

NAMIBIA CHILD ACTIVITIES SURVEY 1999

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR
WINDHOEK**

(December 2000)

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FOREWORD

In the 1991 Population and Housing census, information on labour force participation from female and male members of the population aged 10 years and above was collected. The results indicate that participation of children in the economic activities in Namibia was fairly significant: 9.9 per cent of males and 5.8 per cent of females aged 10-14 were active; while among those in the 15-19 age group, 27 per cent of males and 20 per cent of females were participating in the labour force respectively.

Given the significance of agriculture in the industrial structure of the labour force in Namibia, it is conceivable that involvement of children in the work force could go below the age of 10. In addition, little is known about the dimension and socio-economic implications of child labour in the country from both the 1991 Population and Housing census and the Labour Force surveys that were carried out in 1991 and 1997.

As signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and given Namibia's Constitutional provision for the protection of children from labour exploitation, it is necessary to have reliable and updated information from time to time on child labour practices for policy formulation and implementation purposes. The 1999 Namibia Child Activities Survey (1999 NCAS) was the first response to this challenge.

This report is the first of its kind on child activities in Namibia. The indicators derived show the extent to which the Namibian society has compromised the rights of some children, contrary to the constitutional provisions, the Labour Act and the International Convention on the Rights of the Child. The results of future studies of this kind would show the progress being made in safeguarding the interests of children in the country.

It is hoped that all the concerned agencies, in the government and the private sector, would find the information useful in ensuring Namibia's compliance with national and international standards for the employment of children and for safeguarding their welfare.

The Ministry of Labour wishes to express its profound appreciation to both the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) for their invaluable financial and technical support to the project.

The Ministry equally wishes to extend its sincere appreciation to the consultant, for preparing the report, the National Planning Commission for its technical assistance, social partners, users of labour statistics and other collaborating ministries, whose meaningful contributions made this project a successful reality.

Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, MP

Honourable Minister of Labour

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NAMIBIA CHILD ACTIVITIES SURVEY 1999

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

1. Background

The 1999 National Child Activities Survey (1999 NCAS) was designed by the Ministry of Labour to address the lack of adequate socio-economic data on the activities of Namibia's child population. The absence of quantitative and qualitative information on the practice and consequences of the hazardous and injurious work done by children is a matter of paramount policy concern. The Ministry has also been aware of the fact that child labour is high on the global agenda and that there is a growing demand for countries and governments to effect scientifically based policies to address this growing global phenomenon. This first National Child Activities Survey was therefore a response to this demand.

2. Objectives and Strategy

The overall objective of 1999 NCAS was to provide baseline data on the activities of the child population in Namibia for planning, policy formulation and the implementation of government development programmes aimed at improving the status of the vulnerable socio-economic groups in the Namibian population, such as children.

The 1999 NCAS was conducted on a sample basis covering the whole country in February/March 1999. The data collected are presented in the report at national, regional as well as rural and urban levels. The target group for this survey was the population of children aged 6 to 18 years, in accordance with the United Nations definition of a child and the official definition of the schooling age in Namibia.

3. The extent and implications of working children in Namibia

Benchmark data have been generated from this survey and indicators of child activities have been produced in this report. Deriving from this study, we now know the extent of child labour at various levels (national, rural/urban and regional), as well as aspects of the economic, social and psychological consequences of involving children in the work force in Namibia. Indeed, a scientific basis is established by the 1999 NCAS data and this report for more effective monitoring and reporting on Namibia's progress towards the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Of the total household population of 1,126,263, children aged 6 to 18 years amount to 445,007, or 39.5 per cent. Of these children, 72,405 or 16.3 per cent were found to be working. Over all, labour force participation rate among children is 16.3 per cent for both sexes, 15.4 per cent for females and 17.2 per cent for males. Out of a total of 72,405 working children in the country, 69,050 or 95.4 per cent are in the rural areas, implying that the phenomenon of working children in Namibia is overwhelmingly rural.

3.1 Social aspects of working children in Namibia

Education

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". Based on 1999 NCAS data, out of all working children, 4,981 or 6.9 per cent (4.9 per cent males and 2.0 per cent females) never attended school/training institution. Most of the working children in the country combine work with schooling/training. It is noteworthy that 79.9 per cent of working children are still attending school or training institution. Only 13.0 per cent of working children have left school.

More urban (65%) than rural (1.9%) working children are absent from school because of work to earn money. As expected, while most of the urban based working children absent from school do so to earn money, in rural households, majority of working children (77.8%) are absent from school/training institution due to busy agricultural season. There are slight urban/rural differentials by sex in the stated reasons for staying away from school/training institutions.

For those children attending school/training institution but also working, 12.7 per cent say that the work they do affect their school/training attendance. The proportion of working and

schooling children whose school attendance is affected by work is higher in rural areas (12.8%) than in urban areas (5.0%). At regional level, variations are enormous and appear to be explainable by the urban or rural character of the region. In predominantly rural regions such as Ohangwena and Kavango, for example, the proportion of working and schooling children whose school attendance is affected by work is 24.1 per cent and 31.8 per cent respectively. There are, however, interesting exceptions and contrasts. Karas region, which is relatively urban, has the highest proportion of working and schooling children whose schooling is affected by work (70%), while in Khomas and Erongo, two predominantly urban regions, this proportion is insignificant(0%). Other interesting exceptions are Caprivi, Kunene and Omaheke which are predominantly rural, but the proportions of working and schooling children whose schooling is affected by work regions are among the lowest in the country.

Among all working children who are not at school or training institution, 25.9 per cent say they are not participating due to poverty, they simply cannot afford the cost of education or have to work to support themselves. Some 15.2 per cent failed at school; 7.6 per cent withdrew to help in household chores; 11.4 per cent withdrew due to lack of interest, while 4.9 per cent could not find any suitable school/training institution. In essence, poverty is a major factor in non-participation of children in the educational system, in most cases, children stay away from school/institution because they cannot afford the cost or have no access.

Health

The 1999 NCAS data indicate that the use of tools, equipment or machines by working children at the work place is fairly widespread. Injuries or incidents of illness are, however, rare among working children. Over all, only 3.6 per cent of children who are working reported having suffered from an illness or injury due to work or caused at the place of work. There are no notable differences between males and females and between urban and rural working children on susceptibility to illness or injuries due to work. However, regional differences appear to be pronounced, between high susceptibility regions such as Hardap, Karas and Caprivi and low susceptibility regions such as Khomas, Erongo, Ohangwena and Omusati.

Among the estimated 2,623 children who fell victim of work-related injuries (that is, excluding 69,782 working children who were not victims/not stated), 49.7 percent did not need any medical treatment, 23.4 per cent were medically treated and released immediately, while 10.0 per cent became hospitalized. Most of the victims of work related injury/illness had cuts, wounds or punctures and there are no significant sex differences.

Other social problems

Apart from problems of education and health risks experienced by working children in Namibia, the 1999 NCAS data also reveal other social problems faced by these young ones in the course of their participation in the work force. These relate the relationship these children have with their employers, problems encountered at workplace and job satisfaction. In interpreting the 1999 NCAS data on these issues, the point should be made at the outset that majority of these children who are workers (particularly those from rural households) actually work in home related environment in which their parents or guardians are involved. It is perhaps in the urban setting where children actually work for wages and salaries that the problem of worker/employer relationship is meaningful to labour relations analysis.

Over all, the 1999 NCAS data suggest that the relationship between children employees and their employers is good in the majority of cases (76.3). Only 1.2 per cent of the working children express

the view that their relationship with their employers is bad. While there are no notable sex differentials in the proportions having bad relationship with their employers, rural/urban differentials should be noted; 3.0 per cent of urban based working children say they have a bad relationship with their employers compared with 1.1 per cent of working children in rural households. The range of answers indicates that, invariably, the main reasons for employer/employee bad relationship have to do with too much work, poor pay, and verbal abuse.

3.2 Economic aspects of the working children

In order to understand the basis for involving children in the labour force in any society, and to appreciate their contribution, the structure of the economy must be brought to bear. The population of Namibia is largely rural; 72 per cent resided in rural areas in 1991. Like other African countries, majority of the population is dependent on farming, largely of a subsistence nature (ILO, JASPA, 1991: 45), and on communal farms.

Occupation and industry

According to the results of 1999 NCAS, over 63 per cent of all working children are engaged in elementary occupations; and of all 45,838 children in elementary occupations 44,707 or 97.5 per cent are in rural areas. This implies that the involvement of children in work is essentially a rural phenomenon in Namibia. In terms of sex distribution, 58.6 per cent of females and 70.3 per cent of males in rural areas are to be found in elementary occupations, while in urban areas 31.3 per cent of females and 33.0 per cent of working males are in elementary occupations. Since children have little skill and almost no work experience, it is not surprising that they are mostly engaged in elementary occupations. However, not more than 0.7 per cent of the 18-year old working children are in armed forces. In terms of industrial distribution of working children, no less 77.8 per cent of working children are engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry; and 99.9 per cent of all children in this industrial group are in rural areas. This is a reflection of the structure of the country's economy.

In terms of the distribution of working children by "usual activity", that is, the main activity in last 12 months preceding the survey, over 81 per cent of the working children are usually students. In the rural areas, the distribution is very much like the national picture, with 82.5 per cent of working children being mainly students in the past 12 months. However, in the urban areas, the percentage of students among working children in last 12 months is 55.6, while about 27.7 per cent reported being in self-employment. This shows that in spite of engagement in work, majority of children in Namibia continue to attend school or training institution. When the pattern of work intensity described above is combined with domestic chores, plus schooling to which reference has been made, the burden of duty being borne by children in the country, particularly those in rural areas, may border on the high side of stress.

Working arrangements

In terms of work intensity (defined with reference to the usual number of hours worked per day), a substantial proportion of working children do not appear to be intensely engaged; 84.1 per cent usually worked for 6 hours or less per day. It is however doubtful if children questioned were able to recall accurately the average time spent on home related work especially in rural areas. When tabulated by number of days worked per week, the data reveal that about a quarter of all working children work every day of the week. The situation is worse in urban (37.6%) than rural areas where 23.8 per cent work everyday and, worse still, 40 per cent among females as compared to 34.4 per cent among males. The distribution is shown in Table 4.10. Girls tend to be recruited into domestic work more than boys particularly in urban areas; and for domestic work, there is no closing time except when the master goes to bed.

Savings and contribution to Household Income

On the question of payment for work done, the 1999 NCAS provides little useful information. Response to questions on income from work by children was poor and the results, when tabulated, show results that are of doubtful statistical value. The estimated mean income for each category has a standard deviation value close to or larger than the mean, implying that the mean value is a poor measure of central tendency

Payment for overtime work is rare; only 9.1 per cent of urban, and 1.4 per cent of rural, working children get paid for overtime work. It is notable that 5.2 per cent of working children in urban areas, and 10.1 per cent of them in rural areas are made to work overtime without pay. Particularly in the urban setting, working children feel unfairly compensated for work done compared with adults; 20.1 per cent say that they receive less than the payment of adults for a similar effort. Some 27.8 per cent of urban-based working children indicate that there are no adults doing the type of work similar to what they are doing.

Since rural working children do not normally get paid, the question of earnings being transferred to parent/guardian is not quite relevant; however, among urban working children, 56.4 per cent get their earnings transferred to parents/guardians either voluntarily or otherwise. In the rural areas, given the nature of work (mainly within family farm), there are no formal payments for work done by children, and it is difficult to estimate their reward in kind as well. The conclusion that can be drawn is that working children in Namibia, whether in urban or rural areas, make notable contributions to family income.

4. Policy Implications

Regarding children and work, the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia states as follows:

- 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. [Article 15(3)].
- 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)].

The above provisions of the Constitution has been amplified by the **Labour Act (*Labour Act 1992, Section 42*)** as follows:

- 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.

In support of the above legal provisions, several international agencies based in Namibia (UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, etc.), and the donor community in general, have also been supporting government's efforts in various ways to fully realize, for all the children in the country, the rights established in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. These include in summary, the rights to *survival* (an adequate living standard, and access to health care); *development* (rights to education, play and cultural activities); *protection* (safeguard from harm, and provision for the needs of children in difficult circumstances) and; *participation* (assurance that children play an active role in society).

As already noted, working children make up 16.3 of the total population of children aged 6 to 18 years in the 1999 NCAS data. These are made up of 15.4 per cent of female and 17.2 per cent of male children. The obvious question of policy, is the extent to which the relevant sections of the Constitution of Namibia and the Labour Act and the rights established in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as stated above, have been compromised by involving such a proportion of children in the work force.

The 1999 NCAS data reveal that some working children feel negatively affected by the work they do; some are unable to attend school at all, while quite a notable proportion have to be absent some of the time. Most working children have to handle tools or machines at their place of work; consequently, they are exposed to injuries and some fall ill as a result of the work they do. Indeed, 10.0 per cent of children who have been victims of industrial accidents said they were subsequently hospitalized.

These indicators show the extent to which the Namibian society has compromised the rights of some children, contrary to the constitutional provisions, the Labour Act and the International Convention on Rights of the Child. The results of future studies of this kind would show the progress being made in safeguarding the interests of children in the country.

In the meantime, the above child labour indicators suggest that Government should ensure more rigorous enforcement of the Labour Act. This may prove more difficult in rural areas because the family is the source of farm labour supply and children are traditionally drawn into family work as early as they are able to do something, often below age 6. In this context, Government should embark upon a public education programme in rural areas to encourage parents to release their children for a full participation in the education system in the country.

One notable demographic feature of Namibia's population is the perceptible drift of the youth from rural to urban areas in search of wage employment. The current efforts to achieve regional development through decentralization of government functions will go a long way in reducing this rural-to-urban migration trend in the country. In addition, the programme of education should be sensitive to the nature of rural economy in order to promote participation of young school leavers in farm-related work and thereby stem the tide of rural-to-urban migration.

The various indicators of child labour and attendant deprivations in the urban setting are easier to monitor, especially where children are in formal paid employment, working in factories or other establishments. Employers of labour should be given appropriate information about the Labour Act and the need to comply or face penalty. The programme of Vocational Education should be expanded to accommodate young school dropouts as well as those who complete primary/secondary education but without any skill to offer in the urban labour market. It is by improving the capacity of young children through education and training that the exploitation of their labour can best be safeguarded.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Two national labour force surveys have so far been conducted in Namibia since Independence; first in 1991 and then in 1997. The 1991 Census of Population and Housing also collected information on aspects of the labour force, characteristic of population censuses. Data from these sources have been analyzed using the conventional lower age limit (15 years) for measuring economically active population. Yet, it is common knowledge that children below the age of 10 years are involved to some degree in the work force of the country. In essence, little is known about child activity practices in Namibia.

In designing the 1999 National Child Activities Survey, the Ministry of Labour noted that Namibia lacks adequate socio-economic data on the activities of her child population. In particular, it is contended that the absence of quantitative and qualitative information on the practice and consequences of the hazardous and injurious work done by children is a matter of paramount policy concern. The Ministry also notes that child labour is high on the global agenda and that there is a growing demand for countries and governments to effect scientifically based policies to address this growing global phenomenon. This first National Child Activities Survey was therefore a response to this demand. The target group for the survey was the child population aged 6 to 18 years in accordance with the United Nations definition of a child and the schooling age in Namibia.

1.2 Objectives of the survey

The objective of 1999 NCAS was to provide baseline data on the activities of the child population in Namibia for planning purposes, policy implementation 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 formulation at the national level as well as for different economic sectors;
- provide urgently needed data on the character, determinants and consequences of the hazardous and exploitative activities in which children are involved;
- provide a basis for future monitoring of trends and variations in the labour market;
- 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, wherever this phenomenon exists;
- enable the government and other non-governmental agencies to identify priority categories of vulnerable children for interventionist policy measures and action programmes and;
- to generate up-to-date statistical information on the unacceptable child activities for community and public awareness.

The 1999 NCAS was conducted on a sample basis covering the whole country in February/March 1999. It was expected that the 1999 NCAS would provide baseline data on child activities in the labour force that would enhance the development of the youth through appropriate policy formulation, development planning, plan monitoring and evaluation. The data collected are presented in the analysis sections that follow at national, regional as well as rural and urban levels.

The structure of the report is as follows: Chapter 1 provides the rationale for the study and the specific objectives to be achieved. Chapter 2 describes briefly the survey design and implementation, incorporating the technical report of the survey. Chapter 3 presents the Namibian physical environment and the characteristics of the surveyed household population: the regional distribution, housing conditions, demographic features, social and economic characteristics. The working children, aged 6 to 18, is the focus of Chapter 4; and issues analysed include their labour force participation, demographic characteristics, geographic distribution, educational background and economic characteristics. The effects of work on the children are considered in Chapter 5: effects on their education, health and general well being. The main conclusions and policy implications of the findings from this survey are summarized in the final Chapter.

CHAPTER 2

SURVEY DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Sample design

Target population

The target group for this survey was the population of children in the age group 6–18 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.

Sample design

The design for the survey was a stratified two-stage sample design where the first stage units are geographical areas (PSU's) which are selected with probability proportional to size. The size measure of the PSU is the 1991 census household counts for most of the strata. There were few strata, which were upgraded with the recent household counts. The second stage units are the households selected with systematic equal probability sampling from a current list of households within the PSU, prepared just before the interview.

Sample size

The 1997 Labour Force Survey data was used to produce some rough indicators of the target population. This indicated that at national level the average number of children in 6–18 year age-group per household was about 1.7 and the average number of employed children in the same age-group per household was about 0.1 which was very small. Since the working children are of primary importance for this survey, to capture a reasonable sample of them, a large sample of households has to be selected.

