### Preface

Child labour is not only a national issue but it is a global challenge which also affects the economic growth and development of the child in the immediate and long term. The 2010 NCAS was conducted country wide with the aim to generate information on the issues affecting the development of a child.

During the survey design and analysis, efforts were made to cover wide range of issues for policy interventions in line with SADC, AU and ILO reporting standards. Major topics covered include working children in Namibia, effects of work on children in terms of their education and health, and lastly child labour.

For those who would like to conduct further analysis on this Report, anonymised micro-level data used for this purpose is available via the MLIREC website at http://www.mol.gov.na.

Finally, I would like to extend my word of appreciation to the staff members of the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MLIREC), a word of thanks to ILO for the technical support during the questionnaire drafting and analysis of the Report and all those who had rendered+ their assistance and cooperation during the survey that resulted in this Report.



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### **CHAPTER 1**

### INTRODUCTION

### **1.1** Background to the study

The Namibia Child Activities Survey 2010 was designed to update the information on child activities collected during the 2005 survey. The survey collected information on the economic and non-economic activities of children and differentiated between two definitions namely: Child work and Child labour.

Child work is defined as work that is not really bad for a child's health, schooling or development. It includes household chores that children do at home while they are growing up provided these do not interfere with their schooling.

Child labour on the other hand is work that is exploitative, hazardous and inappropriate for the child's age. It includes work activities that are harmful to the child's physical or emotional health;detrimental to the child's schooling; social, physical, mental, spiritual or moral development.

### 1.2 Overview of Child Labour in Namibia

Namibia like many other countries in the world is experiencing a problem of child labour. The Namibia Child Activity Survey 2005(NCAS) estimated child labour using three approaches; the hour-related approach, the schooling-related approach and the hazard-related approach.

### 1.2.1 The hours-related child labour

This looks at the number of hours in which the child performs work. A child is regarded to be engaged in child labour if s/he performs excessive hours of work per week considering the age of the child. The NCAS 2005 findings revealed that 14.6 percent of children aged 6-17 years were in hours-related child labour. The prevalence of this type of child labour was more in rural areas (18.9 percent) than in urban areas (4.1 percent).

### 1.2.2 The schooling-related child labour

This captures work that is detrimental to the child's schooling, e.g. the child usually does work-related activities during school time or drops out of school due to work, etc. About 159 602 or 28.1 percent of the children 6-17 years were involved in schooling-related child labour. This was found to be more common in children aged 14-15 years (NCAS 2005, p.104).

### 1.2.3 The hazard-related child labour

This is in line with the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention which prohibits hazardous work which by its nature can harm the child's health, safety or morals. The NCAS 2005 also found that more than 20,000 children were in some form of hazard-related child labour with more girls (2,153) than boys (1,200) experiencing hazards. This was identified by children reporting to have been injured while doing work related activities or those whose illness was caused or made worse by work related activities.

### **1.3 Legal Framework**

### **1.3.1** International Laws

Namibia ratified most of the major conventions and signed optional protocols and charters aimed at protecting the rights of children. Amongst others are:

- Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Convention C182 of 1999), ratified in 2000.
- Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to employment (Convention C138 of 1973), ratified in 2000.
- > Un Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, ratified in 1990.
- > African Charter of the Rights and Welfare of the Child, signed in 2004.
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000, ratified in 2002.
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography,2000, ratified in 2002.

### 1.3.2 National Laws

Namibia has the necessary legislation and policies to prevent and eliminate all forms of child labour. The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990, lays the foundation of all legislation in the country. Article 15 (2) of the Namibian constitution prohibits children under 16 years to be employed or perform work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with their education or be harmful to their health or physical, mental, moral, spiritual or social development. Article 15 (3) prohibits children under the age of 14 years to be employed to work in a factory/mine.

The Labour Act, No. 11 of 2007 is the principal legislation dealing with labour matters. Section 3 of the Labour Act prohibits persons from employing children under the age of 14.Subsection 3(c) prohibits a child under the age of 16 years to work in the night, between the hours 20h00 -07h00. Subsection 3 (d) prohibits a child to work: Underground or in a mine, at a construction site, where goods are manufactured, electricity is generated, and where machinery is installed or dismantled.

### **1.4 Survey objectives**

The main objectives of the Namibia Child Activities Survey 2010was to provide up to date data on the activities of the child population in Namibia for planning purposes, policy review and monitoring and the evaluation of government development programmes aimed at improving the status of the vulnerable socio-economic groups of the Namibian child population.

More specifically, the survey was designed to:

- Provide reliable and up-to-date data on the magnitude of the child labour phenomenon in Namibia for purposes of policy review at the national level as well as for different economic sectors.
- Provide up to date needed data on the character, determinants and consequences of the hazardous and exploitative activities in which children are involved.
- Provide information on the conditions under which children work and even focusing more attention on particular issues such as hours of work, remuneration and occupational health and safety.

- Investigate the effects that child labour impacts on the education of the children, whenever this phenomenon exists.
- Enable the government and other non-governmental agencies to identify priority categories of the vulnerable children for interventionist policy measures and action programmes.
- Generate up-to-date statistical information on the unacceptable child activities for community and public awareness.

### **1.5** Structure of the report

The structure of the report is as follows: Chapter 1 provides the background to the study and the specific objectives to be achieved. Chapter 2 describes briefly the survey design and implementation. Chapter 3 presents the characteristics of the household population: the regional distribution, housing conditions and demographic features, social and economic characteristics. Chapter 4 concerns the working children, aged 6 to 17 years, focusing mainly on their participation in different work related activities, demographic characteristics, geographic distribution, educational background and economic characteristics. The effects of work on the children's education, health and general well being are presented in Chapter 5. Child labour is analyzed in chapter 6 followed by the main conclusions and policy implications of the findings from this survey.

### **CHAPTER 2**

### SURVEY DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

### 2.1 Sample Design

### 2.1.1 Target population

The target group for this survey was the population of children in the age group of 6–17 years living in private households. Children living in institutions such as hospitals, hostels, barracks and prisons were not covered by the survey. Out of this target population, the important elements for analysis are children who are working.

### 2.1.2 Sample design

The design for the survey was a stratified two-stage sample, where the first stage units were geographical areas designated as the Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) and the second stage units were the households. The PSUs were based on the 2001Population and Housing Census Enumeration Areas (EAs) and the list of PSUs serves as the national sample frame, which was maintained by Central Bureau Statistics (CBS) now the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA). The urban frame was updated to include the changes that take place due to rural - urban migration. The first stage units were selected from the sampling frame of PSUs and the second stage units were selected from a current list of households within each selected PSU, which was prepared just before the interview.

PSUs were selected using probability proportional to size sampling coupled with the systematic sampling procedure where the size measure was the number of households within the PSU in the 2001 Population and Housing Census. The households were selected from the current list of households using systematic sampling procedures.

### 2.1.3 Sample size

The same sample size that was used for the Namibia Child Activity Survey 2005(NCAS) was used for the Namibia Child Activity Survey 2010 (NCAS) with some adjustment due to the changes in the Frame that was updated. This made the sample size to increase from 8,430(NCAS 2005) to 8,790(NCAS 2010) households. Based on NCAS 2010 sample size, the numbers of PSUs selected were293 of which30 households were selected from each of the PSUs. The 293 PSUs were distributed among the regions proportional to the region size and the regional distribution is given below.

Table 1.1Distribution of sample PSUs and households by region and urban/ruralareas

							Total	Sampling
Destau	Sar	nple PU	Ss	Samp	le House	holds	number of	Fraction
Region							households	(%)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total		
Caprivi	9	12	21	270	360	630	16, 974	3.71
Erongo	24	8	32	720	240	960	33, 534	2.86
Hardap	7	6	13	210	180	390	16,030	2.43
Karas	9	6	15	270	180	450	17, 944	2.51
Kavango	8	14	22	240	420	660	32, 608	2.02
Khomas	48	5	53	1,440	150	1, 590	66,990	2.37
Kunene	6	10	16	180	300	480	13, 420	3.58
Ohangwena	5	14	19	150	420	570	36, 880	1.55
Omaheke	6	9	15	180	270	450	12, 548	3.59
Omusati	5	14	19	150	420	570	39, 657	1.44
Oshana	12	14	26	360	420	780	32, 182	2.42
Oshikoto	6	14	20	180	420	600	28, 595	2.1
Otjozondjupa	11	11	22	330	330	660	26, 725	2.47
Namibia	156	137	293	4, 680	4, 110	8, 790	374, 087	2.35

### 2.2 Methods that were in place for improving the coverage of the target population

During the listing stage each household was classified into one of the following groups based on the answers to relevant questions:

- a) Households without any 6 17 year old member.
- b) Households with at least one 10 − 17 year old member who never attended school or left school.
- c) All other households which do not fall into either of the above 2 categories.

The purpose of this grouping was to get rid of the '**group a**' households before the second stage sampling was done, thus increasing the chances of including households with the target population into the sample. The sample was selected **only** from the '**group b**' and '**group c**' households.

It was assumed that the children in the age group of 10 - 17 years who never attended or left schools were more likely to be working than the others who attend school. Hence 'group b'was of primary concern for the coverage of the working children in the target population.

If **group b** had more than 30 households, then the 30 sample households will be selected from this group alone. If it was less than 30 households, then all of them were included in the sample and the remaining householdswere selected from **group c**. If **group b** had none, then all the 30 households were selected from **group c**. Sometimes it happened that both groups together did not have the required number of 30 households, in such instances all of them were included in the sample.

Unfortunately, the design features were not followed exactly due to some difficulties during the field work. Eligible households were identified; however the two groups, b and c were not identified separately. Hence the sample households were selected from the eligible households directly without considering the groupings. Therefore the estimation of the population figures were based on the two stage sampling design features.

### **2.3 Estimation procedure**

Since the sample is selected in 2 stages there will be 2 probabilities of selection,  $p_1$  for the first stage and  $p_2$  for the second stage. First stage probability is based on the PPS selection procedure and the second stage probability is based on the random sample procedure.

First stage probability of selection  $p_1$  is given by

$$p_1 = \frac{M_{hi}n_h}{M_h}$$

Where:

$M_{hi}$	=	Number of households in PSU i in stratum h (PSU size as per previous
		Population census)
$\mathbf{M}_{\mathrm{h}}$	=	Number of households in the stratum h (stratum size)
$n_h$	=	Number of PSUs selected from the stratum h

Second stage probability of selection  $p_2$  is given by

$$p_2 = \frac{m_{hi}}{M'_{hi}}$$

Where:

 $\dot{M}_{hi}$  = Number of eligible households in PSU i in stratum h according to survey listing  $m_{hi}$  = Number of responding households in the sample from PSU i in stratum h

Therefore the inclusion probability of a household,  $p = p_1 * p_2$ 

### 2.3.1Base weight

Since the PPS selection is and unequal probability selection the sample data has to be weighted. These weights which are generally called sample weights or base weights are the inverse of the inclusion probability.

Therefore the base weight W is given by

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p_1} * \frac{1}{p_2} = \frac{M_h}{M_{hi}n_h} * \frac{M'_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$$

### 2.3.2 Estimation of a total

A total  $\hat{Y}$  could be estimated from the sample by the following estimator;

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} W_{hi} y_{hij}$$

Where;

 $y_{hij}$  = value of any characteristic of the j<sup>th</sup> household in i<sup>th</sup> PSU of stratum h

L = Number of strata

### Estimation of a ratio

A ratio is estimated by;

$$\widehat{R} = \frac{\widehat{Y}}{\widehat{X}}$$

Where  $\hat{X}$  is estimated in the same way as  $\hat{Y}$ .

An *average* is in effect a ratio of two estimates, an estimate of the total  $\hat{Y}$  and an estimate of the total number of units (households, individuals etc). An average can thus be estimated in the same way as a ratio, where the variable X takes the value = 1 for all units.

A *proportion* can also be estimated as a ratio. In this case the variable y takes value = 1 if the unit belongs to the specific group and the value = 0 if it doesn't belong to the group. The variable X takes the value = 1 for all units.

### Variances

Let;

$$y_{hi}' = \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} W_{hi} y_{hij}$$

A simple expression for an estimate of the variance of  $\hat{Y}$  is:

$$Var(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{n_h}{n_{h-1}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (y'_{hi})^2 - \left( \sum y'_{hi} \right)^2 / n_h \right]$$

An estimate of the variance of a ratio is:

$$Var(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \left[ Var(\hat{Y}) + \hat{R}^2 Var(\hat{X}) - 2\hat{R}Cov(\hat{Y}\hat{X}) \right]$$

Where

$$Cov(\hat{Y}\hat{X}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{n_h}{n_{h-1}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y'_{hi} x'_{hi} - \left(\sum y'_{hi}\right) \left(\sum x'_{hi}\right) / n_h \right]$$

#### **CHAPTER 3**

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

This chapter presents information on the characteristic of the population and geographical distribution of the household population. It is important to note that only households containing children of the target ages (6 to 17 years) were considered for the survey. Hence, it is not advisable to compare the results of this survey with the results of any other survey except those of NCAS 1999 and 2005.

		Se	ex		Nomihi		
Region/Area	Fema	le	Male	e	INalifiola		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Caprivi	34,677	4.4	30,051	4.4	64,728	4.4	
Erongo	43,725	5.5	38,806	5.7	82,531	5.6	
Hardap	25,295	3.2	23,275	3.4	48,569	3.3	
Karas	32,518	4.1	29,827	4.4	62,344	4.2	
Kavango	123,137	15.5	106,756	15.7	229,894	15.6	
Khomas	98,692	12.4	78,950	11.6	177,643	12.0	
Kunene	27,587	3.5	24,087	3.5	51,674	3.5	
Ohangwena	122,572	15.4	102,924	15.1	225,496	15.3	
Omaheke	19,934	2.5	16,621	2.4	36,554	2.5	
Omusati	100,576	12.6	82,196	12.1	182,772	12.4	
Oshana	62,493	7.9	48,768	7.2	111,261	7.5	
Oshikoto	64,341	8.1	59,468	8.7	123,809	8.4	
Otjozondjupa	40,211	5.1	38,292	5.6	78,503	5.3	
Rural	520,428	65.4	449,630	66.1	970,058	65.7	
Urban	275,329	34.6	230,391	33.9	505,720	34.3	
Namibia	795,757	100.0	680,021	100.0	1,475,778	100.0	

 Table 3.1:
 Household population by region, area and sex

TheNamibia child Activity survey 2010 shows thatthe total population from households with children aged 6 to 17 years is 1,475,778 which isanincreaseof 25,011 from 2005 (Table 3.1).The table further indicates that there were more females than males (795,757 and 680,021) respectively. In terms of regional distribution, the most populated regions were: Kavango (15.6percent), Ohangwena (15.3percent), Omusati (12.4 percent) and Oshikoto(12.0 percent).Most of the household population (65.7 percent or 970,058) was in the rural areas than (34.3 percent or 505,720) in urban areas.The survey findings indicate795, 757 of the household population were females while males accounted for 680,021 of the total population.

### 3.1 Sex and Age distribution of the Population

Table 3.2:Distribution of household population by age group, sex and area

1 32		Rural		Urban			Namibia		
Age	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
0-4	12.9	14.4	14.6	10.1	11.9	10.9	11.9	15.1	13.4
5-9	14.0	16.7	15.2	12.4	14.0	13.1	13.4	15.7	14.5
10-14	15.2	16.9	15.9	14.5	16.1	15.3	14.9	16.6	15.7

		Ν	lamib	ia Chilo	l Activ	ities S	urvey	201	L <b>O</b>
15-19	13.6	15.6	14.5	12.4	13.9	13.1	13.2	15.0	14.0
20-24	7.0	6.9	6.9	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.0	7.7	7.8
25-29	5.5	4.8	5.1	7.1	6.6	6.9	6.0	5.4	5.7
30-34	4.4	3.4	3.9	7.1	4.8	6.1	5.3	3.9	4.7
35-39	4.5	3.9	4.2	7.2	5.7	6.6	5.4	4.5	5.0
40-44	4.1	2.7	3.5	6.3	5.5	5.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
45.49	3.5	2.3	3.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.7	2.9	3.4
50-54	3.0	1.5	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.1	2.6
55-59	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.9
60-64	2.3	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.6
65-69	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
70-74	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.2
75+	4.1	2.8	3.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	3.0	2.1	2.5
Not reported	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.2 shows that the majority of the populations are less than 20 years. Children in the age group 10-14 years constituted 15.7 percent, followed by those in the age groups of 5-9 and 15-19 which accounted for (14.5 and 14.0 percent) respectively. The table further shows that persons aged less than 20 years were mostly in rural areas.

Table 3.3	Distribution of a	children population	aged 6-17	years by sex
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		ex		Total			
Age	Female	<b>;</b>	Male		Total		
	(No.)	%	(No.)	%	(No.)	%	
6	20 428	2.6	20 394	3.0	40 823	2.8	
7	21 398	2.7	21 957	3.2	43 355	2.9	
8	20 979	2.6	20 747	3.1	41 727	2.8	
9	21 343	2.7	21 633	3.2	42 975	2.9	
10	26 365	3.3	24 306	3.6	50 671	3.4	
11	23 839	3.0	22 048	3.2	45 887	3.1	
12	22 160	2.8	22 089	3.2	44 248	3.0	
13	24 838	3.1	22 753	3.3	47 592	3.2	
14	21 690	2.7	21 714	3.2	43 404	2.9	
15	22 471	2.8	23 562	3.5	46 034	3.1	
16	22 735	2.9	21 475	3.2	44 210	3.0	
17	21 412	2.7	22 069	3.2	43 481	2.9	

Age 6-17	269 659	33.9	264 747	38.9	534 406	36.2
Age 0-75+	795 757	100.0	680 021	100.0	1 475 778	100.0

Table 3.3 shows a total of 534,406 children aged 6 - 17 years, of which 269,659 were females while 264,747 were males. This age group accounted for 36.2 percent of the total household population as compared to 39.2 percent in 2005.



