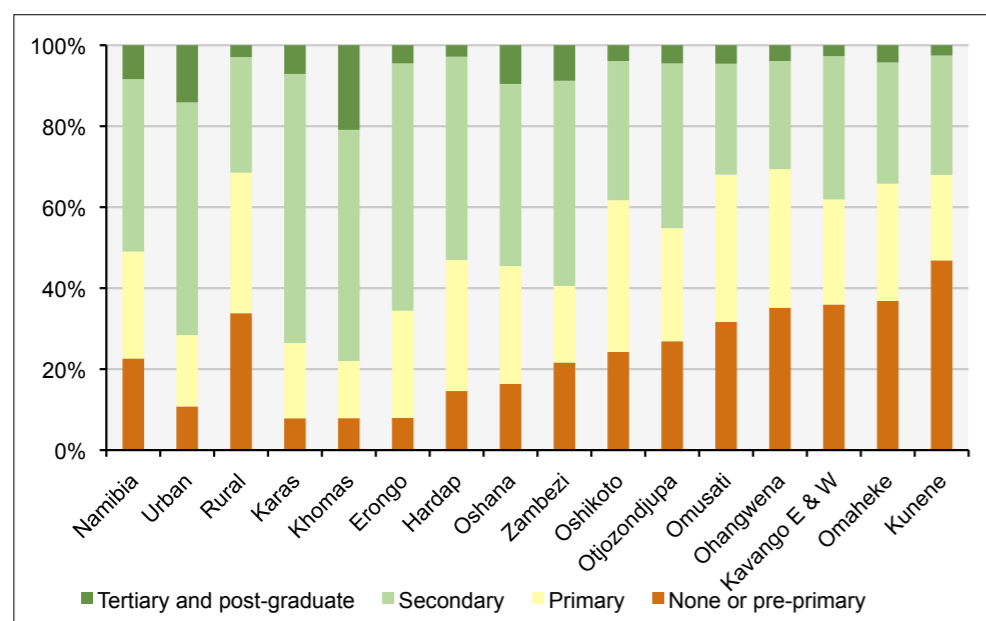


Table 3.5 Numbers of young adults in homes headed by people with different levels of education

	None or pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary or post-graduate	Other
Namibia	66,239	77,329	124,665	24,493	9,013
Urban	15,341	25,055	81,699	20,081	2,792
Rural	50,898	52,274	42,966	4,412	6,221
Erongo	1,644	3,887	13,891	1,481	393
Hardap	1,482	3,287	5,102	288	117
Karas	765	2,545	5,871	432	120
Kavango E & W	11,213	8,808	9,102	1,299	935
Khomas	4,743	8,498	34,337	12,572	1,347
Kunene	4,873	2,195	3,066	264	294
Oshangwena	11,167	10,869	8,479	1,238	1,403
Omaheke	3,127	2,257	3,075	235	202
Omusati	9,749	11,219	8,440	1,408	1,607
Oshana	4,202	7,478	11,559	2,458	1,055
Oshikoto	5,799	8,962	8,220	932	979
Otjondjupa	4,807	4,993	7,275	804	370
Zambezi	2,668	2,331	6,248	1,082	191

Employment status of household head

Only 47.6% of young people in Namibia were in households where the household head was employed. Other young people were in homes where the head was unemployed (18%), a pensioner (20.6%) or 'other' (13.7%). The category 'Other' includes heads of the household who were students, ill or disabled, recipients of income from external sources and home-makers. In rural Namibia, a substantial proportion of young people live in households headed by pensioners (28.9%) compared to a much smaller percentage in urban areas (7.2%).

Figure 3.6 Percentages of young people in households where the head of the home was employed, unemployed, a pensioner or had another status

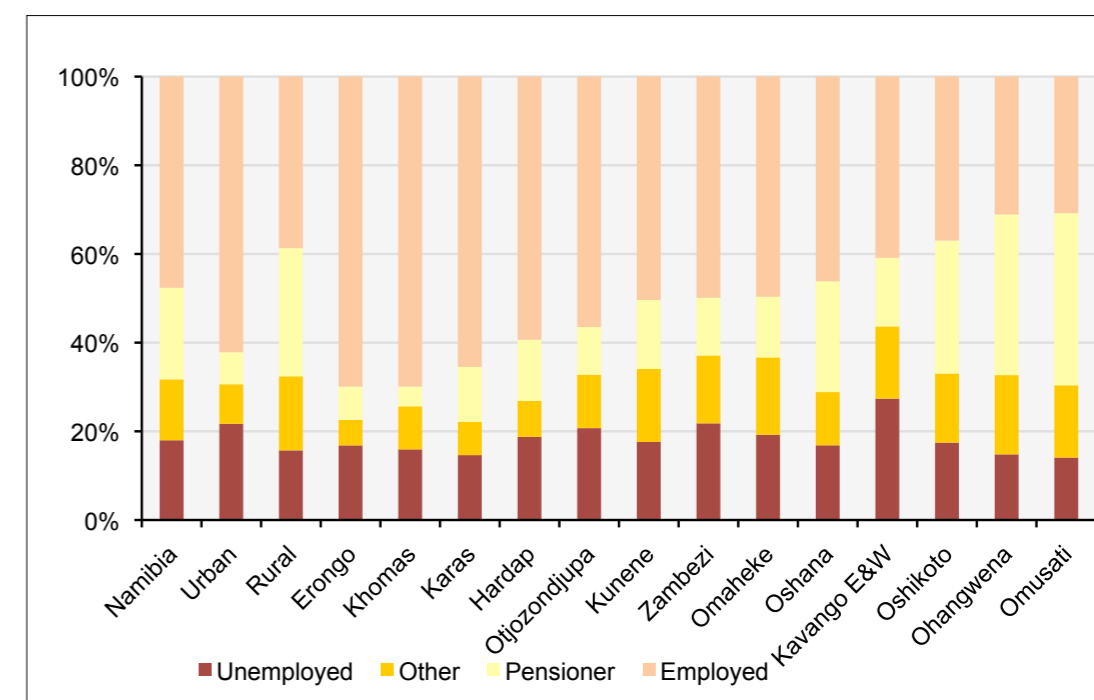


Table 3.6 Numbers of young people living in households where the household head was employed, unemployed and pensioners in different regions in Namibia during the 2001 census

	None or pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary or post-graduate	*Other
Namibia	66,239	77,329	124,665	24,493	9,013
Urban	15,341	25,055	81,699	20,081	2,792
Rural	50,898	52,274	42,966	4,412	6,221
Erongo	1,644	3,887	13,891	1,481	393
Hardap	1,482	3,287	5,102	288	117
Karas	765	2,545	5,871	432	120
Kavango E & W	11,213	8,808	9,102	1,299	935
Khomas	4,743	8,498	34,337	12,572	1,347
Kunene	4,873	2,195	3,066	264	294
Ohangwena	11,167	10,869	8,479	1,238	1,403
Omaheke	3,127	2,257	3,075	235	202
Omusati	9,749	11,219	8,440	1,408	1,607
Oshana	4,202	7,478	11,559	2,458	1,055
Oshikoto	5,799	8,962	8,220	932	979
Otjozondjupa	4,807	4,993	7,275	804	370
Zambezi	2,668	2,331	6,248	1,082	191

*‘Other’ included heads of the household who are students, ill or disabled, recipients of income external sources and home makers.

Social Grants

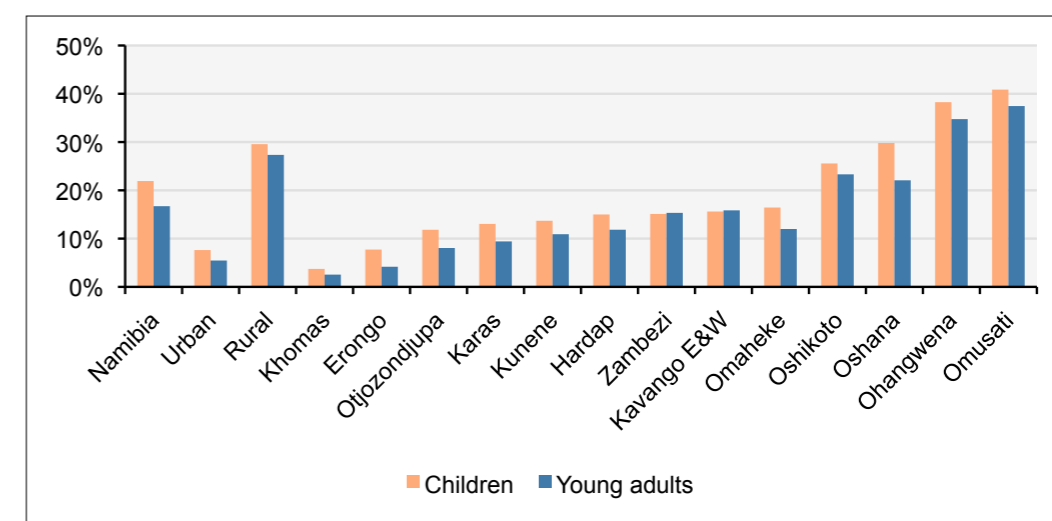
Social grants encompass pensions, orphans’ grants or disability grants, and these grants are often the main or only source of income for a household. Approximately one in five (20.5%) young people in Namibia were in houses where social grants were primary income. A slightly greater proportion of all children (21.9%) than of all young adults (16.7%) lived in these homes.

Of all young people in urban households, only 6.9% lived in households relying on a social grant as the primary income whereas 29% of young people were in rural households that had social grants as a main or only source of income. In Ohangwena and Omusati over a third of children and young adults lived in homes that depended mainly on social grants for their income.

Table 3.7 The numbers and percentages of young people living in households where a social grant was the primary form of income

Region	Children		Young adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Namibia	199,511	21.9	52,563	16.7
Urban	24,177	7.6	8,337	5.5
Rural	175,334	29.6	44,226	27.3
Erongo	3,703	7.7	917	4.2
Hardap	4,602	15.0	1,263	11.8
Karas	3,609	13.0	958	9.4
Kavango E & W	17,605	15.6	5,139	15.9
Khomas	4,067	3.7	1,614	2.5
Kunene	5,669	13.7	1,215	10.9
Ohangwena	49,513	38.3	11,849	34.7
Omaheke	5,198	16.4	1,123	12.0
Omusati	48,356	40.9	12,433	37.5
Oshana	21,597	29.8	6,517	22.1
Oshikoto	22,179	25.6	5,933	23.3
Otjozondjupa	7,121	11.8	1,603	8.1
Zambezi	6,292	15.1	1,999	15.3

Figure 3.7 Percentages of children and young adults who lived in households that depended on social grants for their primary income





4. SPECIAL VULNERABILITIES

Disabilities among children

People were asked during the 2011 Census to report on disabilities, which included several categories: visual, speech, hearing, mental, physical or other impediments. Provision was made for the listing of more than one condition, since some people have multiple disabilities. In total, 28% of disabilities in children were of a physical nature, followed by hearing (18%), speech (18%), mental (18%) and other (4%) conditions.

Table 4.1 The number of children suffering from at least one disability in 2011

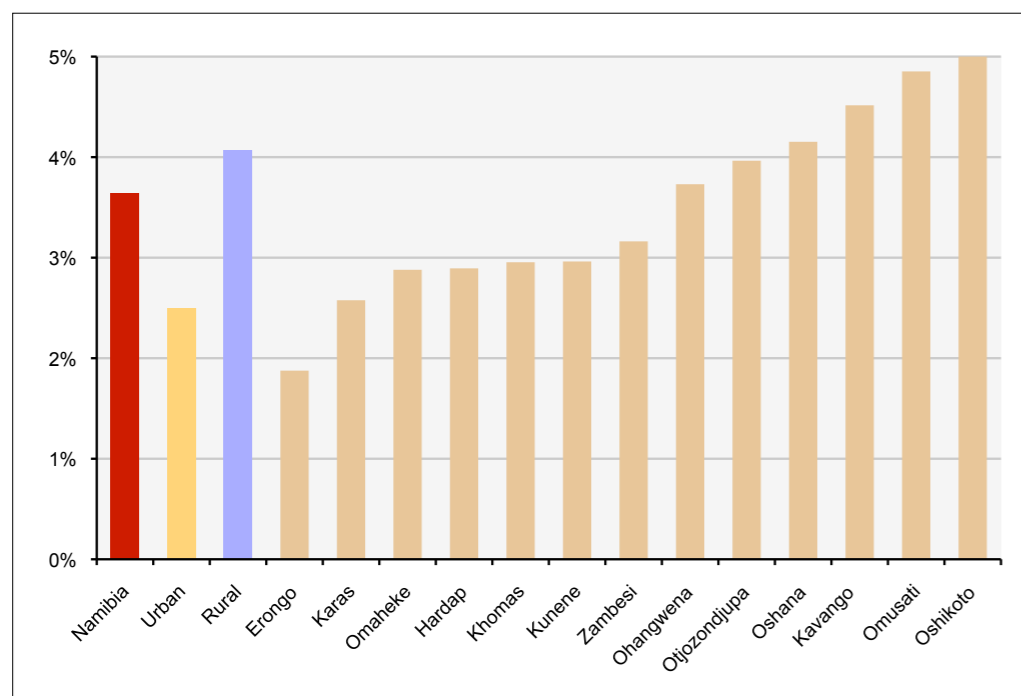
Region	Children
	Number
Namibia	25,321
Urban	6,825
Rural	18,496
Erongo	754
Hardap	697
Karas	594
Kavango E & W	3,988
Khomas	2,500
Kunene	1,001
Ohangwena	3,991
Omaheke	684
Omusati	4,452
Oshana	2,436
Oshikoto	4,009
Otjozondjupa	1,989
Zambezi	1,077

A total of 28,172 or 3.2% of all children had one or more disabilities. Of these children, 25,321 were reported to have one disability, another 2,241 two disabilities, and 610 children had three disabilities.

A higher proportion of rural children (3.2%) than urban children (2.2%) had disabilities, and there were almost three times more children with disabilities in rural than urban areas (Figure 4.1).

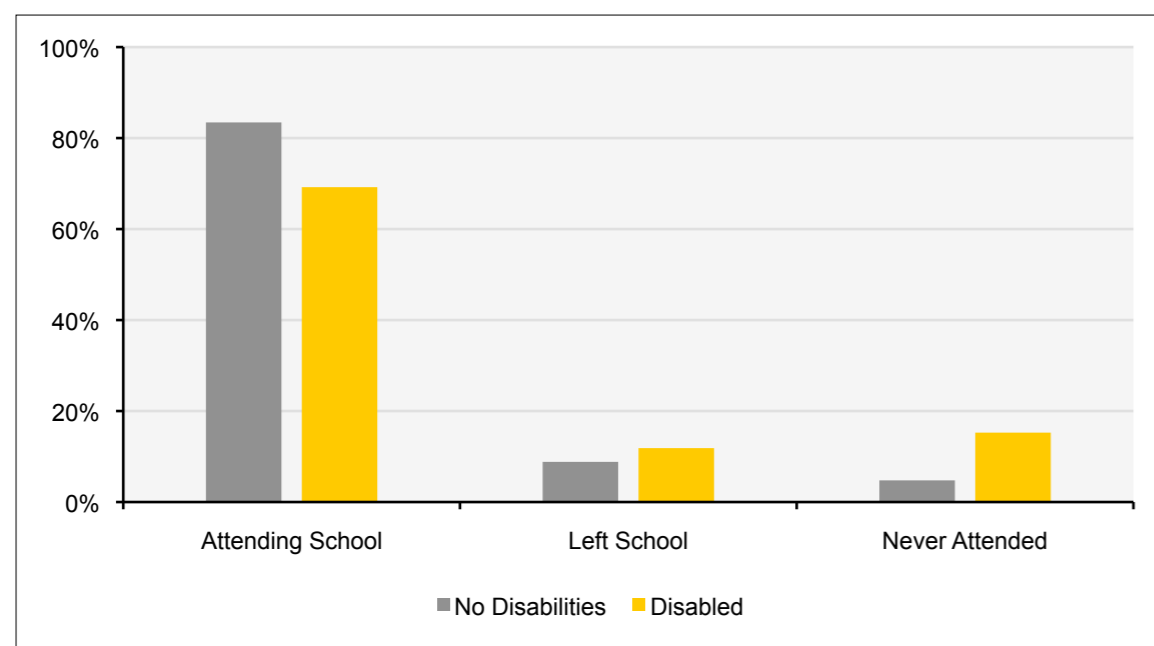
Regions with the greatest number of children with disabilities were Omusati, Oshikoto, Kavango E & W and Ohangwena. These five regions, together with Otjozondjupa, Oshana and Ohangwena, also had the highest proportions of children with disabilities (Figure 4.1) in each region, 3.0% or more children having disabilities.

Figure 4.1 The percentages of children with one or more disability in 2011



While 83.4% of Namibian children without disabilities were at school, only 69.2% of children with one or more disabilities were enrolled in a primary or secondary school (Figure 4.2). This difference was largely due to many children with disabilities having never attended school, since 15.2% of children with disabilities had never attended school compared to only 4.7% of children with no disability.

Figure 4.2 The percentage of disabled children who attend school, have left school or have never attended compared to other children in Namibia



Disabilities among young adults

A total of 11,349 or 3.6% of all young adults had one or more disabilities. Physical disabilities were most commonly reported, accounting for 29%, followed by mental (19%), visual (17%), hearing (15%), speech (15%) and other (5%) disabilities. These proportions were generally similar to those reported for children, as described in the previous section.

Table 4.2 The numbers of young adults suffering from at least one disability in 2011

Region	Young adults
	Number
Namibia	11,349
Urban	3,757
Rural	6,540
Erongo	409
Hardap	304
Karas	296
Kavango E & W	1,461
Khomas	1,628
Kunene	324
Ohangwena	1,411
Omaheke	267
Omusati	1,615
Oshana	1,147
Oshikoto	1,350
Otjozondjupa	727
Zambezi	410

Of the young adults, 10,297 reported one disability, another 872 reported having two disabilities, and 180 had three disabilities. Slightly more boys (3.5%) than girls (3.1%) suffered from one or more disability.