To estimate a proportion of the order of 0.5 at the national level with an absolute margin of error of 5 percentage points, a sample of 400 children is required. If the proportions are of a lesser order then the precision of the estimates will be higher. To get this 400 children into the sample at least 4000 households are required. This process assumes that the sample is selected as a simple random sample. But the sample is selected as a two-stage sample hence an adjustment for the design effect has to be made. Since a proper calculation of the design effect could not be done for this type of variable at that point of time it was decided to double the sample, assuming it to be of the order of 2. This means 8000 households are required to achieve the above precision level for the assumed proportion. This sample will yield reliable estimates at the national level as well as national urban/rural levels.

It was further required to estimate these characteristics at regional levels, which are the main strata and an important sub group. There were considerable differences between the regions with regard to the employed children according to the 1997 Labour Force Data. It was found that at least 15000 households would be required to estimate any characteristic of this nature at a 10% absolute margin of error for each region without considering the design effect. This means that even a sample of this magnitude is not good enough to yield reliable estimates at regional level. Hence a very large sample was the requirement. Such a sample was absolutely impossible to implement due to two main reasons. One was the cost and the other was the inadequate human resources in the ministry to control the fieldwork of such a large-scale survey. It was felt that if not properly controlled, such a huge survey would introduce heavy non-sampling errors, which will offset the decrease of the sampling error and still produce a large total error.

Hence it was finally decided that the sample size of this survey would be about 8000 households. Based on this, it was decided to select 281 PSU's with 30 households to be selected from each of the PSU's, thus making a total sample of 8430 (281x30) households. The 281 PSU's were distributed among the strata proportional to their size. In certain strata oversampling was carried out to achieve a minimum sample size and in others to obtain independent estimates.

It must be noted that this sample size may not yield reliable estimates at regional level. Hence the regional figures should be interpreted with caution.

2.2 Methods for improving the coverage of the target population

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

1. Households without any 6 – 18 year old member
2. Households with at least one 10 – 18 year old member who never attended school or left school
3. All other households which do not fall into either of the above 2 categories

The purpose of this grouping is to get rid of the group 1 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 2 and group 3 households.

It was assumed that the children in the age group of 10 – 18 years who never attended or left schools were more likely to be working than the others who attend school. Children in the 6 – 9 years age group were not considered for this purpose since there is a tendency to start schooling at a later age specially in the northern communal areas.

Hence Group 2 is of primary concern for the coverage of the working children in the target population. If this group had more than 30 households, then the 30 sample households were selected from this group alone. If it had less than 30 households, then all of them were included in the sample and the balance was selected from group 3. If it had none, then all the 30 households were selected from group 3. 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 and no others were selected to make the 30 households.

2.3 Estimation procedure

Estimators

Various types of population parameters can be estimated from the sample as follows. The basic building block for any type of estimate will be an estimated total for a single region.

This estimate takes the form,

$$X' = \sum_h \frac{1}{m_h} \sum_i \frac{1}{p_1} \left[\frac{1}{p_{21}} \sum_j^{n_{hi1}} x_{hi1j} + \frac{1}{p_{22}} \sum_j^{n_{hi2}} x_{hi2j} \right]$$

where,

L = number of strata within the region,

m_h = number of PSU' sampled from the h^{th} stratum,

p_1 = selection probability of the i^{th} PSU in the h^{th} stratum (first stage selection),

p_{21} = selection probability of the j^{th} household in the group1 of the i^{th} PSU (second stage selection),
 p_{22} = selection probability of the j^{th} household in the group 2 of the i^{th} PSU (second stage selection),

$$p_1 = \frac{M_{hi}}{M_h} \quad p_{21} = \frac{n_{hi1}}{N_{hi1}} \quad p_{22} = \frac{n_{hi2}}{N_{hi2}}$$

M_{hi} = Measure of size (no of households) of the i^{th} PSU in the h^{th} stratum,
 M_h = Total measure of size (no of households) of the h^{th} stratum,
 N_{hi1} = number of households listed in the group 1 of the i^{th} PSU,
 n_{hi1} = number of households in the sample from the group 1 of the i^{th} PSU,
 N_{hi2} = number of households listed in the group 2 of the i^{th} PSU,
 n_{hi2} = number of households in the sample from the group 2 of the i^{th} PSU,
 x_{hi1j} = the observed value of the j^{th} household in the group 1 of the i^{th} PSU,
 x_{hi2j} = the observed value of the j^{th} household in the group 2 of the i^{th} PSU,

Group 1 = households with at least one 6-18 year age member who never attended or left school,

Group 2 = other households with 6-18 year age members,

All ratio estimates including estimates of averages and proportions should be constructed estimating the totals for the numerator and the denominator separately.

Weighting

The above estimator can be re written as

$$X' = \sum_h^L \sum_i^{m_h} \sum_j^{n_{hi1}} \frac{1}{m_h} \cdot \frac{1}{p_1} \cdot \frac{1}{p_{21}} \cdot x_{hi1j} + \sum_h^L \sum_i^{m_h} \sum_j^{n_{hi2}} \frac{1}{m_h} \cdot \frac{1}{p_1} \cdot \frac{1}{p_{22}} \cdot x_{hi2j}$$

where,

$$X' = \sum_h^L \sum_i^{m_h} \sum_j^{n_{hi1}} w_1 \cdot w_{21} \cdot x_{hi1j} + \sum_h^L \sum_i^{m_h} \sum_j^{n_{hi2}} w_1 \cdot w_{22} \cdot x_{hi2j}$$

$$w_1 = \frac{1}{m_h \cdot p_1} = \frac{M_h}{m_h \cdot M_{hi}} \quad w_{21} = \frac{1}{p_{21}} = \frac{N_{hi1}}{n_{hi1}} \quad w_{22} = \frac{1}{p_{22}} = \frac{N_{hi2}}{n_{hi2}}$$

It is clearly seen that in general, 2 different weights are required for a PSU, one for the households in group 1 and one for group 2. These weights have to be calculated separately and carefully linked to the data of the respective households so that correct weights are assigned to households in group1 and group2. Once the weights are written correctly to the household records in the data files the estimation is done automatically by the software programme using these weights.

2.4 Non response

No adjustments are done for the non-response. It is assumed that the non-response is randomly distributed. As seen earlier the expected number of households were 8,430 (281*30). The fieldwork of nine PSU's out of the 281 PSU's could not be done due to various logistical problems that occurred at the time of the survey. Hence the actual number of PSU's in the sample is 272. The hardest hit will be the Caprivi region with 3 missing PSU's. Therefore the expected number of households from these are 8,160 (272*30). The distribution of the non-response is given below.

Table 2.1: The regional distribution of the non response rate

Region	Number of PSU's selected	Number of PSU's missing	Actual number of PSU's in the sample	Expected sample house-holds per PSU	Expected sample house-holds	Actual sample house-holds after listing	Responding house-holds	Non responding house-holds	Non response (%)
Caprivi	21	3	18	30	540	482	402	80	16.6
Erongo	32	1	31	30	930	807	681	126	15.6
Hardap	13	2	11	30	330	287	250	37	12.9
Karas	15	1	14	30	420	352	320	32	9.1
Kavango	21	0	21	30	630	630	626	4	0.6
Khomas	53	0	53	30	1'590	1'499	1'390	109	7.3
Kunene	14	0	14	30	420	343	288	55	16
Ohangwena	18	0	18	30	540	540	514	26	4.8
Omaheke	13	0	13	30	390	390	351	39	10
Omusati	15	0	15	30	450	450	441	9	2
Oshana	26	1	25	30	750	750	741	9	1.2
Oshikoto	18	0	18	30	540	540	534	6	1.1
Otjozondjupa	22	1	21	30	630	542	473	69	12.7
Namibia	281	9	272	30	8'160	7'612	7'011	601	7.9

CHAPTER 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

3.1 The Physical Environment

Namibia lies in the Southwestern part of Africa, between 17° and 29° South and 12° and 21° east and extends over a vast area of 824,295 square kilometres. It shares boundaries with Angola in the north, Zambia in the Northeast, Botswana in the East and South Africa in the South. To the west, lies the Atlantic Ocean, stretching north-south for about 1,489 kilometres. The northeastern area of the country is marked by the Caprivi Strip, which lies between Angola and Botswana.

Over 50 per cent of the country is occupied by the central plateau, stretching from north to south of the territory; the landscape is diversified, featuring mountains, sand valleys and gently undulating plains. The plateau attains notable heights at Damaraland (1,400m) and Windhoek, the nation's capital city (1,500m); from there a range of broken mountains rises from the main plateau to Kaokoland, with peaks up to 2,400m at some points. To the west lies the Namib, which occupies about 15 per cent of the area.

Namibia is about 92 percent desert, arid or semi-arid land. There is the Namib Desert in the west and the Kalahari Desert in the east, covering about 22 per cent of the whole country. Rain-fed agriculture is being practised in the semi-humid and sub-tropical region, which occupies only 8 per cent of the country. In this region, rainfall is between 500 mm and 700 mm annually and is highly variable. Rainfall in Namibia is inadequate and unevenly distributed, and due to the high temperatures, wind, low humidity and high radiation, the evaporation rate is high.

3.2 Demographic characteristics

Size and growth rate

Estimated at 737,497 in 1970, the population of Namibia, according to successive censuses, increased to 1,033,196 in 1981, and to 1,409,920 in 1991. These census figures imply that although the base population might be considered small, it has registered a very high and increasing growth rate during the past three decades. Between 1970 and 1981, the population increased at a rate of 2.9 per cent per annum, increasing to 3.1 per cent annually from 1981 to 1991. These rates are similar to most countries in Africa. However, mortality due to AIDS and its related syndromes will offset some of the gains in life expectancy due to improvements in primary health care and living conditions, thereby reducing the growth rate of population.

According to a recent UN projection of world population and the regions (1999), it is estimated that the growth rate of Namibia's population will decline from 3.0 per cent (1981-1991) to 1.22 per cent (2000-2005), and further down to 0.87 per cent (2005-2010) before picking up to 1.16 per cent (2010-2015). The results of the 1996 Demographic Sample Survey, when published, will show the recent trends in population change in the country.

The Namibian population is unevenly distributed throughout the 13 administrative regions of the country. Based on the 1991 census, the region with the biggest share of the total population is Omusati (pop. 189,919 or 13.5%). This is followed by Ohangwena region with 12.7 per cent, and Khomas with 11.8 per cent. Oshana and Oshikoto have 9.6 per cent and 9.1 per cent share of the total population,

respectively. The smallest region in terms of population is Omaheke, which has a total population of 52,735 or 3.7 per cent of the national total. Hardap, Kunene, Karas and Erongo also have relatively small shares of the total population, ranging from 4 per cent to 4.7 per cent. In-between, the regions with relatively large and small population are medium-size regions; namely, Kavango with 8.3 per cent, Otjozondjupa (7.3%) and Caprivi (6.4%) of the total population. Table 3.1 shows the regional distribution of the household population in Namibia derived from the 1999 NCAS data.

Taken together, the 1991 population and housing census enumerated 28 per cent of the total population in urban and 72 per cent in rural areas. Except for Khomas region where Windhoek is located, urbanization is not widespread in any of the regions. In essence, Namibia is still largely a rural population. However, the country has been experiencing an increasing urbanization of its population. This is borne out by the remarkable variations in the growth rate of the rural and urban segments of the population. Windhoek, with a total population of 147,059 in 1991, is the largest city and is growing rapidly.

According to the 1999 NCAS data shown in Table 3.2, out of the estimated total household population of 1,126,264 those in urban areas amount to 382,726 or about 34 per cent. The available evidence shows that internal migration in Namibia is largely from rural to urban areas, and within the migration stream young people (male and female alike) tend to predominate. This trend is not likely to be reversed in the immediate future (NPC, 1994). As young males and females migrate into the cities in search of employment, the tendency to draw children (aged 6 – 18 years) into the work force is bound to increase.

Table 3.1: Household population by region

Region	Population shares	
	(No.)	(%)
Caprivi	46'686	4.1
Erongo	62'947	5.6
Hardap	57'758	5.1
Karas	28'604	2.5
Khomas	135'277	12.0
Kunene	25'267	2.2
Ohangwena	148'945	13.2
Kavango	73'152	6.5
Omaheke	19'163	1.7
Omusati	165'108	14.7
Oshana	153'877	13.7
Oshikoto	118'682	10.5
Otjozondjupa	90'798	8.1
Namibia	1'126'263	100.0

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

Age group/years	Urban				Rural				National			
	Female	Male	Not reported	Total	Female	Male	Not reported	Total	Female	Male	Not reported	Total
<i>(Number)</i>												
0-4	18'380	19'949	0	38'329	57'474	55'373	86	112'933	75'855	75'322	86	151'262
5-9	29'454	31'693	4	61'150	67'722	62'680	67	130'469	97'176	94'373	71	191'619
10-14	28'207	25'999	0	54'206	57'679	58'499	78	116'256	85'886	84'499	78	170'463
15-19	27'065	22'369	45	49'479	48'717	47'238	68	96'023	75'781	69'607	114	145'502
20-24	19'287	14'738	8	34'033	26'303	24'859	0	51'163	45'591	39'597	8	85'196
25-29	14'269	11'782	0	26'051	24'064	14'052	42	38'158	38'333	25'834	42	64'209
30-34	15'649	9'909	0	25'558	17'235	10'864	23	28'123	32'885	20'773	23	53'681
35-39	15'844	12'168	25	28'038	20'357	9'088	4	29'449	36'201	21'257	29	57'487
40-44	11'802	9'725	2	21'529	14'374	6'834	0	21'207	26'176	16'559	2	42'737
45-49	7'077	7'636	39	14'752	15'227	6'948	19	22'195	22'304	14'585	58	36'946
50-54	4'807	5'563	0	10'370	9'462	6'372	0	15'835	14'269	11'935	0	26'205
55-59	3'245	3'364	0	6'609	8'750	5'187	20	13'956	11'995	8'550	20	20'565
60-64	1'959	2'227	0	4'186	8'667	5'690	20	14'377	10'625	7'918	20	18'563
65-69	2'184	1'375	49	3'608	10'582	6'112	0	16'694	12'766	7'487	49	20'302
70-74	1'132	475	0	1'608	6'318	6'498	0	12'816	7'450	6'974	0	14'424
75-95	1'469	1'032	0	2'501	11'922	9'906	0	21'827	13'391	10'938	0	24'328
Not reported	268	395	0	663	652	637	0	1'289	919	1'032	0	1'952
Don't know	14	40	0	55	486	283	0	769	500	323	0	823
Total	202'113	180'440	173	382'726	405'990	337'121	427	743'538	608'103	517'560	600	1'126'263
<i>(Percent)</i>												
0-4	9.1	11.1	0.0	10.0	14.2	16.4	20.1	15.2	12.5	14.6	14.3	13.4
5-9	14.6	17.6	2.3	16.0	16.7	18.6	15.7	17.5	16.0	18.2	11.8	17.0
10-14	14.0	14.4	0.0	14.2	14.2	17.4	18.3	15.6	14.1	16.3	13.0	15.1
15-19	13.4	12.4	26.3	12.9	12.0	14.0	15.9	12.9	12.5	13.4	18.9	12.9
20-24	9.5	8.2	4.8	8.9	6.5	7.4	0.0	6.9	7.5	7.7	1.4	7.6
25-29	7.1	6.5	0.0	6.8	5.9	4.2	9.9	5.1	6.3	5.0	7.1	5.7
30-34	7.7	5.5	0.0	6.7	4.2	3.2	5.4	3.8	5.4	4.0	3.9	4.8
35-39	7.8	6.7	14.7	7.3	5.0	2.7	0.9	4.0	6.0	4.1	4.9	5.1
40-44	5.8	5.4	1.2	5.6	3.5	2.0	0.0	2.9	4.3	3.2	0.3	3.8
45-49	3.5	4.2	22.5	3.9	3.8	2.1	4.5	3.0	3.7	2.8	9.6	3.3
50-54	2.4	3.1	0.0	2.7	2.3	1.9	0.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3
55-59	1.6	1.9	0.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	4.6	1.9	2.0	1.7	3.3	1.8
60-64	1.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	2.1	1.7	4.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	3.3	1.6
65-69	1.1	0.8	28.2	0.9	2.6	1.8	0.0	2.2	2.1	1.4	8.1	1.8
70-74	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.6	1.9	0.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.0	1.3
75-95	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.7	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.2	2.1	0.0	2.2
Not reported	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sex and Age Distribution of the Population

Over all, the 1991 census figures show that females make up 51.3 per cent, while males constitute 48.7 per cent of the total population of Namibia. This implies an overall sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 100 females) of 98.4. As shown in Table 3.3, the 1999 NCAS data indicate that females make up 54 per cent of the household population, or a sex ratio of 85.1. The regional distribution of the 1999 NCAS household population by sex is also shown in Table 3.3.

The characteristics of the population as enumerated in the 1991 census also differ from the population features in this survey in some other respects because the sample was only based on household population. In essence, the survey excluded all persons living in institutions (prisons, hospitals, hostels, convents and barracks). One obvious effect of the sampling bias is the under-representation of children aged 0–4 years in the household population structure as opposed to the overblown proportions of those in the 5-year age brackets from 5 to 19 years. As shown in Table 3.2, the distortions in the higher age groups, particularly the rapid tapering off of the male population from age 20 upwards can also be attributed to the issue of sampling. The study has, however, succeeded in drawing the target population in fairly substantial numbers into the sample. Children aged 6 to 18 years represent 39.5 per cent of the household population in this survey (see Table 3.2 a), quite close to their proportion of 37.9 per cent in the population of Namibia in 1991.