Figure 3.1: Distribution of children population aged 6-17 years by sex

Figure 3.1 shows the distribution of children aged 6-17 years. Overall, for both females and males, children aged 10 years were the majority. However, there were no major disparities between males and females in all ages.

Table 3.4:	Distribution	of the	household	population	by r	nationality	and	sex
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		Sex					
Nationality	Female	•	Male		i otal		
	(No.)	%	(No.)	%	(No.)	%	
Namibia	788,147	99.0	672,429	98.9	1,460,576	99.0	
Angola	4,388	0.6	4,290	0.6	8,678	0.6	
Botswana	91	0.0	192	0.0	284	0.0	
Republic of South Africa	636	0.1	779	0.1	1,415	0.1	
Zambia	1,098	0.1	1,107	0.2	2,205	0.1	
Zimbabwe	680	0.1	462	0.1	1142	0.1	
Other SADC countries	206	0.0	147	0.0	352	0.0	

Total	795 757	100.0	680 021	100.0	1 475 778	100.0
Unknown	0	0.0	11	0.0	11	0.0
Other Countries	29	0.0	0	0.0	29	0.0
Asian and Oceanic countries	139	0.0	168	0.0	307	0.0
American countries	30	0.0	0	0.0	30	0.0
European countries	122	0.0	224	0.0	346	0.0
Other African Countries	192	0.0	213	0.0	405	0.0

Table 3.4 indicates that, 99.0 percent of all the household population are Namibian citizens. Angolan nationals represented the highest proportion (0.6 percent) of foreign nationals living in Namibia while South-Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe had equal proportion (0.1 percent).

### **3.2 Household Characteristics**

### Table 3.5:Distribution of households by region and area

Region/Area	(No.)	(%)
Caprivi	12,450	5.1
Erongo	15,809	6.5
Hardap	9,161	3.8
Karas	11,475	4.7
Kavango	30,638	12.7
Khomas	32,148	13.3
Kunene	8,230	3.4
Ohangwena	33,894	14.0
Omaheke	6,413	2.7
Omusati	28,461	11.8
Oshana	19,583	8.1
Oshikoto	20,434	8.4
Otjozondjupa	13,186	5.5
Rural	151,660	62.7
Urban	90,221	37.3
Namibia	241,881	100.0



### **Figure 3.2 Distribution of households by regions**

Table 3.5 shows that the survey recorded a total of 241,881 household, Out of this total151, 660 (62.7 percent) households were in the rural areas while 90,881 (37.3percent) werein the urban areas. Ohangwena region was reported to have the highest proportion (14.0 percent) while Omaheke and Kunene regions had the lowest (3.0percent) as shown in figure 3.2.





Figure 3.3 shows that 107,408 households were headed by males, while 106,125 households were headed by females. In rural areas, most households were headed by females (66,697) compared to households headed by males (63,020).





Although at national level most households were headed by males, households in Caprivi, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto were usually headed by females as seen in the figure above.



Figure 3.5 Household headships by age groups

Figure 3.5 illustrates that most households (29,340) were headed by persons of the age group 40-44 of which 16,571 households were headed by males and 12,769 by females. It is also important to note that children were also found to be heading households. About 126 households were headed by children aged 10-14 while 1,001 households were headed by children aged 15-19 years.

### 3.3 Permanent disability

Table 3.5Distribution of household population by type of disability and sex

Type of disability	Type	of	disability	
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Total

	Female		Mal	le		
	(No.)	%	(No.)	%	(No.)	%
Blind	4,059	15.6	3,887	15.2	7,946	15.4
Deaf/dumb	3,484	13.4	2,895	11.3	6,379	12.4
Impaired speech	2,141	8.2	1,463	5.7	3,604	7.0
Impairment of limbs	7,187	27.7	8,051	31.4	15,238	29.5
Mentally challenged	2,818	10.8	3,117	12.2	5,935	11.5
Mentally disturbed	2,192	8.4	2,316	9.0	4,508	8.7
Other	3,914	15.1	3,688	14.4	7,602	14.7
Not reported	183	0.7	200	0.8	383	0.7
Total	25,978	100.0	25,617	100.0	51,595	100.0

Table 3.5 indicates that impairment of limbs was the most common type of disability, affecting 29.5percent of all people with disabilities. The second most frequent disability was blindness which affected 15.4 percent of the population with disabilities followed by mentally disturbed (14.7 percent). Although both females and males were affected, most of the females (25,978) were disabled as compared to 25,617 males.

### 3.4 Income/Financial support

# Table 3.6Distribution of persons who received income/financial support by sex andtype of income received

Type of income/financial support	Se	Sex		
received	Female	Male	Total	

	(No.)	%	(No.)	%	(No.)	%
Wage/salary	99,334	32.9	95,790	36.4	195,124	34.5
Private pension	2,735	0.9	2,555	1.0	5,290	0.9
Maintenance	11,205	3.7	8,888	3.4	20,093	3.6
Old age grant	54,046	17.9	29,865	11.3	83,911	14.8
Disability grant	5,107	1.7	6,088	2.3	11,195	2.0
War veteran subvention	160	0.1	348	0.1	508	0.1
Foster parent grant	6,308	2.1	5,823	2.2	12,131	2.1
Income from self-employment	21,176	7.0	15,575	5.9	36,751	6.5
Cash remittances	8,111	2.7	4,095	1.6	12,206	2.2
Place of safety allowances	117	0.0	425	0.2	542	0.1
Rent, other	106	0.0	29	0.0	135	0.0
Dividends, interest, property rent	221	0.1	170	0.1	391	0.1
Farming(crop& animals)	4,749	1.6	5,045	1.9	9,794	1.7
Maintenance grant	13,273	4.4	13,792	5.2	27,065	4.8
Other specify	2,482	0.8	2,343	0.9	4,825	0.9
Not reported	1,143	0.4	703	0.3	1,846	0.3
Don't know	72,088	23.8	71,713	27.2	143,801	25.4
Total	302,361	100.0	263,247	100.0	565,608	100.0

Table 3.6shows that total of 565,608 of persons received some forms of income/financial support. Out of 565,608 persons, (302,361) females received income/financial support as compared to (263,247) males. Wages and salaries were reported to be the most type of income received by most of the household population. Old age grant was the second most type of income accounted for 83,911 followed by income from self-employment (36,751).

### 3.5 Residence of biological parents

### 3.5.1 Residence of biological mother of working children

## Table 3.7:Distribution of working children by place of residence of biologicalmother, area and age

		Res	sidence of bio	logical mothe	er		r	Гotal
Age	Within	Another	Living on	Decessed	Not	Don't	04	$(N_{O})$
	household	household	the streets	Deceased	reported	know	70	(10.)
6	52.5	42.7	0.7	3.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	19,344
7	48.1	49.4	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	23,606

		N	lamibia	a Child .	Activiti	ies Sur	vey	2010
	45.0	/8 1	0.0	6 /	0.3	0.2	100.0	24 990
9	46.5	40.1	0.0	5.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	27,315
10	43.5	49.4	0.0	5.0 7.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	32,895
11	43.9	49.3	0.2	6.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	31.147
12	46.2	44.8	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	29,790
13	44.2	45.2	0.1	9.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	32,591
14	39.8	47.2	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30,050
15	41.3	44.4	0.3	13.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	34,073
16	44.8	39.6	0.0	15.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	32,155
17	41.7	42.5	0.2	15.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	31,808
Rural	42.7	47.3	0.1	9.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	293.711
Urban	53.1	37.7	0.1	8.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	56,054
Total	44.4	45.8	0.1	9.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	349,764

The question about the residence of the child's biological mother was asked to all working children. Table 3.7 shows that most (45.8 percent) of the working children's mothers lived in other households, whereas44.4 percent reported that their biological mothers lived in the same households. The table further indicates that about 9.4 percent reported that their biological mothers were deceased.

### 3.5.2 Residence of biological father

## Table 3.8:Distribution of working children by place of residence of biological father,age and area

		Re	sidence of bio	ological fathe	r		Total		
Age	Within household	Another household	Living on the streets	Deceased	Not reported	Don't know	%	(No)	
6	23.9	66.7	0.0	9.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	19,346	
7	20.4	68.4	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	23,661	
8	23.8	62.3	0.4	12.2	0.4	0.9	100.0	24,974	
9	23.4	60.5	0.3	14.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	27,297	
10	25.3	56.0	0.2	17.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	32,925	
11	26.3	54.2	0.2	18.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	31,123	
12	23.2	54.9	0.0	20.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	30,008	

		Ν	amibia	a Child A	Activiti	es Sur	vey 2	010
1	1						1	
13	21.5	55.6	0.0	21.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	32,343
14	20.3	55.2	0.0	23.6	0.1	0.7	100.0	30,169
15	20.1	51.0	0.2	27.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	33,954
16	22.6	49.7	0.0	26.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	32,253
17	23.8	48.9	0.0	27.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	31,710
Rural	21.5	56.9	0.1	20.6	0.1	0.8	100.0	293,707
Urban	30.3	52.0	0.1	16.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	56,057
Total	22.9	56.2	0.1	20.0	0.1	0.8	100.0	349,764

Similarly, the question on the residence of the child's biological father was also asked to all working children. Table 3.8 shows that most (56.2 percent) of the working children's fathers livedinother households, only 22.9 percent were reported to be living in the same household with their biological fathers. The table also reveals that, 20 percent of the working children reported that their biological fathers were deceased.

### 3.6 Education

### 3.6.1 School attendance



### Figure 3.5 School attendance by age (6-17) and sex

Information on educationserves for many purposes, most imperative for the government to plan and monitor national development programs and goals. Figure 3.5 shows that school attendance by children aged 6 - 17 years was reported to be 85.5 percent with no major differences between sexes. Among this population, 6.6 percent never attended school while 7.7 percent had left school.

### 3.6.2 Educational attainment

### Table 3.9: Educational attainment of children (6-17 years) by age, sex and area

Age	Sov		Total					
	Sex	No	Currently	Primary	Junior	Senior	Not	%

		Education	in Pre- primary	School	Secondary	Secondary	reported		
6	Female Male	26.6 26.9	47.5 51.3	25.2 21.8	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.7 0.1	100.0 100.0	20 428 20 394
7	Female Male	11.7 10.3	11.7 9.1	76.4 80.4	$0.0 \\ 0.0$	$0.0 \\ 0.0$	$0.2 \\ 0.2$	100.0 100.0	21 398 22 000
8	Female	6.6 4.6	1.2	91.9 91.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	20 979 20 747
9	Female	4.5	0.8	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	21 343
,	Male	4.6	0.7	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	21 633
10	Female Male	4.0 7.0	0.3 0.5	95.5 92.4	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 0.0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 0.0\end{array}$	0.2 0.1	100.0 100.0	26 365 24 306
11	Female Male	2.8 3.3	0.2 0.0	96.4 95.6	0.1 0.7	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$	0.5 0.4	100.0 100.0	23 839 22 048
12	Female	4.0	0.0	95.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	22 160
	Finale	5.4	0.1	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22 089
13	Male	4.2 4.2	0.0	90.9 91.7	4.9 3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	24 838 22 753
14	Female Male	4.3 3.4	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 0.0\end{array}$	74.0 81.1	21.1 15.2	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 0.1 \end{array}$	0.7 0.2	100.0 100.0	21 690 21 714
15	Female Male	4.3 2.7	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 0.0\end{array}$	55.8 70.1	38.5 26.7	1.0 0.1	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$	100.0 100.0	22 471 23 562
16	Female Male	4.1 5.4	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 0.0\end{array}$	45.5 53.5	48.4 40.4	1.8 0.7	0.2 0.0	100.0 100.0	22 735 21 475
17	Female Male	1.9 3.4	0.0	33.3 46 9	55.7 44 4	8.4 5 2	0.7 0.1	100.0	21 412 22 026
Rural	Female Male	7.1 7.7	4.5 4.9	76.0 78.4	11.7 8.5	0.3 0.2	0.4 0.3	100.0 100.0	180 410 180 830
Urban	Both Female Male Both	4.9 4.3 4.6	4.7 5.1 5.6 5.4	69.0 72.5 70.7	10.1 18.3 16.2 17.3	0.2 2.2 1.2	0.5 0.2 0.4	100.0 100.0 100.0	361 240 89 249 83 917 173 166
Namibia	Female Male	6.3 6.6	4.7 5.1	73.7 76.5	13.9 11.0	0.9 0.5	0.4 0.3	100.0 100.0	269 659 264 747
	Both	6.5	4.9	75.1	12.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	534 406

Table 3.9 reveals that out of a total population of 534,406 children aged 6-17 years, about 75.1percent had primary education as their highest level of education, followed by those with Junior Secondary (12.4percent), while about 6.5percent had no formal education.

In rural areas, 77.2percent had completed primary school, followed by junior secondary education (10.1percent), while those with no formal education accounted for 7.4percent. The same pattern can also be seen in the urban areas.

### **3.7** Housing Conditions

### 3.7.1 Type of housing units

					Type of	f housing	unit				Total	
Region/Area	Detached house	emi- detached house	Apartment/flat	Guest flat	Part commercial/in dustry	Mobile home caravan, tent)	ingle quarters	traditional dwelling	Improvised housing unit(shack)	Not reported	(%)	(No)
Caprivi	15.2	5.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	61.6	12.9	0.0	100.0	12.452
Erongo	58.5	11.0	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	3.4	23.2	0.3	100.0	15,899
Hardap	64.9	5.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	4.7	21.2	0.0	100.0	9,306
Karas	47.1	19.2	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.3	26.1	0.0	100.0	11,658
Kavango	19.6	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	74.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	30,445
Khomas	48.0	14.9	8.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.3	25.7	0.1	100.0	32,006
Kunene	24.9	4.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	54.6	12.9	0.9	100.0	8,253
Ohangwena	5.8	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	90.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	33,829
Omaheke	47.6	5.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	12.3	30.4	0.0	100.0	6,398
Omusati	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	28,390
Oshana	26.9	4.4	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	54.3	12.1	0.0	100.0	20,014
Oshikoto	6.9	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	83.9	3.9	0.0	100.0	19,971
Otjozondjupa	51.8	5.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	14.5	26.4	0.0	100.0	13,133
Rural	11.6	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	78.3	6.2	0.1	100.0	151,916
Urban	52.9	10.9	4.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.5	5.9	22.9	0.1	100.0	89,840
Namibia	26.9	5.9	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	51.4	12.4	0.1	100.0	241,756

 Table 3.10:
 Distribution of households by type of housing unit, region and area

Table 3.10 shows that 78.3percent of the rural households resided in traditional dwellings compared to only 5.9 percent in urban areas. Similarly, most (52.9percent) of the urban households lived in detached houses as compared 11.6 percent in rural areas.Nationally, more than half of all households (51.4percent) lived in traditional dwellings while only 26.9percent lived in detached houses. Regions distribution shows that Omusati region had the most (96.2 percent) of all households living in traditional dwellings while Khomas had the lowest (0.3 percent).

### **BOX 3.1: TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT**

1. A detached house is a housing unit on its own and is not attached to any other house.

- 2. A semi-detached house/town house is a house which is attached to another house or even other houses. Such a house has its own facilities and a separate entrance.
- 3. An apartment/flat is self-contained living premises in buildings usually with two or more storeys. The living premises usually have a common entranceway or stairway.
- 4. A guest flat is a self-contained separate living premise, usually an outhouse of a detached house.
- 5. A part commercial/industrial house is a housing unit which is used for commercial or industrial purposes. For example, a housing unit part of which is used as a bottle store, a supermarket, or a workshop will fall under this category.
- 6. A mobile home (caravan/tent) is any type of housing unit which can be transported, i.e. it is not fixed permanently on the ground.
- 7. A single quarter is a housing unit consisting of a room or a set of rooms with shared toilet and kitchen facilities.
- 8. A traditional dwelling is a housing unit constructed in the various traditional styles. It can be a hut or a group of huts with or without walls, with sticks, poles with or without thatch or grass. The *ongandas* fall under this category.
- 9. An improvised housing unit (shack) is a housing unit built with waste materials like card boards, plastic sheets, sacking, flattened empty tins and other materials which is generally considered unfit for human habitation.
- 10. Housing units which cannot be classified into any of the above categories are referred to as *other*.