A higher proportion of rural (4.1%) than urban young adults (2.5%) had at least one disability, and the number of disabled young adults in rural areas was almost double the number in urban areas (Figure 4.3). There were more than on thousand young adults with disabilities in each of Khomas, Omusati, Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Oshana regions. Four or more percent of young adults had disabilities in the regions of Oshikoto, Omusati, Kavango E & W and Ohangwena (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3 The percentages of young adults with one or more disability in 2011

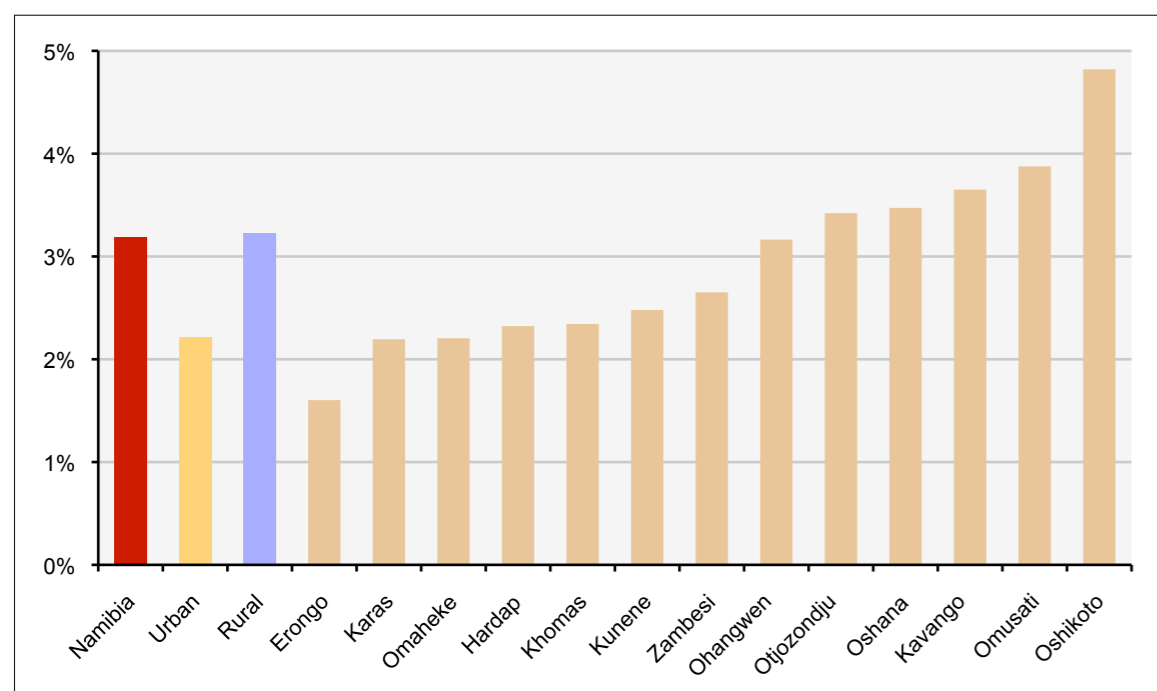
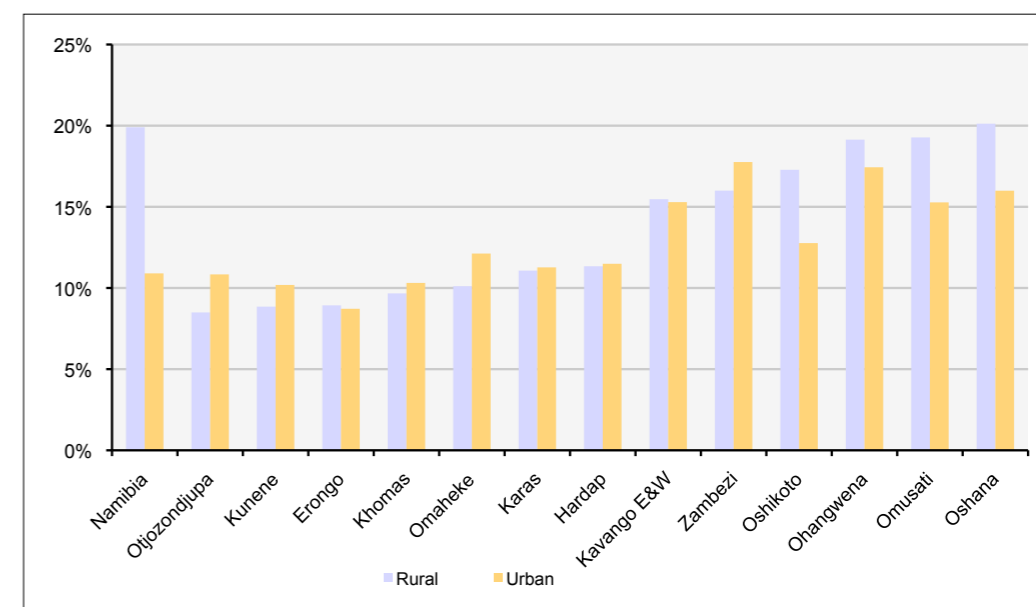
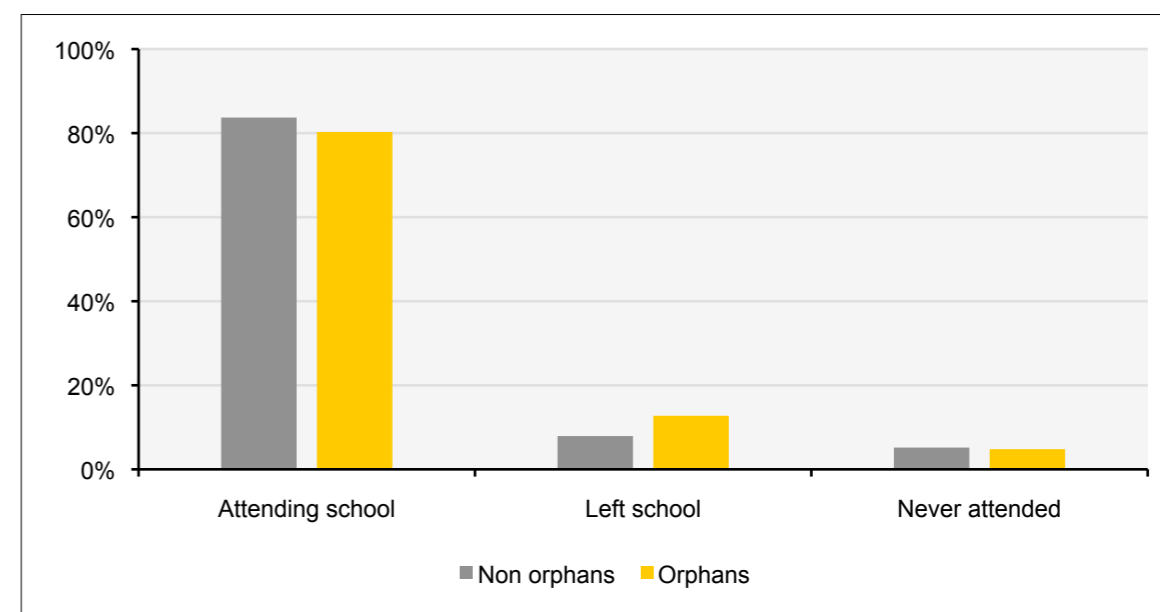


Figure 4.4 Percentages of children in urban and rural areas in each region that had lost one or both parents



The percentages of orphans at school (80.3%) or who had never attended school (4.8%) were similar to those children who were not orphans, respectively 83.7% and 5.2% (Figure 4.5). However, substantially higher proportions of orphans had left school (12.8%) than non-orphans (7.9%).

Figure 4.5 The proportion of orphans who attended school, had left school or had never attended compared to other children in Namibia.



Orphaned children

A total of 134,543 children had lost one or both of their parents. This is equivalent 14.8% of all children in the country. Of the total number of orphans, 83% had lost one parent and 17% had lost both parents. The highest numbers of orphans were in Ohangwena (4,208), Omusati (3,826) and Kavango E & W (3,205). In these regions, and in Zambezi, Oshana and Oshikoto, more than 15% of all children were orphans (Figure 4.4).

Table 4.3 The numbers of children who had lost one or both parents before the 2011 Census

Region	One parent	Two parents
Namibia	111,710	22,833
Urban	80,113	16,635
Rural	31,597	6,198
Erongo	3,558	636
Hardap	2,950	558
Karas	2,562	530
Kavango E & W	14,185	3,205
Khomas	9,473	1,748
Kunene	3,236	546
Ohangwena	20,400	4,208
Omaheke	2,799	569
Omusati	18,794	3,826
Oshana	11,197	2,278
Oshikoto	12,193	2,384
Otjozondjupa	4,852	973
Zambezi	5,511	1,372

Orphaned young adults

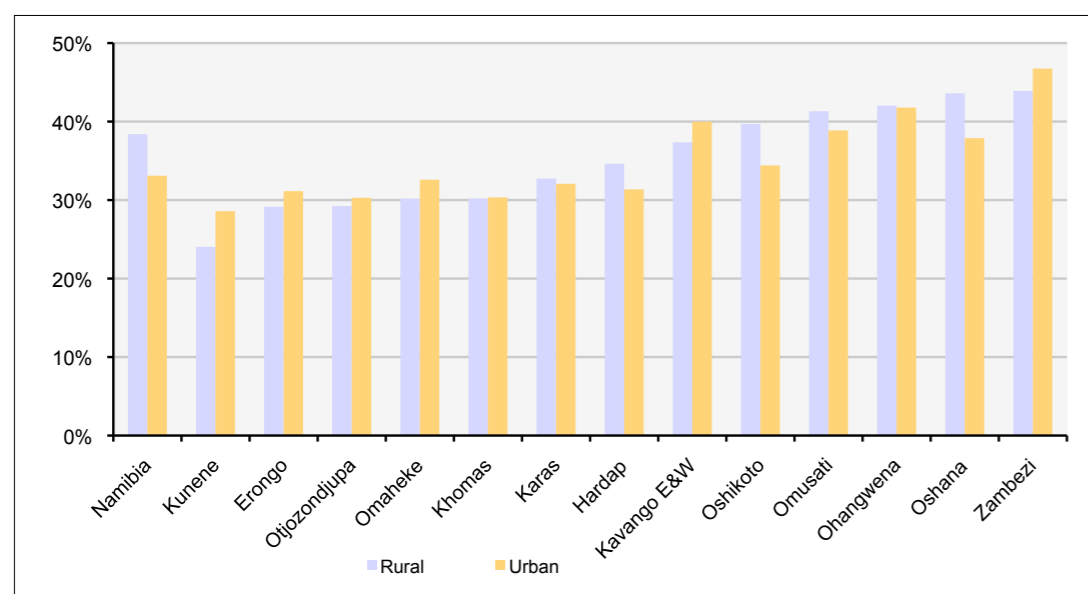
A total of 112,628 young adults reported that they had lost one or both of their parents, which is equivalent to 35.5% of all young adults in the country. This percentage is more than double the proportion (14.8%) of children who were orphans.

Among young adult orphans, 78% had lost one parent and 22% had lost both parents. The highest numbers of these young adults were in Khomas, Omusati, Ohangwena, Kavango E & W and Oshana (Table 4.4). The high number in Khomas was due to urban migration. More than 40% of all young adults had lost parents in Zambezi, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana (Figure 4.6).

Table 4.4 The numbers of young adults who had lost one or both parents before the 2011 Census

Region	One parent	Two parents
Namibia	88,052	24,576
Urban	48,039	10,517
Rural	40,013	14,059
Erongo	5,476	1,324
Hardap	2,741	735
Karas	2,603	691
Kavango E & W	9,423	2,971
Khomas	15,536	3,737
Kunene	2,304	530
Ohangwena	11,099	3,223
Omaheke	2,293	611
Omusati	10,733	2,920
Oshana	9,295	2,669
Oshikoto	7,723	2,198
Otjozondjupa	4,663	1,273
Zambezi	4,163	1,694

Figure 4.6 Percentages of young adults in urban and rural areas in each region that had lost one or both parents



Children in households where deaths occurred

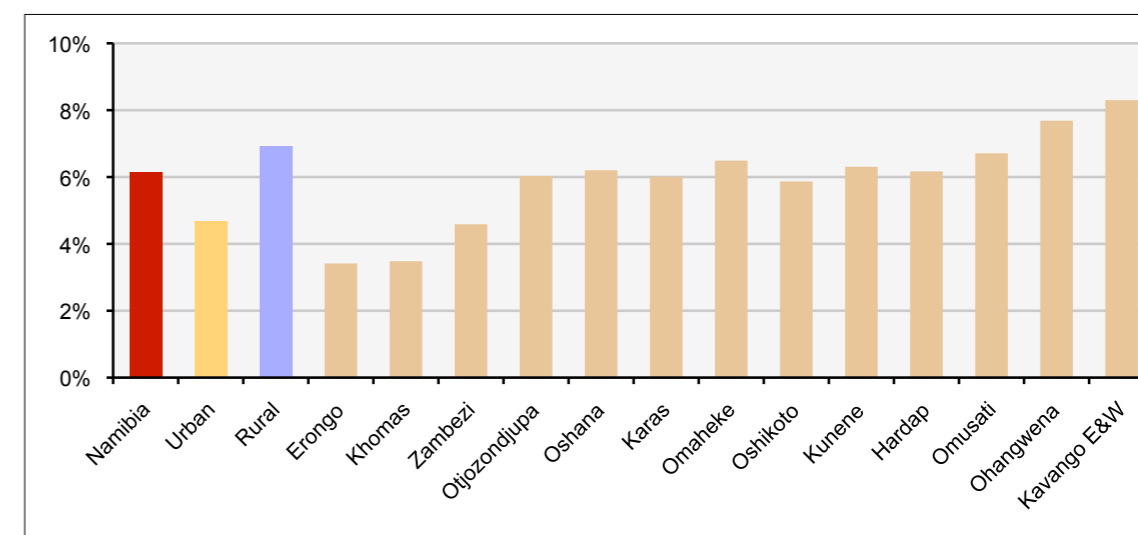
Households reported whether any deaths had occurred in the home during the 12 months preceding the 2011 Census, and 56,028 children lived in homes where such deaths had occurred (Table 4.5). Almost three times more children living in rural rather than urban homes experienced such tragedies.

Table 4.5 The numbers of children in homes in which one or more people had died during the preceding 12 months

Region	Children
	Number
Namibia	56,028
Urban	14,880
Rural	41,148
Erongo	1,636
Hardap	1,893
Karas	1,662
Kavango E & W	9,360
Khomas	3,802
Kunene	2,611
Ohangwena	9,946
Omaheke	2,053
Omusati	7,941
Oshana	4,494
Oshikoto	5,090
Otjozondjupa	3,630
Zambezi	1,910

Regions with the highest number of children who experienced deaths in their homes were Kavango E & W, Ohangwena and Omusati (Table 4.5). In Kavango E & W 8.8% of children lived in homes where someone had died in the last 12 months. For Ohangwena, the percentage of children was 7.7%. Other regions with high proportions of children that had suffered such recent losses were Omusati (6.7%) and Omaheke (6.5%).

Figure 4.7 The percentages of children in each region living in homes where one or more deaths had occurred in the previous 12 months



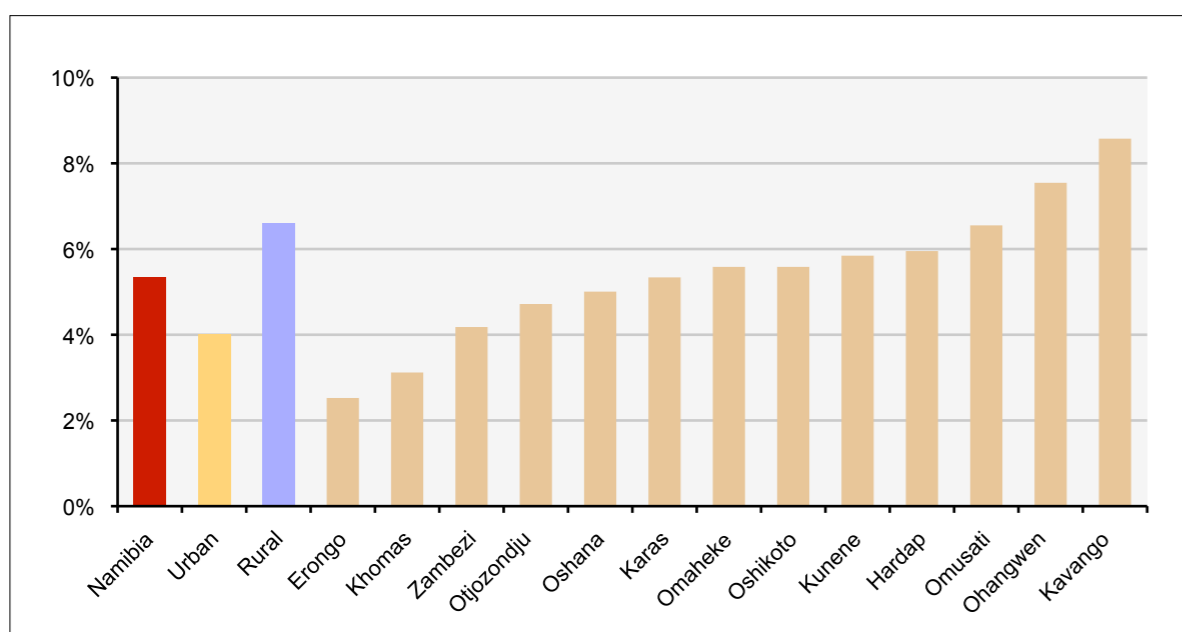
Young adults in households where deaths occurred

A total of 16,800 young adults lived in households that experienced one or more deaths during the 12 months before the 2011 Census. As was the case with children, more young adults lived in rural than urban homes that had lost family members. And as with children, Kavango, Ohangwena and Omusati had the greatest number of young adults who lived in these deprived households (Table 4.6). These regions also had the highest percentages of young adults that had experienced losses (Figure 4.8). Thus, 8.6% of young adults in Kavango E & W were in homes where someone had died in the previous 12 months. For Ohangwena, the percentage of young adults was 7.5%, and for Omusati 6.6%.

Table 4.6 The number of young adults in homes in which one or more people had died during the preceding 12 months

Region	Young adults
	Number
Namibia	16,800
Urban	6,129
Rural	10,671
Erongo	555
Hardap	635
Karas	543
Kavango E & W	2,780
Khomas	1,982
Kunene	651
Ohangwena	2,573
Omaheke	523
Omusati	2,175
Oshana	1,478
Oshikoto	1,421
Otjozondjupa	939
Zambezi	545

Figure 4.8 Percentages of young adults who lived in households in which one or more people had died within the preceding year



Households headed by young people

A total of 464,839 residential households were counted during the 2011 Census. Most of the heads of these household were adults, but a substantial proportion (9%) was headed by young people. Of all children in Namibia, only 0.6% were the heads of their households, while 11.7% of all young adults were household heads. The information on household heads presented below is in terms of 5-year age categories.

No households headed by people younger than 10 years were recorded, but a total of 42,041 houses were headed by people between 10 and 24 years of age. Of these, 4.0% were headed by children who were 10 to 14, 22.4% by those between 15 and 19, and 73.7% by young adults who were 20 to 24 years old.

It is likely that many household heads who were 20 to 24 years old had left their parental homes and were living independently, particularly in urban areas. More of the households headed by young people were in urban (22,153) than rural areas (19,888 households).

Table 4.7 The numbers of households headed by young people in 5-year age categories

	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years
Namibia	1,694	9,399	30,948
Urban	586	3,741	17,826
Rural	1,108	5,658	13,122
Erongo	101	536	3,296
Hardap	41	336	1,240
Karas	57	265	1,354
Kavango E & W	144	632	1,687
Khomas	210	1,515	7,333
Kunene	97	640	1,559
Ohangwena	273	1,279	2,394
Omaheke	78	395	1,330
Omusati	227	1,049	2,116
Oshana	130	734	2,460
Oshikoto	169	938	2,287
Otjozondjupa	102	692	2,507
Zambezi	65	388	1,385

Child labour

Child labour describes children aged 8 to 11 years who were reported to work for at least one hour per week for pay, profit or family gain and who were not in full-time education. Child labourers did not attend school and had either never been to school (58.8%) or had left school (41.2%).

A total of 5,144 children of these ages were reported to have worked during the week prior to the Census. These 'child labourers' made up 2.6% of all children of those ages in the country, and so about one of every 38 Namibian children in this age group was therefore defined as a child labourer.