Table 3.2a: Distribution of children (6 - 18 years) in the household population by age and sex

Age	Female		Male		Not reported		Total	
	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)
6	21'457	3.5	19'656	3.8	28	4.7	41'142	3.7
7	19'400	3.2	17'878	3.5	30	5.1	37'309	3.3
8	21'622	3.6	18'527	3.6	0	0.0	40'149	3.6
9	16'389	2.7	20'080	3.9	12	2.0	36'481	3.2
10	16'870	2.8	20'707	4.0	0	0.0	37'577	3.3
11	18'232	3.0	15'346	3.0	20	3.3	33'598	3.0
12	17'514	2.9	14'946	2.9	0	0.0	32'461	2.9
13	16'140	2.7	15'920	3.1	0	0.0	32'059	2.8
14	17'130	2.8	17'580	3.4	59	9.8	34'768	3.1
15	16'225	2.7	15'466	3.0	2	0.3	31'693	2.8
16	14'252	2.3	15'692	3.0	0	0.0	29'944	2.7
17	15'240	2.5	12'623	2.4	78	13.0	27'941	2.5
18	15'946	2.6	13'913	2.7	27	4.5	29'886	2.7
Age 6 -18	226'418	37.2	218'333	42.2	256	42.6	445'007	39.5
Age 0 - 95*	608'103	100.0	517'560	100.0	600	100.0	1'126'263	100.0

*Note: The unknown age category is included in the 0-95 age group

Table 3.3: Distribution of the household population by region and sex

Region	Female		Male		Not recorded		Total	
	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)
Caprivi	24'944	53.4	21'728	46.5	15	0.0	46'686	100.0
Erongo	33'725	53.6	29'221	46.4	0	0.0	62'947	100.0
Hardap	30'271	52.4	27'420	47.5	68	0.1	57'758	100.0
Karas	14'379	50.3	14'226	49.7	0	0.0	28'604	100.0
Khomas	72'080	53.3	63'090	46.6	107	0.1	135'277	100.0
Kunene	13'396	53.0	11'871	47.0	0	0.0	25'267	100.0
Ohangwena	82'199	55.2	66'722	44.8	23	0.0	148'945	100.0
Kavango	38'211	52.2	34'907	47.7	34	0.0	73'152	100.0
Omaheke	9'486	49.5	9'677	50.5	0	0.0	19'163	100.0
Omusati	90'529	54.8	74'439	45.1	140	0.1	165'108	100.0
Oshana	88'834	57.7	64'979	42.2	64	0.0	153'877	100.0
Oshikoto	65'258	55.0	53'334	44.9	90	0.1	118'682	100.0
Otjozondjupa	44'791	49.3	45'946	50.6	61	0.1	90'798	100.0
Namibia	608'103	54.0	517'560	46.0	600	0.1	1'126'263	100.0

3.3 Social Characteristics

From the survey data, indicators on aspects of the social and economic characteristics of the population have been derived; namely, household size, educational profile, housing conditions and household sources of income. These indicators are discussed next.

Household characteristics

The 1999 NCAS data presented in Table 3.4 reveal an overall average household size of 6.3, larger in rural (6.6) than urban (5.9) areas. On the whole, 53.1 of all households are headed by men, and with an average household size of 6.6 persons, male-headed households are larger than those headed by women (6.1 persons). In addition, rural households tend to be larger on the average (6.6) than urban households estimated at 5.9. Regional variations are also considerable, and appear to be explainable by the urban/rural character of the region, ranging from a low of 5.4 in Erongo to a high of 7.1 in Ohangwena. There are, however, interesting exceptions. Caprivi and Omaheke, which are predominantly rural, but they tend nevertheless to have low average household sizes (5.5 and 5.9 persons, respectively).

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of the 1999 NCAS household population by nationality and sex. Less than 1 percentage point of the sampled population are foreigners, the overwhelming majority (99.0%) are Namibians. Most of the foreigners are from neighbouring countries (Angola, South Africa, and Zambia).

Educational Profile

The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia guarantees the right of “all persons” to education. The Constitution also stipulates that “Primary education shall be compulsory and the State shall provide reasonable facilities to render effective this right for every resident within Namibia.” Of direct relevance to this survey is the clause in the Constitution which states that “Children shall not be allowed to leave school until they have completed their primary education or have attained the age of sixteen (16) years, whichever is sooner”. The issue here is not really the legal matter of being “allowed

to leave school” at any age (who is supposed to *allow?*). Rather, the labour/education concern in the 1999 NCAS is the extent to which employers of labour employ children who are supposed to be in school, not having attained the age of 16 years; and the employment of children who have not completed primary education, regardless of actual age.

One conventional measure of educational performance is the school enrolment rate, the proportion of the population in a given age and sex category currently enrolled in schools. The 1991 census results show that about 75 per cent of children aged 6-9 years were enrolled in school in 1991, compared to 91 per cent of those aged 10-14 years, 72 per cent of those 15-19 years old and 25 per cent of the 20-24 year olds.

It should be noted, however, that the number of primary school children in 1991 was 339,179, which is in excess of the actual primary school age children (age 6-13) enumerated in the 1991 census (220,858). The difference, i.e. 118321, or 35 per cent of the primary school population, represent those older than the primary school-going age of 13.

The census data also show that enrolment rates are generally higher in urban than rural areas; however, female enrolment rates are consistently higher than the male rates at all levels and in rural and urban areas. The trend data on school enrolment (primary and secondary) for the period 1985-1991 confirm this feature. On the average, for every 100 girls enrolled in primary school there were about 95 boys. At secondary school level, the ratio is lower; 100 girls to 80 boys enrolled.

However, for both sexes, the retention rates (ratio of those remaining in school to the number admitted) at the primary and secondary school levels were low. The indications are that about 30 per cent of the boys and 43 per cent of the girls enrolled in primary schools completed the school programme to Grade 7. Once in the secondary school, boys tend to show a higher retention rate than girls, although the over all level for both sexes is only about 20 per cent.

Table 3.4: Household headship and average household size by region and area

Region	Household headship						Average household size		
	Female-headed households		Male-headed households		Total		Female-headed households	Male-headed households	Total
	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)			
Caprivi	4'633	5.6	3'813	4.0	8'446	4.8	4.9	6.3	5.5
Erongo	5'144	6.2	6'535	6.9	11'678	6.6	5.2	5.5	5.4
Hardap	4'660	5.6	4'439	4.7	9'099	5.1	7.2	5.4	6.3
Karas	1'942	2.3	2'899	3.1	4'841	2.7	6.2	5.7	5.9
Khomas	8'737	10.5	15'080	16.0	23'817	13.4	5.8	5.6	5.7
Kunene	1'747	2.1	2'356	2.5	4'103	2.3	5.8	6.5	6.2
Ohangwena	11'277	13.5	9'700	10.3	20'977	11.8	6.7	7.5	7.1
Kavango	3'435	4.1	7'293	7.7	10'729	6.0	5.8	7.3	6.8
Omaheke	859	1.0	2'362	2.5	3'221	1.8	6.3	5.8	5.9
Omusati	12'062	14.5	12'077	12.8	24'139	13.6	6.5	7.2	6.8
Oshana	11'347	13.6	11'569	12.3	22'916	12.9	6.1	7.3	6.7
Oshikoto	9'583	11.5	7'783	8.3	17'366	9.8	6.2	7.6	6.8
Otjozondjupa	7'882	9.5	8'386	8.9	16'268	9.2	5.5	5.6	5.6
Urban	28'709	34.5	35'624	37.8	64'332	36.2	6.0	5.9	5.9
Rural	54'600	65.5	58'668	62.2	113'268	63.8	6.1	7.0	6.6
Namibia	83'309	100.0	94'292	100.0	177'600	100.0	6.1	6.6	6.3

Table 3.5: Distribution of the household population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Female		Male		Not recorded		Total	
	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)
Namibia	602'858	99.1	511'587	98.8	572	95.3	1'115'017	99.0
Angola	1'398	0.2	1'997	0.4	23	3.9	3'418	0.3
Botswana	224	0.0	282	0.1	0	0.0	506	0.0
RSA	1'075	0.2	937	0.2	0	0.0	2'013	0.2
Zambia	406	0.1	424	0.1	5	0.8	834	0.1
Zimbabwe	57	0.0	41	0.0	0	0.0	98	0.0
Other SADC countries	97	0.0	105	0.0	0	0.0	202	0.0
Other African countries	151	0.0	187	0.0	0	0.0	337	0.0
European countries	715	0.1	863	0.2	0	0.0	1'578	0.1
American countries	203	0.0	137	0.0	0	0.0	340	0.0
Asian and Oceanic countries	45	0.0	48	0.0	0	0.0	93	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0	18	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.0
Not recorded	876	0.1	933	0.2	0	0.0	1'809	0.2
Namibia	608'103	100.0	517'560	100.0	600	100.0	1'126'263	100.0

In this chapter, the educational profile of the 1999 NCAS household population is presented as background to the analysis of working children and education (Table 3.6 shows the distribution of the household population by current education status (that is, whether an individual has 'never attended', or 'still attending', or 'left school'). (Table 3.7 summarizes the data on the highest level of educational attainment of members of the household population by age, sex and urban/rural area.

When disaggregated by age, the 1999 NCAS data reveal that the proportion who have never attended school in the population increases by age, varying between 3.9 per cent among children aged 10-14 to a high of 52.7 per cent among the elderly, aged 75 years and above. Although quite an erratic pattern, the data presented in Table 3.6, also reveal higher rates of children who never attended school among males than the female elements in the population.) When the levels of education attained are considered (Table 3.7), rural dwellers are under-represented at higher levels; 17.1 per cent of urban population compared with 4 per cent of the rural have attained senior secondary level. Less than 1 per cent of the household population have university education, almost all in urban areas.

Perhaps of utmost importance for public policy is the proportion of children 6 to 18 years that have never attended school. This issue is discussed in Chapter 4 of this report as it relates to child labour.

In consideration of levels of educational attainment, majority of the household population have only Primary and Junior Secondary education; the proportions proceeding to higher levels of education are small. As shown in Table 3.7, the male/female differentials appear to be in favour of the female elements up to the Senior Certificate level; beyond that level, men appear to have an advantage of higher levels of educational qualification over women.

Housing Conditions

The 1999 NCAS has information on type of housing and tenure, as well as the supply of utilities such as water and energy.

The survey adopted the official definitions of housing type and tenure used in the 1991 Census of Population and Housing (See Box 3.1 and Box 3.2). The population presents two contrasting housing types: in the urban setting 73.6 per cent of households live in largely modern detached houses, while 86.4 per cent of the rural population reside in 'Traditional dwellings', that is, housing units constructed in various traditional styles (See Table 3.8). These traditional houses are not acceptable to financial institutions as collateral for borrowing or as security. However, both urban and rural households have their shares in the distribution of impoverished houses, often referred to as shacks. They provide the most visible sign of rural poverty and urban misery. The regional pattern of housing distribution is much a reflection of the rural/urban distribution of the population. The northern regions have the majority of the population and are predominantly rural; they therefore have majority of their household population living in sub-standard houses.

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 (CSO, 1997).
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 a 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 (CSO, 1997).
9. An **impoverished 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 (CSO, 1997).
10. Housing units which cannot be classified into any of the above categories are referred to as **other**.

BOX 3.2: TYPE OF TENURE

1. **Rented (not tied to the job):** The tenure status 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 house is entirely owned by any one of the household members and is occupied free of rent.
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.

Table 3.6: School attendance of the household population (6 years or more) by age and sex

Note: The category of non-reported sex is excluded from this table

Age group (years)	Sex	School Attendance (%)				Total	
		Never attended	Still Attending	Left School	Not recorded	(No.)	(%)
6 - 9	Female	7.7	89.6	1.6	1.0	78'869	100.0
	Male	8.5	88.7	1.3	1.5	76'141	100.0
	Total	8.1	89.2	1.5	1.3	155'010	100.0
10 - 14	Female	3.2	94.2	2.3	0.3	85'886	100.0
	Male	4.5	90.7	4.4	0.5	84'499	100.0
	Total	3.9	92.4	3.3	0.4	170'384	100.0
15 - 19	Female	3.3	71.7	24.9	0.1	75'781	100.0
	Male	5.1	71.8	22.7	0.5	69'607	100.0
	Total	4.2	71.7	23.8	0.3	145'388	100.0
20 - 24	Female	3.2	13.2	82.8	0.7	45'591	100.0
	Male	5.6	19.7	74.4	0.3	39'597	100.0
	Total	4.3	16.3	78.9	0.5	85'187	100.0
25 - 29	Female	7.5	2.3	90.1	0.1	38'333	100.0
	Male	7.9	4.5	87.3	0.4	25'834	100.0
	Total	7.6	3.2	89.0	0.2	64'167	100.0
30 - 34	Female	8.4	0.9	90.3	0.4	32'885	100.0
	Male	8.6	1.4	89.9	0.1	20'773	100.0
	Total	8.5	1.1	90.1	0.3	53'658	100.0
35 - 39	Female	11.0	0.3	87.9	0.9	36'201	100.0
	Male	9.6	0.8	89.3	0.3	21'257	100.0
	Total	10.5	0.5	88.4	0.6	57'457	100.0
40 - 44	Female	12.9	0.4	86.5	0.2	26'176	100.0
	Male	12.5	0.3	87.0	0.2	16'559	100.0
	Total	12.8	0.4	86.7	0.2	42'735	100.0
45 - 49	Female	18.1	0.0	81.1	0.8	22'304	100.0
	Male	16.6	1.6	81.6	0.2	14'585	100.0
	Total	17.5	0.6	81.3	0.5	36'888	100.0
50 - 54	Female	21.1	0.7	78.0	0.2	14'269	100.0
	Male	23.6	0.1	76.2	0.1	11'935	100.0
	Total	22.2	0.4	77.2	0.2	26'205	100.0
55 - 59	Female	29.0	0.3	70.5	0.2	11'995	100.0
	Male	21.3	0.1	78.1	0.5	8'550	100.0
	Total	25.8	0.2	73.7	0.3	20'545	100.0
60 - 64	Female	31.5	0.0	67.9	0.7	10'625	100.0
	Male	30.6	0.0	69.0	0.4	7'918	100.0
	Total	31.1	0.0	68.4	0.5	18'543	100.0
65 - 69	Female	38.8	0.0	61.1	0.1	12'766	100.0
	Male	37.1	0.5	62.5	0.0	7'487	100.0
	Total	38.1	0.2	61.6	0.1	20'253	100.0
70 - 74	Female	42.6	0.9	56.1	0.4	7'450	100.0
	Male	30.3	16.9	52.8	0.0	6'974	100.0
	Total	36.7	8.6	54.5	0.2	14'424	100.0
75 or more	Female	55.3	0.5	43.6	0.6	13'391	100.0
	Male	49.5	0.0	50.1	0.5	10'938	100.0
	Total	52.7	0.3	46.5	0.5	24'328	100.0
Not reported	Female	44.7	19.1	17.7	18.5	919	100.0
	Male	14.9	42.1	20.3	22.7	1'032	100.0
	Total	28.9	31.3	19.1	20.7	1'952	100.0
Don't Know	Female	30.9	0.0	69.1	0.0	500	100.0
	Male	28.0	0.0	68.9	3.1	323	100.0
	Total	29.8	0.0	69.0	1.2	823	100.0
Namibia	Female	10.9	41.6	47.0	0.5	513'941	100.0
	Male	10.4	48.5	40.5	0.6	424'008	100.0
	Total	10.6	44.7	44.1	0.6	937'949	100.0

Table 3.7: Educational profile of the population (6 years or more) by age, sex and area

Age group (years)/Area	Sex	Educational attainment (%)									Total	
		No Education	Primary School	Junior Secondary (High) School	Senior Secondary (High) School	After Std. 10 Certificate	University	Post-Graduate	Teacher Training	Not recorded	(No.)	(%)
06 - 09	Both	5.6	85.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	155'010	100.0
10 - 14	Both	0.1	89.4	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	170'384	100.0
15 - 19	Both	0.3	43.1	41.2	10.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	145'388	100.0
20 - 24	Both	0.2	28.0	38.9	26.1	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.5	85'187	100.0
25 - 29	Both	0.8	30.5	35.8	23.4	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	7.1	64'167	100.0
30 - 34	Both	0.5	31.1	35.2	16.9	3.0	1.3	0.6	2.8	8.6	53'658	100.0
35 - 39	Both	0.8	36.3	30.1	14.4	3.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	10.2	57'457	100.0
40 - 44	Both	1.1	41.9	23.2	13.7	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.7	11.9	42'735	100.0
45 - 49	Both	1.4	48.0	19.0	8.2	1.6	2.3	0.9	1.4	17.2	36'888	100.0
50 - 54	Both	1.8	50.1	16.0	4.6	3.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	21.7	26'205	100.0
55 - 59	Both	1.9	54.7	13.9	1.9	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	24.8	20'545	100.0
60 - 64	Both	2.0	52.8	12.3	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	30.5	18'543	100.0
65 - 69	Both	2.9	52.7	8.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	35.8	20'253	100.0
70 - 74	Both	2.8	56.1	5.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	14'424	100.0
75 or more	Both	3.8	41.5	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	49.9	24'328	100.0
Not reported	Both	0.0	34.5	13.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	49.6	1'952	100.0
Don't Know	Both	0.0	58.2	1.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.5	823	100.0
Urban	Female	1.6	43.5	28.0	17.9	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	5.0	178'529	100.0
	Male	2.3	47.2	24.3	16.1	2.1	1.4	1.1	0.4	5.0	156'085	100.0
	Both	1.9	45.2	26.3	17.1	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.5	5.0	334'614	100.0
Rural	Female	1.4	60.2	19.4	4.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	13.8	335'412	100.0
	Male	1.3	65.4	15.1	4.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	13.2	267'923	100.0
	Both	1.4	62.5	17.5	4.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	13.5	603'335	100.0
Namibia	Female	1.5	54.4	22.4	8.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	10.7	513'941	100.0
	Male	1.7	58.7	18.5	8.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	10.2	424'008	100.0
	Both	1.6	56.4	20.6	8.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	10.5	937'949	100.0

Note: The category of non-reported sex is excluded from this table

Table 3.8: Distribution of households by type of housing unit, region and area

Region/Area	Type of housing unit (%)											Total	
	Detached house	Semi detached/town house	Apartment/flat	Guest flat	Part commercial/industrial	Mobile house (caravan,tent)	Single quarters	Traditional dwelling	Improvised housing unit (shack)	Other	Not recorded	(No.)	(%)
Caprivi	8.7	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	83.9	1.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	8'448
Erongo	68.7	18.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	11'678
Hardap	67.1	10.4	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	18.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	9'099
Karas	74.2	4.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	10.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4'841
Khomas	78.2	11.2	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	6.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	23'836
Kunene	50.3	4.1	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	3.9	35.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4'103
Ohangwena	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	96.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	20'977
Kavango	0.9	4.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.4	0.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	10'731
Omaheke	61.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	31.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	3'221
Omusati	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	24'139
Oshana	13.8	4.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	77.4	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	22'916
Oshikoto	11.3	4.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	17'385
Otjozondjupa	55.3	6.4	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.1	24.0	8.7	2.2	0.4	100.0	16'268
Urban	73.6	11.8	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	5.8	5.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	64'356
Rural	7.3	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	86.4	2.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	113'288
Namibia	31.3	5.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	57.2	3.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	177'643

The 1999 NCAS data shown in Table 3.9, reveal that about 40 per cent of the housing units in urban areas are owner occupied with mortgage, while about 85.4 per cent of rural houses are owner occupied without mortgage. As already noted, traditional houses are not acceptable to financial institutions as collateral for borrowing or as security. Indeed, only 5.5 per cent of houses in rural areas are occupied by mortgage paying persons.