### 3.7.2 Housing Tenure

### Table 3.11: Distribution of households by type of housing tenure, region and area

				Tenur	e				Total	
Region/Area	Rented (not tied to the job)	Owner occupied (with mortgage)	Owner occupied (without mortgage)	Rent free (not owner occupied)	Provided by employer (government)	Provided by employer (private)	Other	Not reported	(%)	(No)
Caprivi	3.0	10.9	81.1	1.5	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	100. 0	12,467
Erongo	29.0	29.0	37.1	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.4	0.9	100. 0	15,899
Hardap	8.0	25.8	51.6	4.8	6.6	2.0	0.0	1.2	100. 0	9,306
Karas	11.8	29.4	31.4	1.4	1.7	24.0	0.1	0.0	100. 0	11,658
Kavango	0.2	3.2	94.0	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	100. 0	30,445

#### Namibia Child Activities Survey 2010 100. 14.0 37.0 1.7 3.4 0.3 0.4 32,006 42.0 1.2 Khomas 0 100. 4.0 8,253 13.4 69.0 3.1 1.2 6.4 1.2 1.8 Kunene 0 100. 0.1 88.5 0.1 0.0 0.0 2.1 33,829 7.6 1.6 Ohangwena 0 100. 45.6 1.5 2.2 0.3 6,398 6.2 21.5 6.6 16.1 Omaheke 0 100. 1.2 0.6 97.6 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.0 0.0 28,390 Omusati 0 100. 4.3 6.2 86.6 1.8 0.5 0.2 0.2 0.3 20,014 Oshana 0 100. 4.2 90.2 0.5 0.5 1.9 0.0 0.0 19,971 2.7 Oshikoto 0 100. Otjozondjup 9.5 19.2 49.7 8.2 2.0 10.9 0.3 0.3 13,133 0 а 100. 151,91 1.0 4.9 87.4 1.0 0.8 4.0 0.4 0.5 Rural 0 6 100. 15.5 31.8 44.8 2.6 2.4 1.7 0.7 0.5 89,855 Urban 0 100. 241,77 6.4 14.9 71.6 1.6 1.4 3.1 0.5 0.5 Namibia 0 1

Table 3.11 reveals that 71.6percent of all the households lived in housing units that were owner occupied without mortgage, while 14.9percent lived in housing units that were owner occupied with mortgage. In rural areas, 87.4percent of households lived in housing units that were owner occupied without mortgage compared to 44.8percent in urban areas.

In Omusati region, 97.6percent of the households lived in housing units that were owner occupied without mortgage, while only 0.6percent of the households live in housing units that were owner occupied with mortgage.

### **BOX 3.2: TYPE OF HOUSING TENURE**

**1. Rented (not tied to the job):** The renting of dwelling unit is independent of any household member's job.

**2. Owner occupied (with mortgage):** The dwelling unit is owned by one of the household members who is still paying mortgage on it.

**3. Owner occupied (without mortgage):** The dwelling unit is entirely owned by any one of the household members. E.g. the structure has been bought cash or paid off or self-constructed or inherited.

**4. Rent free (not owner occupied):** The dwelling unit is not entirely owned by any of the household members and is occupied free of rent.

**5. Provided by Employer (Government):** The dwelling unit is provided by the Government to one of the household members, even though some rent is paid.

**6. Provided by Employer (Private):** The dwelling unit is provided by a private employer to one of the household members, even though some rent is paid.

**7. Other type of Tenure:** Type of tenure which cannot be classified into any of the above categories.

### 3.8 Source of water

### 3.8.1 Source of water for cooking and drinking

This section presents information on the household's main source of water for cooking and drinking, persons collecting the water as well as walking distance to the water source.

The findings reveal that 80.9 percent of households in Namibia have access to safe water (piped water inside, piped water outdoors, public pipe or borehole/protected well)

		М	ain source	of water fo	r drinking aı	nd cooking			То	tal
Region/Area	Piped water inside	Piped water outdoors	Public pipe	Well/borehole protected	Well unprotected	River/Stream/D am/Canal	Other	Not reported	(%)	(No)
Caprivi	19.0	6.0	34.2	20.9	11.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,467
Erongo	75.0	13.3	8.9	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	15,899
Hardap	65.6	14.3	16.1	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	9,306
Karas	59.9	32.1	4.9	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	11,658
Kavango	10.0	8.2	28.1	7.1	14.8	30.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	30,445
Khomas	72.7	5.7	21.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	32,006
Kunene	18.4	18.4	19.9	33.2	1.1	7.2	1.3	0.5	100.0	8,253
Ohangwena	11.7	15.1	24.3	13.5	29.4	5.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	33,829
Omaheke	32.3	29.9	30.5	4.6	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.5	100.0	6,398

 Table 3.12:
 Distribution of household by main source of water, region and area

			Namibia Child Activities Survey				201	0		
1	1									
Omusati	20.1	14.0	17.9	9.6	24.0	14.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	28,390
Oshana	30.5	27.0	32.2	0.0	6.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,014
Oshikoto	28.7	18.8	29.4	12.5	5.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,971
Otjozondjupa	41.8	21.0	25.5	9.5	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	13,133
Rural	17.6	15.3	25.7	12.3	16.1	12.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	151,916
Urban	64.0	15.1	18.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	89,855
Namibia	34.85	15.18	23.01	7.99	10.52	8.04	0.31	0.10	100.00	241,771

Table 3.12 shows that most (64.0 percent) of the household's population in the urban areas had water inside their homes, 18.4percent drew water from public pipe and 15.1percent of the households utilised water from outdoor pipes. With regards to rural areas, the table shows that most of the households (25.7 percent) drew water from public pipe, followed by those who used piped water inside and from unprotected well (17.6 and 16.1 percent) respectively. It is also worthwhile to note that many households in the rural areas used unsafe water for drinking and cooking that was evidenced by the fact that 16.1 percent said that they got water from unprotected well while 12.5percent of the households responded that they drew water from river/stream/dam/canal.

The regional distribution shows that, 30.8 percent of the households in Kavango region drew their water from river/stream/dam while a large proportion of households in Ohangwena and Omusati regions (29.4 percent and 24.0 percent) respectively drew water from unprotected wells.

### 3.8.2 Persons collecting water

Out of 241,881 surveyed households, 157,811 or (65.2percent) indicated that they obtained their water outside their homes.

<b>Table 3.13:</b>	Distribution of households	whose main	waterpoint is	away from th	he house
by person col	lecting and area				

Weter collector	Rur	al	Urban		Namibia	
water conector	(No.)	%	(No.)	%	(No.)	%
Someone outside household (bought )	519	0.4	842	2.6	1,361	0.9
Someone outside household (provided free)	390	0.3	343	1.0	733	0.5
Mainly an adult/adults in household	62,624	50.0	19,843	60.7	82,468	52.3
Mainly boy children (under 18) in the household	9,371	7.5	2,025	6.2	11,396	7.2
Total	125,129	100.0	32,681	100.0	157,811	100.0
---	---------	-------	--------	-------	---------	-------
Not reported	216	0.2	77	0.2	293	0.2
Other, specify	12,014	9.6	3,090	9.5	15,104	9.6
Boy and girl children (under 18) in the household	30,395	24.3	4,399	13.5	34,794	22.0
Mainly girl children (under 18) in the household	9,600	7.7	2,062	6.3	11,662	7.4

Table 3.13 show that 52.3percent of these households responded that the water they used was collected mainly by adult/adults in the households, followed by 22.0 percent of the households who reported that mainly girls (under 18) in the household collected their water. The table further indicates that 60.7percent of the households in urban areas were collected mainly by adult/adults in household as compared to 50.0 percent of the households in rural areas.

### 3.8.3 Distance to source of water

Discussion of access to water is regarded as incomplete without consideration of the distance to the water source, it should be noted that the analysis on the distance to the source of water undertaken here does not distinguish between sate and unsafe water source

		Distance to main	n source of water		Total		
Region/Area	Less than 500m	500m -1km	More than 1km	Not reported	(%)	(No.)	
Caprivi	78.1	17.7	3.5	0.6	100.0	10,085	
Erongo	80.7	11.1	5.5	2.7	100.0	3,874	
Hardap	82.8	10.5	2.5	4.2	100.0	3,050	
Karas	82.5	12.3	0.8	4.5	100.0	4,492	
Kavango	45.2	29.1	24.2	1.5	100.0	27,733	
Khomas	86.7	10.1	0.7	2.5	100.0	8,765	
Kunene	47.7	32.0	19.7	0.5	100.0	6,965	
Ohangwena	57.4	31.6	10.4	0.6	100.0	29,947	
Omaheke	70.1	18.2	8.6	3.1	100.0	4,346	
Omusati	51.4	37.2	10.3	1.0	100.0	22,680	
Oshana	66.0	27.4	5.5	1.1	100.0	13,447	
Oshikoto	42.5	44.3	12.7	0.4	100.0	14,695	
Otjozondjupa	72.2	20.9	6.7	0.3	100.0	7,766	
Rural	53.1	32.4	13.4	1.1	100.0	125,041	
Urban	82.2	12.9	3.0	1.9	100.0	32,803	
Namibia	59.1	28.4	11.3	1.2	100.0	157,844	

 Table 3.14:
 Households whose main source of water is away from the house by distance, region and area

Table 3.14 revealed that 59.1 percent of the households obtained their water from the distance of less than 500m away, 28.4 percent of households got water from within a distance of 500-1 km and 11.3 percent of household collected water from a distance of more than 1 km away from their homes. With regard to rural areas, 53.1 percent of the households answered that they got water from a distance of less than 500 m, 32.4 percent of the households responded that the distance to the main source of water was within 500m-1 km, and 13.4 percent of households got water from more than 1 km away from their homes. Most of the households in urban areas 82.2 percentcollected their water from a source less than 500 m away from their homes, 12.9 percent of the households obtained water from a distance of between 500m-1 km and 3.0 percent of households got their water more than 1 km away from their homes.

At regional level, the findings indicate that most of the households in the Khomas region (86.7percent) got their water from a source less than 500m away from their homes. The pattern is similar in Hardap and Karas (80, 8 and 82, 5percent) respectively. The table equally reveals that most of the households in the northern regions got their water from distancesources of between 500-1km away from their homes. This is particularly true in Oshikoto, Omusati and Kunene regions (44.3 percent, 37.2percent and 32.0percent) respectively.

### **3.9** Source of energy

#### 3.9.1 Usage of energy in households

Wood and electricity remains the main sources of energy in Namibia. The question of source of energy is relevant for child work and labour since wood is this must generally collected from outside the dwelling.

 Table 3.15: Distribution of households by main source of energy for cooking, region and area

		Energy for cooking											
							Animal		Not				
Region/Area	Electricity	Paraffin	Wood	Gas	Charcoal	Solar	dung	Others	reported	(%)	(No.)		
Caprivi	15.9	0.0	83.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,466		
Erongo	81.9	0.4	10.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	15,899		
Hardap	64.9	0.0	32.2	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,307		

1	l									1	
Karas	58.6	0.6	19.0	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,659
Kavango	5.6	0.1	93.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30,444
Khomas	76.8	8.1	8.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	32,007
Kunene	15.6	0.0	82.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	8,253
Ohangwena	3.3	1.0	94.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	33,831
Omaheke	22.4	0.3	75.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,398
Omusati	4.4	0.0	93.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	28,389
Oshana	13.9	1.1	56.1	7.9	0.0	0.2	20.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	20,015
Oshikoto	10.4	0.2	80.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,971
Otjozondjupa	33.3	0.9	59.1	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,134
Rural	7.0	0.4	86.9	1.4	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	151,916
Urban	64.3	3.2	24.3	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	89,855
Namibia	28.3	1.5	63.6	3.8	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	241,771

Table 3.15 shows that 63.6percent of households used wood for cooking followed by electricity (28.3percent) and 3.8percent of households who used gas as a source of energy for cooking. Most of the households in rural areas (86.9percent) used wood as the main source of cooking, 7.0percent of the households used electricityin rural areas, and electricitywas the main source of energy for cooking (64.3percent), while only 24.3percent of households used wood as the main source of energy for cooking.

Erongo and Khomas were the dominant regions in electricity usage as the main source of cooking (81.9percent and76.8 percent) respectively, while the usage of wood was more dominant in Ohangwena and Kavango regions (94.4percent and 93.5percent) respectively.

Table 3.16: Distribution of households by	main source of	energy for	lighting,	region	and
area					

			Energy	v for lig	ht			Total		
Region/Area	Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas Solar		Other	Not reported	(%)	(No)	
Caprivi	32.6	1.0	65.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	12,450	
Erongo	86.4	3.4	9.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	15,809	
Hardap	81.1	0.3	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,161	
Karas	76.4	2.6	17.7	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	11,475	
Kavango	14.2	0.7	77.0	2.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	100.0	30,638	
Khomas	78.5	6.8	13.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	32,148	
Kunene	39.3	7.1	33.0	0.0	0.1	20.0	0.5	100.0	8,230	
Ohangwena	5.5	27.7	61.8	0.0	1.9	3.0	0.2	100.0	33,894	
Omaheke	45.0	16.3	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	6,413	

		Na	mibia	Chil	d Ac	tivitie	s Surv	vey 2	010
Omusati	7.2	31.4	50.9	0.2	1.3	9.1	0.0	100.0	28,461
Oshana	21.7	25.8	46.6	0.2	1.7	3.9	0.0	100.0	19,583
Oshikoto	16.7	24.5	49.9	0.3	0.6	7.9	0.0	100.0	20,434
Otjozondjupa	63.3	13.8	22.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,186
Rural Urban	13.2 77.1	20.1 5.3	58.9 16.6	0.5 0.2	1.0 0.2	6.3 0.5	0.1 0.1	100.0 100.0	151,660 90,221
Namibia	37.0	14.6	43.1	0.4	0.7	4.1	0.1	100.0	241,881

With regard to energy for lighting, table 3.16 shows that most of the households (43.1 percent) used candles, followed by electricity (37.0percent) and paraffin (14.6 percent). Most households in urban areas (77.1percent) used electricity for lighting compared to 16.6percent who used candles. In rural areas 58.9percent of households used candles for lighting, 20.1 percent used paraffin and 13.2 percent used electricity.

Most of the households in Erongo and Hardap regions (86.4 percent and 81.1percent) used electricity as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by Khomas (78.5 percent) and Karas (76.4 percent). In Kavango region 77.0percent of the households used candles for lighting.

 Table 3.17: Distribution of households by main source of energy for heating, region and area

		Energy for heating								Te	otal
Region/Area	Electricity	Paraffin	Wood	Gas	Charcoal	Solar	Animal dung	Other	Not reported	(%)	(No)
Caprivi	16.2	0.0	81.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,466
Erongo	83.2	0.5	10.9	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.6	100.0	15,900
Hardap	70.2	0.0	27.3	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	9,306
Karas	68.7	0.1	27.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	11,659
Kavango	7.5	0.2	90.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	30,445
Khomas	77.3	7.1	9.9	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	100.0	32,006
Kunene	26.3	0.8	48.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.1	19.7	0.7	100.0	8,253
Ohangwena	4.1	1.1	92.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	33,829
Omaheke	24.8	0.0	73.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,398
Omusati	4.8	1.1	92.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28,389
Oshana	15.1	0.9	57.0	4.4	0.2	0.9	18.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	20,015
Oshikoto	12.0	0.5	78.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	8.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	19,970
Otjozondjupa	49.1	0.4	45.6	1.5	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	13,133
Rural	8.2	0.7	83.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	3.9	1.8	0.1	100.0	151,915
Urban	69.8	2.8	22.3	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	100.0	89,856

Namibia	31.1	1.5	61.0	1.6	0.3	0.3	2.5	1.7	0.1	100.0	241,771

Table 3.17 reveals that 61.0percent of households used wood as the main source of energy for heating, while 31.1 percent used electricity as the main source of heating. The table further shows that more households in urban areas (69.8percent) used electricity as the main source energy for heating, while in rural areas only 8.2 percent of the households indicated that they used electricity as the main source of energy for heating. The dominant source of energy by households in rural areas was wood (83.8percent).

### 3.9.2 Collector of wood/animal dung

 Table 3.18: Distribution of households by region, area and collector of wood/animal dung for cooking/heating

		Colle		5	Fotal					
Region/Area	Someone outside household (bought)	Someone outside household (Provided free)	Mainly an adult/adults in household	Mainly boy children (under 18) in the household	Mainly girl children (under 18) in the household	Boy and girl children (under 18) in the household	Other	Not reported	(%)	(No.)
Caprivi	8.7	7.3	7.5	13.9	3.9	4.5	0.1	30.4	6.5	10,727
Erongo	1	6.2	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0	5.7	1.2	2,002
Hardap	6.3	10.7	1.8	1.2	0.8	2	0	12.5	1.9	3,161
Karas	11.5	11.6	3.1	0	0.2	0	0.2	11.1	2	3,334
Kavango	14.4	9.3	23.9	11.1	16.1	11.9	10.7	19.5	17.6	29,031
Khomas	11.6	9.9	3.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.3	2.6	2.4	4,014
Kunene	3.4	12.5	5.9	2.8	2.4	0.9	8.2	5.8	4.2	6,963
Ohangwena	3.1	0	14.9	21.3	19.1	35.2	4.2	4	19.6	32,439
Omaheke	8.1	14.4	4.8	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	0	3	4,919
Omusati	1.3	0	9.9	18	25	17.8	47.6	0	16.4	27,034
Oshana	11.7	6.3	5.5	9.4	14.3	11.2	17.6	3.5	9.2	15,229
Oshikoto	2.9	11.8	10.4	13.3	14.4	13.9	4.8	4.9	11.1	18,344
Otjozondjupa	16.3	0	6.9	5.5	2.2	0.9	3.4	0	4.8	7,937
Rural	38.2	67.9	81.7	87.5	95.3	92.5	89.8	67.7	84.9	140,181
Urban	61.8	32.1	18.3	12.5	4.7	7.5	10.2	32.3	15.1	24,953

Namibia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	165,134

The table3.18 shows that in rural areas, the collection of wood/animal dung was mainly done by girl children (under18) in the household (95.3percent), followed by boy and girl children (under 18) in the household (92.5 percent) and boy children (under 18) in the household (87.5percent).

