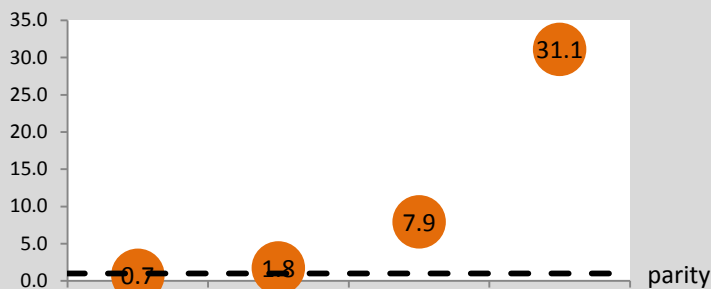


Parity Indices



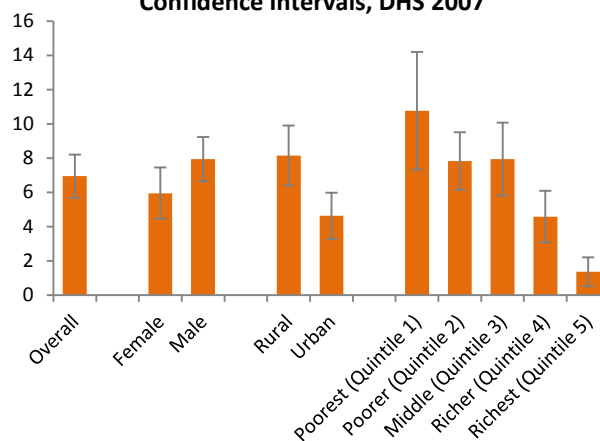
- Parity indices provide information about the greatest sources of inequality in a population. The graph at left provides ratios of different estimates of children aged 7-14 who are out of school. It shows, for example, that the out of school rate in rural areas is 1.8 times higher than that in urban areas.

- For Namibia, the greatest disparity in out of school rates is between children from provinces with the highest and lowest school participation rates. Children from the worst performing province are 31.1 times as likely to be out of school as children from the best.

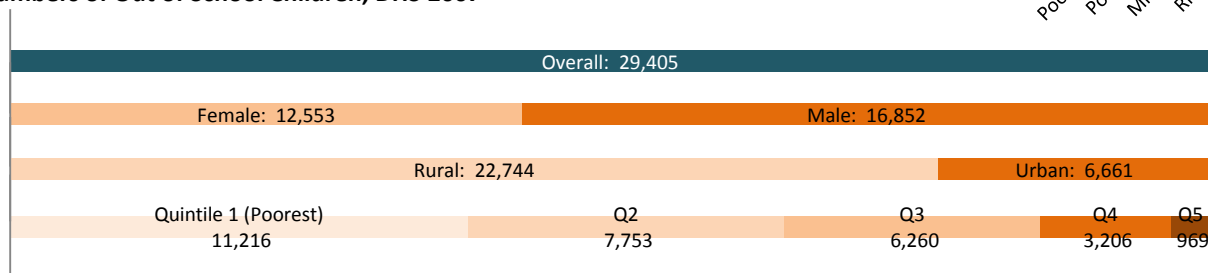
Out of School Children by Individual and Household Characteristics

- Fewer girls (6% or 12,553) are out of school than boys (8% or 16,852) in Namibia.
- Out of school rates for children from rural areas (8%) are higher than those for children from urban areas (5%). In terms of absolute numbers, there are more children out of school in rural areas (22,744) than in urban areas (6,661).
- Out of school rates are highest for children in the poorest wealth quintile (11%).

Rates of Out of School Children (%), with 95% Confidence Intervals, DHS 2007



Numbers of Out of School Children, DHS 2007



About Data Sources

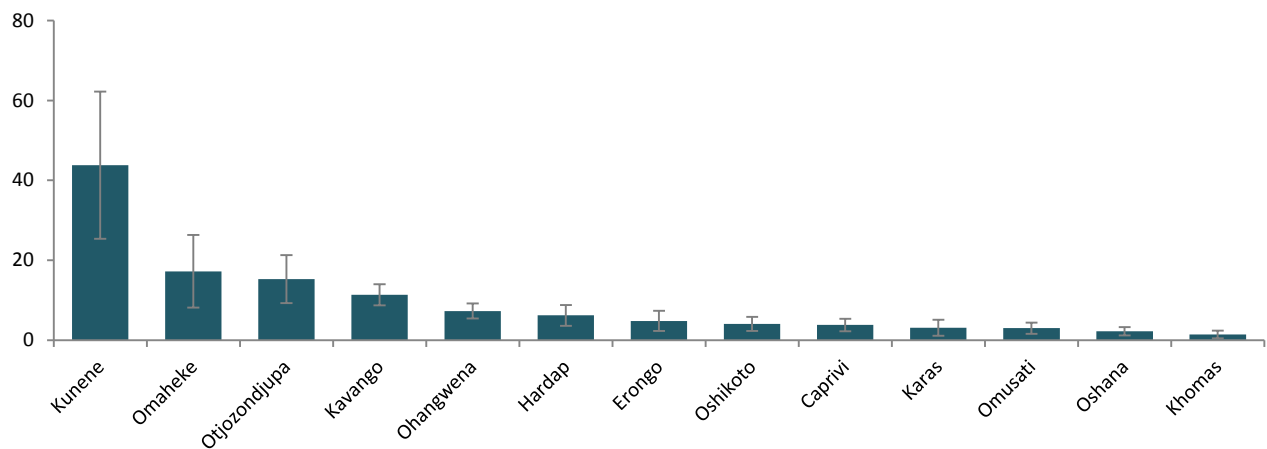
All out of school estimates presented in this profile are EPDC extractions of Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data. DHS Surveys are conducted every several years and collect information on health, education, and other topics for households and individuals residing in those households. The 2007 Namibia DHS Survey is representative at the national and subnational level. For more information, please see <http://www.measuredhs.com/>.