3.4 Economic characteristics

Employment

Government has since independence been committed to the policies of reconciliation and affirmative action, as prescribed in the new Constitution. The objective of the national **Reconciliation** policy was to promote peace and maintain business confidence. Regarding this policy, the new Constitution included an Article 141(1) which provided that a person holding office at the date of Independence should continue to hold it until he or she resigns or is retired, transferred or removed from office in accordance with law.

The Government also adopted the policy on **Affirmative Action** to increase representation of the previously disadvantaged groups at all levels of public and private service. This call for the systematic promotion and deliberate employment of persons within Namibia who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices. It is on record that Government has pursued affirmative action in public service appointments but the extent to which the private sector is implementing the same remains to be seen.

By considering the strict definition of unemployment, the unemployment rate among the economically active population was estimated at about 19.9% in the 1997 national Labour Survey by the Ministry of Labour, compared to the estimate of 19.1% from the 1991 census data.

This shows that unemployment remains a serious and deteriorating problem in Namibia. That is why Government attaches great importance to the issue of employment creation in NDP1 (NDP1, NPC: 39). Both private and public sector contribution to employment creation in the country is therefore considered critical to poverty reduction and national development.

Regarding children and work, the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia states, inter alia, that “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)]. The above provisions of the Constitution has been amplified by the **Labour Act (Labour Act 1992, Section 42)** as follows:

- 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.

Table 3.9: Distribution of households by type of housing tenure, region and area

Region/Area	Type of housing tenure (%)								Total	
	Rented (not tied to job)	Owner occupied (with mortgage)	Owner occupied (without mortgage)	Rent free (not owner occupied)	Provided by employer (Government)	Provided by employer (Private)	Other	Not recorded	(No.)	(%)
Caprivi	0.5	10.6	76.5	0.2	6.6	1.3	0.0	4.3	8'448	100.0
Erongo	12.3	45.8	31.9	1.9	3.7	3.9	0.1	0.4	11'678	100.0
Hardap	6.4	27.4	49.4	6.9	3.0	6.4	0.0	0.5	9'099	100.0
Karas	10.7	24.6	43.5	6.3	3.2	11.7	0.0	0.0	4'841	100.0
Khomas	11.7	51.6	27.2	1.3	6.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	23'836	100.0
Kunene	3.5	17.0	44.1	0.5	21.6	12.0	1.0	0.2	4'103	100.0
Ohangwena	0.0	9.6	89.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	20'977	100.0
Kavango	0.0	5.7	89.8	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.9	10'731	100.0
Omaheke	6.9	16.8	50.1	5.1	4.2	16.4	0.3	0.1	3'221	100.0
Omusati	0.0	3.1	96.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24'139	100.0
Oshana	0.2	4.7	92.5	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	22'916	100.0
Oshikoto	8.1	0.9	87.7	0.3	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.2	17'385	100.0
Otjozondjupa	6.6	23.6	39.4	6.7	7.2	10.6	4.7	1.2	16'268	100.0
Urban	12.0	39.9	38.2	2.5	5.2	1.8	0.1	0.3	64'356	100.0
Rural	0.5	5.5	85.4	1.4	2.0	3.8	0.7	0.7	113'288	100.0
Namibia	4.6	18.0	68.3	1.8	3.2	3.1	0.5	0.5	177'643	100.0

In support of the above legal provisions, several international agencies based in Namibia (UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, etc.), and the donor community in general, have also been supporting government's efforts in various ways to fully realize, for all the children in the country, the rights established in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

These include in summary, the rights to *survival* (an adequate living standard, and access to health care); *development* (rights to education, play and cultural activities); *protection* (safeguard from harm, and provision for the needs of children in difficult circumstances) and; *participation* (assurance that children play an active role in society). It is against the above legal provisions that the issue of employment of children as revealed by the 1999 NCAS data will be addressed in the next two chapters of this report.

Income

With a per capita income of about US\$2,200 per annum, Namibia is firmly placed within the category of lower-middle income countries in the world. However, the imbalance in income distribution, showing a Gini Coefficient of 0.70, is among the worst in the world. Compared with other sub-Saharan African countries, Namibia's economic performance since Independence has been favourable. From 1991 to 1995, per capita growth of GDP showed a declining trend (5% to 0.1%); and since 1995, per capita growth has fluctuated between close to zero and negative values.

In order to reverse the poor trend and achieve accelerated economic growth, Government has recognised the need for structural change in the economy. Measures to restructure the economy include public sector reform, commercialisation and privatisation of parastatals, industrial competitiveness, the promotion of small and medium enterprises, improved relation between business and labour; institution and human capacity building, and strategies to make Namibia benefit from the benefits of globalization. These measures are capable of accelerating economic growth and creating employment, without which it will be difficult to achieve a lasting reduction in poverty and unemployment in the country.

Although Namibia is a developing African country, it is noteworthy that a sizeable proportion of the population of the households (35.7%), derive their incomes mainly from "wages and salaries". The proportion of households relying on wages and salaries drops to 15.4 per cent in the rural areas, rising to over 71.3 per cent in the urban areas.

The results of the 1993/94 *Household Income and Expenditure Survey* indicate that farming provides the principal source of income for 41 per cent of all households in the country (NDP1: 160). The 1999 NCAS results as presented in Tables 3.10 and 3.11 show that about 30.4 per cent of households depend on farming as their major source of income; in rural areas, the percentage depending on agriculture rises to 47 per cent.

Self-employment is unpopular in rural as well as urban areas, evidence that the informal sector is poorly developed unlike the picture in many other African countries especially in the cities. Among urban households, 11.6 per cent derive income mainly from self-employment; and in rural households 10.4 per cent.

Support to households also comes from external sources, indicating the extent of household dependency. About 9 per cent of rural and about 6 per cent of urban households rely on financial support from someone not in the household (working children, relatives, etc) as the main source of income. In rural areas, a further 17 per cent of households depend on others not in the household as their secondary source of income.

Household Sources of Water

The 1999 NCAS data presented in Table 3.12 indicate that most of the households (72.7%) have access to piped water in one form or another (that is, piped water inside, indoors and public pipe) . The difference between urban and rural households is however glaring; while 90.7 per cent of urban households have piped water within the vicinity of their houses (inside and indoors), only 18.7 per cent of rural households have this advantage. Of all households in rural areas that have access to piped water, about 68 per cent of them depend on public pipe requiring additional effort to reach. In the urban setting, access to piped water is near universal, covering 99.2 per cent of all households. However, about 42 per cent of rural households still draw their water for drinking and cooking from other sources, including unprotected well, river, stream or dam. In essence, majority of rural households must travel some distance from home to draw water, either from public pipe or untreated water from other sources.

Sources of Household Energy

Every household requires energy for cooking, lighting and heating. However, depending on economic and social circumstances, the source of energy supply differs between the rich and the poor, and between urban and rural residents. The 1999 NCAS data presented in Table 3.13 reveal these differentials.

Electricity is the source of energy for cooking in 64.7 per cent of urban households but only 2.3 per cent of rural households use electricity for cooking. By contrast, rural households depend almost entirely (92.9%) on wood for cooking, supplemented by gas and animal dung. In urban households, only 20.7 per cent use wood for cooking, supplemented by gas and paraffin.

Table 3.10: Distribution of households by main source of income, region and area

Region/Area	Main source of income (%)										Total	
	Self employment	Salary/wages/commission	Financial support from someone not in HH	Government pension	Private pension	Government maintenance	Dividend,interest,property rent	Farming	Other	Not recorded	(No.)	(%)
Caprivi	17.7	22.9	4.1	8.5	6.1	0.5	0.0	39.2	0.2	0.8	8'448	100.0
Erongo	7.8	69.6	9.9	3.1	2.9	0.5	0.3	2.1	3.8	0.0	11'678	100.0
Hardap	8.8	56.3	7.4	17.6	0.7	1.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.6	9'099	100.0
Karas	4.6	68.1	2.1	19.1	0.6	1.1	0.0	3.6	0.9	0.0	4'841	100.0
Khomas	12.2	79.5	3.5	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	23'836	100.0
Kunene	6.8	54.4	2.6	5.9	0.0	1.1	0.4	27.5	0.7	0.6	4'103	100.0
Ohangwena	17.8	5.2	13.1	14.7	1.1	0.1	0.6	47.5	0.0	0.0	20'977	100.0
Kavango	17.2	18.5	16.2	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	40.5	0.2	1.9	10'731	100.0
Omaheke	6.0	57.3	1.7	5.9	6.6	2.5	0.4	18.4	0.6	0.6	3'221	100.0
Omusati	8.7	6.2	8.9	13.2	0.2	3.2	0.3	59.4	0.0	0.0	24'139	100.0
Oshana	10.2	16.0	8.4	12.5	0.8	8.9	0.1	41.9	0.1	1.1	22'916	100.0
Oshikoto	8.7	19.4	6.2	12.3	2.6	0.1		50.7		0.2	17'385	100.0
Otjozondjupa	5.8	63.1	4.9	17.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	4.0	3.3	0.3	16'268	100.0
Urban	11.6	71.3	5.5	7.1	1.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	64'356	100.0
Rural	10.4	15.4	9.0	12.9	1.1	2.7	0.2	47.0	0.6	0.5	113'288	100.0
Namibia	10.9	35.7	7.7	10.8	1.3	1.9	0.2	30.4	0.7	0.4	177'643	100.0

Table 3.11: Distribution of households by main and secondary sources of income and area

Main source of income	Secondary source of income (%)											Total	
	Self employment	Salary/wages/commission	Financial support from someone not in HH	Government pension	Private pension	Government maintenance	Dividend, interest, property rent	Farming	None	Other	Not recorded	(No.)	(%)
Self employment	7.6	5.9	15.2	2.5	1.7	1.6	0.8	20.5	40.5	0.2	3.5	19'289	100.0
Salary/wages/commission	6.1	7.4	4.4	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	9.3	67.9	0.9	0.9	63'392	100.0
Financial support from someone not in household	17.2	1.2	13.7	4.1	2.2	2.4	0.2	23.3	34.7	0.2	0.7	13'710	100.0
Government pension	2.5	1.7	19.9	7.6	0.1	2.1	0.2	29.2	34.7	1.1	0.8	19'230	100.0
Private pension	16.6	1.0	5.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	22.4	51.5	0.3	0.0	2'314	100.0
Government maintenance	0.7	2.0	6.8	10.7	0.0	1.9	1.7	61.8	12.3	0.0	2.1	3'331	100.0
Dividends/interest, property rent	1.9	3.0	1.3	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	54.4	0.0	0.0	438	100.0
Farming	7.4	5.0	19.7	16.9	1.4	2.3	0.7	5.8	38.2	0.1	2.4	53'969	100.0
Other	12.4	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	76.1	1.6	5.7	1'184	100.0
Not recorded	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	30.4	0.0	66.2	786	100.0
All main sources													
Urban	5.3	7.4	5.0	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	3.1	74.1	0.8	0.4	64'356	100.0
Rural	8.2	3.9	17.0	10.4	1.1	2.1	0.5	19.9	33.7	0.4	2.8	113'288	100.0
Namibia	7.2	5.2	12.6	7.4	1.0	1.4	0.6	13.8	48.3	0.5	1.9	177'643	100.0

Table 3.12: Distribution of households by main source of water for cooking and drinking, region and area

Region/Area	Main source of water for cooking and drinking (%)								Total	
	Piped water inside	Piped water indoors	Public pipe	Well/borehole protected	Well unprotected	River/stream/dam	Other	Not recorded	(No.)	(%)
Caprivi	10.8	8.1	21.0	31.6	0.7	27.0	0.0	0.8	8'448	100.0
Erongo	68.9	26.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.0	11'678	100.0
Hardap	41.5	43.9	7.9	1.2	0.0	0.3	4.0	1.2	9'099	100.0
Karas	60.7	32.9	4.2	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	4'841	100.0
Khomas	86.4	7.2	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	23'836	100.0
Kunene	26.3	38.4	7.0	13.0	1.5	13.7	0.0	0.0	4'103	100.0
Ohangwena	1.9	2.6	21.3	22.0	33.8	18.4	0.0	0.0	20'977	100.0
Okavango	7.2	3.8	32.0	16.1	2.8	36.4	0.3	1.4	10'731	100.0
Omaheke	40.4	32.6	8.3	9.0	0.5	7.8	1.0	0.4	3'221	100.0
Omusati	1.6	1.4	48.8	8.2	21.3	18.2	0.5	0.0	24'139	100.0
Oshana	14.5	9.5	67.1	1.8	2.6	4.2	0.3	0.0	22'916	100.0
Oshikoto	14.9	16.9	47.4	4.6	14.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	17'385	100.0
Otjozondjupa	50.4	30.5	11.1	3.5	0.5	2.3	1.6	0.2	16'268	100.0
Urban	73.7	17.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	64'356	100.0
Rural	6.1	12.5	39.3	12.2	14.0	14.9	0.7	0.3	113'288	100.0
Namibia	30.6	14.1	28.0	7.8	8.9	9.7	0.5	0.3	177'643	100.0

Table 3.13: Distribution of households by main source of energy for cooking, region and area

Region/Area	Main source of energy for cooking (%)									Total	
	Electricity	Parrafin	Wood	Gas	Charcoal	Solar	Animal dung	Other	Not recorded	(No.)	(%)
Caprivi	5.6	0.1	88.7	2.9	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.3	8'448	100.0
Erongo	68.5	1.1	27.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	11'678	100.0
Hardap	37.4	0.9	51.2	10.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9'099	100.0
Karas	31.4	2.9	28.3	37.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4'841	100.0
Khomas	88.0	3.8	5.2	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	23'836	100.0
Kunene	15.5	0.1	75.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4'103	100.0
Ohangwena	0.0	0.1	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20'977	100.0
Okavango	2.2	0.6	93.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	10'731	100.0
Omaheke	26.2	0.4	64.5	8.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3'221	100.0
Omusati	0.0	0.2	98.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	24'139	100.0
Oshana	4.5	1.7	76.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.6	22'916	100.0
Oshikoto	7.7	0.9	86.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	17'385	100.0
Otjozondjupa	35.5	1.4	51.8	10.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	16'268	100.0
Urban	64.7	2.5	20.7	11.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	64'356	100.0
Rural	2.3	0.5	92.9	1.7	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.4	113'288	100.0
Namibia	24.9	1.2	66.7	5.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	177'643	100.0

CHAPTER 4

THE WORKING CHILDREN IN NAMIBIA

4.1 Introduction

The International Labour Organization (ILO) has argued that while the international standards refer to a minimum age limit for the measurement of the economically active population and its components, the minimum age limit should be determined in accordance with the prevailing conditions in each country. In this regard, the *United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* suggest that countries where a large proportion of the labour force is engaged in agriculture, and in which normally many children participate, will need to select a lower minimum age than highly industrialized countries, where employment of young children is rare (ILO, 1990:12).