With regard to urban areas, the collection of wood/animal dung was mainly done by someone outside the household or bought (61.8percent) followed by those provided free by someone outside household and adults in the household (32.1 and 18.3percent) respectively.

Furthermore, the table reveals that among those households where girl children (under 18) were the main collector of wood/animal dung, the majority were found in Ohangwena region(35.2 percent),followed by Omusati and Oshikoto regions (17.8 and 13.9percent) respectively.

#### 3.10 Source of income

#### 3.10.1 Main source of income

Table 3.19 reveals that, out of 241,771 surveyed households (38.8 percent) depended on salary/wages/commission as their main source of income, followed by farming and self-employed (20.0 and 12.6 percent) respectively. A small proportion of households (11.8 percent) depended on government pension; while 7.8 percent of the households reported government maintenance as their main source of income. The table further shows that the majority of the households in urban areas (67.4 percent) were mainly dependent on salary/wages/commission, while almost a third (30.2 percent) of the households relied on farming.

With regard to regional distribution, 42.9 percent of the households in Ohangwena reported farming as their main source of income. Most households in Karas (82.1 percent) depended on salary/wages/commission, followed by Khomas and Erongo (76.2 and 72.5 percent) respectively.

			Hou	sehold n	nain sou	urce of in	ncome				Total	
Region/Area	Self-employment other than farming	Salary/wages/com mission	Financial support from someone not in the household	Government pension	Private pension	Government maintenance	Dividends, interest, property rent, etc.	Farming (crop & animal)	Other	Not reported	%	(No.)
C	22.7	21.0	2.6	15.0	0.1	47	0.0	16.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	10 467
Caprivi	23.7	31.0	3.6	15.0	2.1	4.7	0.0	16.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	12,467
Erongo	12.3	72.5	4.1	4.0	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	100.0	15,899
Hardap	15.4	54.0	7.5	10.1	1.7	6.5	0.4	3.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	9,306
Karas	6.6	82.1	2.1	3.6	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	100.0	11,658
Kavango	23.7	19.4	4.7	9.8	1.7	3.9	0.0	32.3	3.1	1.5	100.0	30,445
Khomas	13.3	76.2	3.0	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.5	100.0	32,006
Kunene	6.4	37.4	4.2	15.6	0.2	10.3	0.5	20.3	4.4	0.7	100.0	8,253
Ohangwena	3.8	15.5	8.0	20.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	42.9	1.5	0.5	100.0	33,829
Omaheke	16.5	48.2	8.0	11.2	0.5	2.2	1.3	8.5	3.1	0.7	100.0	6,398
Omusati	7.2	16.6	6.1	11.6	0.5	25.2	0.0	32.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	28,390
Oshana	14.7	30.0	8.4	8.8	1.0	18.5	0.1	16.8	1.0	0.6	100.0	20,014
Oshikoto	10.6	18.3	8.4	28.9	1.1	4.4	0.0	27.1	0.5	0.8	100.0	19,971
Otjozondjupa	15.5	58.1	5.8	8.1	0.6	2.2	0.5	8.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	13,133
Rural Urban	10.9 15.6	21.9 67.4	6.3 4.7	15.9 4.8	0.9 0.7	11.4 1.7	0.1 0.5	30.2 2.7	1.7 1.4	0.7 0.5	100.0 100.0	151,916 89.855
Namibia	12.6	38.8	5.7	11.8	0.9	7.8	0.3	20.0	1.6	0.6	100.0	241,771

 Table 3.19:
 Distribution of households by main source of income, region and area

### 3.10.2 Secondary source of income

Table 3.20 shows that 59.1 percent of the households did not have a secondary source of income, while 14.9 percent of the households indicated that their secondary source income was farming, followed by self-employment and financial support from someone not in the household (7.1 and 6.2 percent) respectively. A proportion of households (4.6 percent) responded that their secondary source of income was government pension.

In urban areas, 8.0percent of the households depended on self-employment as their secondary source of income as compared to rural areas 6.6 percent.

			Hous	ehold se	econda	ry sourc	e of incom	e				Т	'otal
Region/Area	Self-employment other than farming	Salary/wages/co mmission	Financial support from someone not in the household	Government pension	Private pension	Government maintenance	Dividends, interest, property rent, etc.	Farming (crop & animal)	None	Other	Not reported	(%)	(No)
Caprivi	14.0	1.1	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.0	9.4	70.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,467
Erongo	6.3	3.8	3.7	2.2	0.2	2.0	2.1	1.6	77.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	15,899
Hardap	4.6	3.7	7.5	3.3	0.8	4.3	0.8	13.8	61.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,306
Karas	11.4	2.5	3.0	2.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.9	77.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,658
Kavango	6.5	2.9	6.4	3.1	0.4	1.3	0.4	21.7	54.9	2.1	0.2	100.0	30,445
Khomas	9.1	2.2	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.6	79.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	32,006
Kunene	3.2	0.8	1.6	2.6	0.9	3.8	0.5	21.8	63.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	8,253
Ohangwena	4.0	2.4	3.7	10.0	1.0	4.5	0.0	31.1	42.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	33,829
Omaheke	5.9	1.8	3.1	3.3	0.0	2.7	0.2	6.3	76.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	6,398
Omusati	4.7	1.8	16.8	5.8	0.2	10.4	0.7	22.6	37.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	28,390
Oshana	9.5	5.1	7.5	2.6	0.1	6.0	0.6	17.1	51.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	20,014
Oshikoto	9.6	3.4	12.7	10.4	0.5	1.2	0.0	12.7	49.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	19,971
Otiozondiupa	5.0	3.6	3.2	3.6	0.7	2.6	0.2	6.0	75.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,133
olionajapa													,
Rural	6.6	2.5	8.1	6.0	0.5	4.4	0.2	20.6	50.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	151,916
Urban	8.0	3.2	2.9	2.2	0.5	1.9	1.3	5.4	74.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	89,855
Namibia	7.1	2.7	6.2	4.6	0.5	3.5	0.6	14.9	59.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	241,771

### Table 3.20: Distribution of households by secondary source of income, region and area

### **CHAPTER 4**

### WORKING CHILDREN IN NAMIBIA

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of children's activities in Namibia, on the basis of the data gathered during the survey conducted in 2010. The chapter also provides vital information on the working children population aged 6-17 years with reference to the last 12 months and the last 7 days period preceding the survey night.

The Namibia Child ActivitiesSurvey (NCAS) 1999, the first of its kind in Namibia examined children from 6 to 18 years which is, in accordance with the United Nations definition of a child and official definition of schooling age in Namibia. However, NCAS 2005 and NCAS 2010 examined children between the ages of 6 to 17 years. This age limit was determined in accordance with the prevailing conditions in Namibia, but within the guidelines of International Labour Organisation (ILO).

In accordance with International Labour Standards, the Convention on the Rights of the Children and related international agreements, the majority of countries set the minimum age at 14 or 15 years (see Box 4.1 and 4.2)

### Box 4.1: ILO STANDARD

The key ILO Standard is the Minimum Age Convention No. 138 (1973). The Convention requires ratifying States to pursue policies which will lead to the abolition of child labour and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment. Child labour is defined in the Convention as the work of children before the age at which they complete compulsory schooling and, in any case, below the age of 15 (initially 14 in developing countries). For work which may harm the health, safety or morals of young persons, the minimum age is 18 and for light work, 13 to 15 years (initially 12 to 14 in developing countries) subject to certain conditions being met.

Source: ILO, 1992, p. 11.

### **Box 4.2: Namibian situation**

Article 15 (3) of the Namibian Constitution, states that "No children under the age of fourteen (14) years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine, save under conditions and circumstances regulated by Act of Parliament. Nothing in this Sub-Article shall be construed as derogating in any way from Sub-Article (2) hereof".

Additionally, Article 15 (4) makes it clear that "Any arrangement or scheme employed on any farm or other undertaking, the object or effect of which is to compel the minor children of an employee to work for or in the interest of the employer of such employee, shall for the purposes of Article 9 hereof be deemed to constitute and arrangement or scheme to compel the performance of force labour".

The Labour Act states that nobody may employ a child under the age of 14 years. Children who are at least 14 but younger than 16 years of age may be employed. However, such children must be "protected from economic exploitation and must not be employed for hazardous, interfere with their education or is harmful to their health or physical mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

Furthermore, the Labour Act states that children who are at least 14 years old and younger than 16 years of age cannot be employed where:

- ▶ Work takes place between 20h00 (8pm) in the evening and 07h00 in morning ;
- ➢ Work is done underground or in a mine;
- Contraction or demolition takes place;
- ➢ Goods are manufactured;
- Electricity is generated, transformed or distributed;
- ➤ Machinery is installed or dismantled; or
- Any work-related activities take place that may place the child's health, safety or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development risk

Any person found guilty of employing children in violation of these provisions of the Labour Act faces a maximum fine of N\$20 000 or imprisonment of up to four (4) years or both.

(For further information , see article 15 of the Namibian Constitution and section 3 of the Labour Act, 2007)

### Table 4.1Trends of working children over the years

	1999 (6 - 18 years)	2005 (6 - 17 years)	2010 (6 - 17 years)
All children	444,751	568,635	534,406

Working children	72,405	408,638	324,856
% of working children	16.3	71.9	60.8

The NCAS 1999 recorded a total of 72,405 working children, while in 2005 the number increased to 408,638, an increase of 336,233. In 2010 the number of working children decreased by 83,782 to 324,856.

Based on the NCAS 2010 findings all children aged 6 -17 years amounted to 534,406 out of these 324,856 children were found to be working. The number of working children decreased from 408,638 in 2005 to 324,856 in 2010.

All three NCAS studies conducted in Namibia shows that the participation rate of working children had been higher in the rural areas compared to the urban area as indicated in the figure below.



Figure 4.1: comparison of working children over the years

Figure 4.1 above shows that Namibia has a very high prevalence rate of working children in the rural area, the proportion of children who worked in both the rural and urban area was 76.2 and 28.6 percent in 2010.

### 4.2 Working children in Namibia

The Survey collected information of all working children aged 6 to 17 years old who were engaged in various types of work activities during the 7 days and 12 month period preceding the Survey night. Definitions of current and usual status of children are provided in Box 4.3 and Box 4.4 respectively.

### **Box 4.3: Currently Working Children**

Children aged 6 to 17 years who undertook any of the activities mentioned below during the last 7- day period before the interview, even for one hour on any day were regarded as having worked;

- Any kind of business for oneself
- Help unpaid in a family business of any kind
- Help on the family plot
- Help on the family cattle post
- Beg for money or food in the public
- Collected water unpaid
- Collected firewood unpaid
- Do any work for a wage, salary or any payment in kind
- Preparing of food/pounding mahangu
- Planting, weeding in the family field

### **Box 4.4: Usual Working Status Definitions**

### Usual Activity Status

With reference to children aged 6 to 17 years, the usual activity status is determined by what a child has been doing for the longest period within the last twelve months.

### 4.3 Estimate of the number of working children

Participation rate (PR) defines the proportion of working children in each age – sex group of the child population (6-17 years.

### Table :4.2Labour force participation rates (PR) among children (6-17) in

### Namibia

		Female			Male			Total	
Age	All children	Working children	PR	All children	Working children	PR	All children	Working children's	PR
	(No.)		(%)	(No.)		(%)	(No.)		(%)
6	20,428	8,587	42.0	20,394	9,525	46.7	40,823	18,112	44.4
7	21,398	11,017	51.5	22,000	10,410	47.3	43,397	21,427	49.4
8	20,979	11,465	54.7	20,747	11,781	56.8	41,727	23,246	55.7
9	21,343	12,613	59.1	21,633	12,666	58.6	42,975	25,279	58.8
10	26,365	16,045	60.9	24,306	14,410	59.3	50,671	30,456	60.1
11	23,839	16,284	68.3	22,048	13,509	61.3	45,887	29,793	64.9
12	22,160	14,675	66.2	22,089	13,981	63.3	44,248	28,656	64.8
13	24,838	16,595	66.8	22,753	13,063	57.4	47,592	29,658	62.3
14	21,690	14,347	66.1	21,714	13,071	60.2	43,404	27,418	63.2
15	22,471	15,358	68.3	23,562	16,481	69.9	46,034	31,839	69.2
16	22,735	15,677	69.0	21,475	13,843	64.5	44,210	29,520	66.8
17	21,412	15,309	71.5	22,026	14,142	64.2	43,438	29,451	67.8
Namibia	269,659	167,973	62.3	264,747	156,883	59.3	534,406	324,856	60.8

The female working children had the highest participation rate of 62.3 percent compared to the male working children who had 59.3 percent participation rate (Table 4.2).

The table further indicates an estimated 324,856 children between 6 to 17 years were working in 2010. The majority were females (167,973) compared to males (156,883). Out of the total

working children 31,839 were 15 years old followed by those who were 10 and 11 years old (30,456 and 29,793 respectively).

### 4.4 Labour force participation rates

	Female			Male			Total		
Region	All children	Working children	PR	All children	Working children	PR	All children	Working children	PR
	(No.)		(%)	(No.)		(%)	(No.)		(%)
Caprivi	12,349	8,349	67.6	11,782	8,406	71.3	24,131	16,756	69.4
Erongo	14,761	2,503	17.0	13,955	1,739	12.5	28,716	4,243	14.8
Hardap	8,957	1,000	11.2	8,714	957	11.0	17,671	1,957	11.1
Karas	11,767	4,324	36.7	10,534	3,024	28.7	22,301	7,348	33.0
Kavango	42,573	30,409	71.4	41,609	24,570	59.0	84,182	54,979	65.3
Khomas	29,448	5,510	18.7	26,175	4,898	18.7	55,624	10,409	18.7
Kunene	8,466	5,055	59.7	8,049	4,509	56.0	16,515	9,564	57.9
Ohangwena	44,347	38,788	87.5	46,280	39,062	84.4	90,627	77,850	85.9
Omaheke	6,587	1,594	24.2	5,876	1,404	23.9	12,463	2,998	24.1
Omusati	35,042	30,423	86.8	34,869	28,675	82.2	69,911	59,098	84.5
Oshana	20,303	17,608	86.7	19,644	15,781	80.3	39,947	33,389	83.6
Oshikoto	22,023	18,856	85.6	24,081	20,431	84.8	46,104	39,287	85.2
Otjozondjupa	13,035	3,552	27.3	13,179	3,426	26.0	26,214	6,978	26.6
Rural	180,410	141,506	78.4	180,830	133,897	74.0	361,240	275,403	76.2
Urban	89,249	26,467	29.7	83,917	22,986	27.4	173,166	49,453	28.6
Namibia	269,659	167,973	62.3	264,747	156,883	59.3	534,406	324,856	60.8

Table 4.3: Distribution of the participation rate of working children (6 - 17 years) by region, areaand sex

Table 4.3 indicates that the total working children is 324,856, of which the majority (275,403) are in rural areas compared to (49, 5453) in urban areas.

Disaggregation of the working children by region shows that Ohangwena had the highest number of working children (77,850), followed by Omusati (59,098) Kavango (54,979).

		Rural			Urban			Namibia	
Age	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
6	7,410	8,541	15,951	1,177	984	2,161	8,587	9,525	18,112
7	9,960	9,132	19,092	1,057	1,279	2,336	11,017	10,410	21,427
8	9,547	10,442	19,989	1,918	1,339	3,257	11,465	11,781	23,246
9	11,164	10,585	21,750	1,449	2,081	3,530	12,613	12,666	25,279
10	13,758	12,064	25,822	2,287	2,346	4,634	16,045	14,410	30,456
11	13,972	11,851	25,823	2,312	1,658	3,970	16,284	13,509	29,793
12	12,134	11,851	23,985	2,541	2,130	4,671	14,675	13,981	28,656
13	13,498	10,833	24,331	3,097	2,230	5,327	16,595	13,063	29,658
14	11,600	10,673	22,273	2,747	2,398	5,145	14,347	13,071	27,418
15	13,115	13,932	27,047	2,244	2,549	4,792	15,358	16,481	31,839
16	12,865	11,958	24,823	2,813	1,885	4,697	15,677	13,843	29,520
17	12,484	12,034	24,519	2,825	2,108	4,933	15,309	14,142	29,451
Total	141,506	133,897	275,403	26,467	22,986	49,453	167,973	156,883	324,856

Table 4.4:Distribution of the working children by area, sex andage

Table 4.4 indicates the distribution of working children by area age and sex. Females were more (167,973) than males (156,883). Ages 10 and 15 had the highest number of working children 30,456 and 31,839 respectively. Working children were more in rural than in urban area.

### 4.6 Educational background

A child is considered to be engaged in educational activities, if he/she is attending school or other educational institution which provides formal education or technical/ vocational education.