Estimates of out of school children from household surveys can be expected to differ from administrative estimates, such as those from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and national government agencies, because of differences between these sources in data collection and estimation methods for measuring school participation. For more information on the differences between these data sources, please see www.epdc.org.

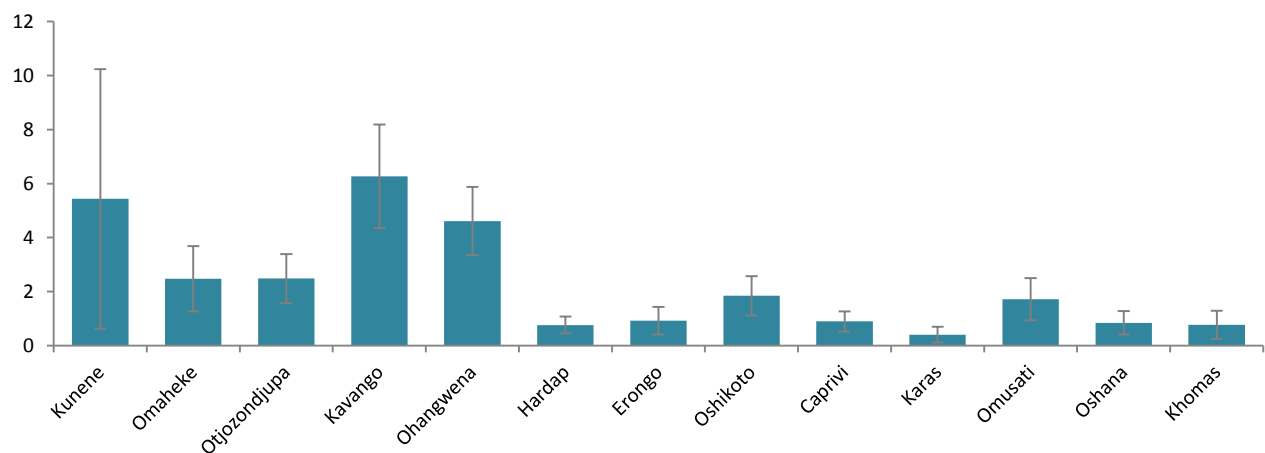
Out of School Children by Subnational Regions

- The subnational region with the highest percentage of children out of school is Kunene (44%). Khomas has the lowest rate of school non-participation (1%).
- The highest numbers of out of school children are located in Kavango (6,266). Karas has the lowest numbers of out of school children (403).

Rates of Out of School Children by Subnational Region (%), with 95% Confidence Intervals, DHS 2007



Numbers of Out of School Children by Subnational Region (# in thousands), with 95% Confidence Intervals, DHS 2007