This explains why the minimum age adopted for measuring economically active population varies among countries, from 6 in Egypt to 16 years in the United States. In the light of the ILO International Labour Standards, the Convention on the rights of the Child and related international agreements, the majority of countries set the minimum age at 14 or 15 years (For Namibia, see Box 4.1). The 1991 Census of Population and Housing collected data on economic activities from all persons aged 10 years and above; but census analysis of the results adopted 15 years as the lower age limit for the economically active. However, the census data reveal that 9.9 per cent of the males and 5.8 of the females aged 10 to 14 years were economically active in 1991; for those aged 15 to 19 participation rate reaches 27 per cent for males and 20 per cent for females.

Given that a substantial number of children in the country are engaged in various economic activities (especially in agricultural undertakings within the household), it is necessary to obtain supplementary data on the number, characteristics and working conditions of such children. In addition, it is important to understand the social and economic implications of the working children in the country. Indeed, provision has been made in the international standards for periodic collection of data on working children below the specified minimum age limit adopted for measuring the economically active population. This is with a view “to studying the transitional phases from learning to earning activities, to revealing the relationship between school attendance and participation in economic activity, and to developing, where necessary, appropriate policy measures” (ILO, 1990:13). It is for these reasons that 1999 NCAS should be considered a worthwhile and timely exercise.

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: Protecting Young People from Exploitation

Many countries have laws designed to eliminate child labour, yet the problem persists, and the numbers of young people involved are increasing.

The fact that systems of enforcement are often weak and labour inspection services which would uncover abuses are inadequate is not a sufficient explanation. There are deeper causes. Poverty, shortsighted economic interest, lack of motivation, poor training, political interference, corruption, lack of will and a failure to understand the importance of children – all play a role.

Parents ill-equipped to make informed decisions on the number and spacing of their children easily become trapped in the vicious circle of poverty and child labour. In poor families, as the number of children grows, the parents are increasingly unable to make ends meet, and find themselves under mounting pressure to put their offspring to work.

The consequences for children who are victims of exploitation can be catastrophic in the short and long run: besides mental and moral damage, there is the denial of opportunities for education and training, and the absence of care, freedom and companionship which are a necessary preparation for adult life.

Children are the human resource of the future. For the sake of society as a whole, they need to be protected, nurtured and trained.

ILO, *International Labour Standards and ILO Population Programmes*, ILO World Employment Programme, Geneva, 1992, p.9.

4.2 Definition of Working Children in Namibia

The 1999 NCAS questions pertaining to work among children were well framed and unambiguous. The lower age limit of labour force participation was put at 6 years, with upper limit of 18 (even though children below age 16 years are unemployable, according to the Namibian Constitution). All children within 6 to 18 years of age were requested to furnish the enumerators with answers to questions on type of activity, occupation, industrial affiliation and employment status, during the 12 months and during the 7 days preceding the 'Survey Night'. Box 4.3 and Box 4.4 provide definition of relevant terms in the analysis of *current and usual activity status* of children, including employment and unemployment. The economically active included those employed and unemployed children aged 6 to 18 years. According to the survey, *a person's main activity, or what a person has been doing for the longest period within the last 12 months determines usual activity status*. By implication, the usually active population equals the number of usually employed plus the number of usually unemployed.

The labour force participation rates (LFPRs) are the basic rates studied and projected in the analysis of the economically active population. LFPR defines the proportion in each age-sex group in the labour force that is economically active; that is, the ratio of active population to the working-age population. The most critical question that should be addressed in estimating labour force participation rates is how the data collecting exercise defined who were working at the time of survey.

All things being equal, all Namibian children aged 6 to 16 years are expected to be at school, except for a few (between 13 and 16 years of age) who have completed primary education and consider it as terminal. In essence, children 6 to 12 years are all expected to be enrolled school children. However, the 1999 NCAS data indicate that significant proportions of boys and girls are actively involved in the labour force, actually working or actively looking for job opportunities.

4.3 Estimate of the number of working children

As already noted in Chapter 2 of this report, the fieldwork of nine PSU's out of the 281 PSU's could not be done due to various logistical problems that occurred at the time of the survey. Hence, the actual number of PSU's in the sample is 272, which reduces the number of expected sample households from 8,430 to 8,160. A sample of 7,612 households was finally selected, which is 548 households less than the expected sample due to, among others factors, fewer households with the target population in some Psu's. Out of this total sample, no less than 7,011 households responded, representing a non-response rate of 7.9 per cent and yielding an estimated population of 1,126,263.

Of the total household population, children aged 6 to 18 years amount to 445,007, or 39.5 per cent. (See Tables 3.2 and 3.2a). Of these children, 72,405 or 16.3 per cent were found to be working. Tables 4.1 and 4.2 present the distribution of working children in Namibia by age, sex, urban/rural area. Over all labour force participation rate among children is 16.3 per cent for both sexes, 15.4 per cent for females and 17.2 per cent for males.

BOX 4.3: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Currently Employed Children

- Children aged 6 to 18 years who worked for pay, profit or family gain during the last 7 day period before the interview, even for one hour on any day;
- Children who did not work during the reference period for some reasons but had a job or work from which they were absent;

Currently Unemployed Children

- Children aged 6 to 18 years who, during the 7-day period before the interview, did not work and had no job or business to go back to, but who were available for work.

Children Labour Force

- This equals the number of employed plus the number of unemployed children aged 6 to 18 years.

Current Children Labour Force Participation Rate

- Otherwise referred to as *economic activity rate*, is the percentage of children that are currently economically active out of all children aged 6 to 18 years.

BOX 4.4: USUAL WORKING STATUS DEFINITIONS

Usual Activity Status

With reference to children aged 6 to 18 years, the usual activity status is determined by a person's main activity. The *main activity* refers to what a person has been doing for the longest period within the last twelve months. The *usually active population* equals the number of usually employed plus the number usually unemployed. A child is regarded as having worked if he/she worked for pay, profit or family gain the 12 months (reference period).

(A) Usually Working Children

The usually working children are defined as follows:

- All children aged 6 to 18 years who were in paid employment for most of the last 12 months preceding the reference night irrespective of how much they were paid;
- Children who were self-employed for most of the 12 months preceding the reference night. These are children who were in business themselves and include basket weavers, traditional beer makers, those who sell fruits and vegetables by wayside or under the tree, wayside barbers, and children who farm with their household members on communal land;
- Children aged 6 to 18 years who were engaged in activities for a family member or relative without pay. Children who looked after livestock for their parents or other relatives or work in their parent's farms without pay are examples of such persons. These children are usually referred to as unpaid family workers;
- Children, male and female, who farmed, hunted or fished for household consumption, if this production makes up a substantial contribution to the total food consumption of the household, should be regarded as having worked. All children who gather food for household consumption are included in this category. In addition, children who grow *mahangu* for household consumption are also included in this category;
- Child apprentices who received pay in cash or kind;
- Children who, while engaged in household duties, were at the same time in paid or self-employment (including children who collect firewood and sell part of it; children who make and sell traditional beer; children who milk cattle and sell part of the milk; children who weave baskets and sell them);
- Children aged 6 to 18 years who, while studying, were at the same time in paid or self-employment. Students who look after cattle after school hours or at weekends should also be treated as having worked (including children who have a job or business, but who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason but they have formal attachment to their work).

4.4 Demographic characteristics

The details of involvement of children by age and sex (their participation in the labour force) among children in the country are presented in Table 4.1. As early as age 6, boys and girls are drawn into the work force in sizeable proportions, indicated by LFPR of 8.94 for girls and 10.18 for their male counterparts. The LFPRs increase systematically for both sexes as age increases, reaching 17.77 per cent for girls and 17.52 for boys at age 11, and at age 18 reaching the peak of 24.75 for females and 26.82 for males.

4.5 Geographical distributions

When the urban/rural distribution of labour force participation among children is considered, the 1999 NCAS data (shown in Table 4.2) leave no doubt that involvement of children in the work force in Namibia is largely a rural phenomenon. In the urban household population, only 2.6 per cent of the female children and 2.0 per cent of their male counterparts are working. On the other hand, 21.6 per cent of the female children and 24.8 per cent of male children in rural household population are working. Table 4.3 presents the age and sex distribution of working children in the country by urban and rural areas.

The distribution of working children in Namibia by region and urban/rural area is shown in table 4.4. Over all, 95.4 per cent of all working children are in the rural areas. In Ohangwena and Omusati, all working children are in rural areas as the two regions are entirely rural; in Oshikoto and Oshana, 99.2 per cent and 94.4 per cent of all working children are in rural areas. The Khomas region is an exception largely because of its high level of urbanization and, hence, 93.3 per cent of all working children in the region reside in urban areas.

Table 4.1: Labour force participation rates (LFPR) among children(6 - 18 years) in Namibia

Age	Female			Male			Total		
	All children	Working children	LFPR	All children	Working children	LFPR	All children	Working children	LFPR
	(No.)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(No.)	(%)
6	21'457	1'919	8.9	19'656	2'000	10.2	41'114	3'919	9.5
7	19'400	1'777	9.2	17'878	2'472	13.8	37'278	4'249	11.4
8	21'622	2'701	12.5	18'527	2'647	14.3	40'149	5'348	13.3
9	16'389	2'129	13.0	20'080	3'591	17.9	36'469	5'720	15.7
10	16'870	2'066	12.2	20'707	2'799	13.5	37'577	4'866	12.9
11	18'232	3'240	17.8	15'346	2'688	17.5	33'578	5'928	17.7
12	17'514	2'713	15.5	14'946	2'633	17.6	32'461	5'345	16.5
13	16'140	2'721	16.9	15'920	1'895	11.9	32'059	4'616	14.4
14	17'130	3'045	17.8	17'580	3'688	21.0	34'709	6'733	19.4
15	16'225	3'825	23.6	15'466	3'393	21.9	31'691	7'218	22.8
16	14'252	2'377	16.7	15'692	3'291	21.0	29'944	5'667	18.9
17	15'240	2'337	15.3	12'623	2'780	22.0	27'863	5'118	18.4
18	15'946	3'948	24.8	13'913	3'731	26.8	29'859	7'679	25.7
Namibia	226'418	34'797	15.4	218'333	37'609	17.2	444'751	72'405	16.3

Table 4.2: Working status of all children by sex and area

Area	Sex	Number of working children		Percentage working
		All children		
Urban	Female	74'324	1'923	2.6
	Male	72'140	1'432	2.0
	Total	146'464	3'356	2.3
Rural	Female	152'094	32'873	21.6
	Male	146'193	36'176	24.7
	Total	298'287	69'050	23.1
Namibia	Female	226'418	34'797	15.4
	Male	218'333	37'609	17.2
	Total	444'751	72'405	16.3

Note: The category of non-reported sex is excluded from this table

Table 4.3: Distribution of working children by age, sex and area

Age	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>(Number)</i>									
6	26	19	45	1'892	1'981	3'874	1'919	2'000	3'919
7	9	28	37	1'768	2'444	4'212	1'777	2'472	4'249
8	47	40	88	2'653	2'607	5'260	2'701	2'647	5'348
9	94	91	185	2'035	3'500	5'535	2'129	3'591	5'720
10	38	28	67	2'028	2'771	4'799	2'066	2'799	4'866
11	117	26	143	3'123	2'663	5'786	3'240	2'688	5'928
12	42	20	62	2'671	2'612	5'283	2'713	2'633	5'345
13	177	44	220	2'544	1'851	4'395	2'721	1'895	4'616
14	103	91	193	2'942	3'598	6'540	3'045	3'688	6'733
15	135	118	253	3'690	3'275	6'965	3'825	3'393	7'218
16	235	211	445	2'142	3'080	5'222	2'377	3'291	5'667
17	292	338	630	2'046	2'442	4'488	2'337	2'780	5'118
18	608	379	987	3'339	3'352	6'691	3'948	3'731	7'679
Total	1'923	1'432	3'356	32'873	36'176	69'050	34'797	37'609	72'405

Table 4.4: Distribution of working children by region and area

Region	Urban		Rural		Total	
	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)
Caprivi	252	51.3	239	48.7	492	100.0
Erongo	1'094	46.1	1'279	53.9	2'373	100.0
Hardap	129	33.5	256	66.5	384	100.0
Karas	102	39.8	154	60.2	256	100.0
Khomas	617	93.3	44	6.7	661	100.0
Kunene	190	10.8	1'575	89.2	1'764	100.0
Ohangwena	0	0.0	22'476	100.0	22'476	100.0
Kavango	93	22.8	315	77.2	408	100.0
Omaheke	43	8.4	466	91.6	508	100.0
Omusati	0	0.0	4'607	100.0	4'607	100.0
Oshana	384	5.6	6'530	94.4	6'915	100.0
Oshikoto	248	0.8	29'523	99.2	29'771	100.0
Otjozondjupa	204	11.4	1'587	88.6	1'791	100.0
Total	3'356	4.6	69'050	95.4	72'405	100.0

Table 4.5: Distribution of working children by school attendance status, age and sex

Age	School Attendance (%)												Total	
	Never attended			Still Attending			Left School			Not reported				
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	(No.)	(%)
6	10.7	16.1	26.8	35.0	35.0	69.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.0	3.1	3'919	100.0
7	1.6	5.1	6.7	39.5	52.7	92.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	4'249	100.0
8	1.7	1.1	2.8	48.7	48.1	96.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5'348	100.0
9	1.7	2.3	4.0	35.6	59.5	95.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5'720	100.0
10	1.7	2.3	4.0	40.0	53.4	93.4	0.8	1.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4'866	100.0
11	1.5	1.8	3.3	52.3	42.5	94.8	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5'928	100.0
12	2.1	3.2	5.3	47.1	39.8	86.9	1.6	6.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5'345	100.0
13	2.2	7.4	9.6	56.0	26.2	82.2	0.8	7.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4'616	100.0
14	0.8	4.7	5.5	39.1	44.0	83.1	5.3	6.1	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6'733	100.0
15	1.2	6.7	7.9	48.9	32.0	80.9	2.9	8.1	11.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	7'218	100.0
16	1.8	3.7	5.5	32.9	42.0	74.9	7.3	12.4	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5'667	100.0
17	1.2	6.2	7.4	29.5	25.2	54.7	14.8	23.0	37.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	5'118	100.0
18	1.3	5.5	6.8	24.8	20.7	45.6	25.2	22.3	47.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	7'679	100.0
Nami bia	2.0	4.9	6.9	40.4	39.5	79.9	5.4	7.6	13.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	72'405	100.0

4.6 Educational background

This section is devoted to exploring the transitional phases, from learning to earning activities, and the relationship between school attendance and participation in economic activities among children in Namibia. Education of children is critical to the long-term development of the economy and society. Children are regarded as the future leaders in every nation and, as such, investments in their education are considered paramount to future development. That is why any development that touches negatively on the health, education, security of life or on the general well being of children must receive urgent policy attention by the government.

Perhaps one immediate question is whether children in Namibia are fully participating in the educational system as expected in the light of public and private investments in education. Another issue is the extent to which working children have the necessary educational background and qualifications (certainly not experience) to perform their jobs. Thirdly, what is the extent of role conflict being faced by children who work and must go to school? And to what extent are children classified as “not attending”, or “never attended” school because of their involvement in the work force? Discussion of these issues using 1999 NCAS data should provide a good insight into the relationship between child labour and schooling.

Based on 1999 NCAS data, Table 4.5 shows the age and sex distribution of working children by school attendance status. Out of all working children (72,405), 6.9 per cent never attended school. In fact, more male working children (4.9%) than female working children (2.0%) have never attended school. It is noteworthy that 79.9 per cent of working children are still attending school or training institution. Only 13.0 per cent of working children have left school.

4.7 Economic characteristics

a) Introduction

In order to understand the basis for involving children in the labour force in any society, and to appreciate their contribution, the structure of the economy must be brought to bear. The population of Namibia is largely rural; 72 per cent resided in rural areas in 1991. Like other African countries, majority of the population is dependent on farming, largely of a subsistence nature (ILO, JASPA, 1991: 45), and on communal farms. (Communal agriculture consists of farms operated by family units on land to which they have user rights but no title). It is estimated that agriculture supports either directly or indirectly some 70 per cent of the population of Namibia, most of them engaged in extensive stock farming. The harsh ecological environment (poor soil, low rainfall and high evaporation, as noted in Chapter 1 of this report) does not make crop cultivation much of a viable option.

It is estimated that three quarters of the poor in Namibia depend on subsistence agriculture, cash transfers, and wage employment on commercial farms for their income (World Bank, 1990; UNDP, 1998). The World Bank report in reference, sums up household poverty in Namibia as follows:

“Women head approximately 40 percent of households and households headed by women appear to be among the poorest of the poor. A typical poor family lives in

a rural area and is headed by a woman who is responsible for farming the family plot and whose husband works in a city. The family ekes out a living growing millet (or other crops) and raising a few heads of cattle or goats. The sons tend the animals, often walking hours daily to watering holes, while daughters fetch household water from a distant source, These tasks can take three to eight hours, and they compete directly with school attendance” (1990:9).

Ten years after Independence, that picture has changed very little; and it is against the above background that the results of the 1999 NCAS, presented in this report, should be understood. In this Chapter, the 1999 NCAS data will be analyzed to provide further insight into the activities of working children in Namibia with regard to the structure of employment, employment status and economic benefits (or deprivations) from work.

b) Employment

According to the 1999 NCAS, ***currently employed children*** are children aged 6 to 18 years who worked for pay, profit or family gain during the last 7-day period before the interview, even for one hour on any day. Included in this category are also children who, though did not work during the last 7 days for some reasons, have a job or work from which they were absent. Currently employed children, as defined, are presented here as **Working Children**.