	Sc	hool attenda	ance for f	emale		]		Sc	chool attend	ance for 1	males	
Age	No	Yes, still attended	Yes, left school	Not reported	Total		Age	No	Yes, still attended	Yes, left school	Not reported	Total
(No.)							(No.)					
6	2,010	6,405	29	143	8,587		6	2,307	7,120	64	34	9,525
7	1,273	9,292	338	115	11,017		7	824	9,305	281	0	10,410
8	643	10,528	262	33	11,465		8	383	11,091	274	33	11,781
9	812	11,366	385	11	12,574		9	673	11,292	693	9	12,666
10	587	15,101	332	25	16,045		10	702	12,980	728	0	14,410
11	272	15,294	718	0	16,284		11	506	12,083	903	16	13,509
12	734	13,291	616	34	14,675		12	719	12,089	1,148	26	13,981
13	593	15,121	880	0	16,595		13	497	11,348	1,188	31	13,063
14	619	12,354	1,354	20	14,347		14	496	10,758	1,721	97	13,071
15	647	12,983	1,663	66	15,358		15	393	14,159	1,929	0	16,481
16	744	11,052	3,882	0	15,677		16	793	9,995	3,020	34	13,843
17	253	10,185	4,839	31	15,309		17	462	9,330	4,285	65	14,142
Total	9,186	142,973	15,298	477	167,934		Total	8,756	131,550	16,234	343	156,883
(%)							(%)					
6	23.4	74.6	0.3	1.7	100.0		6	24.2	74.8	0.7	0.4	100.0
7	11.6	84.3	3.1	1.0	100.0		7	7.9	89.4	2.7	0.0	100.0
8	5.6	91.8	2.3	0.3	100.0		8	3.2	94.1	2.3	0.3	100.0
9	6.5	90.4	3.1	0.1	100.0		9	5.3	89.1		0.1	100.0
10	3.7	94.1	2.1	0.2	100.0		10	4.9	90.1	5.0	0.0	100.0
11	1.7	93.9	4.4	0.0	100.0		11	3.7	89.4	6.7	0.1	100.0
12	5.0	90.6	4.2	0.2	100.0		12	5.1	86.5	8.2	0.2	100.0
13	3.6	91.1	5.3	0.0	100.0		13	3.8	86.9	9.1	0.2	100.0
14	4.3	86.1	9.4	0.1	100.0		14	3.8	82.3	13.2	0.7	100.0
15	4.2	84.5	10.8	0.4	100.0		15	2.4	85.9	11.7	0.0	100.0
16	4.7	70.5	24.8	0.0	100.0		16	5.7	72.2	21.8	0.2	100.0
17	1.7	66.5	31.6	0.2	100.0		17	3.3	66.0	30.3	0.5	100.0
Total	5.5	85.1	9.1	0.3	100.0		Total	5.6	83.9	10.3	0.2	100.0

# Table 4.5a: Distribution of working children by Table 4.6b: Distribution of working<br/>school attendance by age and sex.Children by school attendance by age<br/>and sex.

Tables above show that a proportion of 85.1 percent female working children and 83.9 percent male working children were still attending school. The analysis further shows that 9.1 percent of thefemalehave left school while 5, 5 percent never attendant school,

simultaneouslythe analysis also shows that 10.3 percent of males have also left school while 5.6 percent never attendant school.

### 4.7 Economic Characteristics

Namibian working children were involved in various types of economic activities ranging from domestic, business and farming activities. As a result most of the working children were found to be working in private households with employed persons.

Few of the working children were in paid employment, who did work for a wage, salary and in kind.

Activities in the last seven days		Rural			Urban			Namibia	
Activities in the last seven days	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Total
Any kind of business for yourself	316	785	1,101	665	457	1,123	981	1,242	2,224
Help unpaid work in a family business of any kind	3,432	3,432	6,864	1,486	1,456	2,942	4,917	4,889	9,806
Help on the family plot	6,573	10,000	16,573	3,727	3,790	7,517	10,301	13,789	24,090
Help on the family cattle post	3,166	18,491	21,656	232	527	759	3,398	19,018	22,416
Beg for money or food in public	218	349	567	72	84	156	290	433	723
Collected water unpaid	78,339	68,136	146,475	8,556	9,011	17,567	86,895	77,147	164,042
Collect firewood unpaid	21,478	21,061	42,538	1,216	1,890	3,106	22,694	22,951	45,645
Do any work for a wage, salary or any payment in kind	627	1,244	1,871	556	438	994	1,183	1,682	2,865
Preparing of food/pounding, e.g.Mahangu, Maize, Sorghum, etc	26,358	8,818	35,177	9,816	4,788	14,603	36,174	13,606	49,780
Planting/weeding/harvesting/Thrashing	999	1,582	2,581	141	544	685	1,140	2,126	3,266
Namibia	141,506	133,897	275,403	26,467	22,986	49,453	167,973	156,883	324,856

 Table 4.6:
 Distribution of working children by economic activities, area and sex

Table 4.6 indicates that the total working children is 324,856, of which the majority (275,403) are in rural areas compared to (49,453) in urban areas.

The findings on economic activities shows that the majority of working children collected water unpaid (164,042), followed by those who were preparing food pounding (49,780) and who collected firewood unpaid (45,645). About 723 children begged for money or food in public. It is also evident that children in the rural areas are more likely to be engaged in activities than their urban counterparts, as they are dominant in all activities except any kind of business for yourself.

### 4.7.1 *Reasons why children start to work.*

			Why o	child start w	orking			
Age	Loss of parents	Illness of parents	Forced to work	To earn money	Dropped out of school	No support from parents	Other	Total
6	45	713	4,634	110	122	586	436	6,646
7	226	956	5,983	111	127	954	714	9,071
8	168	616	5,045	220	197	753	663	7,662
9	207	913	5,686	133	307	1,363	664	9,273
10	301	979	8,088	144	564	1,278	502	11,856
11	213	735	6,683	469	382	1,294	767	10,543
12	406	1,175	4,992	368	904	939	610	9,394
13	347	1,115	6,855	321	1,042	1,504	638	11,822
14	216	875	6,320	769	1,164	1,269	1,036	11,649
15	206	1,599	6,300	555	1,703	1,813	762	12,938
16	400	980	6,768	1,029	2,373	1,120	936	13,606
17	897	1,234	5,201	1,042	2,751	1,679	982	13,786
Total	3,632	11,890	72,555	5,271	11,636	14,552	8,710	128,246

 Table 4.6:
 Distribution of working children by reason for starting to work and age

Note that not reported cases are excluded from this table.

Reasons for starting to work are widespread ranging from loss of parents, illness of parents, forced to work, to earn money, drop out of school and no support from parents. The majority of the working children (72,555) responded that they were forced to work, followed by those who indicated that they had no support from parents (14,552), illness of parents (11,890) and dropped out of school (11,636).

## Table 4.8: Distribution of working children by main reason for engaging in activities, area and sex

Reason for engaging in the		Rural		Urban				Namibia		
activity	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	
To assist family with money	1,071	1,497	2,568	449	719	1,168	1,520	2,216	3,736	
To obtain money for self	922	1,890	2,812	903	1,411	2,314	1,825	3,301	5,126	

To pay debts to the person for whom work	160	184	344	35	9	44	195	193	388
Finished school and no other activity available	43	27	70	44	14	58	87	41	128
To gain experience	18,453	16,618	35,071	3,695	2,060	5,755	22,148	18,678	40,826
To contribute to household consumption	25,280	23,326	48,606	3,097	3,530	6,627	28,377	26,856	55,233
To assist in the household chores	130,13 2	125,76 9	255,901	23,400	21,57 6	44,97 6	153,53 2	147,34 5	300,87 7
Other	409	701	1,110	360	304	664	769	1,005	1,774
Not reported	3,344	2,996	6,340	1,168	745	1,913	4,512	3,741	8,253
Total	179,81 4	173,00 8	352,822	33,151	30,36 8	63,51 9	212,96 5	203,37 6	416,34 1

It should be noted that table 4.8 reflects multiple responses; therefore, the totals to these responses are more than the total number of the working children.

The table indicates reasons why children are engaged in economic activities. Most of the children responded that they were involved in those activities to assist in the household chores (300,877) followed by those who indicated that they were contributing to household consumption (55,233)

Reasons for engaging in activities vary by area. Most children who assisted in household chores (255,901) were in rural areas than in urban areas (44,976). The table further indicates that the majority of the rural females (130,132) were more involved in household chores as compared to the rural male working children (125,769). The same scenario can also be observed in the urban areas.

### 4.7.2 Multiple activities done by children

Table 4.9: Distribution of working	children by	area, sex and	activity done	e during the	12
month					

Activities in the last 12		Rural			Urban		Namibia			
months	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	
Any kind of business for yourself	525	1,200	1,725	919	792	1,711	1,444	1,992	3,436	
Help unpaid in a family business of any kind	3,083	2,235	5,318	1,468	1,453	2,921	4,551	3,688	8,239	
Help on the family plot	15,921	21,173	37,094	4,745	6,165	10,911	20,666	27,338	48,005	
Help on the family cattle post	8,050	28,566	36,616	508	2,926	3,434	8,558	31,492	40,050	

Beg for money or food in public	795	1,052	1,848	205	123	328	1,000	1,175	2,176
Collect water unpaid	94,170	92,451	186,62 0	11,130	11,90 9	23,039	105,30 0	104,36 0	209,65 9
Collect firewood unpaid	91,554	86,063	177,61 7	7,762	8,806	16,568	99,316	94,869	194,18 5
Do any work for a wage, salary or any payment in kind	1,335	1,656	2,991	659	976	1,635	1,994	2,632	4,626
Preparing of food/pounding e.g. mahangu,maize,sorghum,etc	86,800	32,363	119,16 3	17,258	7,526	24,784	104,05 8	39,889	143,94 7
Planting/weeding/harvesting/t hrashing	14,742	21,944	36,686	1,389	2,016	3,405	16,131	23,960	40,091
Total	316,97 5	288,70 3	605,67 8	46,043	42,69 2	88,736	363,01 8	331,39 5	694,41 4

	Age										Total		
Industry	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Agriculture	134	258	49	129	41	279	87	117	221	285	264	628	2,493
Fishing	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	35	75	148
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle	30	67	80	87	103	87	247	139	85	214	307	479	1,924
Hotels and restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Transport, storage and communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32
Real estate, renting and business activities	0	0	22	0	0	0	30	28	39	39	0	35	193
Public administration, defence and social security	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Other community, social and personal services	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	19	0	12	37	0	119

Private households with employed persons	17,926	20,791	23,096	24,806	30,294	29,054	28,229	29,314	26,888	31,166	28,731	27,669	317,963
Not reported	21	311	0	225	17	295	63	41	186	85	129	533	1,906
Total	18,112	21,427	23,246	25,279	30,456	29,793	28,656	29,658	27,418	31,839	29,520	29,451	324,856

Table 4.9 indicates a total of 694, 414 different responses under taken by working children during the last 12 month. It should be noted that the totals indicated in this table are more than the total of working children as one child could have performed more than one activity (multi- response). It is also evident from the table that collecting water and firewood unpaid were the most common activities perform by children (209,659 and 194,185) respectively.

The majority of children who were involved in the collection of water and firewood were in rural areas (186,620 and 177,617), as compared to urban areas (23,039 and 16,568) respectively.

#### 4.7.3 Working children by industry

### Table 4.10: Distribution of working children by Industry and age

Industrial classification provides information on where children were performing their work. It is evident from table 4.10 that private households with employed persons was the main industry for working children of all age group, recording 317,963 of the working children, followed by agriculture (2,493) and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle (1,924). The industries that had the least number of working children were Public

administration, defence and social security (28), followed by manufacturing (9), and Hotels and restaurants (8). Children of 10 and 15 years were the most in the private households with employed persons.

### 4.7.4 Children in paid employment.

						A	ge						
Occupation	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Professional s	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Service shops and market sales workers	59	252	101	249	230	324	542	705	705	684	756	949	5,556
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers Craft and	344	772	490	424	688	691	851	802	689	941	507	550	7,749
trade workers	0	0	0	0	35	0	153	0	41	249	218	226	921
Elementary occupations	17,68 9	20,09 2	22,65 5	24,38 1	29,48 5	28,64 4	27,00 9	28,11 0	25,79 7	29,88 0	27,89 6	27,19 4	308,83 1
Not reported	21	311	0	225	17	134	101	41	186	85	129	533	1,783
Total	18,11 2	21,42 7	23,24 6	25,27 9	30,45 6	29,79 3	28,65 6	29,65 8	27,41 8	31,83 9	29,52 0	29,45 1	324,85 6

 Table 4.11:
 Distribution of children in paid employment by occupation and age

Table 4.11 reveals information on the number of working children who were employed in the last seven days. The majority of the children who were employed (308,831) were working in elementary occupations, skilled agricultural fishery workers (7,749), and services shops and market sales workers (5,556).

### 4.7.5 Hours worked by children

## Table 4.12: Distribution of working children by region, and number of hours worked in the last 7 days

		Tot
Region	Hours worked	al

	07-Jan	14-Aug	15-21	22-28	29-35	36-42	43-49	50-56	57-63	64-70	71-77	78-84	85-92	Not reported	Don't know	
Caprivi	15,714	427	26	46	0	77	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	442	0	16,756
Erongo	3,098	401	209	0	54	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	428	0	4,243
Hardap	1,757	66	0	0	0	0	28	0	29	0	0	0	0	76	0	1,957
Karas	5,660	876	453	25	38	51	62	0	25	0	0	0	0	159	0	7,348
Kavango	39,097	5,754	2,780	93	921	29 8	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,649	0	54,979
Khomas	6,819	980	102	90	0	74	24	22	10 7	23	0	0	0	2,169	0	10,409
Kunene	7,019	1,392	298	78	46	0	10	0	10 3	0	0	77	0	543	0	9,564
Ohangwen a	61,983	2,730	3,111	3,19 1	1,13 8	0	339	0	84	0	0	0	0	3,668	1,60 5	77,850
Omaheke	1,049	112	84	0	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	50	11 6	1,565	0	2,998
Omusati	41,008	10,41 4	3,483	1,56 4	1,44 2	0	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,034	0	59,098
Oshana	29,545	2,312	304	103	225	88	495	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	0	33,389
Oshikoto	26,671	8,485	1,647	383	191	98	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	1,471	267	39,287
Otjozondju pa	4,913	534	217	139	144	23	98	56	0	0	67	0	0	787	0	6,978
Total	244,33 2	34,48 3	12,71 5	5,71 4	4,20 8	72 0	1,64 6	15 3	34 9	47	67	12 7	11 6	18,30 7	1,87 2	324,85 6

The table presents information on the amount of time spent by children while performing work in the last seven days.

Table 4.12 indicates that 244,332 children worked for 1-7 hours, 34,483 worked for 8-14 hours, while 116 children worked the longest hours (85-92) per week. Omaheke was the only region with children who worked for the longest hours (85-92).

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### 4.7.6 Number of days worked

<b>Table 4.13:</b>	Distribution	n of wor	king chil	dren by ar	ea, sex an	d number	of days worked
	in the last '	7 days					
Days		ľ					

worked	Rural	Urban	Total						
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Total
(No.)									
1	10,489	7,889	18,378	2,669	2,866	5,535	13,158	10,755	23,913
2	20,026	19,883	39,908	4,869	4,846	9,715	24,894	24,729	49,623
3	19,077	18,333	37,410	3,824	2,569	6,393	22,902	20,902	43,803
4	12,559	13,207	25,766	2,263	1,582	3,845	14,823	14,789	29,612
5	13,866	12,359	26,225	1,813	1,652	3,465	15,679	14,011	29,690
6	11,888	10,615	22,503	1,419	1,503	2,922	13,307	12,118	25,425
7	47,963	46,941	94,903	8,252	6,865	15,117	56,214	53,806	110,020
Not	5 (20)	4 67 1	10.010	1.050	1.100	2.461	6.00.6	5 <b>7</b> 7 4	10 771
reported	5,638	4,671	10,310	1,358	1,103	2,461	6,996	5,774	12,771
<b>T</b> ( )	141 500	122.005	275 402	26.467	22.007	40 452	1 ( = 0 = 2	156.000	224.956
<b>1 otal</b>	141,500	133,897	275,403	20,407	22,980	49,453	167,973	150,883	324,850
(%)	7.4	5.9	6.7	10.1	12.5	11.2	7.8	6.9	7.4
2	14.2	14.8	14.5	18.4	21.1	19.6	14.8	15.8	15.3
3	13.5	13.7	13.6	14.4	11.2	12.9	13.6	13.3	13.5
4	8.9	9.9	9.4	8.6	6.9	7.8	8.8	9.4	9.1
5	9.8	9.2	9.5	6.9	7.2	7.0	9.3	8.9	9.1
6	8.4	7.9	8.2	5.4	6.5	5.9	7.9	7.7	7.8
7	33.9	35.1	34.5	31.2	29.9	30.6	33.5	34.3	33.9
Not	4.0	2.5	27	5 1	4.0	5.0	4.2	27	2.0
reported	4.0	3.5	3.1	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.1	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.13 indicates the number of days that children worked in the last seven days. Out of 324,856 working children 110,020 children worked for 7 days with the majority of them being females (56,214) as compared to their male counterparts (53,806).

Disaggregation by area reveals that the rural areas had the most children 275,403 who worked in the last seven days compared to the urban areas 49,453 children.