Table 4.8 The numbers of child labourers aged 8 to 11 in Namibia during the 2011 census

Region	Children Number
Namibia	5,144
Urban	724
Rural	4,420
Erongo	148
Hardap	79
Karas	40
Kavango E & W	814
Khomas	341
Kunene	1,498
Ohangwena	678
Omaheke	127
Omusati	399
Oshana	237
Oshikoto	349
Otjondjupa	200
Zambezi	234

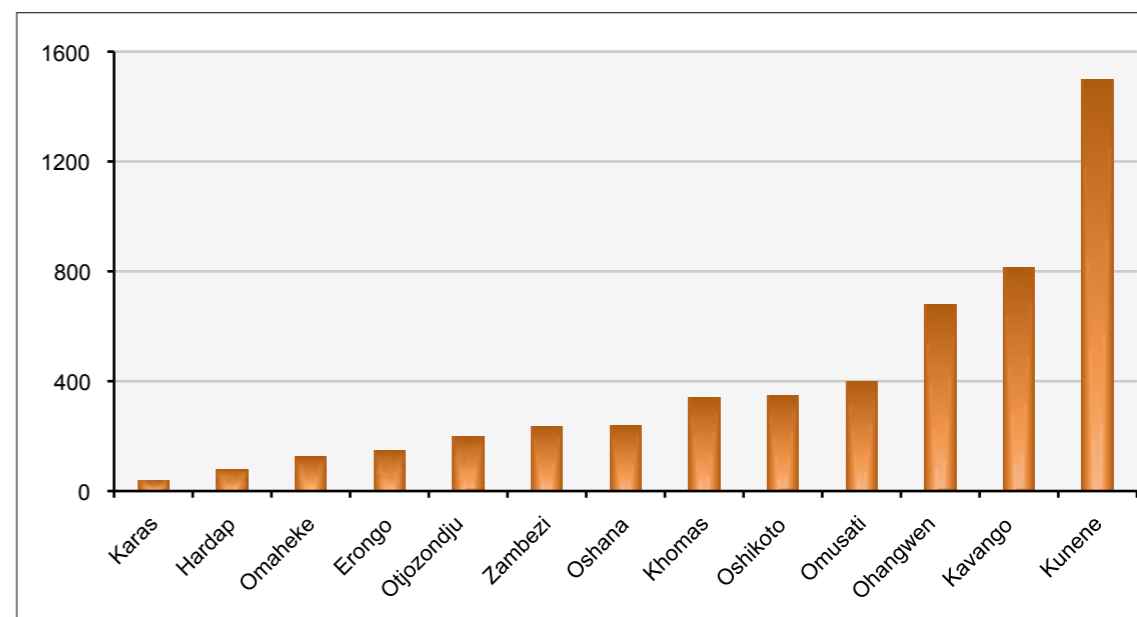
The great majority of child labour was in rural areas, where there were 4,420 children working. They made up 86% of all child labourers, the remaining 14% being in urban areas. Fifty-five percent of child labourers were boys and 45% were girls.

Of all labourers aged 8 to 11 years, 23% were 8 years old, 21% were 9, 24% were 10, and 31% were 11 years old.

Kunene had many more child labourers (1,498) than any other region (Figure 4.9). The only other regions with substantial numbers of child labourers were Kavango E & W (814) and Ohangwena (678 children). By contrast, there were less than one hundred child labourers in Karas and also in Hardap.

The UNICEF definition of child labour is limited to people between the ages of 5 and 11 years, but labour information was only collected for people aged 8 and above during the 2100 census. Another 14,226 children aged 12 to 17 were also reported to be labourers, and they made up 5.0% of all 12 to 17 year-olds in the country.

Figure 4.9 The number of 8 to 11-year-olds reported as child labourers in 2011



Early pregnancy

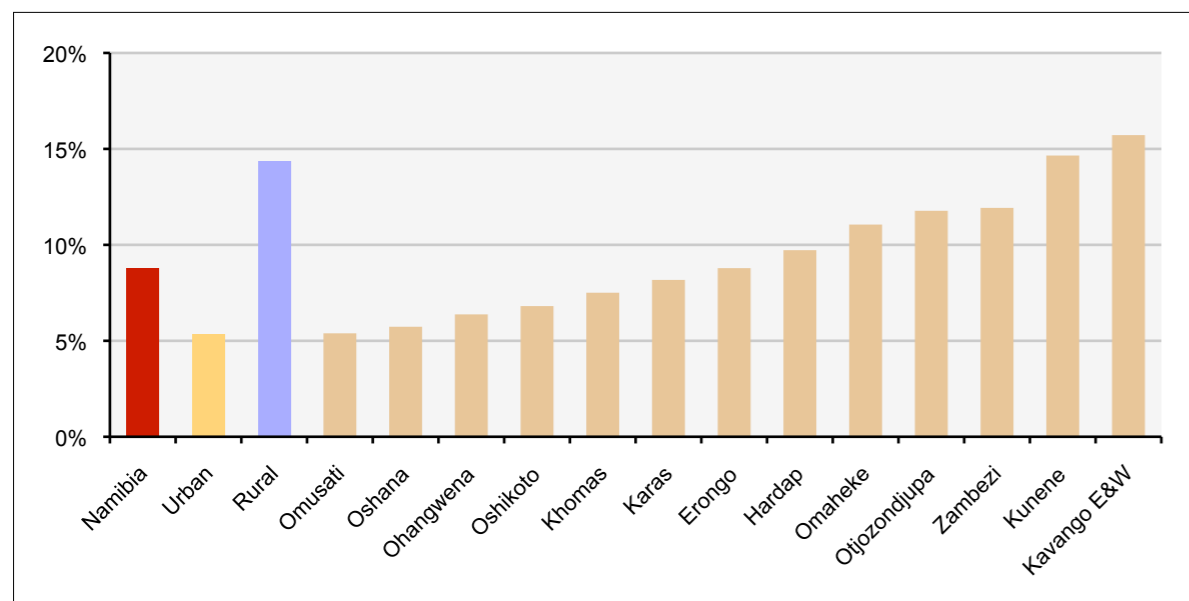
Almost one in ten, or 8.8% of girls between the ages of 12 and 19 had had their own children by the time of the 2011 census (Figure 4.10). The highest proportions of early pregnancy were in Kavango E & W (15.7%), Ohangwena (14.7%) and in Zambezi, Otjondjupa and Omaheke, where between 11 and 12% of girls aged 12 to 19 had given birth.

Table 4.9 The numbers and percentages of girls aged 12 to 19 years who had had one or more children in 2011

	Number of children born per girl who had had children				Number of girls with one or more children	% of girls with one or more children
	1	2	3	4		
Namibia	11,854	3,465	860	807	16,986	8.8
Urban	4,521	1,274	389	277	6,461	5.4
Rural	7,333	2,191	471	530	10,525	14.4
Erongo	578	156	55	32	821	8.8
Hardap	438	116	19	27	600	9.7
Karas	352	75	22	19	468	8.2
Kavango E & W	2,665	697	144	147	3,653	15.7
Khomas	1,297	410	142	95	1,944	7.5
Kunene	655	257	43	61	1,016	14.7
Ohangwena	1,306	347	69	80	1,802	6.4
Omaheke	416	134	28	39	617	11.1
Omusati	982	295	88	72	1,437	5.4
Oshana	686	206	81	54	1,027	5.7
Oshikoto	841	275	58	75	1,249	6.8
Otjondjupa	860	319	74	74	1,327	11.8
Zambezi	778	178	37	32	1,025	11.9

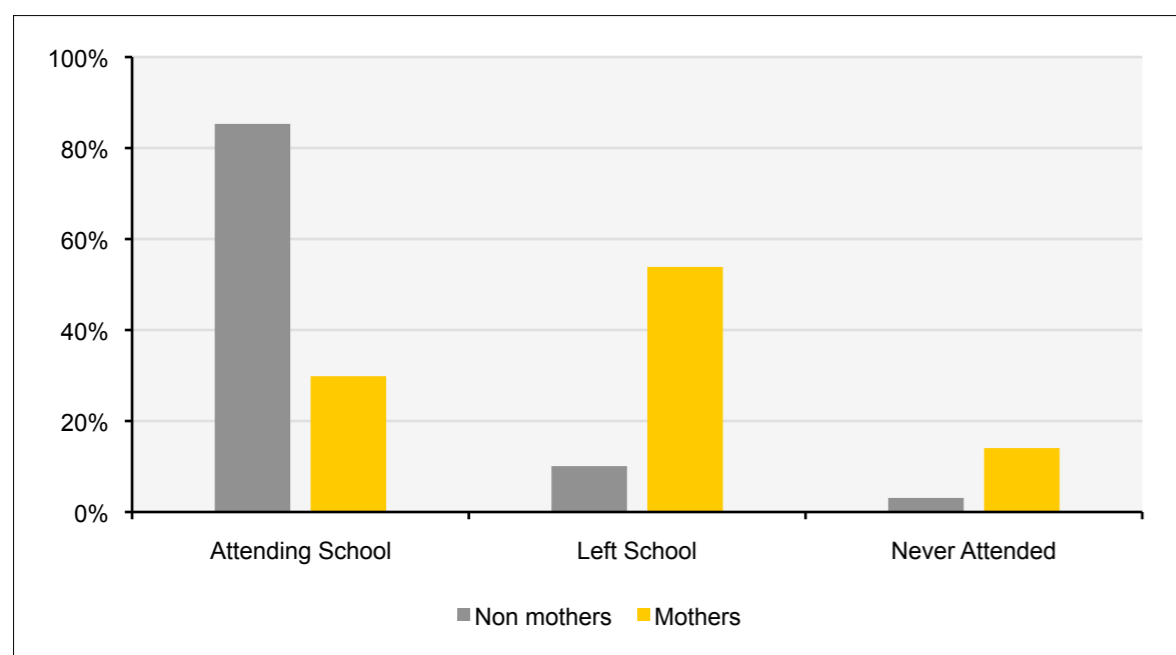
Almost 17,000 (16,986) young women were mothers. Most had given birth to one child, 20% had had two children and 10% had three or four children before the age of 20 years. Of all the young mothers, 13.5% were aged 12 to 15 years.

Figure 4.10 Percentages of girls aged 12-19 who had given birth to children in Namibia, in urban and rural areas, and in each region



Of all these young mothers, 29.8% were at school, 53.8% had left school, and 14% had never been to school (Figure 4.11). These figures are substantially different from those for 12 to 19 year-old girls who had not had children, 85% of whom were at school, 3% had never been to school and 10% had left school.

Figure 4.11 The percentage of young mothers who attended school, had left school or had never attended compared to other young people in Namibia



Composite indices of social deprivation

Various measures of social disadvantage are presented in previous sections of this chapter and elsewhere in the report. Six of these measures are combined here, in addition to one further measure (household income, see below), to create a 6-point index of deprivation.

A deprivation score, which ranged from 0 to 6, was calculated for each young person. For each of the six measures listed below, a score of 1 was assigned if the young person was disadvantaged. Thus, someone with a composite index of 6 was deprived in terms of all six measures. The seven measures are:

- Education level of the household head. Young people in houses where the household head had failed to achieve an education level above primary school: score 1, otherwise 0
- Overcrowding. Young people living in a house where three or more people shared a room: score 1, otherwise 0
- Orphanhood. Young people who had lost one or both parents: score 1, otherwise 0
- Household dependence on social grants. Young people in households depending on social grants for the primary source of income: score 1, otherwise 0
- Recent household income. Young people living in households that had received no income within 7 days prior to the census: score 1, otherwise 0
- Disability. Young people with one or more disabilities: score 1, otherwise 0.

Some measures of deprivation were more prevalent than others. For example, more people scored a value of 1 because the low level of education level of the head of the household than because of a disability. The scores were therefore not equally weighted, but this was deemed acceptable for purposes of this assessment.

Social deprivation of children

Only 11.7% of all children had a score of 0 and were therefore not deprived in terms of any of the six measures. By contrast, almost one in three of all children (28.74%) ‘suffered’ three or more measures of deprivation.

Differences between urban and rural children were substantial, both in terms of the number and percentage of children that scored on multiple measures of deprivation. A total of 211,793 (35.7%) children in rural areas had scores of 3 or more, compared to 49,772 (15.7%) in urban areas.

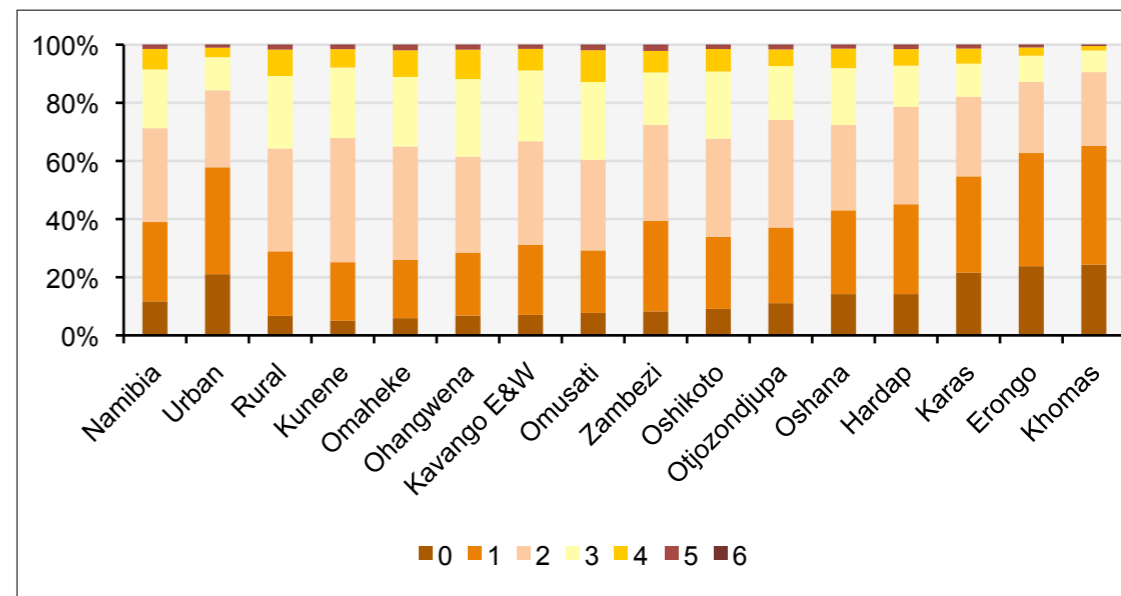
Khomas region had both the lowest number of children with a score of 6 (3) and the highest number of children with a score of 0 (26,593) indicating its children had the highest level of social wellbeing. In Kunene only 2.7% of children lived without any deprivation while the majority of children (37.6%) had a score of 3 and suffered deprivation in terms of three of the measures.

Taking children with scores of 5 or higher, the greatest numbers of such severely deprived children were in Ohangwena (7,157 children), Omusati (6,925), Kavango E & W (5,710) and Oshikoto (4,037 children).

Table 4.10 The numbers of children in different grades of social wellbeing where 6 indicates the highest level of social deprivation and 0 the lowest

	Grade						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Namibia	106,492	248,283	293,741	184,010	64,232	12,958	365
Urban	66,710	116,603	83,935	36,138	10,356	3,226	52
Rural	39,782	131,680	209,806	147,872	53,876	9,732	313
Erongo	11,405	18,649	11,733	4,321	1,346	454	10
Hardap	4,358	9,487	10,276	4,357	1,744	459	8
Karas	5,985	9,149	7,573	3,159	1,432	361	7
Kavango E & W	7,944	27,171	40,210	27,430	8,392	1,573	50
Khomas	26,593	44,598	27,706	8,126	1,665	514	3
Kunene	2,070	8,349	17,679	10,050	2,615	629	8
Ohangwena	8,831	28,027	42,716	34,519	13,100	2,157	65
Omaheke	1,872	6,366	12,313	7,571	2,895	594	18
Omusati	9,143	25,443	36,894	31,656	12,953	2,186	73
Oshana	10,281	20,883	21,306	14,138	4,860	954	28
Oshikoto	7,907	21,537	29,284	20,019	6,705	1,259	43
Otjozondjupa	6,667	15,671	22,280	11,160	3,440	953	23
Zambezi	3,436	12,953	13,771	7,504	3,085	865	29

Figure 4.12 Percentage of children in Namibia who scored 0-6 values on the index of social deprivation



Social deprivation of young adults

Only about one in every 10 (13.2%) young adults had a score of 0 and were not classified as deprived by any of the six measures. This was slightly higher than the 11.7% of all children that had none of these hardships. Almost half (48.9%) of the young adults suffered from deprivations in either two or three of the measures.

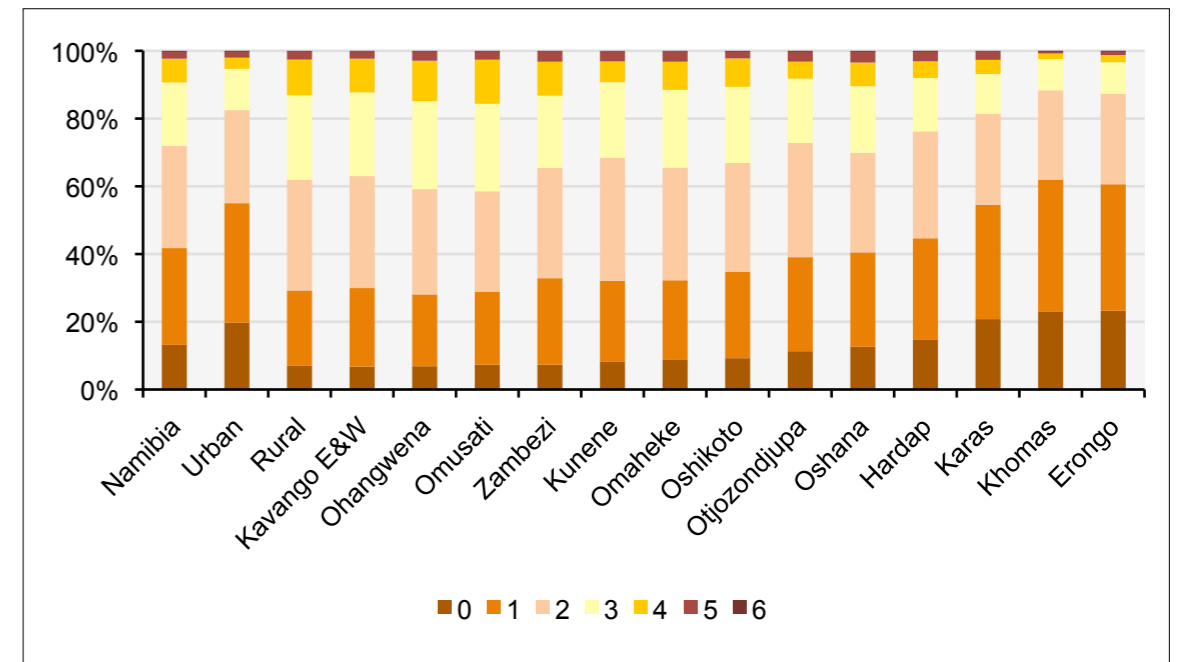
Differences between young adults in urban and rural areas were noteworthy. A total of 61516 (38%) young adults had scores of 3 or more, compared to 26749 (17.5%) in urban areas.

Khomas and Erongo had the highest percentages of young people without any deprivation, both with 23%. Regions with the highest number of young adults with scores of 3 or more were Ohangwena (13,926 young adults), Omusati (13,767) and Kavango E & W (11,990).