Table 4.6 presents the distribution of working children by occupation, sex and urban/rural areas. Over 63 per cent of all working children are engaged in elementary occupations; and of all 45,838 children in elementary occupations 44,707 or 97.5 per cent are in rural areas. This implies that the involvement of children in work is essentially a rural phenomenon in Namibia. In terms of sex distribution (Table 4.6), 58.6 per cent of females and 70.3 per cent of males in rural areas are to be found in elementary occupations, while in urban areas 31.3 per cent of females and 33.0 per cent of working males are in elementary occupations. Since children have little skill and almost no work experience, it is not surprising that they are mostly engaged in elementary occupations. The occupational distribution of working children by age and area in Table 4.6 (a). It may be seen that 0.7 per cent of the 18-year old working children are in armed forces. Table 4.6(b) shows the distribution of working children by occupation, region and area. As expected, communal agricultural workers are concentrated mainly in the predominantly rural regions in the north of the country.

The industrial distribution of working children is shown by sex and urban/rural area (Table 4.7) and by age and area (Table 4.7a). No less 77.8 per cent of working children are engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry; and 99.9 per cent of all children in this industrial group are in rural areas. This is a reflection of the structure of the country's economy.

Table 4.8 presents data on the distribution of working children by “usual activity”, that is main activity in last 12 months preceding the survey, by sex and urban/rural areas. Over 81 per cent of the working children are usually students. In the rural areas, the distribution is very much like the national picture, with 82.5 per cent of working children being mainly students in the past 12 months. However, in the urban areas, the percentage of students among working children in last 12 months is 55.6, while about 27.7 per cent reported being in self-employment. This shows that in spite of engagement in work majority of Namibian children continue to attend school or

training institution. When the pattern of work intensity described above is combined with domestic chores, plus schooling to which reference has been made, the burden of duty being borne by children in the country, particularly those in rural areas, may border on the high side of stress.

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

Occupation	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>(Number)</i>									
Armed Force	0	52	52	0	0	0	0	52	52
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	25	25
Professionals	0	29	29	0	11	11	0	40	40
Technicians and Associate Professionals	30	53	83	51	4	55	81	57	138
Clerks	82	16	99	5	0	5	88	16	104
Services, Shops & Market sales workers	843	395	1'238	607	271	879	1'450	666	2'116
Skilled agricultural & Fishery workers	0	47	47	138	943	1'081	138	990	1'128
Communal Agriculture & Fishery workers	9	0	9	8'547	5889	14'436	8'556	5889	14'444
Craft & Trade workers	67	159	225	99	159	258	166	317	483
Plant, machine operators& assemblers	5	6	10	0	0	0	5	6	10
Elementary occupations	601	530	1'131	19'261	25'447	44'707	19'862	25'976	45'838
Not recorded	287	147	434	4'164	3'428	7'592	4'451	3'575	8'026
Total	1'923	1'432	3'356	32'873	36'176	69'050	34'797	37'609	72'405
<i>(Percent)</i>									
Armed Force	0.0	3.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Professionals	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.6	3.7	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Clerks	4.3	1.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Services, Shops & Market sales workers	43.8	27.6	36.9	1.8	0.8	1.3	4.2	1.8	2.9
Skilled agricultural & Fishery workers	0.0	3.3	1.4	0.4	2.6	1.6	0.4	2.6	1.6
Communal Agriculture & Fishery workers	0.4	0.0	0.3	26.0	16.3	20.9	24.6	15.7	19.9
Craft & Trade workers	3.5	11.1	6.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7
Plant, machine operators& assemblers	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary occupations	31.3	37.0	33.7	58.6	70.3	64.7	57.1	69.1	63.3
Not recorded	14.9	10.3	12.9	12.7	9.5	11.0	12.8	9.5	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.6a: Occupational distribution of working children by age and area.

Region/Area	Occupation (%)												Total	
	Armed forces	Legislators, senior officials & managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate professionals	Clerks	Services, Shops & Market sales workers	Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	Communal Agriculture & Fishery workers	Craft & Trade workers	Plant & machine operators & assemblers	Elementary occupations	Not reported	(No.)	(%)
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	18.3	0.2	0.0	75.8	5.0	3'919	100
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	62.4	11.9	4'249	100
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	14.8	0.5	0.0	71.1	12.6	5'348	100
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.0	16.4	0.2	0.0	73.3	6.6	5'720	100
10	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	15.1	0.7	0.0	68.3	14.2	4'866	100
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.1	17.5	0.0	0.0	62.9	16.8	5'928	100
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	30.4	0.2	0.0	61.3	5.9	5'345	100
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	22.2	0.4	0.0	53.8	20.6	4'616	100
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.8	3.4	20.5	0.2	0.0	63.2	10.6	6'733	100
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	1.4	21.5	0.3	0.0	62.5	12.0	7'218	100
16	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	4.8	3.0	20.7	0.4	0.0	58.0	12.3	5'667	100
17	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.8	8.1	4.8	13.9	3.3	0.1	57.6	10.3	5'118	100
18	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	8.8	1.0	21.8	1.9	0.1	57.5	6.8	7'679	100
Urban	1.5	0.0	0.9	2.5	2.9	36.9	1.4	0.3	6.7	0.3	33.7	12.9	3'356	100
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.6	20.9	0.4		64.7	11.0	69'050	100
Namibia	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.9	1.6	19.9	0.7	0.0	63.3	11.1	72'405	100

Table 4.6b: Occupational distribution of working children by region and area.

Region/Area	Occupation (%)												Total (No.) (%)	
	Armed forces	Legislators, senior officials & managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate professionals	Clerks	Services, Shops & Market sales workers	Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	Communal Agriculture & Fishery workers	Craft & Trade workers	Plant & machine operators & assemblers	Elementary occupations	Not reported		
Caprivi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	20.2	38.0	492	100.0
Erongo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	32.5	4.1	33.4	3.2	0.2	23.8	0.5	2'373	100.0
Hardap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	64.2	384	100.0
Karas	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.7	0.0	14.1	0.0	71.4	7.6	256	100.0
Khomas	0.0	0.0	3.7	6.3	1.1	38.9	1.7	0.0	10.1	0.0	31.9	6.4	661	100.0
Kunene	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.0	1.8	59.6	5.3	0.0	26.9	2.5	1'764	100.0
Ohangwena	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	34.9	0.1	0.0	37.3	27.3	22'476	100.0
Kavango	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	1.3	17.2	0.0	9.1	6.6	0.0	16.8	36.5	408	100.0
Omaheke	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	46.7	27.0	1.9	0.0	12.7	3.0	508	100.0
Omusati	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	2.9	71.9	0.0	0.0	17.3	2.4	4'607	100.0
Oshana	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	12.8	1.1	0.0	67.3	12.0	6'915	100.0
Oshikoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.6	0.1	29'771	100.0
Otjozondjupa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	8.2	23.4	20.2	2.8	0.0	33.3	10.7	1'791	100.0
Urban	1.5	0.0	0.9	2.5	2.9	36.9	1.4	0.3	6.7	0.3	33.7	12.9	3'356	100.0
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.6	20.9	0.4	0.0	64.7	11.0	69'050	100.0
Namibia	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.9	1.6	19.9	0.7	0.0	63.3	11.1	72'405	100.0

Table 4.7: Distribution of working children by industry, sex and area

Industry	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>(Number)</i>									
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	29	29	58	26'596	29'647	56'243	26'625	29'676	56'301
Fishing	6	15	21	0	0	0	6	15	21
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	38	13	51	38	13	51
Manufacturing	97	63	160	59	264	323	157	327	483
Construction	0	39	39	0	101	101	0	141	141
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	190	180	370	475	238	714	665	418	1'083
Transport, Storage and Communication	0	7	7	376	341	717	376	348	724
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	259	170	429	179	560	739	438	730	1'168
Community, Social and Personal Services	910	730	1'641	969	1'452	2'421	1'880	2'182	4'062
Not recorded	431	200	631	4'181	3'560	7'741	4'612	3'761	8'372
Total	1'923	1'432	3'356	32'873	36'176	69'050	34'797	37'609	72'405
<i>(Percent)</i>									
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1.5	2.0	1.7	80.9	82.0	81.5	76.5	78.9	77.8
Fishing	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining and Quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	5.1	4.4	4.8	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7
Construction	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	9.9	12.6	11.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.5
Transport, Storage and Communication	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	13.5	11.9	12.8	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.6
Community, Social and Personal Services	47.3	51.0	48.9	2.9	4.0	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.6
Not recorded	22.4	14.0	18.8	12.7	9.8	11.2	13.3	10.0	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.7a: Industrial distribution of working children by age and area.

Age	Industry (%)										Total	
	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	Transport, Storage and Communication	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	Community, Social and Personal Services	Not reported	(No.)	(%)
6	85.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	7.0	6.0	3'919	100.0
7	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	7.3	7.6	13.3	4'249	100.0
8	82.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	3.9	12.8	5'348	100.0
9	84.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	5.4	7.2	5'720	100.0
10	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.9	2.7	14.2	4'866	100.0
11	77.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.9	16.8	5'928	100.0
12	90.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.7	6.0	5'345	100.0
13	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	3.1	20.6	4'616	100.0
14	80.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.1	5.3	10.2	6'733	100.0
15	74.6	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.9	6.9	12.4	7'218	100.0
16	74.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.8	2.0	0.9	6.5	12.9	5'667	100.0
17	67.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.1	5.2	2.2	2.5	8.9	11.1	5'118	100.0
18	73.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.9	6.3	0.6	1.6	7.2	8.3	7'679	100.0
Urban	1.7	0.6	0.0	4.8	1.2	11.0	0.2	12.8	48.9	18.8	3'356	100.0
Rural	81.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	3.5	11.2	69'050	100.0
Namibia	77.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.5	1.0	1.6	5.6	11.6	72'405	100.0

Table 4.8: Distribution of working children by main usual activity in the last 12 months, sex and area

Main usual activity	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Self employed	25.2	31.0	27.7	3.5	7.5	5.6	4.7	8.3	6.6
Looking for work/unemployed	5.3	5.4	5.3	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4
Pre-school	0.0	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Student	57.6	52.8	55.6	86.0	79.3	82.5	84.4	78.3	81.2
Homemaker	7.8	5.2	6.7	5.3	7.4	6.4	5.5	7.3	6.4
Too young/sick	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5
Disabled	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	4.2	0.9	2.8	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
Not reported	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

c) Working arrangements

In terms of work intensity (defined with reference to the usual number of hours worked per day), a substantial proportion of working children do not appear to be intensely engaged; 84.1 per cent usually worked for 6 hours or less per day. The urban/rural distribution of working children and sex differences are presented in Table 4.9. It is however doubtful if children questioned were able to recall accurately the average time spent on home related work especially in rural areas.

When tabulated by number of days worked per week, the data reveal that about a quarter of all working children work every day of the week. The situation is worse in urban (37.6%) than rural areas where 23.8 per cent work everyday and, worse still, 39.9 per cent among females as compared to 34.4 per cent among males. The distribution is shown in Table 4.10. Girls tend to be recruited into domestic work more than boys particularly in urban areas; and for domestic work, there is no closing time except when the master goes to bed.

The distribution of working children by place of work, sex and urban/rural areas is presented in Table 4.11, while the regional distribution is presented in Table 4.11a. It is evident that the majority are in home related jobs; over all 66 per cent are involved in subsistence farming and an additional 18.4 per cent actually work at home. This picture conforms to working children in rural areas, where over 69 per cent are in subsistence farming and 17.8 per cent work at home. In the urban setting, the place of work is more diverse; about 30.8 per cent work at home, 21.4 per cent in employer’s dwelling, while 9.8 per cent work in streets. Only 0.1 per cent of working children, almost all in urban areas, operate at factory sites, given the low level of the country’s industrial development in rural areas.

Table 4.9: Distribution of working children by usual number of hours worked per day, sex and area

Usual hours worked per day	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Under 1 hour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
1	15.5	13.0	14.4	12.8	8.4	10.5	13.0	8.6	10.7
2	19.0	12.8	16.3	15.0	11.5	13.2	15.2	11.5	13.3
3	9.7	8.6	9.2	19.8	14.9	17.2	19.2	14.6	16.8
4	9.8	4.9	7.7	21.5	24.2	22.9	20.8	23.4	22.2
5	7.4	13.1	9.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.6	12.0	11.8
6	5.4	4.4	5.0	6.7	11.8	9.4	6.7	11.5	9.2
7	6.2	2.9	4.8	1.8	3.2	2.5	2.0	3.2	2.6
8	8.9	13.3	10.8	1.7	3.9	2.8	2.1	4.2	3.2
9	3.6	13.3	7.8	0.4	1.8	1.1	0.6	2.2	1.4
10	5.0	1.2	3.4	1.1	3.5	2.3	1.3	3.4	2.4
11	1.8	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6
12	1.0	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7
13	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
14	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
15	1.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
16	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Not reported	3.7	8.7	5.8	5.5	3.3	4.3	5.4	3.5	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.10: Distribution of working children by the number of days worked per week, sex and area

Number of days worked	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Under 1 day	1.5	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.3
1	7.2	3.5	5.6	13.0	7.5	10.1	12.6	7.3	9.9
2	12.7	19.4	15.6	8.5	10.2	9.4	8.8	10.6	9.7
3	3.9	7.6	5.5	7.8	10.1	9.0	7.6	10.0	8.9
4	4.4	3.0	3.8	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.0	9.2	9.1
5	19.2	17.5	18.4	11.9	9.9	10.9	12.3	10.2	11.2
6	5.8	6.9	6.3	25.1	18.5	21.7	24.1	18.1	21.0
7	39.9	34.4	37.6	17.3	29.7	23.8	18.5	29.9	24.4
Not reported	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.9	2.1	3.5	4.9	2.3	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.11: Distribution of working children by workplace, sex and area

Workplace	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Own dwelling	33.5	27.1	30.8	20.3	15.5	17.8	21.1	15.9	18.4
Employer's dwelling	22.5	19.9	21.4	5.7	4.6	5.1	6.6	5.1	5.9
Factory	0.6	2.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Farm, subsistence	5.6	0.0	3.2	66.7	71.2	69.1	63.4	68.5	66.0
Farm, commercial	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	2.6	1.9	1.0	2.5	1.8
Street	8.7	11.2	9.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Restaurant	2.5	2.7	2.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.6
Workshop	0.0	6.3	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Shop	6.7	13.6	9.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8
Other	12.5	10.6	11.7	0.5	1.8	1.2	1.1	2.2	1.7
Not reported	7.1	4.8	6.1	5.1	3.1	4.0	5.2	3.2	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.11a: Distribution of workplace of working children by region and sex (percent)

Workplace	Sex	Region													Total
		Caprivi	Erongo	Hardap	Karas	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Kavango	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	
Own dwelling	Female	5.8	27.7	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.5	14.1	10.8	0.0	12.7	28.7	2.0	10.0	10.1
	Male	5.1	12.7	13.2	1.7	1.5	4.7	8.6	13.8	0.0	4.0	41.2	0.8	14.9	8.3
	Total	10.8	40.4	13.2	1.7	15.1	5.2	22.6	24.6	0.0	16.6	70.0	2.8	24.9	18.4
Employer's dwelling	Female	16.8	1.9	14.0	21.6	30.7	3.5	2.4	17.4	2.8	9.3	8.6	0.1	6.6	3.2
	Male	29.3	1.5	23.1	28.1	10.3	3.6	0.2	10.7	7.5	8.0	7.0	0.2	22.7	2.7
	Total	46.1	3.4	37.2	49.7	41.1	7.1	2.6	28.1	10.3	17.3	15.7	0.3	29.4	5.9
Factory	Female	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Male	0.0	0.0	3.4	13.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Total	0.9	0.3	3.4	13.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Farm subsistence	Female	4.2	8.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	27.2	2.0	1.0	28.0	0.7	46.7	3.4	30.5
	Male	0.0	24.4	6.2	4.3	0.0	29.8	38.2	14.0	27.3	22.6	1.8	48.2	17.8	35.6
	Total	4.2	33.2	19.2	4.3	0.0	49.2	65.4	16.0	28.3	50.7	2.5	94.9	21.2	66.0
Farm commercial	Female	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.4	0.5
	Male	0.9	0.8	5.0	8.4	3.3	17.5	0.0	0.0	40.4	0.0	1.2	0.3	10.7	1.3
	Total	1.9	0.8	5.0	8.4	3.3	30.1	0.0	0.0	46.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	14.2	1.8
Street	Female	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
	Male	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	3.5	0.2
	Total	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	3.5	0.5
Restaurant	Female	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.4
	Total	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.6
Workshop	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Male	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Total	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Shop	Female	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	9.3	1.4	0.0	2.4	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3
	Male	0.0	1.5	0.0	11.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
	Total	0.0	2.6	0.0	11.8	15.6	1.4	0.0	4.7	4.3	1.9	3.1	0.0	0.7	0.8
Other	Female	17.6	2.0	11.0	1.6	2.4	0.5	0.0	1.8	1.6	3.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.5
	Male	0.0	14.5	0.0	3.4	5.9	0.5	0.0	8.5	5.0	6.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1
	Total	17.6	16.5	11.0	5.0	8.2	1.1	0.0	10.2	5.0	10.0	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.7
Not recorded	Female	16.6	0.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.4	6.3	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	1.7	2.5
	Male	1.9	0.9	6.0	6.0	0.0	2.3	2.7	5.5	5.0	2.0	3.6	0.1	3.1	1.6
	Total	18.5	1.0	11.0	6.0	0.0	4.0	9.2	11.8	6.0	2.0	5.1	0.3	4.8	4.1
Namibia	Female	62.8	43.3	43.1	23.2	57.8	40.2	50.2	43.1	11.5	55.1	41.4	49.5	27.3	48.1
	Male	37.2	56.7	56.9	76.8	42.2	59.8	49.8	56.9	88.5	44.9	58.6	50.5	72.7	51.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

d) Savings and contribution to Household Income

On the question of payment for work done, the 1999 NCAS provides little useful information. Questions were asked during the survey on actual amount of pay during the last month and on the amount actually paid to respondents (working children) during the last pay period. Responses to each of the two questions were then coded in “cash” and “kind”, but converted to Namibian Dollars. In the process, the values returned for the few that answered the questions (only about 16% responded to payment in cash; 4% to payment in kind), when tabulated, show results that are of doubtful statistical value. Apart from poor response rate, the estimated mean income for each category has a standard deviation value close to or larger than the mean, implying that the mean value is a poor measure of central tendency.