### 4.7.7 Perception of time taken by activities

Time activities									
take	Rural	Urban	Total		1	1	I	l	
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Total
Too much time	9,468	7,770	17,238	1,418	1,398	2,816	10,885	9,168	20,053
Much time	34,761	30,237	64,997	4,782	3,224	8,006	39,543	33,460	73,003
Little time	82,693	69,594	152,288	16,177	13,341	29,518	98,870	82,935	181,805
Not reported	20,464	36,149	56,613	6,108	8,588	14,696	26,573	44,737	71,310
Don't know	1,455	1,115	2,571	745	277	1,022	2,200	1,393	3,593
Total	148,842	144,865	293,707	29,230	26,828	56,057	178,071	171,693	349,764
Too much	<u> </u>	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	<u>(1</u>	5.2	. 7
time	6.4	5.4	5.9	4.8	5.2	5.0	0.1	5.5	5.7
time	23.4	20.9	22.1	16.4	12.0	14.3	22.2	19.5	20.9
Little time	55.6	48.0	51.9	55.3	49.7	52.7	55.5	48.3	52.0
Not reported	13.7	25.0	19.3	20.9	32.0	26.2	14.9	26.1	20.4
Don't know	1.0	0.8	0.9	2.5	1.0	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

 Table 4.14: Distribution of the working children by perception of time activities take, area and sex

Table 4.14 indicates that most of the children 181,805 perceived that their work took little time because most children worked for short hours; while 73,003 children indicated that their work took much of their time and a small number (20,053) confirmed that their work took too much time.

### 4.8 Working children in remunerated employment

Pagion	Т	ype of income receive	d	Total
Kegion	cash	in kind	both	Total
Caprivi	462	0	32	494
Erongo	431	0	0	431
Hardap	163	0	28	191
Karas	84	0	48	132
Kavango	1,267	22	258	1,547
Khomas	602	0	29	631
Kunene	170	0	15	185
Ohangwena	1,459	0	58	1,517
Omaheke	374	14	0	387
Omusati	683	0	0	683
Oshana	307	62	0	369
Oshikoto	350	0	0	350
Otjozondjupa	660	57	95	812
Rural	5,073	75	363	5,511
Urban	1,938	79	201	2,218
Total	7,011	154	564	7,729

Table 4.15:Working children in paid employment by region and type of incomereceived

Table 4.15 indicates how children in paid employment received their remuneration. Out of the total remunerated children (7,729), the most prevalent type of income received by most children was cash (7,011) followed by both (564) and in kind (154).

The majority of the rural children 5,073 were mostly paid in cash compared to the urban children 1,938. The same scenario can be observed in other types of payments for rural and urban areas.

### **4.8.1** Usual amount earned by employed children

It was vital to collect information on earnings of working children in order to get an indication of how many children were paid and also to find out how much they were paid by their employers.

The questionnaire had four different categories of cash payment in ranges first 1-250, second 251-500, third 501-750 and the fourth 751-1000.

		1	1 0	v			,			
Usual comings		Rural			Urban		Namibia			
Usual earnings	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Total	
1-250	421	1,049	1,470	438	542	980	859	1,591	2,450	
251-500	159	714	873	327	168	494	485	882	1,367	
501-750	0	75	75	48	108	156	48	183	231	
751-1000	29	166	196	0	22	22	29	188	217	
Not reported	1,448	1,450	2,897	257	309	566	1,705	1,758	3,463	
Total	2,057	3,455	5,511	1,071	1,147	2,218	3,127	4,602	7,729	
1-250	20.5	30.4	26.7	40.9	47.2	44.2	27.5	34.6	31.7	
251-500	7.7	20.7	15.8	30.5	14.6	22.3	15.5	19.2	17.7	
501-750	0.0	2.2	1.4	4.5	9.4	7.0	1.5	4.0	3.0	
751-1000	1.4	4.8	3.6	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	4.1	2.8	
Not reported	70.4	42.0	52.6	24.0	26.9	25.5	54.5	38.2	44.8	

 Table 4.16:
 Children in paid employment by usual amount received, area and sex

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above table indicates that theoverall children who received payments were 7,729. The majority 2,450 were paid between 1-250, followed by 1,367 who were paid between 251-500 and 231 who were paid 501-750. The number of children who received payments in the rural area were more 5,511 than those in urban area 2,218. A total of 3,463 working children did not report the amount of payment they received.

### 4.8.2 Frequency of payment

The working children were asked whether they are paid hourly, daily, weekly, bi-weekly and monthly, to determine the rate of payment used by employers.

			]	Frequency of j	payment			
Region	Hourly	Daily	Daily Weekly B-wee		Monthly	Other	Not reported	Total
Caprivi	0	18	0	0	176	81	103	378
Erongo	0	8	0	0	97	0	0	105
Hardap	0	13	29	35	66	0	0	143
Karas	0	9	0	62	39	0	0	109
Kavango	107	209	66	46	373	0	458	1,259
Khomas	0	0	0	0	89	47	25	160
Kunene	0	39	15	0	57	13	0	125
Ohangwena	0	0	0	0	58	0	1,264	1,322
Omaheke	0	34	0	0	99	34	82	250
Omusati	0	0	0	0	77	0	606	683
Oshana	0	0	0	0	106	0	125	231
Oshikoto	7	0	0	0	181	0	109	297
Otjozondjupa	0	162	39	39	162	0	289	690
Rural	107	255	111	81	1,173	162	2,829	4,717
Urban	7	236	39	100	407	13	232	1,034
Total	114	491	149	181	1,580	176	3,061	5,752

Table 4.17: Children in paid employment by frequency of payment, region and area

Table 4.17 above indicates that 5,752 working children were paid. Those who were paid on a monthly basis were the highest (1,580) followed by daily (491) and b-weekly (181). A total of 3,061 working children did not indicate the frequency of their payment. The same scenario is observed in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

### 4.8.3 Comparison of children's payment to that of adults

		Compari	son of paym	ents to adu	ılts		
Industry	Yes, receive same payments	No, less than the payment of adults	No, more than payment of adults	No adult doing the similar type of work	Not report ed	Don't know	Total
	1.61	100	0	22	222	101	700
Agriculture	161	190	0	23	323	101	/99
Manufacturing	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Construction	73	9	0	0	0	66	148
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle	67	110	41	39	113	87	457
Real estate, renting and business activities	0	28	0	0	35	0	63
Public administration, defense and social security	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
Private households with employed persons	275	379	102	239	2,624	358	3,978
Not reported	0	0	0	0	269	0	269
Total	576	754	143	301	3,364	613	5,752

Table 4.18: Employed children by industry and comparison to payments of adults

Table 4.18 indicates information whether working children received same payment as adults in their industry for similar type of work. Comparison of working children and adults' payment reveals that most of the working children 754 did not receive similar payments as adults in their localities, while 576 children's confirmed that they received same payments as adults and another 301 did not do similar type of work as adults.

### 4.8.4 Employment status by age

			Employme	nt status			
Age	Regular paid employee with fixed wages	Casual paid employee	Paid employee by piece rate or service performed	Paid non- family apprentice	Contract cultivator	Own account worker/self- employed	Total
	0	0	0		0	17	105
6	0	0	0	147	0	47	195
7	241	41	0	288	0	0	569
8	0	0	0	156	0	0	156
9	0	58	0	21	0	39	117
10	104	142	9	0	0	167	422
11	69	39	36	233	0	60	435
12	238	65	0	42	0	198	544
13	160	66	87	171	0	161	645
14	95	39	56	21	0	319	530
15	365	149	87	63	0	210	873
16	441	324	94	178	46	302	1,386
17	755	470	63	95	0	474	1,857
Total	2,468	1,391	432	1,415	46	1,977	7,729

 Table 4.19:
 Employed children by age and employment status

Table 4.19 shows that children have various employment status and the most common are regular paid employee with fixed wages 2,468 and own account worker/self-employed 1,977. Among the responded children who work as regular paid employee with fixed wages the majority were 17 years old (755), followed by 16 (441) and 15 years (365).

### 4.8.5 Usage of money received

Table 4.20: Employed	l children by area,	sex and usage of	money received
----------------------	---------------------	------------------	----------------

Llaga of monou		Rural			Urban		1	Namibia	
Usage of money	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Total
(No.)									
Save	100	632	732	261	115	376	361	747	1,108
Contribute to food	150	566	716	158	351	509	307	917	1,225
School fees	0	41	41	0	0	0	0	41	41
Heath care	28	117	145	0	9	9	28	126	154
Transfer outside household	0	140	140	0	0	0	0	140	140
Give it to some to someone									
else within the household	79	54	133	50	15	65	129	69	197
Not reported	1,700	1,906	3,605	602	657	1,259	2,302	2,563	4,864
Total	2,057	3,455	5,511	1,071	1,147	2,218	3,127	4,602	7,729
(%)									
Save	4.9	18.3	13.3	24.4	10.0	17.0	11.5	16.2	14.3
Contribute to food	7.3	16.4	13.0	14.7	30.6	22.9	9.8	19.9	15.8
School fees	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5
Heath care	1.4	3.4	2.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	2.7	2.0
Transfer outside household	0.0	4.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.8
Give it to some to someone									
else within the household	3.8	1.6	2.4	4.7	1.3	2.9	4.1	1.5	2.6
Not reported	82.7	55.2	65.4	56.2	57.3	56.8	73.6	55.7	62.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The survey collected information on the usage of money received among working children. As reflected in table 4.20a total of 16,835children were remunerated of which (5,511) were in rural areas while 2,218 were in urban areas. Furthermore, the table reveals that most children (1,108) save their money and (1,225) spend their money on food contribution while few children transferred their money outside households (1.8 percent) and 0.5 percent spend it on school fees.

### 4.8.6 Reason for saving money received

Table 4.21: Employed	children	who ar	e saving	their	money	by main	reason	for	saving,
area and sex									

		Female			Male		١	Vamibia	
Main reason for saving	Rura 1	Urba n	Both	Rura 1	Urba n	Both	Femal e	Male	Total
(No.)							-		
To go to school/training institutions	0	32	32	48	0	48	32	48	80
To start own business	0	48	48	163	55	219	48	219	266
Other	0	71	71	165	25	189	71	189	260
Not reported	100	111	211	255	36	291	211	291	501
Total	100	261	361	632	115	747	361	747	1,10 8
(%)									
To go to school/training institutions	0.0	7.6	6.6	12.1	0.0	8.4	8.8	6.4	7.2
To start own business	0.0	25.9	22.3	18.2	47.8	27.3	13.2	29.3	24
Other	0.0	26.1	22.5	27.2	21.3	25.4	19.7	25.4	23.5
Not reported	100	40.4	48.5	42.4	30.9	38.9	58.4	38.9	45.3
Total	100. 0	100.0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100. 0	100.0	100. 0	100. 0

Table 4.21 indicates that out of 1,108 children's whowere saving their money, 24.0 percent saved money to start their own business, and 23.5 percent saved their money for other different reasons. Furthermore, the table indicates that urban areas had more children who saved their money to starting their own businesses as compared to rural areas (47.8 and 25.9 percent).

### 4.8.7 Frequency of saving of money earned

 Table 4.22:
 Employed children by frequency of saving money of received, area and sex

Source of monour received		Rural			Urban		1	Namibia	
Saving of money received	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Total
(No.)									
Yes, regularly	0	172	172	64	54	118	64	226	290
Yes, sometimes	0	205	205	86	25	112	86	230	316
Not reported	100	255	355	111	36	146	211	291	501
Total	100	632	732	261	115	376	361	747	1,108
(%)									
Yes, regularly	0.0	27.2	23.4	24.6	47.1	31.5	17.8	30.2	26.2
Yes, sometimes	0.0	32.4	28	33	22	29.7	23.9	30.8	28.6
Not reported	100	40.4	48.5	42.4	30.9	38.9	58.4	38.9	45.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The children who saved their money were asked on the frequency of saving. Table 4.22 indicates that out of 1,108, children who saved their money, 28.6 percent of the respondents saved their money sometimes while 26.2 percent save their money regularly.

### 4.8.8 Reason for not saving money

Table 4.23:Employed children who are not saving by reason for not saving, area and<br/>sex

Dessen for not serving		Rural			Urban		1	Vamibia	
Reason for not saving	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Total
(No.)									
Earning too low	117	98	214	91	177	267	207	274	482
Too many expenditures	75	0	75	0	0	0	75	0	75
Don't have reason to save	29	121	150	14	23	37	43	144	187
No saving institution available	0	55	55	13	0	13	13	55	69
Other	0	33	33	0	0	0	0	33	33
Not reported	0	152	152	64	0	64	64	152	216
Total	220	460	680	182	200	382	402	659	1,062
(%)									
Earning too low	52.9	21.3	31.5	49.9	88.3	70.0	51.5	41.6	45.4
Too many expenditures	34.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	7.1
Don't have reason to save	13.0	26.3	22.0	7.7	11.7	9.8	10.6	21.9	17.6
No saving institution available	0.0	12.1	8.2	7.3	0.0	3.5	3.3	8.4	6.5
Other	0.0	7.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.1
Not reported	0.0	33.1	22.4	35.1	0.0	16.7	15.9	23.1	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.23 above indicates why working children were not saving their money. The majority 45.4 percent of the children indicated that their earnings were too low that's why they did not save their money while 17.6 responded that they did not have reason to save their money. Other reasons given by children were too manyexpenditures(7.1 percent) and no saving institution available (6.5 percent).Male children were the majority of those who were not saving money (659) compared to their female counterparts (402).

### 4.8.9 Satisfaction with present job by educational attainment

Table 4.24:Distribution of working children by highest level of education completed,area and job satisfaction

			Satisfactio	n with present	job		<b>T</b> . ( )
Educational attainment	Very	Satisfie	Neutra	Dissatisfie	Very	Not	1 ota 1
	satisfied	d	1	d	satisfied	reported	_
(No.)		~-			2	• • • •	
No education	33	52	113	0	0	319	517
Currently in Pre- Primary	30	0	0	0	0	77	107
Primary Education	458	467	168	181	169	4,251	5,69 4
Junior Secondary	168	46	115	35	80	902	1,34 5
Senior Secondary	0	0	0	41	0	25	66
Rural	409	365	322	88	18	4,310	5,51 1
Urban	280	201	73	169	231	1,264	2,21 8
Total	689	566	395	257	248	5,574	7,72 9
(%)							_
No education	4.8	9.2	28.6	0.0	0.0	5.7	6.7
Currently in Pre- Primary	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4
Primary Education	66.5	82.5	42.4	70.4	68.0	76.3	73.7
Junior Secondary	24.3	8.2	29.0	13.7	32.0	16.2	17.4
Senior Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.5	0.9
Durol	50.4	64 5	Q1 /	24.1	7.1	77.2	71.2
Urban	40.6	35.5	01.4 18.6	54.1 65.9	92 9	77.3 22.7	28.7
Urball	40.0	55.5	10.0	05.7	14.1	22.1	20.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100. 0

Considering the educational attainment of all children who had a job as a paid employee, they were asked whether they are satisfied with their present job or not. Table 4.23 indicates that out of 7,729 remunerated children, 689 respondents that they were very satisfied with their

present job, followed by those who indicated that they were satisfied and neutral (566 and 395 respectively), while 257 were dissatisfied and 248 were very dissatisfied with their present job.

The table further indicates that the majority of remunerated children who were satisfied with their employment their higher level of education completed was primary education (5,694) followed by children's with junior secondary education (1,345).

### **CHAPTER 5**

### EFFECTS OF WORK ON CHILDREN

### 5.1. Education

The emphasis on this chapter is on all children(6-17 years old) in Namibia who are currently working and how work affects their schooling and general health. The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia guarantees the right of "all persons" to education, and it also stipulates that "Primary education shall be compulsory". The country's sustainable development is derived from good education.

One of the main purposes of this survey is to determine the impact of work on children. Children were asked to select the reason as to why they were not attending, missing or staying away from school. It is very important that all the children in Namibia must attend school as per the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia [Article No.20]. It is against this background that the government of the Republic of Namibia made it a compulsory undertaking by all persons.

		Ν	Number of	Children			Not attending school				
Region/Area		Working		Not attending school (percen				ercentage)			
1 cgrout a cu	Female	Male	Total	Femal e	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		
Caprivi	8,349	8,406	16,756	898	977	1,875	10.8	11.6	11.2		
Erongo	2,503	1,739	4,243	474	247	722	18.9	14.2	17.0		
Hardap	1,000	957	1,957	233	430	664	23.3	44.9	33.9		
Karas	4,324	3,024	7,348	898	23	921	20.8	0.8	12.5		
Kavango	30,409	24,570	54,979	9,846	8,012	17,85 8	32.4	32.6	32.5		

Table 5.1: Distribution of working children not attending school by region, area and sex
171	5 510	4 000	10,400	7(2)		1 220	12.0	117	12.0
Khomas	5,510	4,898	10,409	/63	5/5	1,338	13.8	11./	12.9
Kunene	5,055	4,509	9,564	2,616	2,347	4,963	51.8	52.1	51.9
Ohangwena	38,788	39,062	77,850	3,494	4,800	8,294	9.0	12.3	10.7
Omaheke	1,594	1,404	2,998	630	468	1,097	39.5	33.3	36.6
Omusati	30,423	28,675	59,098	1,222	1,861	3,084	4.0	6.5	5.2
Oshana	17,608	15,781	33,389	1,046	919	1,965	5.9	5.8	5.9
Oshikoto	141,50 6	133,89 7	275,40 3	1,285	2,602	3,887	0.9	1.9	1.4
Otjozondjup a	26,467	22,986	49,453	1,078	1,728	2,806	4.1	7.5	5.7
Rural	141,50 6	133,89 7	275,40 3	19,836	21,60 5	41,44 1	14.0	16.1	15.0
Urban	26,467	22,986	49,453	4,648	3,385	8,033	17.6	14.7	16.2
Total	167,97 3	156,88 3	324,85 6	24,484	24,98 9	49,47 4	14.6	15.9	15.2

#### 5.1.1. Working children not attending school

Table 5.1 indicates that out of 324,856 working children, 15.2 percent of them were not attending school. The sex distribution shows that more males (15.9 percent) than females (14.6 percent) were not attending school. Kunene region reported the highest (51.9 percent) of working children not attending school while Oshikoto has reported the lowest (1.4 percent). The table further shows that more males (16.1 percent) were not attending school in rural areas, compared to (14.7 percent) males in urban areas.