Table 4.11 The numbers of young adults in different grades of social wellbeing where 6 indicates the highest level of social deprivation and 0 the lowest

	Grade						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Namibia	41,455	89,877	94,908	58,954	22,050	7,098	163
Urban	30,177	53,853	41,972	18,645	5,022	3,054	28
Rural	11,278	36,024	52,936	40,309	17,028	4,044	135
Erongo	5,109	8,214	5,872	2,048	471	269	1
Hardap	1,579	3,185	3,368	1,682	524	327	3
Karas	2,115	3,435	2,726	1,201	424	263	8
Kavango E & W	2,188	7,522	10,719	8,010	3,233	713	34
Khomas	14,662	24,698	16,783	5,856	1,049	491	5
Kunene	907	2,670	4,049	2,480	685	347	0
Ohangwena	2,345	7,231	10,597	8,863	4,069	967	27
Omaheke	835	2,186	3,118	2,149	779	290	10
Omusati	2,428	7,174	9,827	8,585	4,315	842	25
Oshana	3,726	8,229	8,689	5,797	2,065	1,003	15
Oshikoto	2,353	6,478	8,191	5,728	2,133	552	15
Otjozondjupa	2,252	5,526	6,717	3,778	997	629	7
Zambezi	956	3,329	4,252	2,777	1,306	405	13

Figure 4.13 Percentage of children in Namibia who scored 0-6 values on the index of social deprivation



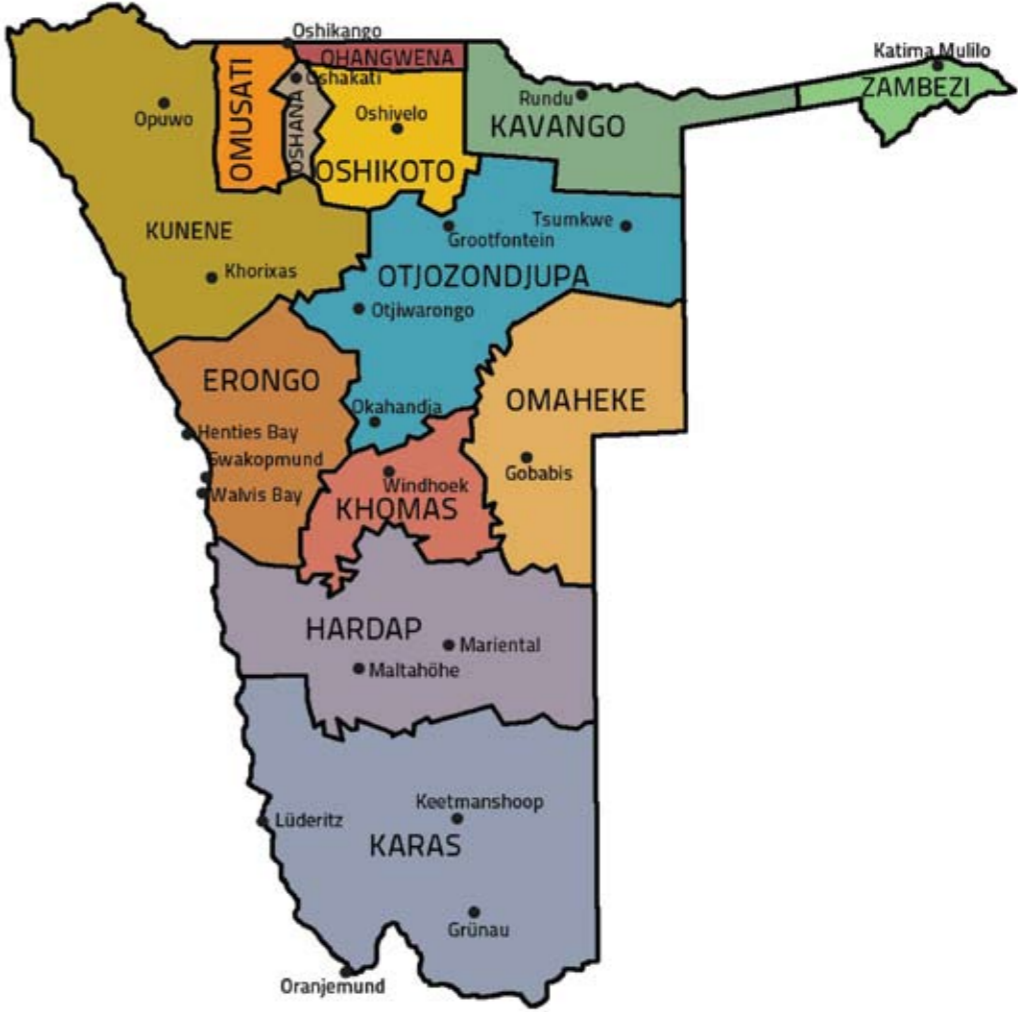


5. REGIONAL PROFILES AND MAPS

This final chapter presents a selection of maps showing where there are particular concentrations of young people that face one or other challenge. These maps were selected because many of them portray interesting information, and they also serve to demonstrate the kind of analyses that can be done using census data. Primarily the maps are intended to guide organisations that have the interest to investigate circumstances surrounding these concentrations and challenges.

While the maps present a considerable amount of information, they should also be used with some caution, since the maps were compiled from information collected in 2011, and circumstances may have since changed in some places. The scales used for the regional maps also mean that readers will focus on larger enumeration areas, whereas the tiniest enumeration areas remain invisible or appear visually insignificant. Readers are therefore reminded that large urban populations are often invisible or hard to notice. For these are other reasons, it should be clear that all these maps serve as guides, and further field investigation will always be needed.

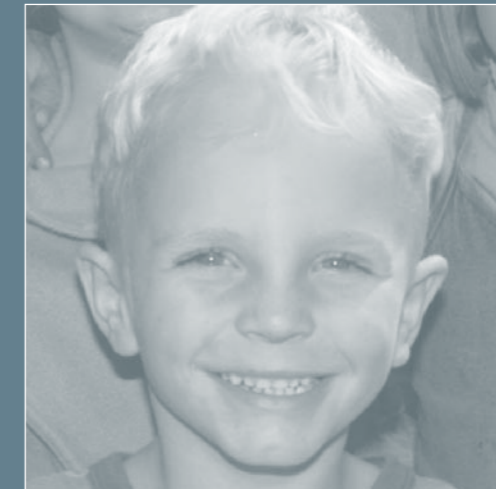
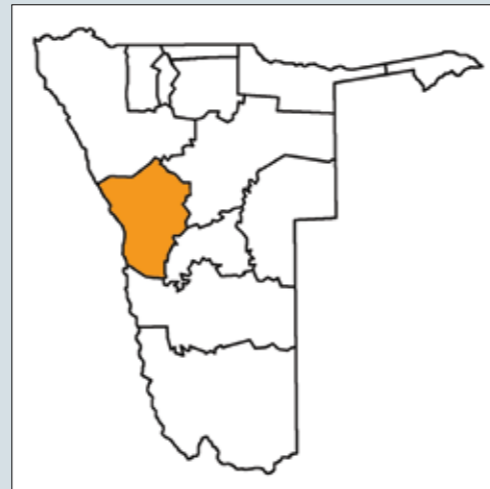
Enumeration areas in those maps that focus on urban areas have been shaded using different colours to represent the number of children in a particular condition, such as being orphaned. By contrast, the shading or colours used in the maps of whole regions have only applied to those parts of each enumeration area in which people were living in 2011. As a result, large zones of many very large enumeration areas have been left unshaded because no one was living in those zones.



Erongo

This is an extremely arid area, and so most people in Erongo live in towns, especially Walvis Bay, Swakopmund, Omaruru, Karibib and Usakos. These and other smaller towns are growing rapidly, and all the towns have informal settlements in which there are substantial numbers of young people, many of them living in dire circumstances. Some of these areas are shown in the map for Swakopmund and Walvis Bay. Overall, however, young people in Erongo appeared much better-off than those in all other regions, except Khomas.

Some communal land is in the northern third of Erongo. Here, most people live in small towns while others live on isolated farms. Otjimbingwe and its surrounds is also a communal area. There was a total of 21,984 young adults and 47,918 children in Erongo in 2011.



Erongo

Figure 5.1 The number of young people with a housing quality score of below 3 for each enumeration areas in the Erongo region

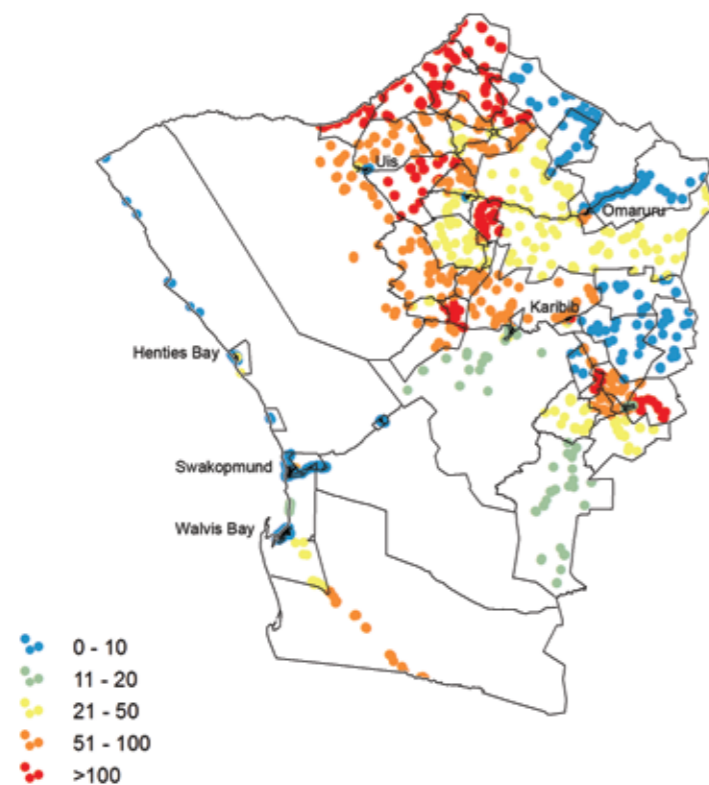
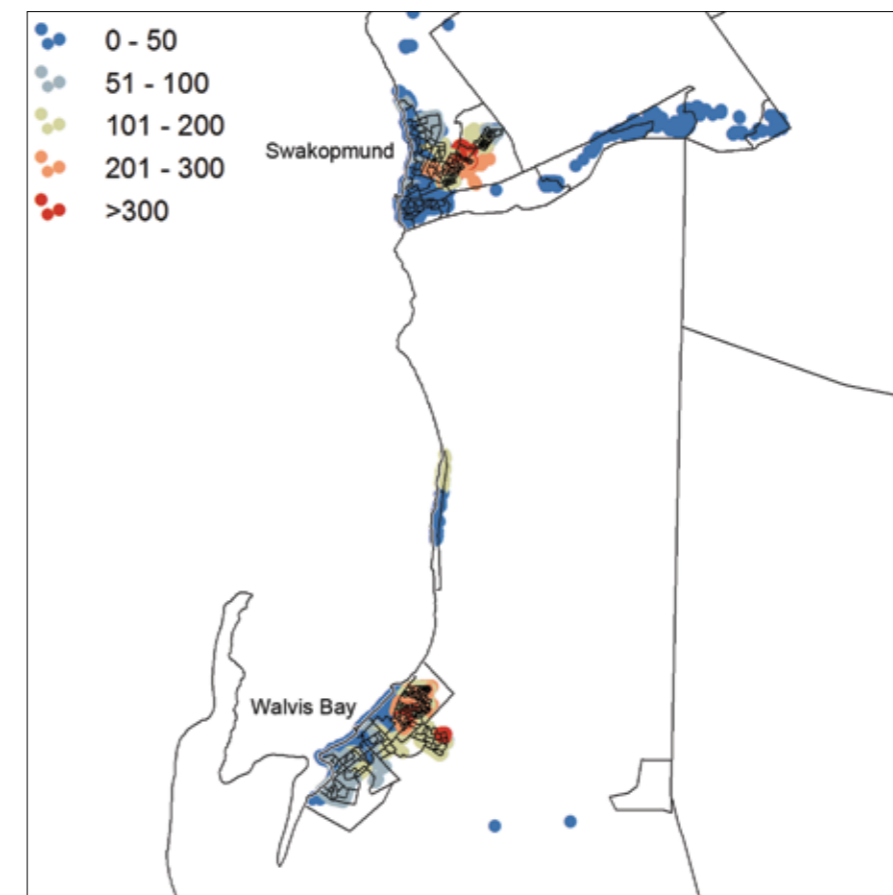


Figure 5.2 Numbers of young people per enumeration area in Swakopmund and Walvis Bay who scored above 3 on the social deprivation index



Hardap

Like Erongo, Hardap is a very sparsely populated region, most of it being made up of large freehold or resettlement farms, and some communal land. People in all these areas live in small groups isolated on farms or in small villages. Mariental and Rehoboth are the only substantial towns and centres of economic activity in Hardap. In 2011, there were 30,689 children and 10,668 young adults in Hardap.

Almost two-thirds of all young people in Hardap live in Mariental and Rehoboth and several much smaller towns. Both towns have substantial informal settlements that are growing, in part as a result of young people moving from rural areas where they have little prospect of earning an income.

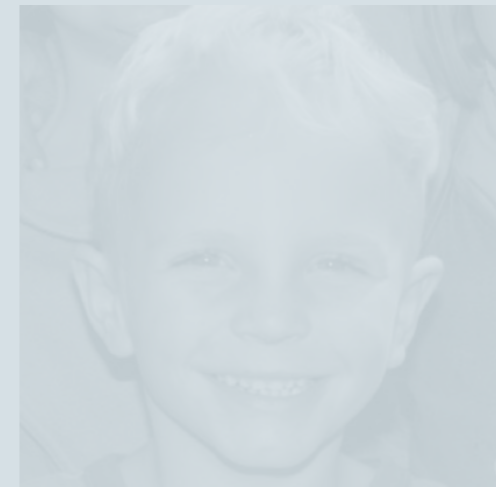
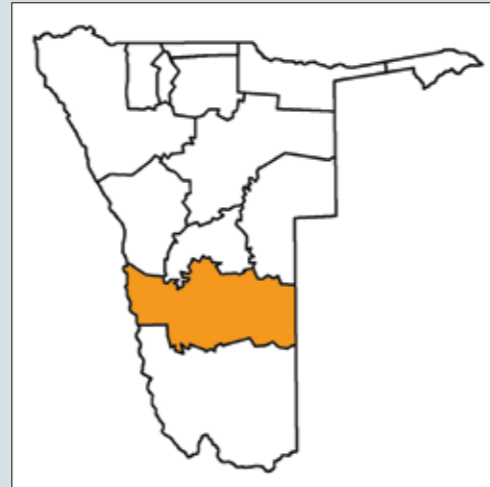


Figure 5.3 The number of orphaned young people in each enumeration area in Rehoboth

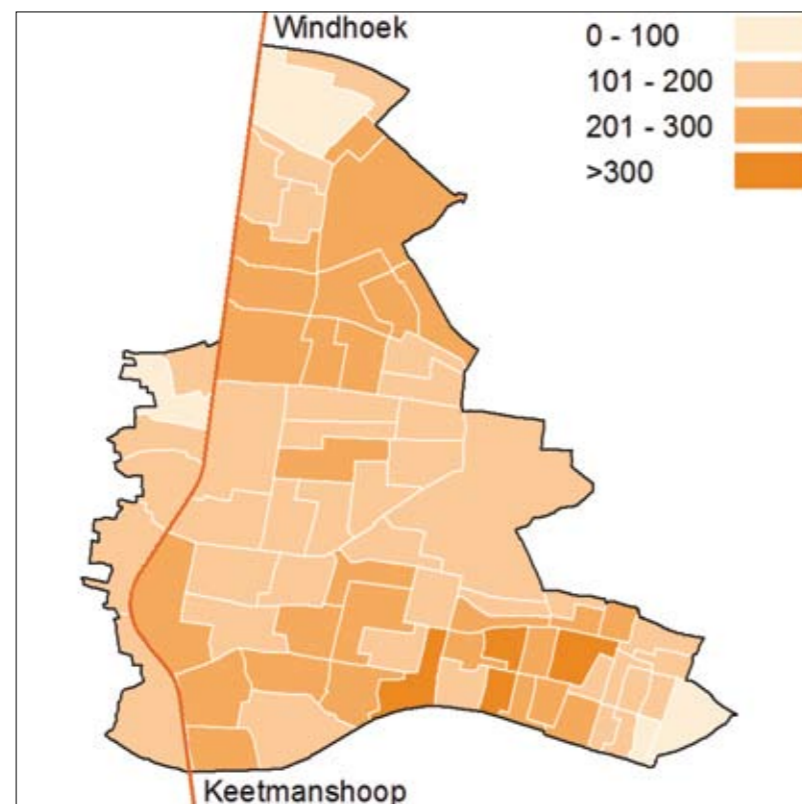
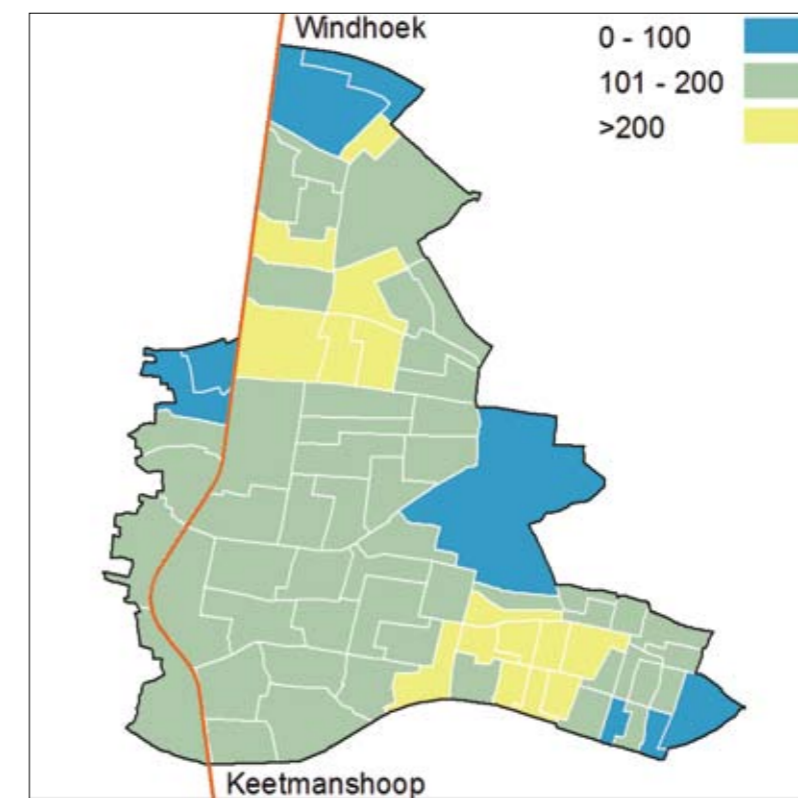


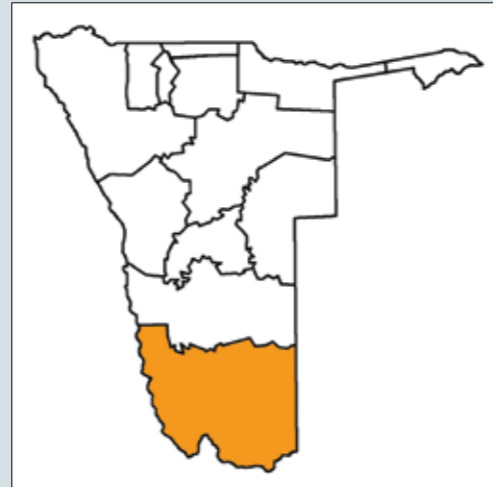
Figure 5.4 The number of young people per enumeration area in Rehoboth who scored above 3 on the social deprivation index



Karas

Karas is an extremely sparsely populated part of Namibia, with large expanses where no or just a few people live. There are three substantial towns in Karas: Keetmanshoop, Lüderitz and Oranjemund, the last being a mining town in which settlement is restricted. There are many other small towns which are home to a substantial proportion of the region's population.

Compared to other regions, the population of young people is small and comparatively better-endowed than others. However, young people living in difficult circumstances are to be found in small villages and homesteads in areas with communal tenure, and in informal settlements at many towns. The number of children in Karas in 2011 was 27,666 and there were 10,172 young adults.