Based on the data, working children reported an average current usual monthly income (in kind) of N\$1115.0 (Std. Dev.=N\$2615.2); current usual monthly cash income, N\$3490.9 (Std. Dev.=N\$3897.1). Estimated current actual monthly income in kind amounts to N\$729.7 (Std. Dev.=N\$2047.5); and current actual monthly cash income N\$3513.4 (Std. Dev.=3925.9). In kind incomes are higher in rural than urban areas, and male working children appear to be better off than their female counterparts in the urban setting. The detailed distribution of income among working children is presented in the Appendix Tables 4.1 – 4.4.

The 1999 NCAS data reveal that most of the working children are in unpaid work. Only an estimated 7,001 working children, representing about 9.7 per cent of all working children are in paid employment. When asked about frequency of payment, 53.0 per cent receive monthly payment (see Table 4.12). More urban (60.5%) than rural (50.2%) working children get paid monthly. This is to be expected since, as already noted, the majority of the rural working children are unpaid family workers.

Payment for overtime work is rare; as shown in Table 4.13, only 9.1 per cent of urban, and 1.4 per cent of rural, working children get paid for overtime work. It is notable that 5.2 per cent of working children in urban areas, and 10.1 per cent of them in rural areas are made to work overtime but without pay.

Particularly in the urban setting, working children feel unfairly compensated for work done compared with adults; 20.1 per cent say that they receive less than the payment of adults for a similar effort. Table 4.14 shows the details. Some 27.8 per cent of urban-based working children indicate that there are no adults doing the type of work similar to what they are doing.

Table 4.15 presents the distribution of working children whose earnings are transferred to their parents/guardians voluntarily or otherwise. It may be seen that, the percentage of working children in paid employment whose earnings are transferred to their parents/guardians, either voluntarily or otherwise, is higher in rural areas (64.4%) than in urban areas (56.4%). Since rural working children do not normally get paid, the question of earnings being transferred to parent/guardian is not quite relevant. In the rural areas, given the nature of (mainly within family farm) there are no formal payments for work done by children, and it is difficult to estimate their reward in kind

as well. The conclusion that can be drawn is that Namibian working children, whether in urban or rural areas, make notable contributions to family income.

Partly because of earnings being given to parents/guardians, propensity (willingness) to save among urban working children who are paid is limited; about 17.9 per cent save some money regularly, while 27.1 per cent save only occasionally. Interestingly, among rural working children in paid employment, 29.1 per cent say they save regularly, and 15.5 per cent occasionally. Table 4.16 shows the over all indicators of propensity to save by working children in paid employment. As shown in Table 4.17, most of the children who save some of their earnings say they do so for other reasons, and saving to finance schooling/training comes second. But for those who have access to their earnings but could not save, it is largely because the earnings are too low (Table 4.18). Given better access to their earnings, it seems the disposition to save could be higher among working children in general. It is probably more realistic to regard earnings by working children as part of household/family income for all practical purposes.

Table 4.12: Working children in paid employment by frequency of payment, sex and area

Frequency of payment	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>(Number)</i>									
Piece rate	55	171	226	852	510	1'361	906	681	1'587
Hourly	0	13	13	42	42	84	42	55	97
Daily	100	27	127	45	64	109	144	92	236
Weekly	34	102	136	30	139	169	64	241	305
Bi-weekly	35	27	62		29	29	35	56	91
Monthly	661	499	1'160	555	1'998	2'553	1'216	2'497	3'714
Other	5	15	20	242	167	409	247	182	429
Not recorded	129	45	174	209	159	368	338	204	542
Total	1'019	899	1'918	1'975	3'108	5'083	2'993	4'008	7'001
<i>(Percent)</i>									
Piece rate	5.4	19.1	11.8	43.1	16.4	26.8	30.3	17.0	22.7
Hourly	0.0	1.4	0.7	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
Daily	9.8	3.1	6.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	4.8	2.3	3.4
Weekly	3.4	11.3	7.1	1.5	4.5	3.3	2.1	6.0	4.4
Bi-weekly	3.4	3.0	3.2		0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.3
Monthly	64.9	55.5	60.5	28.1	64.3	50.2	40.6	62.3	53.0
Other	0.5	1.6	1.0	12.3	5.4	8.1	8.3	4.5	6.1
Not recorded	12.6	5.1	9.1	10.6	5.1	7.2	11.3	5.1	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.13: Overtime worked by working children by sex and area

Overtime (Number)	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Yes, with pay	103	203	306	258	691	949	361	894	1'255
Yes, without pay	97	78	175	2'536	4'440	6'976	2'633	4'518	7'151
No overtime	737	659	1'395	18'592	19'148	37'740	19'329	19'807	39'135
Not recorded	987	492	1'479	11'487	11'898	23'385	12'474	12'390	24'864
Total	1'923	1'432	3'356	32'873	36'176	69'050	34'797	37'609	72'405
 (Percent)									
Yes, with pay	5.4	14.2	9.1	0.8	1.9	1.4	1.0	2.4	1.7
Yes, without pay	5.0	5.5	5.2	7.7	12.3	10.1	7.6	12.0	9.9
No overtime	38.3	46.0	41.6	56.6	52.9	54.7	55.5	52.7	54.1
Not recorded	51.3	34.4	44.1	34.9	32.9	33.9	35.8	32.9	34.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.14: Payments to working children in paid employment in relation to adults by sex and area

Similar payments (Number)	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Yes	225	333	558	1'010	1'041	2'051	1'235	1'374	2'609
No, less than the payment of adults	239	147	386	134	753	887	374	900	1'273
No adult doing the similar type of work	317	216	533	255	396	651	572	612	1'184
Don't know	110	170	280	234	611	845	344	781	1'125
Not recorded	127	34	161	342	307	649	469	342	810
Total	1'019	899	1'918	1'975	3'108	5'083	2'993	4'008	7'001
 (Percent)									
Yes	22.1	37.0	29.1	51.1	33.5	40.3	41.3	34.3	37.3
No, less than the payment of adults	23.5	16.3	20.1	6.8	24.2	17.5	12.5	22.4	18.2
No adult doing the similar type of work	31.1	24.0	27.8	12.9	12.8	12.8	19.1	15.3	16.9
Don't know	10.8	18.9	14.6	11.8	19.7	16.6	11.5	19.5	16.1
Not recorded	12.5	3.8	8.4	17.3	9.9	12.8	15.7	8.5	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.15: Working children in paid employment giving their earnings to parents/guardians/relatives by sex and area

Giving earnings status	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>(Number)</i>									
Yes, all directly through the employer	40	5	45	105	71	176	146	76	221
Yes, all by myself	242	226	468	610	470	1'080	852	696	1'548
Yes, part through the employer	23	14	37	164	328	491	187	342	529
Yes, part by myself	267	264	530	439	1'082	1'521	705	1'345	2'051
No	344	332	677	291	868	1'159	636	1'201	1'836
Other	6	30	36	21	72	93	28	102	130
Not recorded	95	29	124	344	218	562	440	246	686
Total	1'019	899	1'918	1'975	3'108	5'083	2'993	4'008	7'001
<i>(Percent)</i>									
Yes, all directly through the employer	4.0	0.5	2.4	5.3	2.3	3.5	4.9	1.9	3.2
Yes, all by myself	23.8	25.1	24.4	30.9	15.1	21.3	28.5	17.4	22.1
Yes, part through the employer	2.3	1.6	2.0	8.3	10.5	9.7	6.2	8.5	7.6
Yes, part by myself	26.2	29.3	27.6	22.2	34.8	29.9	23.6	33.6	29.3
No	33.8	36.9	35.3	14.7	27.9	22.8	21.2	30.0	26.2
Other	0.6	3.3	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.8	0.9	2.5	1.9
Not recorded	9.4	3.2	6.5	17.4	7.0	11.1	14.7	6.1	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.16: Propensity to save among working children in paid employment by sex and area

Saving status	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>(Number)</i>									
Yes, regularly	228	115	344	751	730	1'481	979	845	1'825
Yes, occasionally	202	317	519	174	615	790	377	932	1'309
No	486	439	925	747	1'529	2'276	1'233	1'968	3'201
Not recorded	102	29	130	303	234	537	404	263	667
Total	1'019	899	1'918	1'975	3'108	5'083	2'993	4'008	7'001
<i>(Percent)</i>									
Yes, regularly	22.4	12.8	17.9	38.0	23.5	29.1	32.7	21.1	26.1
Yes, occasionally	19.9	35.2	27.1	8.8	19.8	15.5	12.6	23.3	18.7
No	47.7	48.8	48.2	37.8	49.2	44.8	41.2	49.1	45.7
Not recorded	10.0	3.2	6.8	15.3	7.5	10.6	13.5	6.6	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.17: Reasons for saving by working children in paid employment by sex and area

Reasons for saving	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>(Number)</i>									
To go to school/training	116	121	237	197	234	431	313	355	668
to start own business	111	118	229	101	194	294	211	312	523
Other	134	126	260	576	887	1'463	710	1'013	1'723
Not recorded	70	67	137	52	31	83	122	98	220
Total	431	432	863	925	1'345	2'271	1'356	1'777	3'133
<i>(Percent)</i>									
To go to school/training	27.0	27.9	27.5	21.3	17.4	19.0	23.1	20.0	21.3
To start own business	25.7	27.3	26.5	10.9	14.4	13.0	15.6	17.5	16.7
Other	31.1	29.2	30.1	62.2	65.9	64.4	52.3	57.0	55.0
Not recorded	16.3	15.5	15.9	5.6	2.3	3.7	9.0	5.5	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.18: Reasons for not saving by working children in paid employment by sex and area

Reasons not for saving	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>(Number)</i>									
Earnings too low	186	172	358	389	989	1'378	575	1'160	1'736
Too many expenditures	69	100	169	41	190	232	110	290	400
Don't have reason to save	130	138	267	312	301	613	441	439	881
Other	72	5	77	5	22	27	77	27	104
Not reported	29	25	54		26	26	29	51	80
Total	486	439	925	747	1'529	2'276	1'233	1'968	3'201
<i>(Percent)</i>									
Earnings too low	38.3	39.1	38.7	52.1	64.7	60.5	46.7	59.0	54.2
Too many expenditures	14.1	22.8	18.2	5.5	12.5	10.2	8.9	14.8	12.5
Don't have reason to save	26.6	31.4	28.9	41.7	19.7	26.9	35.8	22.3	27.5
Other	14.9	1.0	8.3	0.7	1.4	1.2	6.3	1.4	3.2
Not reported	6.0	5.6	5.8		1.7	1.1	2.4	2.6	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 5

EFFECTS OF WORK ON CHILDREN

5.1 Introduction

The focus of this chapter is on children in Namibia who are currently employed and the effects of the work they do on their education, health, and general well being. As already noted in the previous chapter (Tables 4.1, 4.2), working children make up 16.3 of the total population of children aged 6 to 18 years in the 1999 NCAS data. These are made up of 15.4 per cent of female and 17.2 per cent of the male children. In analyzing and discussing social issues of children who are economically active, attention will be placed on education, health, work experience, relationship with employers and job satisfaction. This will be done to identify any gender bias, possible effect on the poor and implications for regional inequality. The obvious question, of course, is the extent to which the relevant sections of the Constitution of Namibia and the Labour Act have been compromised by involving children in the work force. (For children's rights in Namibia, see Box 5.1).

To be sure, through various national policies and programmes, as well as institutional restructuring since Independence, the government has been addressing the issues outlined above with regard to the welfare and development of children and the youth in Namibia. In this connection, relevant international agencies (UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, etc.) and the donor community in general have also been supporting government's efforts in various ways to fully realize, for all the children in the country, the rights established in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. These include in summary, the rights to *survival* (an adequate living standard, and access to health care); *development* (rights to education, play and cultural activities); *protection* (safeguard from harm, and provision for the needs of children in difficult circumstances) and; *participation* (assurance that children play an active role in society). In a sense, the concern of this chapter is also to provide some indicators, using the 1999 NCAS data, of the country situation with regard to the goals of the international Convention on the Rights of the Child in Namibia.

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. [Article 15(3)].
- 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)].
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Source: The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (Article 15), p11.

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.

5.2 Education

As already established, the involvement of children in the work force in Namibia is largely a rural phenomenon. While the sampled household population itself is 34 per cent urban, the proportion of working children in urban environment is 4.6 per cent. In other words, about 95 per cent of the working children live in the rural areas.

Table 5.1 gives the proportion of working children not attending school by region, area and sex. Out of all working children(72,405), 13.4 per cent are not attending school. When the urban/rural dimension is considered, the 1999 NCAS data presented in Table 5.1 reveal that more urban (27.0%) than rural (12.7%) working children are not attending school. In essence, a higher percentage of working children in rural households combine education/training with work for pay or gain than their counterparts in the urban setting. This may have to do with the type of work, especially in rural households where farming is the major occupation and children who must work find time to go to school and work as time permits. In the urban environment on the other hand, working hours and schooling are strictly regulated; therefore participation in one may preclude involvement in the other. Since the definition of current work covers children who work for even one hour on any day of the week, it is likely that most urban based working children are part-time, weekend workers. This may also account for the large proportion of children in rural households classified as working, since rural farm work in developing countries is conventionally a family affair and children are often involved in spite of their school attendance.

The extent of devotion to schooling among working children is evident from the tabulated data in Table 5.2 More urban (65%) than rural (1.9%) working children are absent from school because of work to earn money. As expected, while most of the urban based working children absent from school do so to earn money, in rural households, majority of working children (77.8%) are absent from school/training institution due to busy agricultural season. There are slight urban/rural differentials by sex in the stated reasons for staying away from school/training institutions.

The 1999 NCAS data reveal that 52,072 working children combine schooling/training with work, representing 71.9 per cent of all working children. For those children attending school/training institution but also working, 12.7 per cent say that the work they do affect their attendance. The proportion of working and schooling children whose school/training attendance is affected by work is higher in rural areas (12.8%) than in urban areas (5.0%). At regional level, variations are enormous and appear to be explainable by the urban or rural character of the region. In predominantly rural regions such as Ohangwena and Kavango, for example, the proportion of working and schooling children whose school attendance is affected by work is 24.1 per cent and 31.8 per cent respectively. There are, however, interesting exceptions and contrasts. Karas, region, which is relatively urban, has the highest proportion of working and schooling children whose schooling is affected by work (70%), while in Khomas and Erongo, two predominantly urban regions, this proportion is insignificant(0%). Other interesting exceptions are Caprivi, Kunene and Omaheke which are predominantly rural, but the proportions of working and schooling children whose schooling is affected by work in these regions are among the lowest in the country.