# Table 5.2: Distribution of working children not attending school/training institution by main reason for not attending school, sex and area

Main reason for not going to		Rural			Urban		١	Vamibia	
school/training institution	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No suitable school/training institution available	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.6
School/training institution is too far	5.6	4.0	4.7	0.0	2.5	1.0	4.5	3.8	4.2
Needed to perform household chores because adults are sick	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.8	1.4
Cannot afford school/training institution	28.4	28.4	28.4	27.1	30.6	28.6	28.2	28.6	28.4
Parents not promoting school	7.1	6.8	7.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	6.7	6.6	6.6
Poor in studies/lack of interest	5.2	15.4	10.7	7.5	12.9	9.8	5.7	15.1	10.5
Failed at school	6.0	4.6	5.2	4.0	1.3	2.9	5.6	4.2	4.9
Own illness/disabled	2.5	3.5	3.0	5.9	5.4	5.7	3.2	3.7	3.5
Have to work to earn money	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.4	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.5
Too young to go to school	6.5	5.1	5.8	5.5	1.6	3.9	6.4	4.7	5.5
Too old for school/class	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.9	1.2

	-		-				· - J		
Needed to perform household chores	2.8	5.0	4.0	2.3	0.9	1.7	2.7	4.5	3.6
Needed to look after babies/children	5.2	0.1	2.5	5.9	0.0	3.4	5.3	0.1	2.6
Passed Grade 10 but points too low for Grade 11	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8
Other	8.7	5.4	6.9	6.6	16.7	10.8	8.3	6.8	7.5
Not Reported	16.8	15.4	16.0	25.3	20.6	23.3	18.4	16.0	17.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### 5.1.2. Reasons not attending school/training institution

Table 5.2 reveals that most children (28.4percent) did not attend school because they cannot afford school/training institution, while 10.5percent did not attend school because of lack of interest. There were no major sex differentials between males and females who could not afford school (28.2 percent and 28.6 percent). The table further shows that 0.6percent said there was no suitable school/training institution available.

		Rural			Urban			Namibia	
The main reason for staying away	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
To work and earn money	34	116	150	20	172	192	55	287	342
To look after younger siblings	4,793	3,607	8,400	119	72	190	4,911	3,679	8,590
To replace sick member of	877	959	1,836	137	269	406	1,014	1,229	2,243
nousenoid at work place	2 205	2 165	5 7(0)	25	06	120	2 2 2 0	2561	5 900
Busy season (agriculture)	2,305	3,405	5,769	25	90	120	2,329	3,301	5,890
Busy season (industry)	148	176	324	0	0	0	148	176	324
Own illness	29,588	29,775	59,364	3,373	2,726	6,099	32,961	32,501	65,462
Looking after own children	823	497	1320	0	22	22	823	519	1341
Other	5,121	5,674	10795	322	401	723	5,444	6,074	11,518
Not Reported	10,111	9,264	19374	1,754	1,347	3,101	11,865	10,611	22,475
Total	53,800	53,533	107,332	5,750	5,105	10,853	59,550	58,637	118,185
To work and earn money	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.4	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.3
To look after younger siblings	8.9	6.7	7.8	2.1	1.4	1.8	8.2	6.3	7.3
To replace sick member of household at work place	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.4	5.3	3.7	1.7	2.1	1.9
Busy season (agriculture)	4.3	6.5	5.4	0.4	1.9	1.1	3.9	6.1	5.0
Busy season (industry)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Own illness	55.0	55.6	55.3	58.7	53.4	56.2	55.4	55.4	55.4
Looking after own children	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.9	1.1
Other	9.5	10.6	10.1	5.6	7.9	6.7	9.1	10.4	9.7
Not Reported	18.8	17.3	18.1	30.5	26.4	28.6	19.9	18.1	19.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

 Table 5.3: Distribution of working children who stayed from school/training institution

 by reason, sex and area

#### 5.1.3. Stayed away from school/training institution

Table 5.3 indicates that (55.4 percent) of the working children at national level stayed away from school due to their own illness. Both the females and males recorded (55.4 percent) of own illness each nationally. The percentage is slightly higher in urban areas (56.2 percent) than rural areas (55.3 percent). The table further indicates that 5.0 percent of the working children stayed away from school/training institution due to busy season (agriculture), while 0.3 percent stayed away to work and earn money. The table also indicates that in rural areas, working children (5.4 percent) were more likely to stay away from school/institution because of the busy season (agriculture) compared to working children in urban areas (1.1 percent).

Difficulties experienced		Rural			Urban			Namibia	
with schooling	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
(No.)									
Difficulties in catching up with lessons	9,690	10,062	19,752	1,655	978	2,633	11,345	11,040	22,385
No time to study	5,363	3,037	8,400	629	631	1,260	5,992	3,668	9,660
Difficulty to concentrate/tired at school	2,703	2,628	5,331	613	773	1,386	3,316	3,401	6,717
Often come late or leave early	2,841	2,135	4,976	523	200	723	3,364	2,335	5,699
Too little time for recreation and resting	3,016	2,310	5,326	243	645	888	3,259	2,955	6,214
Other difficulties	2,287	2,487	4,774	378	632	1,010	2,665	3,119	5,784
No difficulties	100,760	93,178	193,938	19,054	16,776	35,830	119,814	109,954	229,768
Not reported	0	0	0	66	0	66	66	0	66
Total	126,660	115,837	242,497	23,161	20,635	43,796	149,821	136,472	286,293
(%)									
Difficulties in catching up with lessons	7.7	8.7	8.1	7.1	4.7	6.0	7.6	8.1	7.8
No time to study	4.2	2.6	3.5	2.7	3.1	2.9	4.0	2.7	3.4
Difficulty to concentrate/tired at school	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.7	3.2	2.2	2.5	2.3
Often come late or leave early	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.0
Too little time for recreation and resting	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.0	3.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Other difficulties	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.6	3.1	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.0
No difficulties	79.6	80.4	80.0	82.3	81.3	81.8	80.0	80.6	80.3
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### Table 5.4Difficulties experienced with schooling

#### 5.1.4 Difficulties experienced with schooling

Table 5.4 shows that 80.3 percent of the working children had no difficulties with schooling, however 7.8 percent working children experienced difficulties in catching up with lessons, 3.4 percent had no time to study. Among those who had difficulties with catching up with lessons were in rural area (8.1 percent), as compared to 6.0 percent in urban areas.

# Table 5.6: Responses of working children by way in which work has affected their lives, area and sex

In which way does having to		Rural			Urban			Namibia	
work affected your life?	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No time to do homework	6,647	5,237	11,885	748	537	1,285	7,395	5,775	13,170
No time to play	3,478	3,250	6,728	564	767	1,331	4,042	4,017	8,060
Always tired when going to school	1,170	868	2,039	429	390	818	1,599	1,258	2,857
Inquiries at work	118	107	224	126	90	216	244	197	440
Harassments by adults	112	138	250	32	0	32	144	138	282
Have own money	426	0	426	10	99	109	437	99	536
Drop out school	438	329	767	40	64	105	479	393	872
Can support household	1,576	932	2,508	95	123	218	1,670	1,056	2,726
Other	295	215	510	127	81	208	422	296	719
Not reported	12,352	11,944	24,295	7,154	5,954	13,108	19,505	17,897	37,403
Total	26 612	22 021	10 631	0 376	Q 106	17 /21	25 028	21 1 77	67 065
TUTAL	20,015	23,021	47,034	7,340	0,100	17,431	33,930	31,14/	07,005

#### 5.1.5 Ways in which work affected children's lives

Table 5.5 shows a total of 67,065 working children whose lives were affected by work. The majority (35,938) were females compared to (31,127) males. No time to do homework was the most common response (13,170) followed by no time to play (8,060) responses, and harassment by adults recorded the least number of responses (282). The table further shows that children in the rural areas (49,634) were more affected by work compared to urban (17,431).

#### 5.2 Health

#### 5.2.1 Introduction

In most cases, the types of work the children do expose them to dangerous equipment, machines and tools. This is usually a cause of accidents, injuries and illnesses at work places or caused by working conditions at work. Working children are mostly not prepared mentally and physically for challenges posed by work and are thus vulnerable and prone to work-related injuries and illnesses. Work for working children can have a negative impact on their education. Inanalyzing and discussing social issues of children who are economically active, attention will be focused on education and health. The obvious question is the extent to which the relevant section of the Constitution of Namibia and the Labour Act has been compromised by involving children in the work force. (For children's rights in Namibia, see Box 5.1)

#### **Box 5.1 CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN NAMIBIA**

#### **1.1 Constitutional provisions**

- Children are entitled to be protected from economic exploitation and shall not be employed in or required to perform work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with their education, or to be harmful to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. For the purposes of this Sub-Article children shall be persons under the age of sixteen (16) years.[Article 15 (2)].
- No children under the age of fourteen (14) years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine, save under conditions and circumstances regulated by Act of Parliament. Nothing in this Sub-Article shall be construed as derogating in any way from Sub-Article (2) hereof.
- Any arrangement or scheme employed on any farm or other undertaking, the object or effect of which is to compel the minor children of an employee to work for or in the interest of the employer of such employee, shall for the purposes of Article 9 hereof be deemed to constitute an arrangement or scheme to compel the performance of forced labour. [Article 15 (4).

#### Source: The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (Article 15), p13.

#### 1.2 Labour Act

• No child under 14 years may be employed for any purpose.

- No child under 15 may be employed in any mine or industrial undertaking.
- No child under 16 may be employed underground in any mine.

Republic of Namibia: Labour Act 2007. Section 3[Prohibition and Restriction of child labour], P.13

#### 5.3 Tools, illnesses and injuries

# Table 5.6:Types of tools, equipment/machine used by children at place of work byregion and area

Decion/Area		Tools/Equipn	nent/Machines use	ed		Total
Region/Area	Electrical tools	Domestic tools	Garden tools	Others	Not reported	Total
(No.)						
Caprivi	167	1,617	436	58	1,470	3,748
Erongo	32	366	46	32	34	510
Hardap	0	111	0	0	13	124
Karas	0	879	215	25	1,005	2,124
Kavango	187	3,731	759	642	1,981	7,300
Khomas	74	462	152	0	65	753
Kunene	0	617	241	40	370	1,268
Ohangwena	846	4,552	637	1,080	4,156	11,271
Omaheke	0	244	47	38	0	329
Omusati	593	8,318	1,026	1,397	4,257	15,591
Oshana	269	1,795	438	257	3,104	5,863
Oshikoto	297	2,107	516	85	7,008	10,013
Otjozondjupa	0	355	27	0	175	557
Rural	2,031	22,391	4,156	3,545	21,331	53,454
Urban	433	2,762	384	109	2,307	5,995

Total	2,464	25,153	4,540	3,654	23,638	59,449
(0/2)						
(%) Conniui	6 9	<i>с</i> 1	0.6	16	6.2	6.2
	0.8	0.4	9.0	1.0	0.2	0.5
Erongo	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.9
Hardap	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Karas	0.0	3.5	4.7	0.7	4.3	3.6
Kavango	7.6	14.8	16.7	17.6	8.4	12.3
Khomas	3.0	1.8	3.3	0.0	0.3	1.3
Kunene	0.0	2.5	5.3	1.1	1.6	2.1
Ohangwena	34.3	18.1	14.0	29.6	17.6	19.0
Omaheke	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.6
Omusati	24.1	33.1	22.6	38.2	18.0	26.2
Oshana	10.9	7.1	9.6	7.0	13.1	9.9
Oshikoto	12.1	8.4	11.4	2.3	29.6	16.8
Otjozondjupa	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.9
Rural	82.4	89.0	91.5	97.0	90.2	89.9
Urban	17.6	11.0	8.5	3.0	9.8	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### 5.3.1 Usage of tools, equipments and machines.

Usage of tools, equipment and machines is very important in determining the working conditions of children. Table 5.6 shows that a total of(59,449) working children reported that they used tools, equipment and machines. Domestic tools were the majority (25,153) followed by garden tools (4,540) and electrical tools (2,464). Most of the working children that reported using tool/equipment were in rural areas (53,454) compared to children in urban areas (5,995). The table further shows that regional distribution of working children using tools showed that Omusati region (15,591) had the highest number of children using tools, equipment and machine followed by Ohangwena (11,271) and Oshikoto region (10,013).

Table 5.7:	Distribution of	working children	using protective	wear by area and sex

Type of protective		Rural			Urban			Namibia		
wear	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
(No)										
Glasses	331	518	850	0	0	0	331	518	849	
Helmet	505	414	918	0	49	49	505	463	968	
Special shoes	7,865	6,474	14,339	186	198	385	8,051	6,672	14,723	
Special clothes	1,026	995	2,021	0	9	9	1,026	1,004	2,030	
Gloves	71	312	383	48	61	109	119	373	492	
Face mask	87	55	142	39	20	60	126	75	201	
Other	108	104	212	0	0	0	108	104	212	

Total	9,993	8,872	18,865	273	337	612	10,266	9,209	19,475
(%)									
Glasses	3.3	5.8	4.5	0	0	0	3.2	5.6	4.4
Helmet	5.1	4.7	4.9	0	14.5	8	4.9	5	5
Special shoes	78.7	73	76	68.1	58.8	62.9	78.4	72.5	75.6
Special clothes	10.3	11.2	10.7	0	2.7	1.5	10	10.9	10.4
Gloves	0.7	3.5	2	17.6	18.1	17.8	1.2	4.1	2.5
Face mask	0.9	0.6	0.8	14.3	5.9	9.8	1.2	0.8	1
Other	1.1	1.2	1.1	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### 5.3.2 Working children using protective wear

The survey findings revealed that 19,475 of the working children reported that the nature of their work required protective wear as illustrated in Table 5.7. Most of the working children using protective wear (75.6percent) used special shoes followed by special clothes (10.4 percent) and helmets (5.0 percent).

The majority of working children who were using protective wear in rural areas (76.0 percent) used special shoes followed by special clothes (10.7 percent). In urban areas the majority used special shoes (62.9 percent) followed by gloves (17.8 percent). More male working children used protective wear than their female counterparts in urban areas.

#### 5.4 Injuries and illnesses suffered

Table 5 0.	Ter in such	abilduan an			
1 able 5.8:	injurea	children an	u main	cause of	. mjury

Main cause of		Rural			Urban		1	Namibia	
injury	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
(Number)									
Machinery or tools	1,544	1,444	2,989	229	170	398	1,773	1,614	3,387
A fall or something falling	750	381	1,132	0	73	73	750	454	1,204
A person	709	632	1,341	0	0	0	709	632	1,341
An animal	55	126	181	0	13	13	55	139	194
Other, specify	271	633	904	68	40	108	339	673	1,012
Not reported	597	498	1,095	14	84	98	611	582	1,193
Total (Percent)	3,926	3,714	7,642	311	380	690	4,237	4,094	8,331

Machinery or tools	39.3	38.9	39.1	73.6	44.7	57.7	41.8	39.4	40.7
A fall or something falling	19.1	10.3	14.8	0.0	19.2	10.6	17.7	11.1	14.5
A person	18.1	17.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	15.4	16.1
An animal	1.4	3.4	2.4	0.0	3.4	1.9	1.3	3.4	2.3
Other, specify	6.9	17.0	11.8	21.9	10.5	15.7	8.0	16.4	12.1
Not reported	15.2	13.4	14.3	4.5	22.1	14.2	14.4	14.2	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sociousness of injury		Rural			Urban		1	Namibia	
Senousness of injury	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
( <i>Number</i> ) Did not need any medical treatment and continued working	1,842	1,502	3,344	183	169	352	2,025	1,671	3,696
Did not need any treatment but stayed home to recover	496	525	1,021	51	13	64	547	538	1,085
Medically treated and released immediately	619	793	1,412	0	107	107	619	900	1,519
Hospitalized	36	81	117	45	62	107	81	143	224
Needed medical treatment but continue working	70	0	70	0	3	3	70	3	73
Needed medical treatment, stayed home to recover	392	382	774	32	0	32	424	382	806
Not reported	473	523	996	0	25	25	473	548	1,021
Total (Parcant)	3,928	3,806	7,734	311	379	690	4,239	4,185	8,424
Did not need any medical treatment and continued working	46.9	39.5	43.2	58.8	44.6	51.0	47.8	39.9	43.9
Did not need any treatment but stayed home to recover	12.6	13.8	13.2	16.4	3.4	9.3	12.9	12.9	12.9
Medically treated and released immediately	15.8	20.8	18.3	0.0	28.2	15.5	14.6	21.5	18.0
Hospitalized	0.9	2.1	1.5	14.5	16.4	15.5	1.9	3.4	2.7
Needed medical treatment but continue working	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.9
Needed medical treatment, stayed home to recover	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.3	0.0	4.6	10.0	9.1	9.6
Not reported	12.0	13.7	12.9	0.0	6.6	3.6	11.2	13.1	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### 5.4.1 Injuries suffered

Injuries/accidents aware	Rural			Urban			Namibia		
of	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total

(Number)									
Cuts/wounds/punctures	9,004	8,560	17,564	425	418	843	9,429	8,977	18,407
Amputation	255	26	281	3	90	92	258	116	374
Crushing injuries	889	973	1,862	0	0	0	889	973	1,862
Dislocations	70	295	366	0	0	0	70	295	366
Burns	1,355	890	2,246	187	25	212	1,543	916	2,458
Skin disease	234	464	699	0	0	0	234	464	699
Eye strain/eye sight impairment	0	0	0	0	34	34	0	34	34
Body aches/pains	260	279	539	0	71	71	260	350	610
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	20	20	41	20	20	41
Other	361	235	596	35	33	67	396	267	663
Not reported	1,021	1,706	2,727	0	145	145	1,021	1,851	2,872
Total	13,450	13,429	26,879	670	835	1,505	14,120	14,263	28,386
(Percent)									
Cuts/wounds/punctures	66.9	63.7	65.3	63.4	50.0	56.0	66.8	62.9	64.8
Amputation	1.9	0.2	1.0	0.4	10.8	6.1	1.8	0.8	1.3
Crushing injuries	6.6	7.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.8	6.6
Dislocations	0.5	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	1.3
Burns	10.1	6.6	8.4	27.9	3.0	14.1	10.9	6.4	8.7
Skin disease	1.7	3.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.3	2.5
Eye strain/eye sight impairment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Body aches/pains	1.9	2.1	2.0	0.0	8.5	4.7	1.8	2.5	2.1
Tuberculosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.5	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	2.7	1.7	2.2	5.2	3.9	4.5	2.8	1.9	2.3
Not reported	7.6	12.7	10.1	0.0	17.3	9.6	7.2	13.0	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Injuries and illness suffered by working children are the major concern for working children. As indicated in table 5.8 the main cause of injuries suffered by working children were caused by machinery or tools (40.7 percent), followed by injuries caused by persons (16.1 percent) and by a fall or something falling (14.5 percent).