Karas

Figure 5.5 The number of young people in each enumeration area in Keetmanshoop who were dependent on social grants as the primary income in their households. Most such households are in Tseiblaagte and Krönlein, east of the main north road

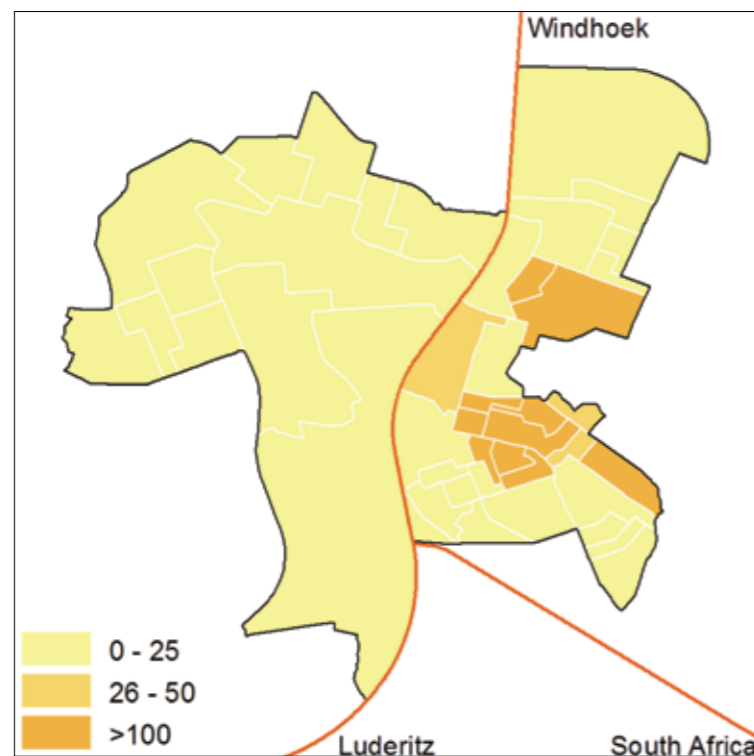
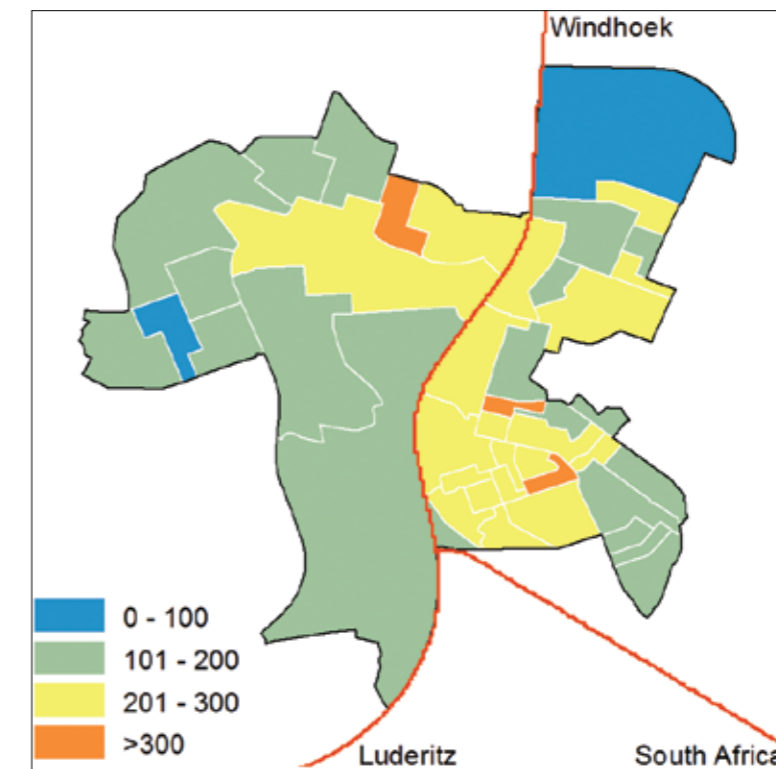


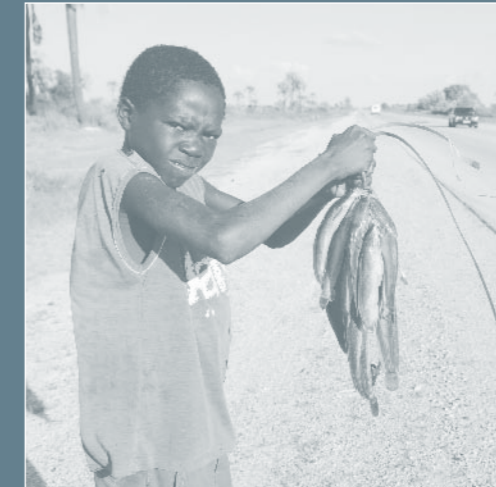
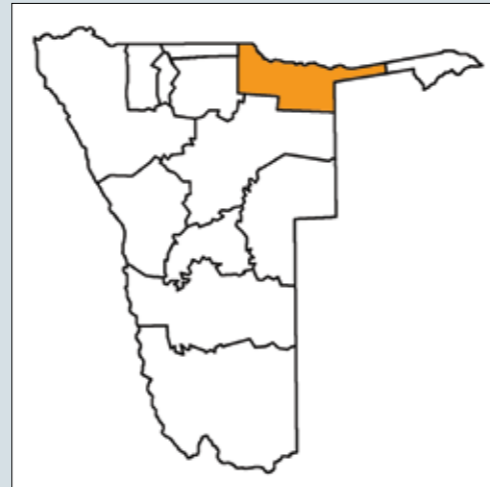
Figure 5.6 The number of young people in each enumeration area in Keetmanshoop who scored above 3 on the index of social deprivation



Kavango East and West

Many of the measures presented in the previous chapters indicate that circumstances for young people in Kavango East & West are among the most challenging in Namibia: levels of education are generally poor, there are high levels of teenage pregnancies, disabilities, orphanhood, and high proportions of people lack access to safe water, toilets, transport and electricity, for example. Since Kavango has a large population of young people (second only to Ohangwena), the high proportions with which these challenges occur mean that large numbers of young people are affected. In total, there were 32,419 young adults and 112,770 children in these regions in 2011.

There are three broad patterns of settlement and density in Kavango East and West. The first is the urban area of Rundu in which about 63,500 people lived in 2011. The second is the relatively densely populated rural swathe along the Okavango River, while the third consists of small villages scattered away from the river.



Kavango

Figure 5.7 The number of children who were orphans per enumeration area in Kavango East & West, Namibia

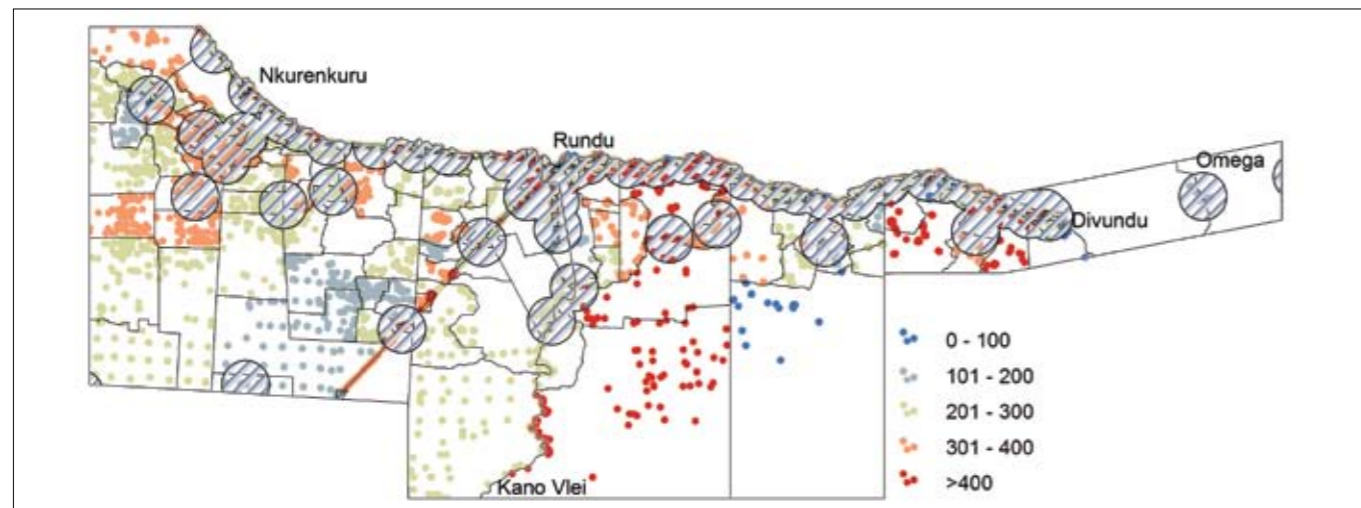
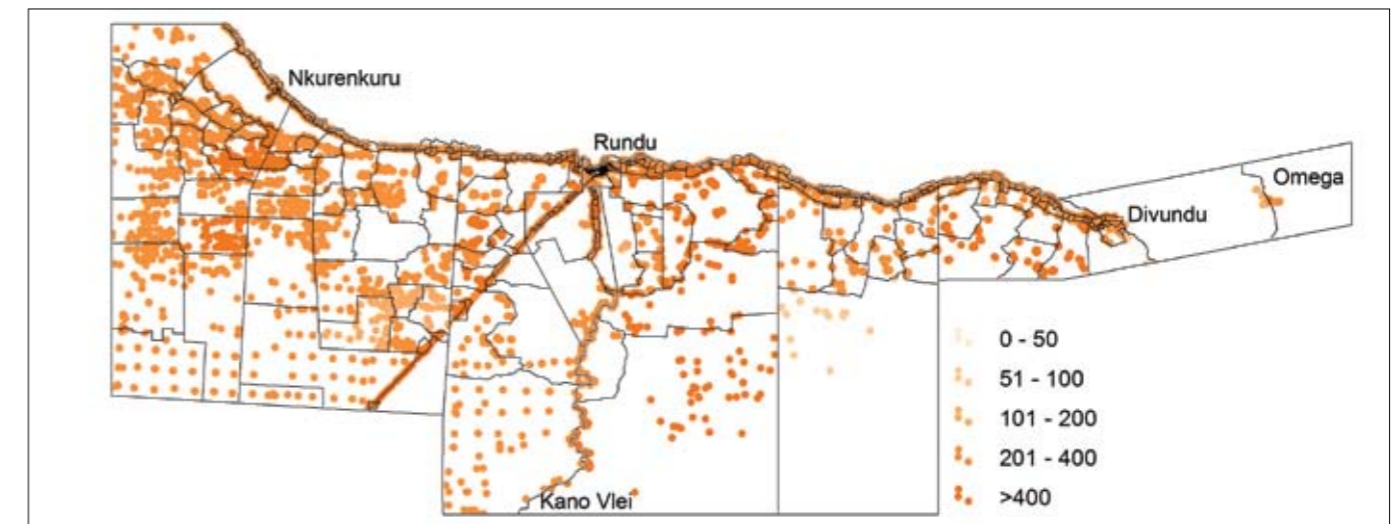


Figure 5.8 The number of young people in Kavango East & West with a social deprivation score of 3 or less. Figures are presented per enumeration area and masked to highlight areas further than 10 kilometres from any type of health facility (hatched grey mask)



Khomas

Very few people live in the rural areas of Khomas, and so the region's statistics are dominated by Windhoek, by far the largest urban area in Namibia. Of the 109,205 children and 63,544 young adults in Khomas in 2011, 95% were living in Windhoek.

Within the city there are large discrepancies in living conditions, as reflected in these maps. The poorest circumstances are in the rapidly growing informal areas on the northern outskirts of the city and in Otjimuse. A particular public health concern is the large number of people in these densely populated areas that lack access to improved sanitation (Figure 5.10). For example, some 29,000 young people (in addition to many adults) lacked improved sanitation in 2011.

Compared with all other regions, young people in Khomas were much better-off on average.

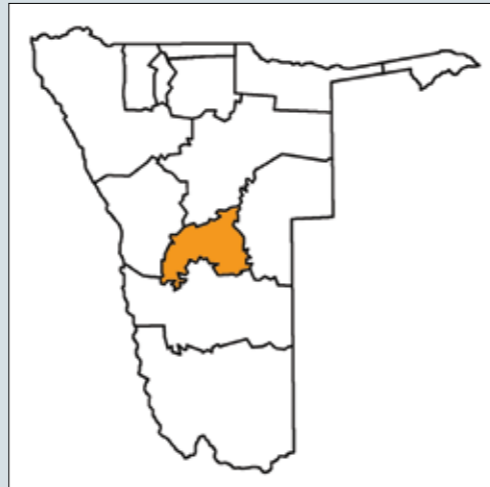


Figure 5.9 The number of disabled young people per enumeration area living in Windhoek

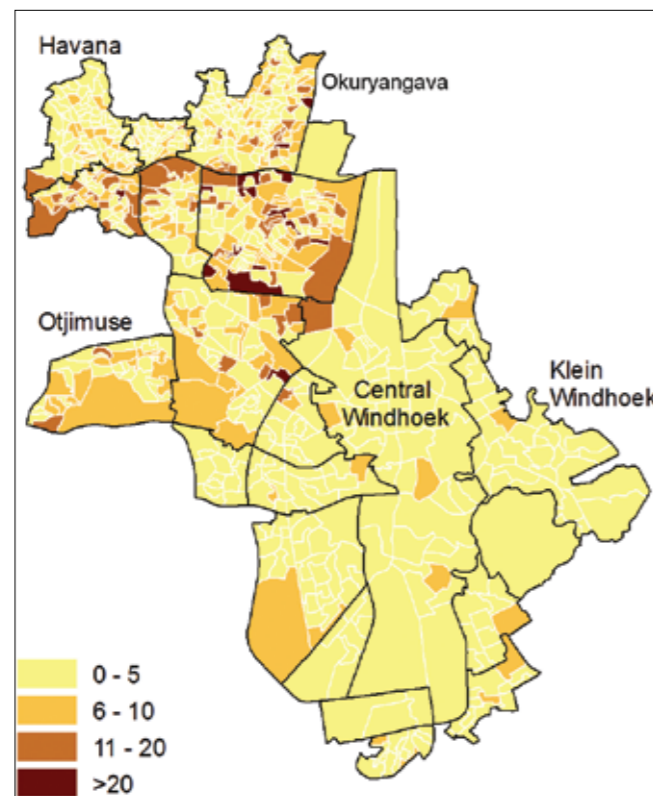
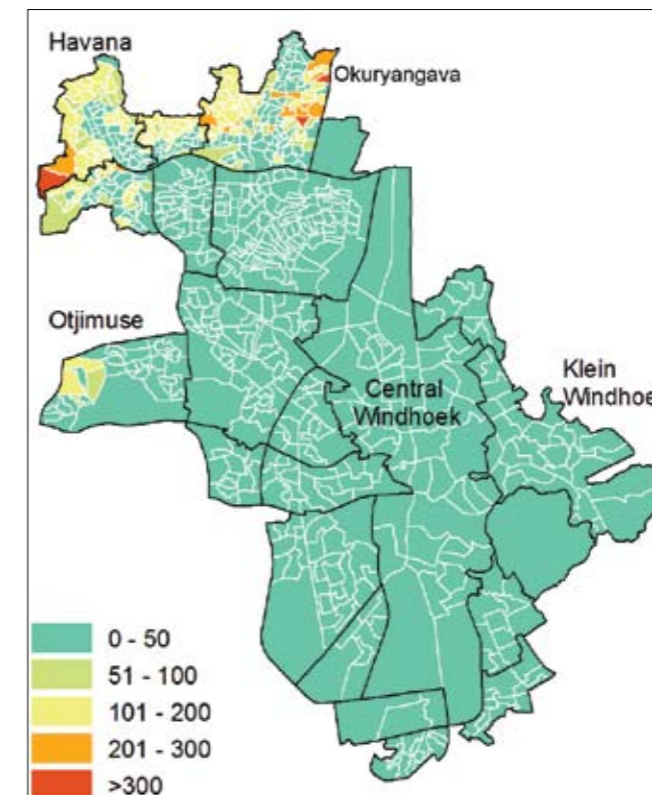


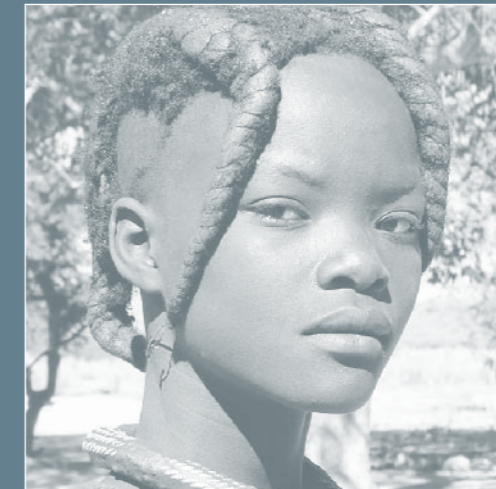
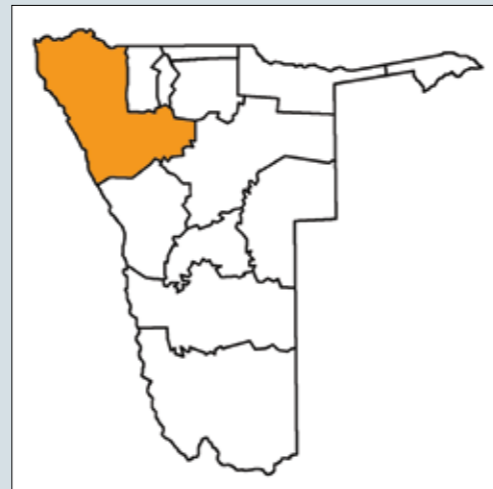
Figure 5.10 The number of young people per enumeration area who were without access to improved sanitation in Windhoek



Kunene

This is a large and generally very sparsely populated region in which most people live in small villages in the north-eastern areas. The south-eastern area is largely freehold farmland while the remainder of the region is communal land. The western areas are very sparsely populated because of extreme aridity and the exclusion of people from the Skeleton Coast National Park. The only urban centres are the small towns of Opuwo, Outjo, Kamanjab and Khorixas; each had a population of less than 8,000 people in 2011.

Although comparatively few young people (41,400 children and 11,138 young adults in 2011) are in Kunene, high proportions of them are deprived of basic commodities and services. This results in very low school attendance, high rates of child labour, poor access to modern assets and very low levels of education among household heads.