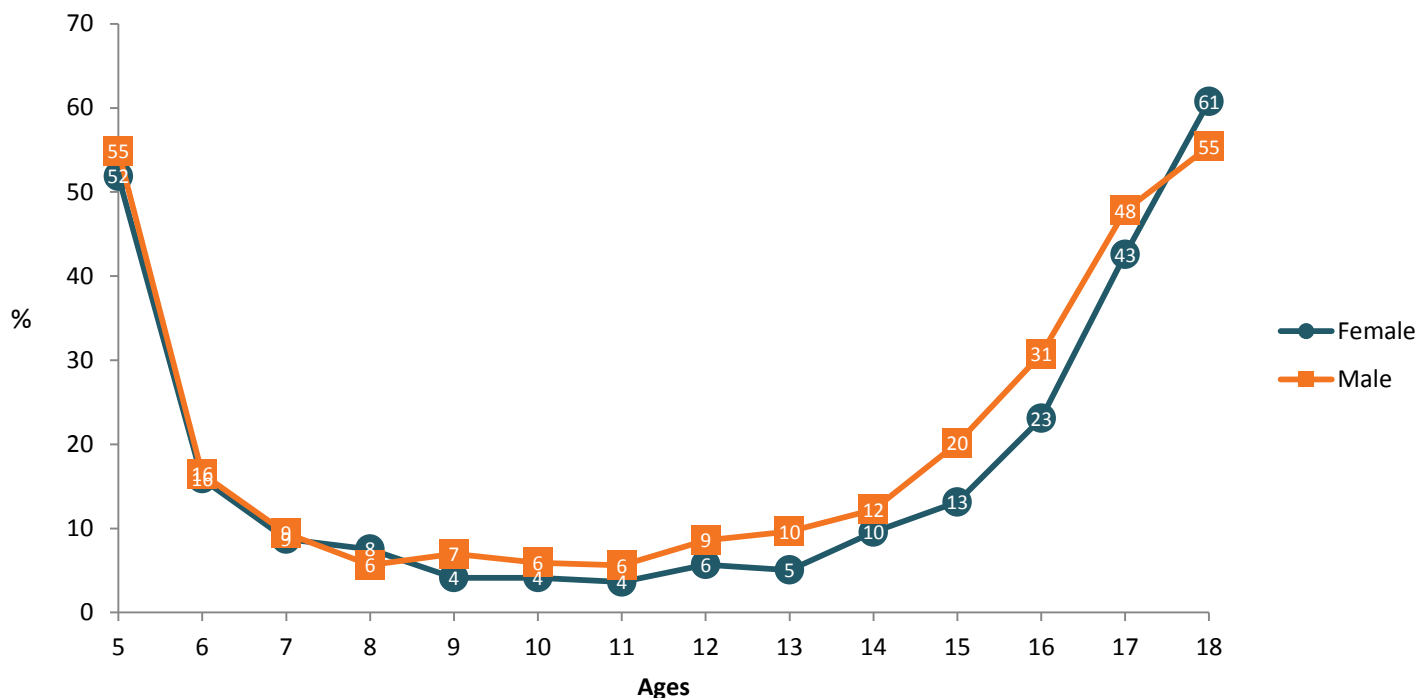
Why Ages 7-14?

EPDC presents data for ages 7-14. This age group captures the bulk of basic compulsory education in most countries, aids cross-national comparability of estimates, and conveys the normative international frameworks set by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and supported by the ILO Minimum Age Convention.

Out of School Rates by Age and Sex

- The official primary school entry age in Namibia is age 7. At that age, 9% of girls and 9% of boys are out of school.
- At age 15, 13% of girls and 20% of boys are out of school.
- School participation is highest for girls at age 11 and for boys at age 11.

Out of School Rates, by Age and Sex



Summary of EPDC Methodology on Measuring Out of School Children

In this profile, EPDC presents estimates of the proportion and number of out of school children of the population ages 7-14 using household survey data. Along with relative and absolute estimates of out of school children, EPDC provides 95% confidence intervals for each estimate.

To create estimates of the proportion of out of school children for a particular school year, EPDC used birthdate information to identify children who were of a particular age range (7-14) on the month that the school year began. Children who had attended primary school or higher at any time during the school year were classified as 'in school;' Children who had not attended school at any time during the school year, or who had attended pre-school during that reference period were classified as 'out of school.' The proportion of children who are out of school is calculated as the number of children within the 7-14 age range who were classified as out of school divided by the number of children within the same age range.

To obtain the number of out of school children, the out-of-school rate is then applied to the estimated population of the same age range from the UN Population Division (EPDC obtained single-age population estimates to build the correct age range). UN Population Division figures are provided for mid-year each year, and EPDC uses the population figures from the year closest to the start of the school year in each country. Depending on a country's main academic calendar, the population figure may be from the year before the school participation year.

For more information on measurement of out of school children, please see the EPDC website at www.epdc.org.

EPDC Estimated Rates and Numbers of Out of School Children based on DHS 2007 Presented with 95% Confidence Intervals

	Lower limit of 95% confidence interval	Estimated proportion of out of school children of the population ages 7-14 (%)	Upper limit of 95% confidence interval	Lower limit of 95% confidence interval	Estimated number of out of school children of the population ages 7-14 (#)	Upper limit of 95% confidence interval
National	6	7	8	23,673	29,405	35,136
Sex						
Female	4	6	7	9,170	12,553	15,935
Male	7	8	9	13,966	16,852	19,738
Area						
Rural	6	8	10	17,421	22,744	28,066
Urban	3	5	6	4,535	6,661	8,787
Relative Wealth						
Poorest Quintile	7	11	14	7,115	11,216	15,317
Poorer Quintile	6	8	10	5,857	7,753	9,649
Middle Quintile	6	8	10	4,559	6,260	7,961
Richer Quintile	3	5	6	2,133	3,206	4,280
Richest Quintile	1	1	2	358	969	1,580
Regions						
Kunene	25	44	62	626	5,433	10,239
Omaheke	8	17	26	1,266	2,474	3,683
Otjozondjupa	9	15	21	1,572	2,482	3,391
Kavango	9	11	14	4,348	6,266	8,184
Ohangwena	5	7	9	3,346	4,613	5,881
Hardap	4	6	9	448	759	1,071
Erongo	2	5	7	408	919	1,430
Oshikoto	2	4	6	1,116	1,841	2,566
Caprivi	2	4	5	520	895	1,269
Karas	1	3	5	114	403	692
Omusati	2	3	4	929	1,710	2,492
Oshana	1	2	3	410	843	1,276
Khomas	0	1	2	250	767	1,283