More injuries were reported in rural areas with 7,642 cases, compared to urban areas which reported only 690 cases.

#### 5.4.2 Seriousness of the injuries

#### Table 5.9: Distribution of children by seriousness of injuries, sex and area

Table 5.9 indicates that childrenwhodid not needany medical treatment and continuing to work were more in urban areas (51.0 percent) than in the rural areas (43.2 percent) also who did not need whereas not needing any treatment but staying home to recover was more common in rural areas (10.0 percent) than in urban areas (4.6 percent).

Furthermore, the table shows that males (3.4 percent) were more likely to be hospitalized than females (1.9 percent). The same pattern applies both in rural and urban areas.

# Table 5.10: Distribution of working children who are aware of injuries and accident by type, sex and area

#### 5.4.3 Awareness of injuries and accidents

Table 5.10 revealed that 28,386 of the working children were aware of injuries and accidents at the workplace. The majority (14,263) were males as compared to females (14,120). The table further shows that the majority of the working children (18,407) were aware of cuts followed by those who were aware of burns (2,458) and crushing injuries (1,862).

The table also shows that more rural working children were aware of injuries and accidents than working children in urban areas by (26,879 and 1,505) respectively.

#### **CHAPTER 6**

#### **CHILD LABOUR IN NAMIBIA**

#### 6.1 Introduction

Namibia, like many other countries in the world, is experiencing a problem of child labour including the worst forms of child labour.Not all work done by children is regarded as child labour, there are some work activities that are not harmful and can be performed by children to the benefit of the family and the community.

**Child work** refers to activities that do not have a negative impact on the child's Health, schooling or development. These activities can include reasonable household-level chores that would normally be expected of children as part of their family responsibilities, light work on the family land and easy chores at school such as weeding or cleaning the school yard.

**Child labour** refers to the engagement of a child in undesirable activities and could fall into the following categories: (i) Labour that is performed by a child who is below the minimum age specified for that kind of work. Namibia's Labour Act of 2007 states that nobody may employ a child under the age of 14 years but allows light work during the day for children aged 14 years in accordance with accepted international standards. However, such work should not impede the child's education and full development ; (ii) Labour that jeopardizes the health, safety or morals of a child, either because of its nature or because of the conditions in which it is carried out (known as hazardous work).(iii) The worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work which are defined to encompass children in slavery, trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of forced labour, forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, their use in prostitution and pornography, and illicit activities.

Analysis of child labour take into consideration three aspects of harm (also known as types of child labour) caused to children, namely hours-related, schooling-related, and hazard-related. This chapter provides a composite measure that shows the number and percentage of children who are affected by these types of child labour disaggregated by sex, age group, region and area (rural and urban).

It is important to note that children involved in activities such as begging for money or food in public, collecting water or fire wood unpaid as well as preparing of food (this includes pounding) are not included in children affected by child labour in both approaches for international comparison. Thus, the results on the three aspects of harm caused to children (specifically on this chapter) from this survey cannot be compared to the NCAS 2005 report.

#### 6.2 The child population

In Namibia, a **child** is a person under the age of sixteen (16) years. However, the NCAS questionnaire was administered to children aged 6-17 years, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child which defines any person under the age of eighteen (18) years as a child. This survey recorded a total population of 534,406 children aged 6 to 17 years compared to 568,635 children reported in 2005.

Age group	Fema	ıle	Mal	e	Nami	bia
	(No.)	%	(No.)	%	(No.)	(%)
6-11	134,352	49.8	131,128	49.5	265,480	49.7
12-13	46,998	17.4	44,842	16.9	91,840	17.2
14-17	88,308	32.7	88,777	33.5	177,086	33.1
Rural	180,410	66.9	180,830	68.3	361,240	67.6
Urban	89,249	33.1	83,917	31.7	173,166	32.4
Namibia	269,659	100.0	264,747	100.0	534,406	100.0

Table 6.1:Child population 6-17 years by sex, area and age group

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of the child population aged 6-17 years by sex, age group and area. An estimate of 534 406 children are aged between 6-17 years, of which the majority

265,480 were in the age group 6-11 years while (177,086) were the agein group 12-13 (91,840).

Although the sex distribution is almost even between rural and urban areas, more children (361,280 or 68.3 percent) lived in rural than in urban areas (173,166 or 32.4 percent).

Age group	Fema	le	Male	9	Namit	Namibia		
	(No.)	%	(No.)	%	(No.)	(%)		
6-11	70, 149	47.8	65, 387	48.6	135, 536	48.2		
12-13	28, 771	19.6	23, 855	17.7	52, 626	18.7		
14-17	47, 941	32.6	45, 219	33.6	93, 160	33.1		
Rural	124, 273	84.6	114, 335	85.0	238, 608	84.8		
Urban	22, 588	15.4	20, 126	15.0	42, 714	15.2		
Namibia	146, 861	100.0	134, 461	100.0	281, 322	100.0		

 Table 6.2:
 Children 6-17 years currently attending school by sex, area and age group

Table 6.2 above shows the distribution of children aged 6-17 years who were currently attending school by sex, area and age group. Out of the total (534, 406)child population 281 322 children were currently attending school. More females (146, 861) than males (134,461) were found to be attending school/training institution. The same pattern prevails in both rural and urban areas.

A go group	Fema	le	Mal	e	Namil	Namibia		
Age group	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)		
6-11	76, 012	45.3	72, 301	46.1	148, 313	45.7		
12-13	31, 270	18.6	27, 044	17.2	58, 314	18.0		
14-17	60, 691	36.1	57, 537	36.7	118, 228	36.4		
Rural	141, 506	84.2	133, 897	85.3	275, 403	84.8		
Urban	26, 467	15.8	22, 986	14.7	49, 453	15.2		
Namibia	167, 973	100.0	156, 883	100.0	324, 856	100.0		

 Table 6.3:
 Children 6-17 years engaged in activities by sex, area and age group

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of children 6-17 years engaged in activities by sex, area and age group. Out of the total 324 856 children, 148 313 children were aged 6-11 years, 58 314

children were aged 12-13 and 118 228 children were aged 14-17children. The majority of the children (275 403 or 84.8 percent) were in rural than in urban areas (49 453).

According to the 2008IOL resolution concerning statistics of child labour, children aged 6-11 years are not supposed to work at all. However, children aged 12-13 years can do light work but not for more than 13 hours a week while children 14-17 years can work but not for more than 45 hours a week.

#### 6.3.1 Hourly related child labour

Table 6.4:Children 6-17 years in hours-related child labour by sex, area and agegroup

A 20 20000	Fema	ale	Mal	e	Namibia		
Age group	(No.)	%	(No.)	%	(No.)	%	
6-11	67, 527	91	54, 519	91.0	122, 137	90.7	
12-13	3, 534	4.7	2, 644	4.4	6, 183	4.6	
14-17	3, 528	4.7	2, 749	4.6	6, 282	4.7	
Rural	65, 102	87.3	51, 933	86.7	117, 122	87.0	
Urban	9, 486	12.7	7, 978	13.3	17, 477	13.0	
Namibia	74, 588	100.0	59, 911	100.0	134, 599	100.0	

Table 6.4 shows children who were exposed to child labour because they worked excessive hours than allowed for their age group. About 122 137 of children aged 6-11 years were exposed to child labour (hourly-related) compared to only 6,183 aged 12-13 years. Although this type of child labour affects both male and female children, there were more (74,588) females affected than males (59,911).

Overall, Hourly-related child labour is prominent in rural areas (117,122) than in urban areas (17,477).

Age	Difficulties in catching up with lessons	No time to study	Difficulty to concentrate/tired at school 87	Often come late or leave early	Too little time for recreation and resting	Other difficulties	Namibia
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6	986	217	256	96	278	110	1,943
7	1, 124	437	301	63	283	40	2, 248
8	1, 829	1, 193	581	427	344	319	4, 693
9	2, 209	379	516	582	437	192	4, 315
10	1,603	1, 136	277	466	404	168	4,054
11	1,620	762	610	348	948	297	4, 585
12	1,019	323	496	232	334	655	3,059
13	1, 681	844	792	282	228	830	4,657
14	1, 332	857	316	273	519	256	3, 553
15	1, 695	531	365	346	252	1, 124	4, 313
16	1, 396	872	674	652	365	489	4, 448
17	1, 744	494	483	596	506	277	4,100
Namibia	18, 238	8,045	5, 667	4, 363	4, 898	4 ,757	45, 968

#### 6.3.2 Schooling related child labour

#### Table 6.5: Schooling-related child labour for children aged 6-17 years by age

Children were asked to indicate whether they were experiencing difficulties with their schooling given a choice to choose more than one difficulty. Table 6.5 above shows that more children aged 6-17 years experienced difficulties in catching up with lessons because of work. Although this was the mostcommon form of school-related child labour experienced by the child population in Namibia, only 986 children affected were aged 6 years compared to 2, 209 children aged 9 years.

Table 6.6:	Schooling-related	child labour	for children	aged 6-17	years by	area and
sex						

Difficulty with schooling	Rural			Urban			Namibia	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		
Difficulties in catching up with lessons	9,690	10,062	19,752	1,655	978	2,633	22,385	
No time to study	5,363	3,037	8,400	629	631	1,260	9,660	
Difficulty to concentrate/tired at school	2,703	2,628	5,331	613	773	1,386	6,717	
Often come late or leave early	2,841	2,135	4,976	523	200	723	5,699	
Too little time for recreation and resting	3,016	2,310	5,326	243	645	888	6,214	
Other difficulties	2,287	2,487	4,774	378	632	1,010	5,784	
Total	25,900	22,659	48,559	4,041	3,859	7,900	56,459	

Table 6.6 shows the type of difficulties (schooling-related child labour) experienced by children aged 6-17 years by area and sex. Although schooling-related child labour was

experienced by children in both rural and urban areas, a high proportion of children (48,559) in child labour were in rural than in urban areas (7,900). Of the total 56,459 children experiencing difficulties with schooling, 29,941 were females while 26,518 were males.

#### 6.3.3 Hazard related child labour

#### Table 6.7: Children 6-17 years in hazard- related child labour by region

	Hazardous occupations								
Region					Street				
				Metal moulder, welders,	vendors				
			Miners,		and				
			short-		related	Messengers			
			fires,	sheet-	workers,	, porters,		Namibia	
			stone	metal	shoe	doorkeeper			
			cutters	workers	cleaning	s, garbage	Transport		
	Protecti	Forestry	and	and	and	collectors,	labourers		
	ve	and	curvers,	blacksmit	other	mining and	and		
	service	related	building	h related	related	constructio	freight		
	workers	workers	finishers	workers	workers	n labourers	handlers		
Caprivi	0	0	0	0	14	323	0	337	
Hardap	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	76	
Kavango	0	648	71	43	0	973	46	1 781	
Khomas	0	0	0	15	0	46	0	61	
Kunene	0	0	0	0	216	110	0	326	
Ohangwena	0	0	95	0	0	331	0	426	
Omaheke	0	0	9	0	0	33	0	42	
Oshana	0	15	0	0	0	1 202	0	1 217	
Oshikoto	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	44	
Otjozondjupa	57	0	0	0	71	159	0	287	
Rural	0	648	166	43	194	3 096	46	4 193	
Urban	57	15	9	15	107	180	22	405	
Namibia	57	663	175	58	301	3 276	68	4 598	

Table 6.7 shows the distribution of children who are engaged in activities (occupations) that are likely to harm their health, safety and morals by region and area. Children in Kavango and Oshana regions (1,781 and 1, 217), respectively, experienced hazard-related child labour than children in other regions. This is evident in the number of children inhazadours occupations as Messengers, porters, doorkeepers, garbage collectors; mining and construction labourers which are the mostcommon occupations children'sworkin Namibia. Like any other type of child labour, more children (4,193 children) in rural areas were affected by hazard-related child labour than in urban area (405 children).

	Hazardous occupations							
Sex	Protec tive servic e worke rs	Forestr y and related worker s	Miners, short- fires,sto ne cutters and curvers, building finishers	Metal moulders , welders, sheet- metal workers and blacksmi th related workers	Street vendor s and related worker s, shoe cleanin g and other related worker s	Messengers, porters,doork eepers, garbage collectors, mining and construction labourers	Transport labourers and freight handlers	Namibia
Female	28	648	0	0	200	534	46	1, 456
Male	28	15	175	58	102	2742	22	3, 142
Namibia	56	663	175	58	302	3276	68	4, 598

In Namibia, Hazard-child labour affect children differently depending on their sex. Table 6.8 reveals that more male children (3, 142) were affected by hazard-related child labour than female children (1, 456). No female children worked as miners, short fires, stonecutters and curvers, building finishers, metal moulders, sheet-metal worker and/or blacksmith.

#### **Conclusion and Recommendations:**

The findings of the Namibia Child Activities Survey 2010 were based on the activities of children aged 6-17 years old. The purpose of the survey was to provide information on the activities of the child population in Namibia for planning purposes, policy review and monitoring and the evaluation of government development programmes aimed at improving the status of the vulnerable socio-economic groups of the Namibian child population.

The NCAS 2010report revealed that there were about 534,406 children aged 6-17 years of which 269,659 were females and 264,747 were males. A total of 324,856children were found to be engaged in economicactivities.

Although the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia guarantees the right of "all persons" to education, and also stipulating that "Primary education shall be compulsory". The NCAS 2010 findings indicate that out of the total of the working children, 17,942 children never attended school while 31,532 left school. The main reason given by the majority of children not attending school was that they could not afford school. Therefore, government emphasise on the policy of free, public and compulsory education to encourage parents to send children to school. Secondary education should be also made free in order to reduce direct and indirect costs the schooling, as poor families often cannot afford school fees and other related costs. Governments should also provide direct welfare subsidies aimed at keeping these children in school until they complete their primary and secondary education, and also ensuring that economic policies and poverty reduction strategies are given proper attention to getting children into school and creating decent work for adults.

The NCAS 2010 recorded a decrease in the number of working children from 408,638 in 2005 to 324,856 a decrease of 83,782 children. Out of the total working children 275,403 children were working in rural areas. This implies that child labour in Namibia is a rural phenomenon. The Labour Act on the Right of the child states that nobody may employ a child under the age of 14 years. Children who are at least 14 but younger than 16 years of age may be employed. However, such children must be "protected from economic exploitation

and must not be employed in hazardous occupations, work that interfere with their education or is harmful to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

The findings from the survey indicate that 8,331 children suffered injuries while working. This is an indication that children were involved in hazardous work which is in contravention with the African Charter on the right of the Child that states "Every child shall have the right to enjoy the best attainable state of physical, mental and spiritual health" and as per this clause any Childs rights need to be taken into consideration at all time and be respected in the country.

Child labour is a national predicament that calls for the intervention of all trade unions organizations, children's rights organizations, youth organizations, employers and non-governmental organizations to create a network that should fight towards the total elimination of child labour in Namibia. Namibia should embrace a culture of zero tolerance against child labour and also to discourage parents from allowing children into child labour.

Child labour in Namibia is more common in rural areasas justified by the three approaches to child labour used in the NCAS 2010. The government should therefore, engage rural based organizations such as churches, traditional authorities, local authorities and regional councils in rural areas to condemn and help eradicate child labour, more labour inspectors should be employed and inspections intensified to curb the exploitation of children.

The Ministry of Labour should sensitize the public on child labour by heading community based educational sessions. Attention should be directed towards eradication of child labour in Namibia.