Kunene

Figure 5.11 Number of young people who were orphans per enumeration area in Kunene

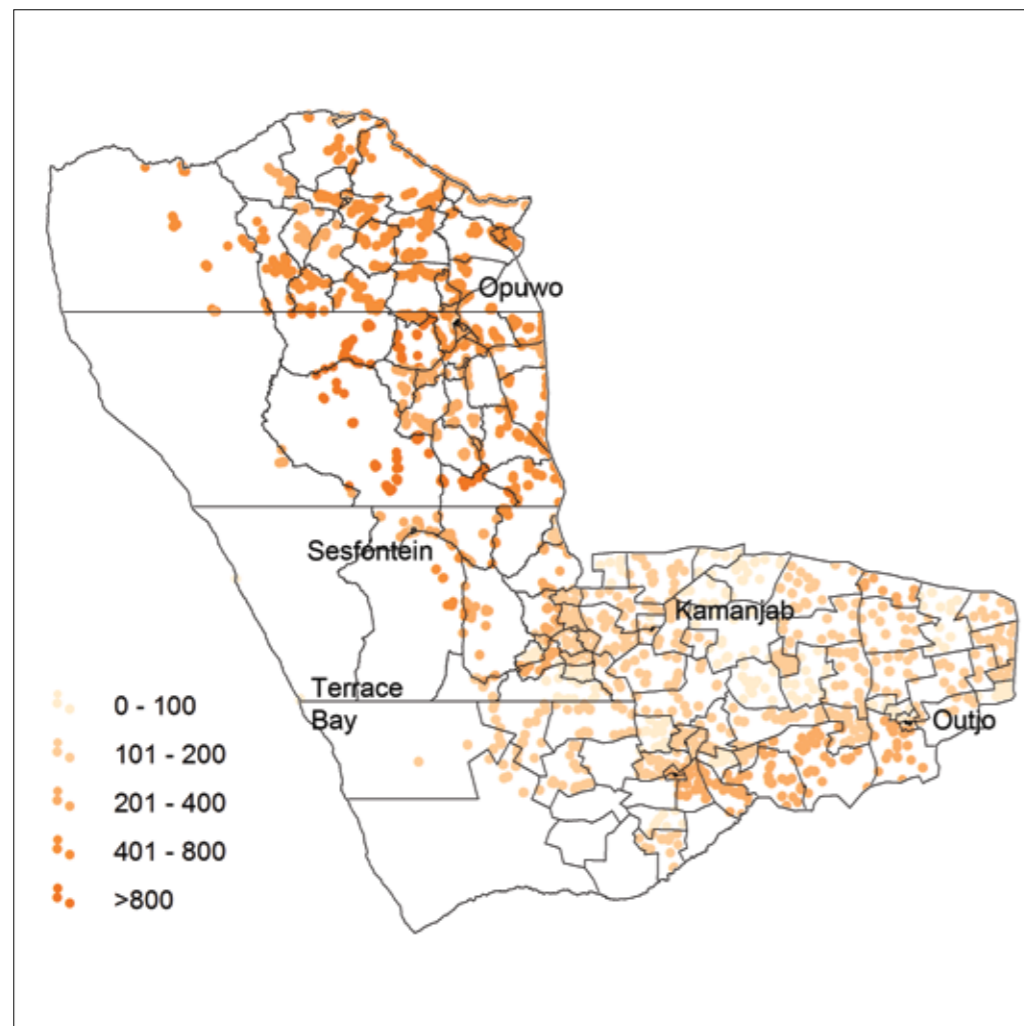
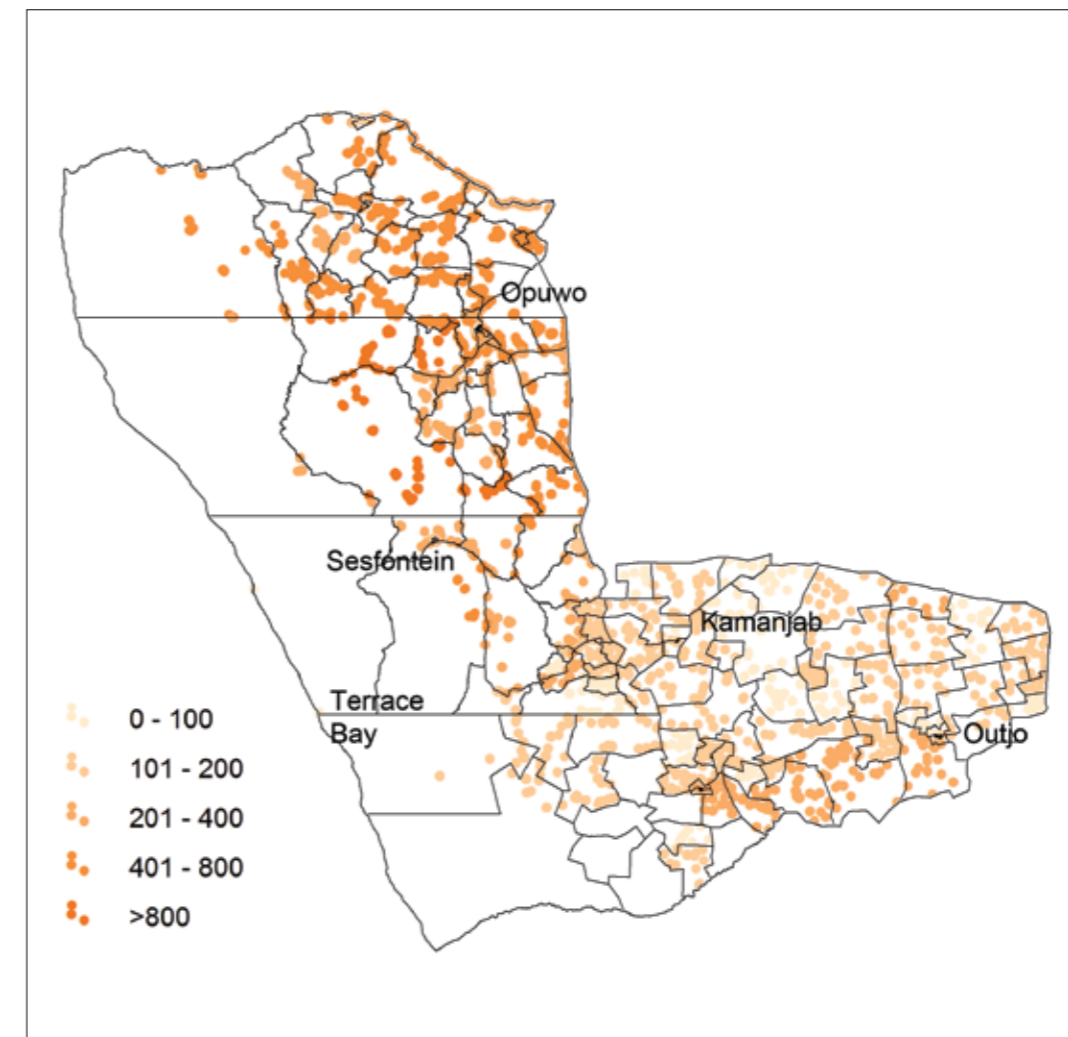


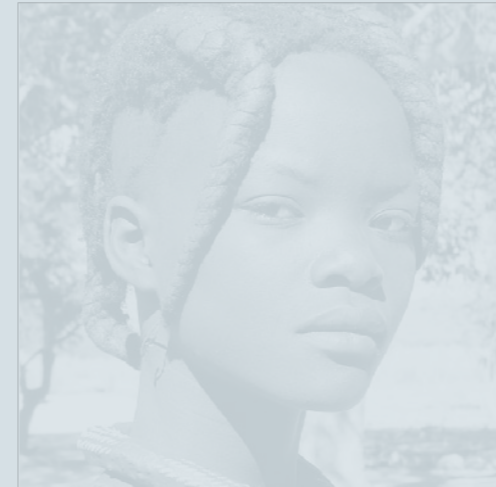
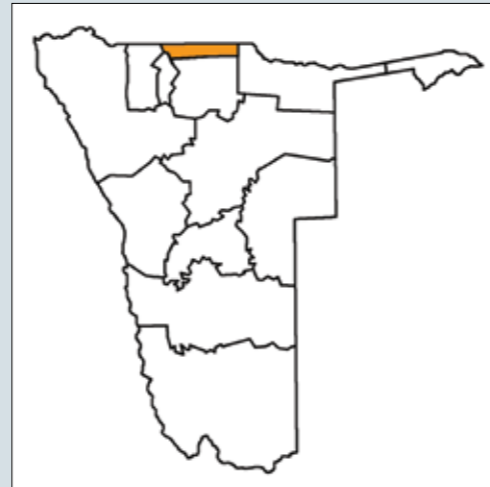
Figure 5.12 Estimated numbers of 7 to 17 year-olds in each enumeration area who were not at school in 2011 in relation to 5 kilometre buffer areas hatched in grey around each school



Ohangwena

Ohangwena has the highest population of young people in Namibia, followed closely behind by Omusati and Kavango East and West. The greatest number of people are in the western areas, where the only substantial urban and economic centre is in a broad zone of Helao Nafidi, which includes Engela, Oshikango and the town of Ohangwena. Further east, Eenhana and Okongo are growing rapidly as urban centres. In 2011, there were 34,099 young adults and 129,415 children in Ohangwena.

Young people in the western, more populated area have considerably greater access to incomes and services than those in the central and eastern areas. The effects of the presence of a network of pipes that supplies treated water in the west can be seen in the map below (Figure 5.13), which shows the numbers of children who lack access to safe water. Children beyond the reach of this network obtain their water largely from shallow, uncovered wells.

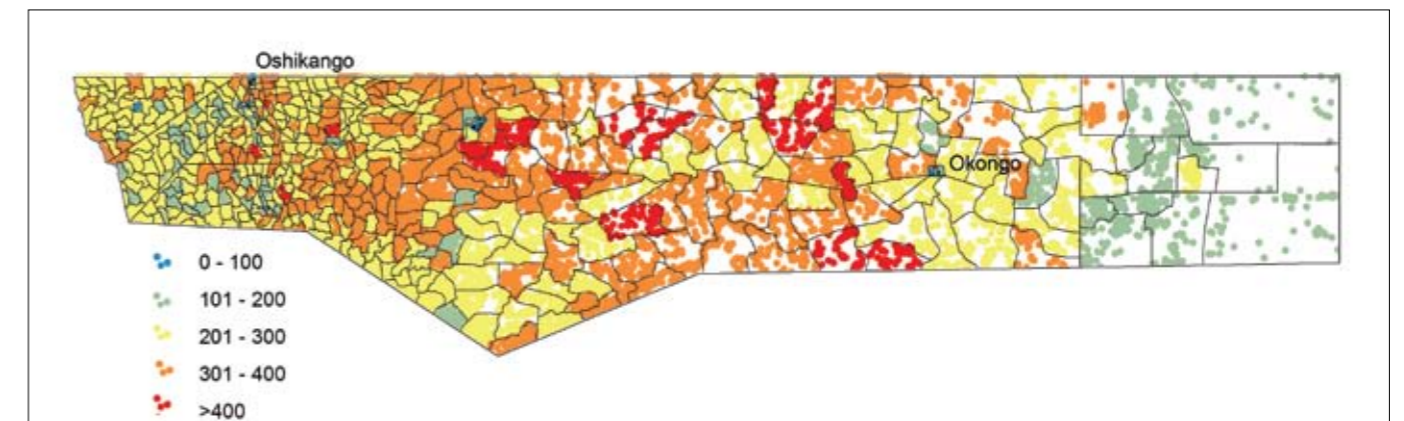


Ohangwena

Figure 5.13 Numbers of children in each enumeration area that did not have access to safe water in Ohangwena



Figure 5.14 The number of young people with fewer than 4 material assets per enumeration area in Ohangwena



Omaheke

This sparsely populated region consists largely of rural communal land or large freehold and resettlement farms. Throughout the region, but especially in communal areas are substantial numbers of San people, many of whom have never been to school or who left school before completing a secondary education. School enrolment rates and levels of education among parents are generally low in the region, and very low amongst San people.

While many people live in isolated homesteads or small villages, the majority of people are in towns (Gobabis and Otjinene) or in much smaller towns or substantial villages where they have access to schools and health services. However, there are substantial numbers of other young people who live in places that lack services. There were a total of 31,629 children and 9,367 young adults in Omaheke in 2011.

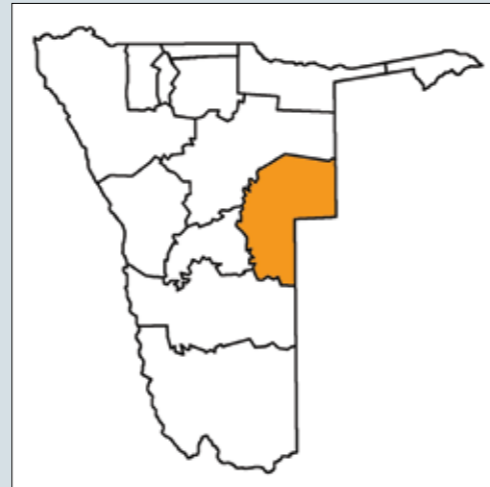


Figure 5.15 The number of young people per enumeration area who did not have access to improved sanitation in Omaheke

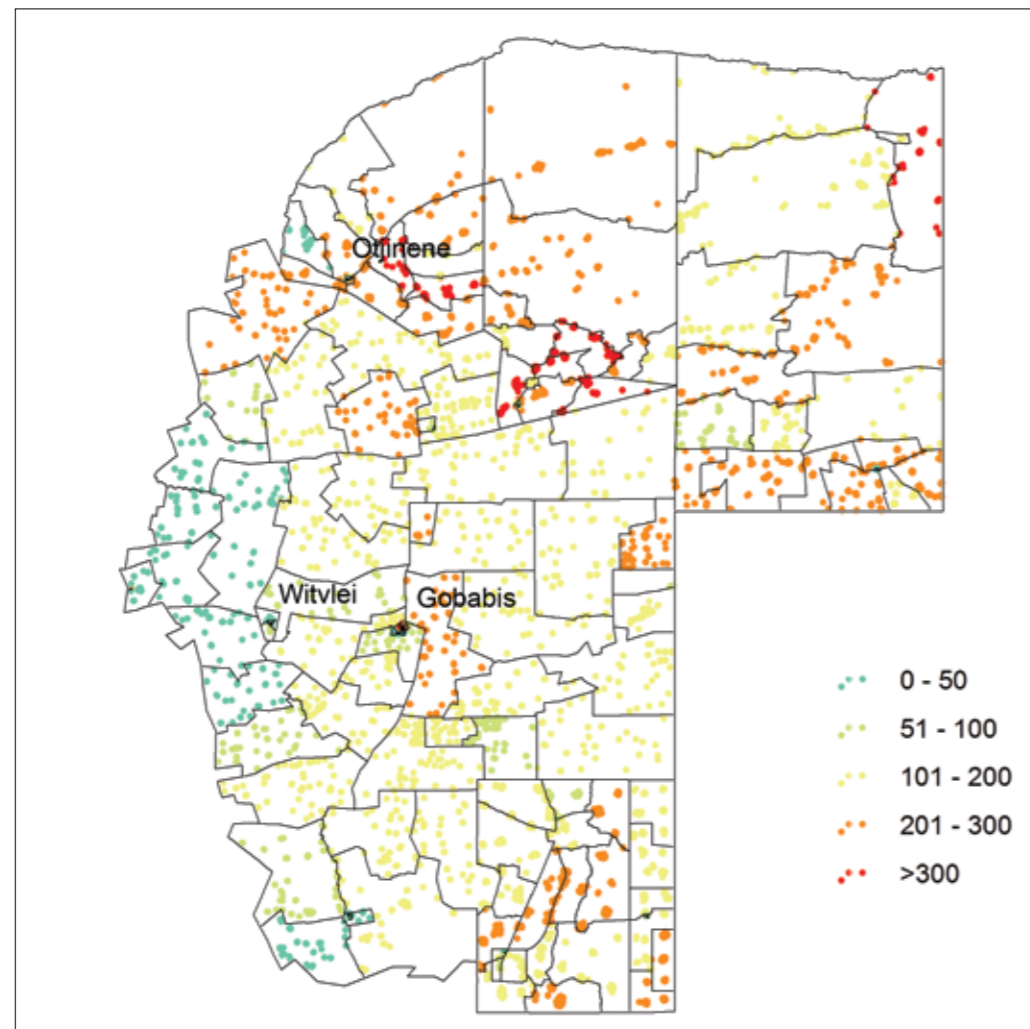
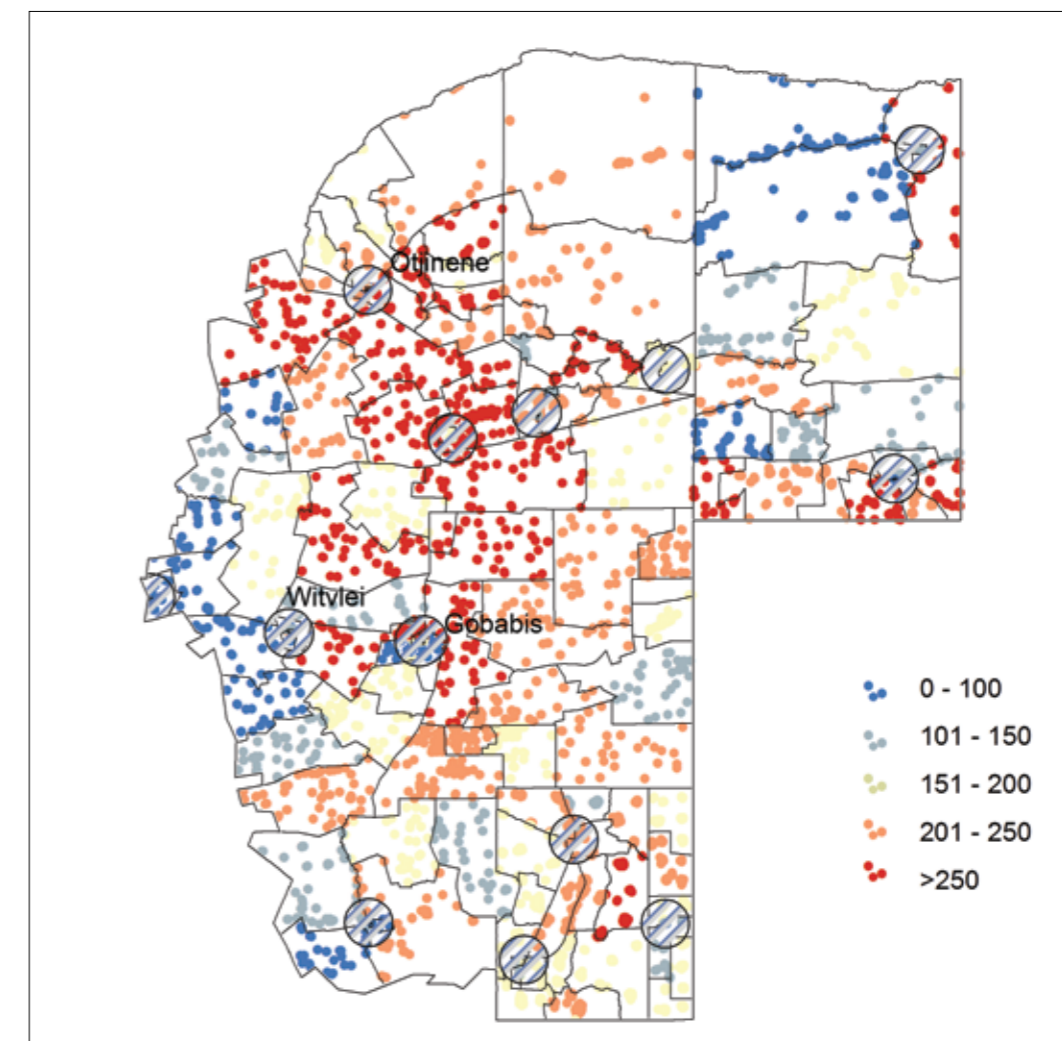


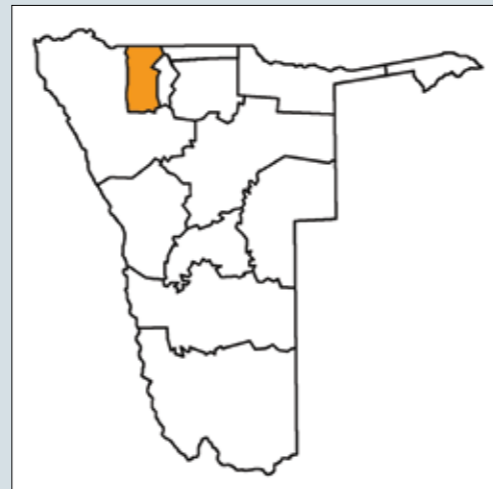
Figure 5.16 The number of young people with a social deprivation score of 3 or less per enumeration area and beyond 10 kilometres of any health facility (grey hatched mask) in Omaheke



Omusati

This sparsely populated region consists largely of rural communal land or large freehold and resettlement farms. Throughout the region, but especially in communal areas are substantial numbers of San people, many of whom have never been to school or who left school before completing a secondary education. School enrolment rates and levels of education among parents are generally low in the region, and very low amongst San people.

While many people live in isolated homesteads or small villages, the majority of people are in towns (Gobabis and Otjinene) or in much smaller towns or substantial villages where they have access to schools and health services. However, there are substantial numbers of other young people who live in places that lack services. There were a total of 31,629 children and 9,367 young adults in Omaheke in 2011.



Omusati

Figure 5.17 The number of young people per enumeration area in Omusati who had fewer than 4 material assets

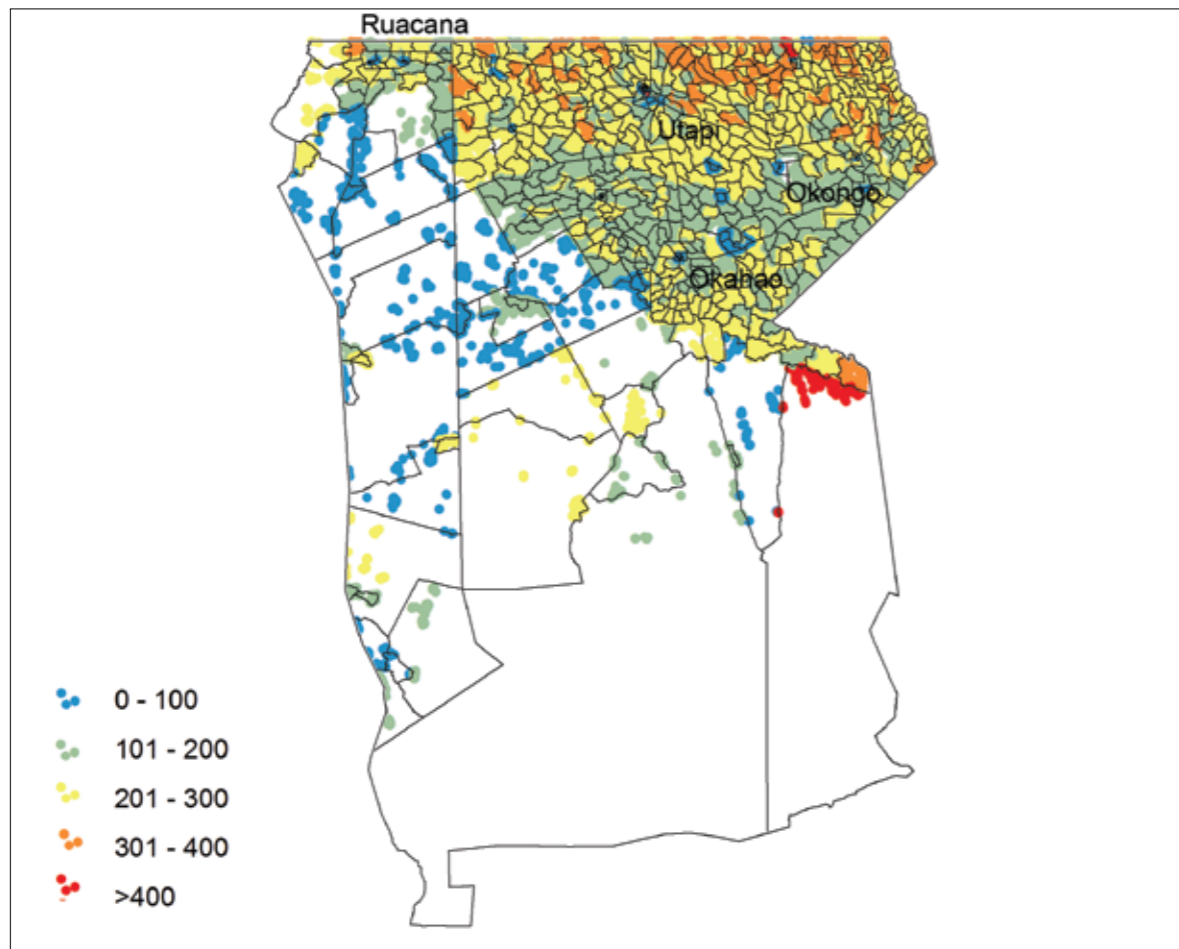
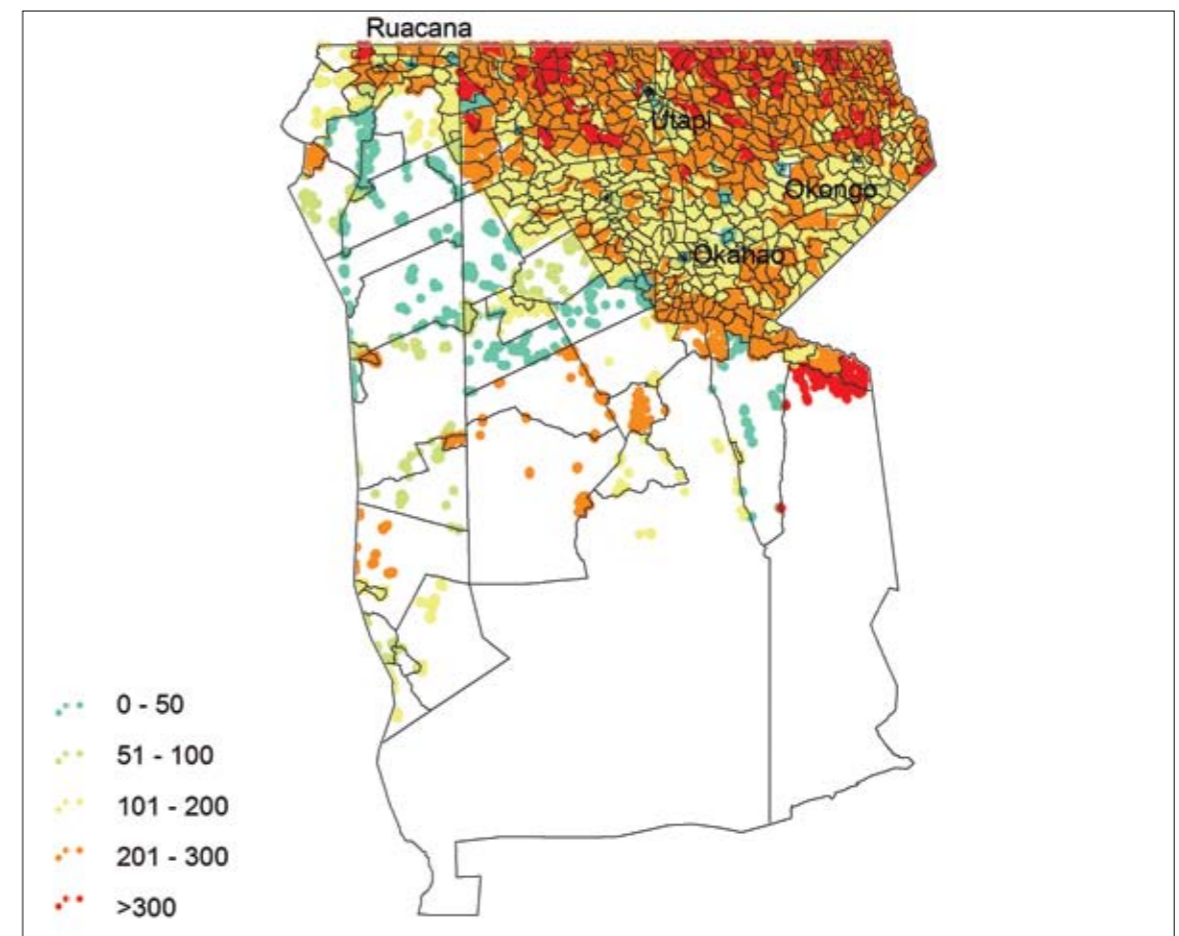


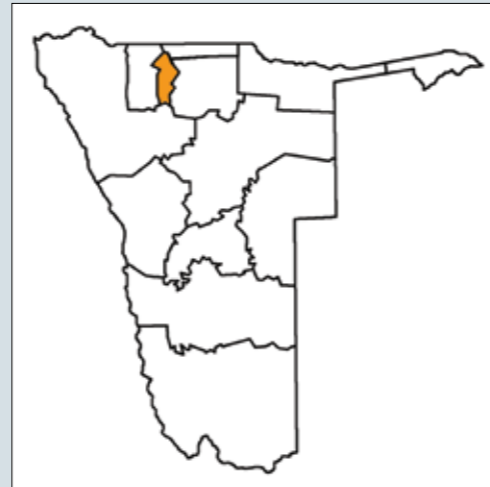
Figure 5.18 The number of young people in Omusati who were without access to improved sanitation per enumeration area



Oshana

Much of Oshana is very sparsely populated, especially in Etosha National Park (not shown on these maps) and in the ombuga grasslands. Elsewhere, to the north, much of the region is fairly densely populated by people living on small-holder farms that are so characteristic to central-north Namibia. Compared to other rural areas in northern Namibia, people are comparatively better-off because of greater access to economic opportunities and an extensive network of piped water.

It is in Oshana that the two largest urban areas in central-northern Namibia are located: the Oshakati - Ongwediva metropolis and Ondangwa. Many of the young people in these towns have been attracted there by opportunities to attend secondary schools and tertiary training institutions, but many others have left school, are unemployed and live in growing informal settlements. Oshana had 72,450 children and 29,524 young adults in 2011.



Oshana

Figure 5.19 The number of young people in each enumeration area with fewer than 4 material assets. The southern dashed border line is Etosha National Park, and not the southern border of Oshana

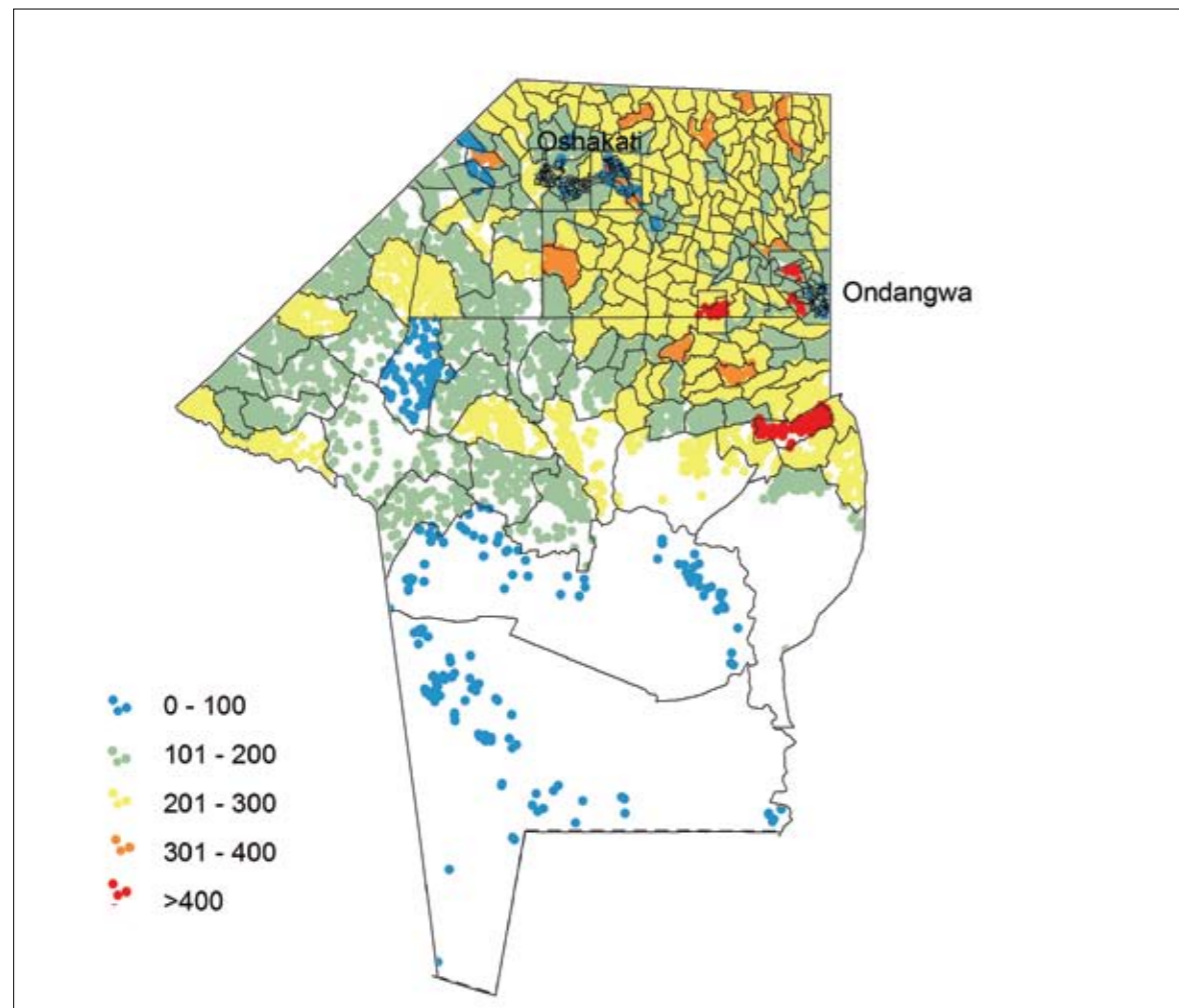
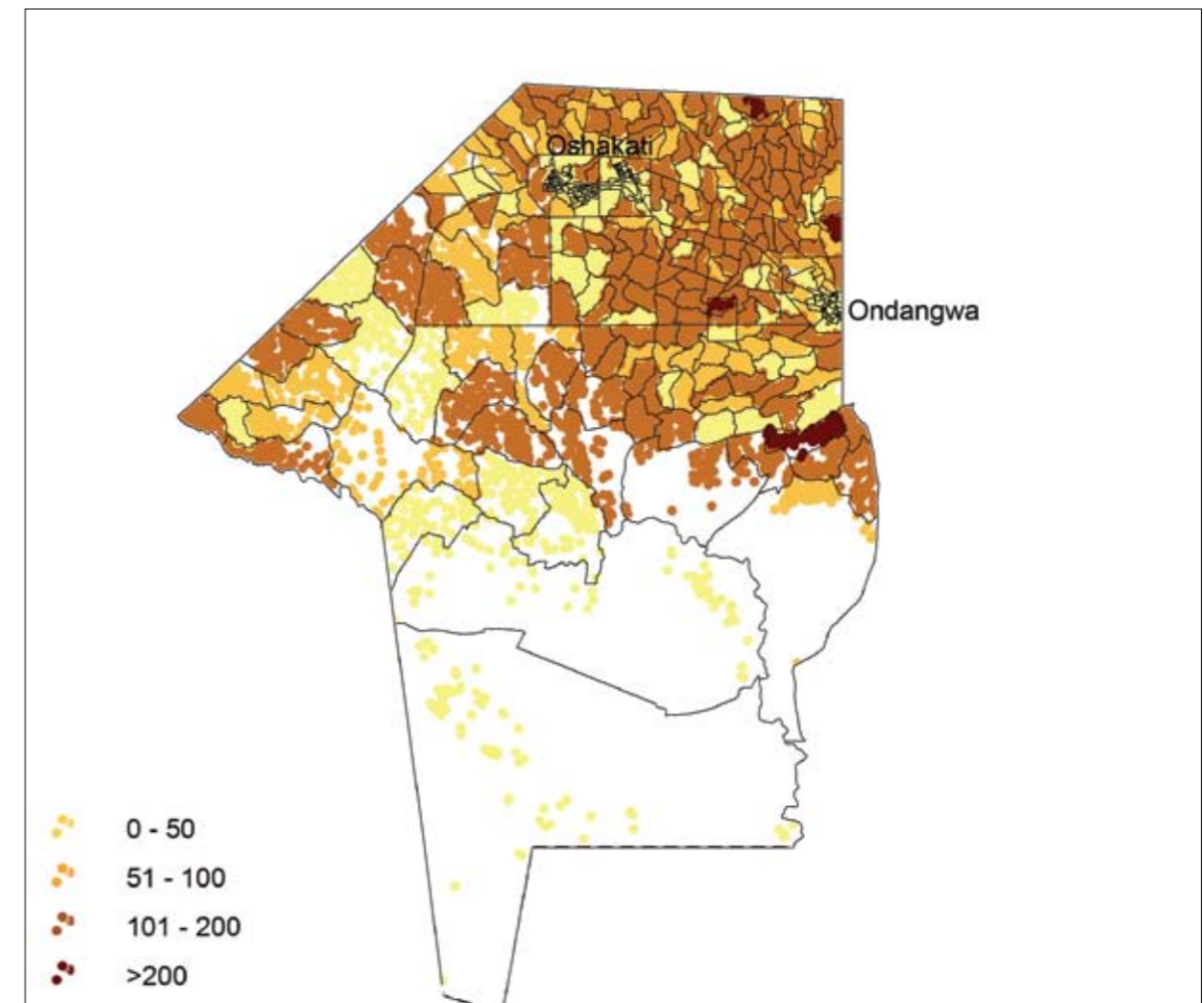


Figure 5.20 The number of young people in each enumeration area who were dependent on social grants as the primary income in their households in Oshana. The southern dashed border line is Etosha National Park, and not the southern border of Oshana

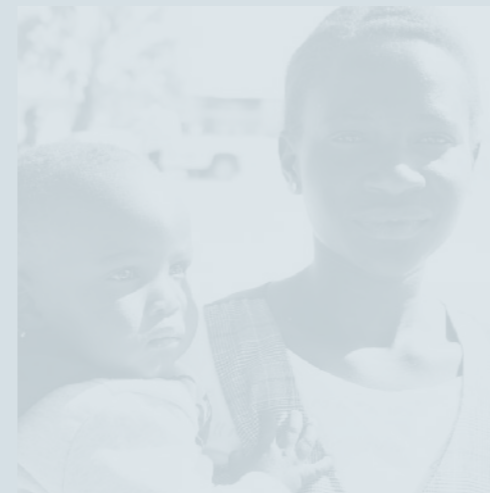
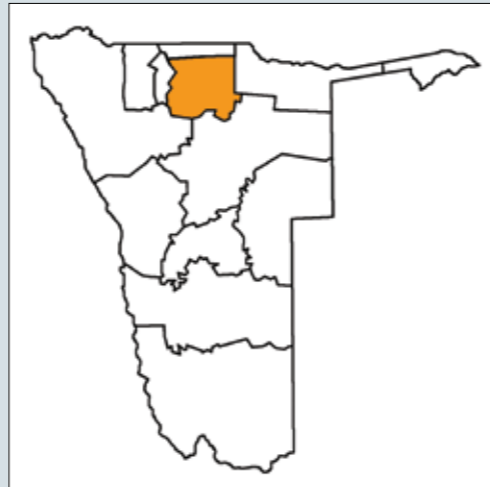


Oshikoto

Approximately half of the region (the northern part) is communal land while the south-western area is Etosha National Park and the south-eastern area consists of freehold and resettlement farms, and includes the substantial mining town of Tsumeb. It is only in the north-western areas from Oshivelo northwards that there are large numbers of people, most of who live on small-holder farms in a rural environment.

A network of piped, treated water supplies many rural households in the western communal part of Oshikoto, but people living further east largely collect drinking water from shallow, uncovered wells that are often contaminated. That western area also has more schools, health facilities and economic activity.

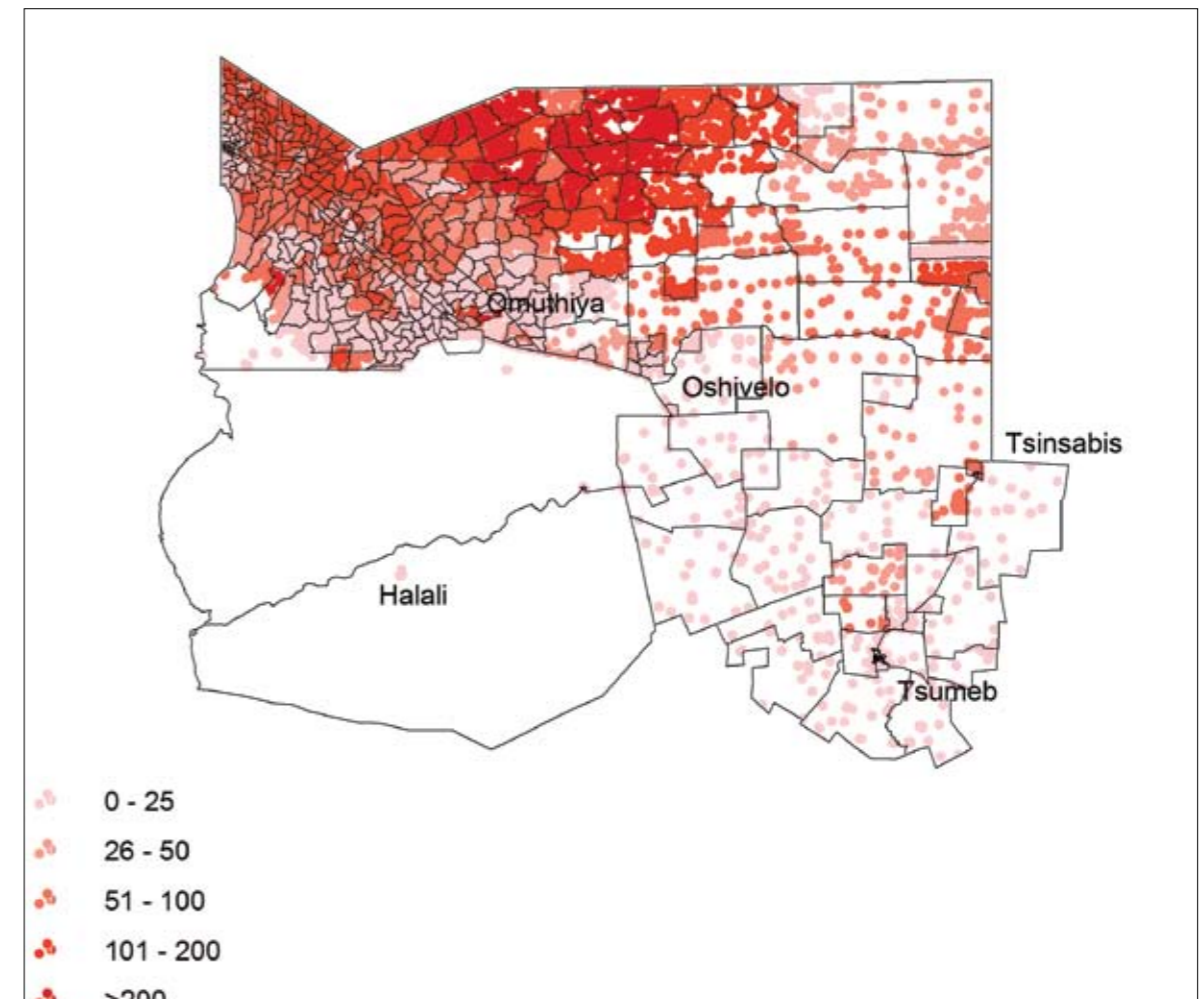
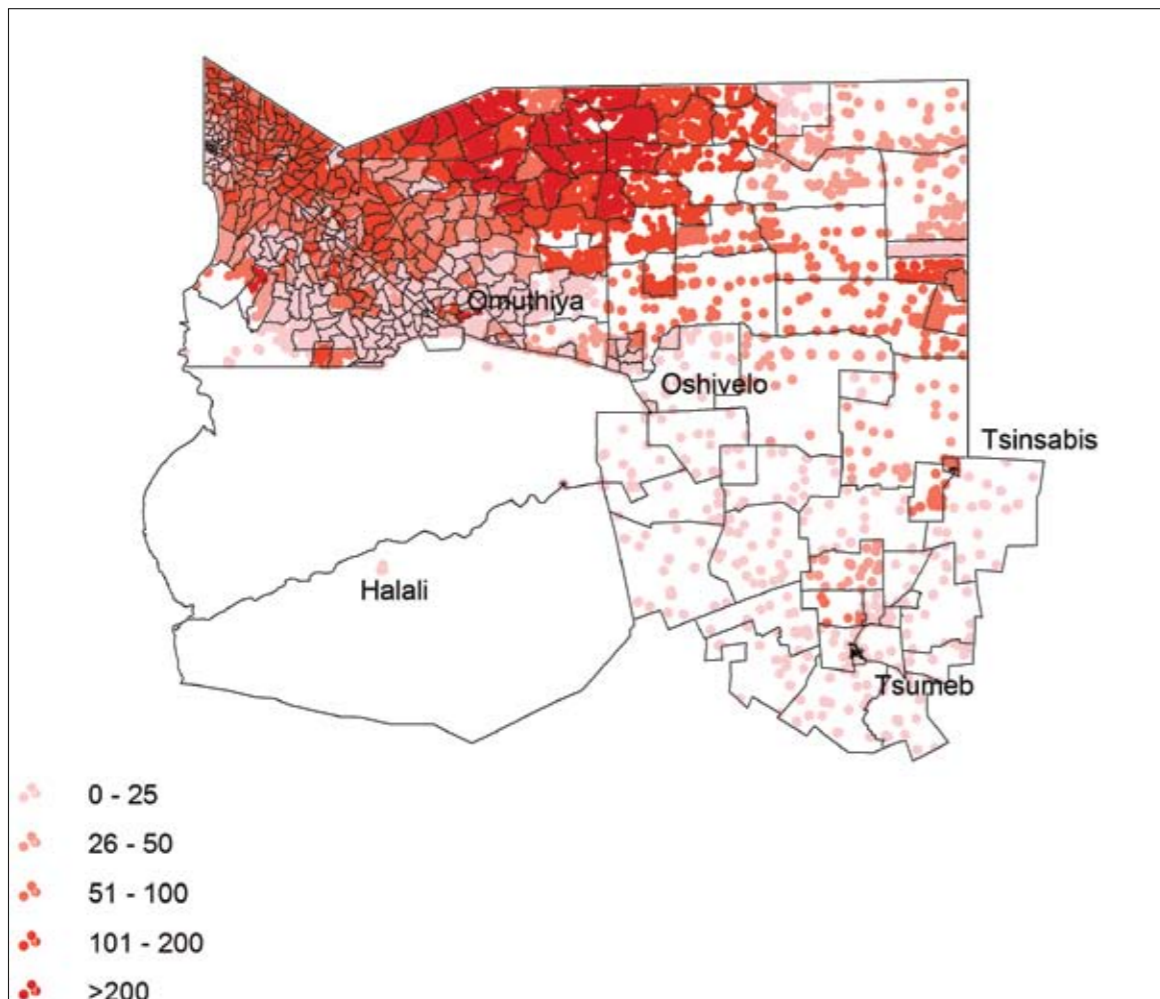
Substantial numbers of San Hei||Om people live and work on some of the farms, and also in the small town of Tsintsabis in the south-western part of Oshikoto. There was a total 86,754 of children and 25,450 young adults in Oshikoto in 2011.



Oshikoto

Figure 5.21 The number of young people per enumeration area that lived in homes that depended on social grants as their income source in Oshikoto

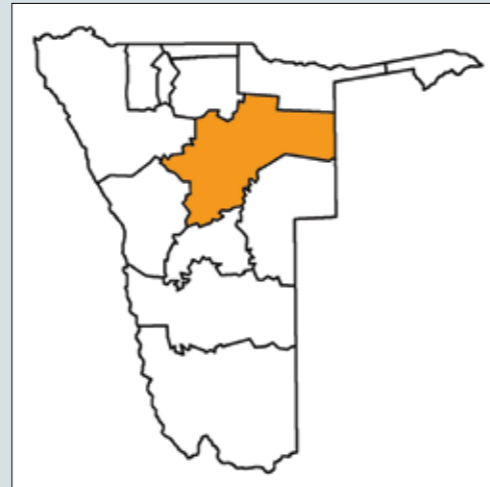
Figure 5.22 The number of children per enumeration area who did not have access to safe drinking water in Oshikoto



Otjozondjupa

This region shares many of Omaheke's characteristics, consisting largely of communal land and freehold and resettlement farms. However, there are more large towns and economic centres here: Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo and Okahandja. Otjozondjupa also has a large population of San people, many of whom live in communal areas in the eastern areas of the region. Many others, especially those belonging to the Hei||Om live and work on freehold farms and in towns in the region. Otjozondjupa had 60,194 children and 19,906 young adults in 2011.

Levels of deprivation amongst the San people are extremely high, particularly with respect to education and employment.



Otjozondjupa

Figure 5.23 The number of 7 to 17 year-olds in Otjozondjupa who were not at school in 2011, per enumeration area and beyond a distance of 5 kilometres from a school

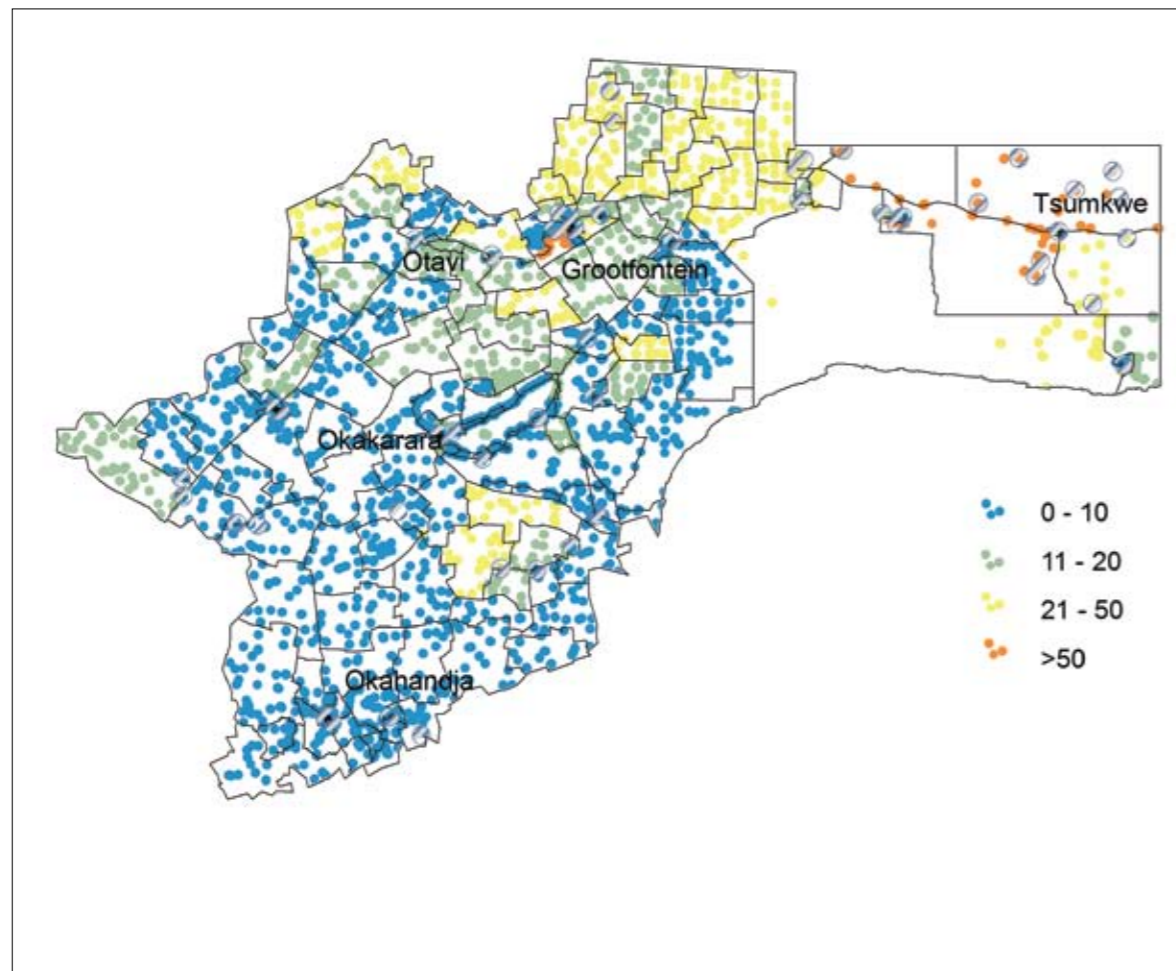
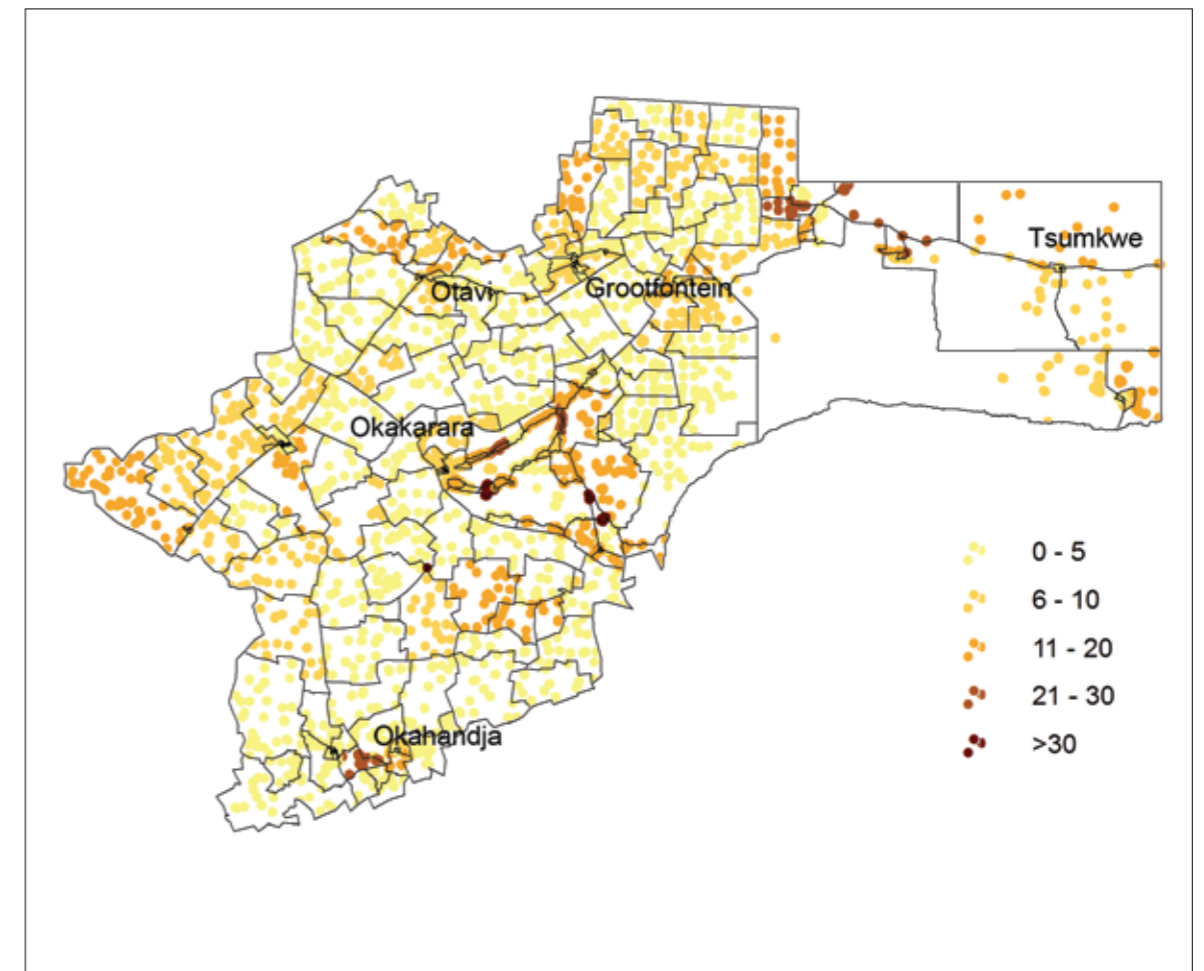


Figure 5.24 The number of disabled young people in each enumeration area in Otjozondjupa during the 2011 census

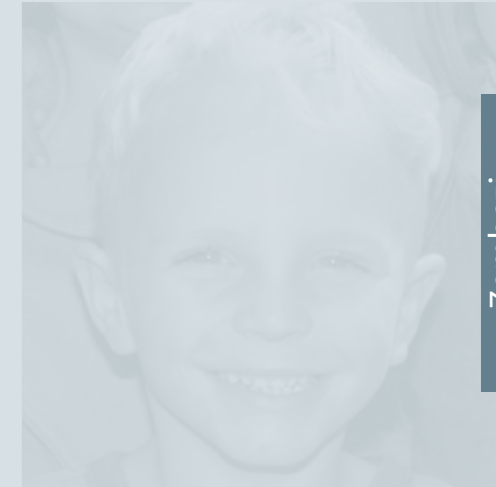
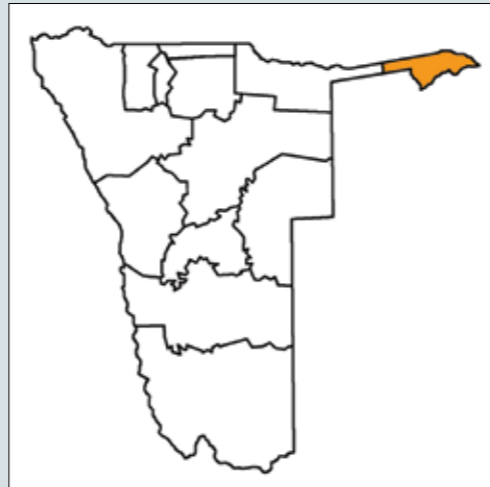


Zambezi

In 2011, there were 41,643 children and 13,038 young adults in Zambezi. About two thirds of them were in rural areas and the remainder in Katima Mulilo - the only recognised urban area in the region. However, a number of other centres of economic activity and public service are developing, such as Linyanti, Chinchimane, Sibbinda and Bukalo.

Many people live close to and derive some of their livelihood resources from the main rivers in the area: Zambezi, Chobe, Linyanti and Kwando. As a result, many people collect water from these rivers.

In the so-called Caprivi Strip to the west of the Kwando are a number of villages, principally occupied by Khwe people who are often regarded as marginalized.



Zambezi

Figure 5.25 The number of 0-17 year olds who did not have access to piped drinking water in 2011 per enumeration area in Zambezi

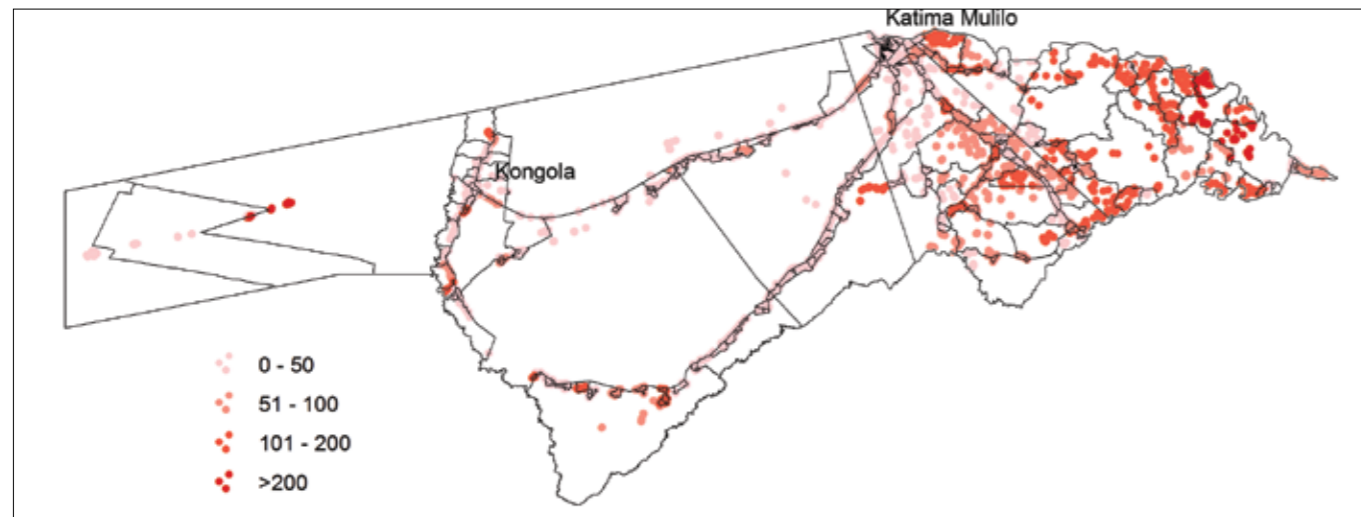


Figure 5.26 The number of young people with a housing quality score of below 3 for each enumeration areas in Zambezi