Table 5.1: Distribution of working children not attending school by region, sex and area

Region/Area	Number of Children						Percentage not attending school		
	Working/Employed			Not attending school					
	Female (1)	Male (2)	Total (3)=(1)+(2)	Female (4)	Male (5)	Total (6)=(4)+(5)	Female (4)/(1)	Male (5)/(2)	Total (6)/(3)
Caprivi	309	183	492	81	61	142	26.3	33.4	29.0
Erongo	1'026	1'346	2'373	255	213	468	24.9	15.8	19.7
Hardap	165	219	384	19	51	70	11.5	23.4	18.3
Karas	59	196	256	30	44	74	49.7	22.5	28.8
Khomas	382	279	661	196	126	322	51.4	45.1	48.7
Kunene	709	1'055	1'764	308	468	776	43.4	44.4	44.0
Ohangwena	11'278	11'198	22'476	754	1'459	2'213	6.7	13.0	9.8
Kavango	176	232	408	26	45	71	14.8	19.3	17.4
Omaheke	58	450	508	48	380	427	82.1	84.4	84.1
Omusati	2'537	2'070	4'607	274	440	714	10.8	21.3	15.5
Oshana	2'861	4'054	6'915	360	706	1'066	12.6	17.4	15.4
Oshikoto	14'747	15'024	29'771	1'150	1'246	2'396	7.8	8.3	8.0
Otjozondjupa	488	1'302	1'791	176	778	954	36.0	59.7	53.3
Urban	1'923	1'432	3'356	457	449	907	23.8	31.4	27.0
Rural	32'873	36'176	69'050	3'219	5'567	8'786	9.8	15.4	12.7
Namibia	34'797	37'609	72'405	3'676	6'017	9'693	10.6	16.0	13.4

Table 5.2: Distribution of working children who stayed away from school/training institution by reason of absenteeism, sex and area

Reason for absence from school/training institution	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>(Number)</i>									
To work and earn money	0	26	26	207	111	318	207	138	345
To look after younger siblings	6	0	6	1'170	795	1'965	1'175	795	1'971
To replace sick member of household	16	0	16	457	205	663	473	205	678
Busy season: agriculture	0	0	0	4'109	5'255	9'365	4'109	5'255	9'365
Busy season: industry	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	10	10
Not recorded	9	0	9	771	1'152	1'923	779	1'152	1'931
All reasons	30	26	57	6'714	7'529	14'243	6'744	7'556	14'300
<i>(Percent)</i>									
To work and earn money	0.0	100.0	46.7	3.1	1.5	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.4
To look after younger siblings	19.5	0.0	10.4	17.4	10.6	13.8	17.4	10.5	13.8
To replace sick member of household	52.3	0.0	27.9	6.8	2.7	4.7	7.0	2.7	4.7
Busy season: agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.2	69.8	65.7	60.9	69.6	65.5
Busy season: industry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Not recorded	28.2	0.0	15.0	11.5	15.3	13.5	11.6	15.2	13.5
All reasons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.3: Distribution of children whose schooling is affected by work by region, sex and area

Region/Area	Number of Children						Percentage whose schooling is affected by work		
	Working and attending school			Schooling is affected by work			Female	Male	Total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(4)+(5)	(4)/(1)	(5)/(2)	(6)/(3)	
Caprivi	92	0	92	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erongo	277	844	1'121	16	0	16	5.8	0.0	1.4
Hardap	77	87	165	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karas	20	9	29	20	0	20	100.0	0.0	70.0
Khomas	106	66	172	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kunene	237	391	627	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohangwena	7'764	7'986	15'750	1'274	2'525	3'799	16.4	31.6	24.1
Kavango	0	27	27	0	9	9	0.0	31.8	31.8
Omaheke	10	12	23	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Omusati	1'964	1'513	3'477	231	53	284	11.8	3.5	8.2
Oshana	1'738	2'235	3'973	223	110	333	12.8	4.9	8.4
Oshikoto	12'946	13'357	26'303	1'009	1'134	2'143	7.8	8.5	8.1
Otjozondjupa	90	224	314	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	545	452	997	45	5	50	8.3	1.0	5.0
Rural	24'776	26'299	51'075	2'728	3'826	6'554	11.0	14.5	12.8
Namibia	25'321	26'751	52'072	2'773	3'831	6'604	11.0	14.3	12.7

Table 5.4: Distribution of working children not attending school/training institution by main reason for not attending school/training institution, sex and area

Reason for not schooling	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No suitable school/training institution available	2.3	3.7	3.0	4.9	5.3	5.1	4.6	5.2	4.9
Work to support self	27.4	16.5	22.0	1.2	11.1	7.5	4.4	11.5	8.8
Cannot afford school/training institution	19.3	24.3	21.8	12.8	18.9	16.7	13.6	19.3	17.1
Poor in studies/lack of interest	6.7	7.1	6.9	8.1	14.0	11.8	7.9	13.5	11.4
Failed at school	15.1	20.6	17.9	24.6	9.4	15.0	23.4	10.3	15.2
Afraid of teachers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.2	0.0	3.2	2.0
Illness/disabled	0.0	1.5	0.8	10.8	1.0	4.6	9.5	1.0	4.2
To help in household chores	2.0	1.9	1.9	8.0	8.4	8.2	7.2	7.9	7.6
To assist in household enterprise	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.1	2.7	0.2	3.8	2.5
To work for wages/salaries	16.1	1.4	8.8	0.3	1.2	0.8	2.3	1.2	1.6
To work in own business	0.0	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Family does not permit schooling/training	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	6.0	5.5	4.0	5.6	5.0
Other	2.9	14.7	8.8	17.6	3.4	8.6	15.8	4.2	8.6
Not recorded	8.0	4.9	6.4	6.9	13.7	11.2	7.0	13.1	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The distribution of working children by main reasons for not going to school/training institution is tabulated by sex and urban/rural areas in Table 5.4. Among all working children who are not at school or training institution, 25.9 per cent say they are not participating due to poverty, they simply cannot afford the cost of education or have to work to support themselves. Some 15.2 per cent failed at school; 7.6 per cent withdrew to help in household chores; 11.4 per cent withdrew due to lack of interest, while 4.9 per cent could not find any suitable school/training institution. In essence, poverty is a major factor in non-participation of children in the educational system, in most cases, children stay away from school/institution because they cannot afford the cost or have no access.

5.3 Health

Health related issues were raised with working children in the course of the survey in order to determine the extent to which working children are exposed to, or actually become victims of, occupational hazards. The possible sources of danger to working children explored by 1999 NCAS are use of tools, equipment or machines; the lack of awareness of any likely health problems or possible injuries associated with work and; work place accidents or illness.

The 1999 NCAS data indicate that the use of tools, equipment or machines by working children at the work place is fairly widespread. As shown in Table 5.5, the number of working children using tools/equipments amounts to 43,524, which represents 60.1 per cent of all working children. The Table also shows that in the predominantly rural and largely communal farming regions in the north, use of tools by working children is quite widespread, with little differential by sex. The proportion of working children using tools, machines or equipment is 75.8 per cent in Omusati, 74.9 per cent in Oshikoto, and 68.4 per cent in Ohangwena. Over 62 per cent of rural working children are exposed to the use of tools, compared with 19.1 per cent of urban working children. Since rural farm work requires the use of simple farm implements, the exposure of most rural working children to tools is to be expected.

Injuries or incidents of illness are, however, rare among working children. Over all, only 3.6 per cent of children who are working reported having suffered from an illness or injury due to work or caused at the place of work. Table 5.6 shows the proportions of working children suffering from injuries/illnesses due to work or caused at the place of work by region, sex and urban/rural areas. There are no notable differences between males and females and between urban and rural working children on susceptibility to illness or injuries due to work. However, regional differences appear to be pronounced, between high susceptibility regions such as Hardap, Karas and Caprivi and low susceptibility regions such as Khomas, Erongo, Ohangwena and Omusati.

Among the estimated 2,623 children who fell victim of work-related injuries (that is, excluding 69,782 working children who were not victims/not stated), 49.7 percent did not need any medical treatment, 23.4 per cent were medically treated and released immediately, while 10.0 per cent were hospitalized(See Table 5.7). Most of the victims of work-related injury/illness had cuts, wounds or punctures and there are no significant sex differences.

5.4 Other social problems associated with work

Apart from problems of education and health risks experienced by working children in Namibia, the 1999 NCAS data also reveal other social problems faced by these young ones in the course of their participation in the work force. These relate to the relationship these children have with their employers, problems encountered at work place and job satisfaction. In interpreting the 1999 NCAS data on these issues, the point should be made at the outset that majority of these children who are workers (particularly those from rural households) actually work in home related environment in which their parents or guardians are involved. It is perhaps in the urban setting where children actually work for wages and salaries that the problem of worker/employer relationship is meaningful to labour relations analysis.

Over all, the 1999 NCAS data tabulated in Table 5.8 suggest that the relationship between children employees and their employers is good in the majority of cases (76.3%). Only 1.2 per cent of the working children expresses the view that their relationship with their employers is bad. While there are no notable sex differentials in the proportions having bad relationship with their employers, rural/urban differentials should be noted; 3.0 per cent of urban based working children say they have a bad relationship with their employers compared with 1.1 per cent of working children in rural households. The range of answers indicates that, invariably, the main reasons for employer/employee bad relationship have to do with too much work, poor pay, and verbal abuse.

As shown in Table 5.9 however, the proportion of working children not satisfied with their jobs is higher in rural areas (14.7%) than in urban areas (11.2%). Over all, 14.5 per cent of working children expressed dissatisfaction with their work (16.0% of females and 13.1% of males) for one reason or another.

Table 5.5: Distribution of children working with tools by region, sex and area

Region/Area	Number of Children						Percentage working with tools		
	Working/Employed			Working with tools					
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(4)+(5)	(4)/(1)	(5)/(2)	(6)/(3)	
Caprivi	309	183	492	123	25	148	39.8	13.6	30.1
Erongo	1'026	1'346	2'373	36	90	126	3.5	6.7	5.3
Hardap	165	219	384	80	94	174	48.7	43.0	45.4
Karas	59	196	256	41	133	174	69.0	67.9	68.2
Khomas	382	279	661	30	91	121	7.9	32.4	18.3
Kunene	709	1'055	1'764	26	162	188	3.6	15.4	10.6
Ohangwena	11'278	11'198	22'476	7'207	8'177	15'384	63.9	73.0	68.4
Kavango	176	232	408	9	29	38	4.9	12.6	9.3
Omaheke	58	450	508	10	70	80	17.0	15.6	15.8
Omusati	2'537	2'070	4'607	1'826	1'664	3'490	72.0	80.4	75.8
Oshana	2'861	4'054	6'915	423	449	872	14.8	11.1	12.6
Oshikoto	14'747	15'024	29'771	12'531	9'768	22'299	85.0	65.0	74.9
Otjozondjupa	488	1'302	1'791	81	348	429	16.6	26.7	24.0
Urban	1'923	1'432	3'356	290	352	642	15.1	24.6	19.1
Rural	32'873	36'176	69'050	22'132	20'750	42'882	67.3	57.4	62.1
Namibia	34'797	37'609	72'405	22'422	21'102	43'524	64.4	56.1	60.1

Table 5.6: Distribution of children suffering from injuries/illnesses due to work by region, sex and area

Region/Area	Number of Children						Percentage suffering from injuries/illnesses		
	Working/Employed			Suffering from injuries/illnesses					
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(4)+(5)	(4)/(1)	(5)/(2)	(6)/(3)	
Caprivi	309	183	492	28	27	55	9.0	14.7	11.1
Erongo	1'026	1'346	2'373	0	34	34	0.0	2.6	1.4
Hardap	165	219	384	50	24	74	30.2	10.9	19.2
Karas	59	196	256	0	49	49	0.0	24.8	19.0
Khomas	382	279	661	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kunene	709	1'055	1'764	17	89	107	2.4	8.5	6.0
Ohangwena	11'278	11'198	22'476	145	299	445	1.3	2.7	2.0
Kavango	176	232	408	9	9	19	5.3	4.0	4.6
Omaheke	58	450	508	0	20	20	0.0	4.4	3.9
Omusati	2'537	2'070	4'607	132	0	132	5.2	0.0	2.9
Oshana	2'861	4'054	6'915	147	162	308	5.1	4.0	4.5
Oshikoto	14'747	15'024	29'771	845	428	1'273	5.7	2.8	4.3
Otjozondjupa	488	1'302	1'791	51	59	109	10.3	4.5	6.1
Urban	1'923	1'432	3'356	68	46	114	3.6	3.2	3.4
Rural	32'873	36'176	69'050	1'355	1'154	2'509	4.1	3.2	3.6
Namibia	34'797	37'609	72'405	1'424	1'200	2'623	4.1	3.2	3.6

Table 5.7: Distribution of working children suffering from injuries/illnesses by the seriousness of injuries /illnesses, sex and area

Seriousness of injuries/illnesses	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>(Number)</i>									
Did not need medical treatment	0	23	23	765	517	1'282	765	540	1'305
Medically treated and released immediately	25	14	39	244	332	576	268	346	614
Hospitalised	34	5	39	111	112	223	145	117	261
Stopped work	0	5	5	12	50	62	12	55	67
Other	9	0	9	33	0	33	43	0	43
Not recorded	0	0	0	191	142	333	191	142	333
Total	68	46	114	1'355	1'154	2'509	1'424	1'200	2'623
<i>(Percent)</i>									
Did not need medical treatment	0.0	50.1	20.2	56.5	44.8	51.1	53.7	45.0	49.7
Medically treated and released immediately	36.6	29.6	33.8	18.0	28.8	22.9	18.9	28.8	23.4
Hospitalised	49.8	10.3	33.9	8.2	9.7	8.9	10.2	9.7	10.0
Stopped work	0.0	10.0	4.0	0.9	4.4	2.5	0.8	4.6	2.6
Other	13.6	0.0	8.1	2.5	0.0	1.3	3.0	0.0	1.6
Not recorded	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	12.3	13.3	13.4	11.9	12.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.8: Relationship between working children and their employers by region, sex and area

Region/Area	Relationship with employer (%)												All working children (No.) (%)	
	Good			Bad			Indifferent			Not reported				
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		
Caprivi	20.6	12.4	33.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	21.9	21.9	41.9	2.8	44.7	492	100.0
Erongo	6.6	9.8	16.4	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	36.2	45.5	81.7	2'373	100.0
Hardap	31.6	46.0	77.6	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	6.0	17.5	384	100.0
Karas	23.2	49.1	72.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	18.3	0.0	9.4	9.4	256	100.0
Khomas	44.0	38.6	82.6	4.2	1.5	5.7	1.7	1.1	2.8	8.0	1.0	8.9	661	100.0
Kunene	6.8	9.3	16.1	0.0	6.2	6.2	1.7	4.9	6.5	31.8	39.5	71.2	1'764	100.0
Ohangwena	38.7	43.4	82.1	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.6	2.1	9.7	4.8	14.5	22'476	100.0
Kavango	17.6	15.5	33.1	2.3	4.7	7.0	0.0	11.6	11.6	23.1	25.1	48.3	408	100.0
Omaheke	9.7	60.8	70.5	0.8	12.5	13.4	1.0	13.2	14.1	0.0	2.0	2.0	508	100.0
Omusati	36.6	26.0	62.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.1	2.3	16.7	17.8	34.5	4'607	100.0
Oshana	12.6	17.7	30.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.8	3.1	5.8	25.6	37.5	63.0	6'915	100.0
Oshikoto	47.2	48.6	95.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.7	1.3	3.0	29'771	100.0
Otjozondjupa	7.0	44.2	51.2	0.7	3.3	4.0	2.7	0.7	3.4	16.8	24.6	41.4	1'791	100.0
Urban	26.1	22.5	48.6	1.8	1.2	3.0	1.5	2.8	4.3	27.9	16.2	44.0	3'356	100.0
Rural	37.0	40.7	77.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.5	2.2	9.3	9.7	19.0	69'050	100.0
Namibia	36.5	39.8	76.3	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.5	2.3	10.2	10.0	20.2	72'405	100.0

Table 5.8a: Expressed reasons by working children for bad relations with employers by sex and area

Main reason for bad relation	Urban			Rural			National		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>(Number)</i>									
Wants too much work done	14	5	18	100	51	151	114	56	170
Wants work done for long hours	29	0	29	13	36	49	43	36	79
Pays poorly	12	11	23	11	97	108	22	108	130
Does not pay on time	0	9	9	0	11	11	0	19	19
Abuses physically	0	4	4	23	10	33	23	14	37
Abuses verbally	5	0	5	0	113	113	5	113	118
Other	0	5	5	0	20	20	0	25	25
Not reported	0	9	9	280	19	299	280	28	308
Total	59	42	101	428	357	785	487	399	886
<i>(Percent)</i>									
Wants too much work done	22.8	11.1	18.0	23.5	14.3	19.3	23.4	13.9	19.1
Wants work done for long hours	49.4	0.0	29.0	3.1	10.2	6.3	8.7	9.1	8.9
Pays poorly	19.8	26.1	22.4	2.5	27.2	13.7	4.6	27.1	14.7
Does not pay on time	0.0	20.5	8.4	0.0	3.0	1.4	0.0	4.9	2.2
Abuses physically	0.0	8.5	3.5	5.4	2.8	4.2	4.8	3.4	4.2
Abuses verbally	7.9	0.0	4.7	0.0	31.7	14.4	1.0	28.4	13.3
Other	0.0	11.4	4.7	0.0	5.6	2.6	0.0	6.2	2.8
Not reported	0.0	22.6	9.3	65.5	5.3	38.1	57.5	7.1	34.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.9: Distribution of working children not satisfied with their jobs by region, sex and area

Region/Area	Number of Children						Percentage not satisfied with their jobs		
	Working/Employed			Not satisfied with their jobs			Female (4)/(1)	Male (5)/(2)	Total (6)/(3)
	Female (1)	Male (2)	Total (3)=(1)+(2)	Female (4)	Male (5)	Total (6)=(4)+(5)			
Caprivi	309	183	492	25	108	133	8.2	59.0	27.1
Erongo	1'026	1'346	2'373	36	22	58	3.5	1.7	2.5
Hardap	165	219	384	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karas	59	196	256	0	53	53	0.0	26.7	20.5
Khomas	382	279	661	97	65	163	25.5	23.4	24.6
Kunene	709	1'055	1'764	28	178	206	4.0	16.9	11.7
Ohangwena	11'278	11'198	22'476	2'413	1'694	4'106	21.4	15.1	18.3
Kavango	176	232	408	17	59	76	9.6	25.6	18.7
Omaheke	58	450	508	24	92	116	41.5	20.4	22.8
Omusati	2'537	2'070	4'607	990	944	1'934	39.0	45.6	42.0
Oshana	2'861	4'054	6'915	508	552	1'060	17.8	13.6	15.3
Oshikoto	14'747	15'024	29'771	1'323	947	2'270	9.0	6.3	7.6
Otjozondjupa	488	1'302	1'791	109	217	326	22.3	16.7	18.2
Urban	1'923	1'432	3'356	211	164	375	11.0	11.5	11.2
Rural	32'873	36'176	69'050	5'360	4'766	10'126	16.3	13.2	14.7
Namibia	34'797	37'609	72'405	5'571	4'931	10'501	16.0	13.1	14.5

CHAPTER 6

MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

6.1 MAIN CONCLUSIONS

The stated overall objective of 1999 NCAS was to provide baseline data on the activities of the child population in Namibia for planning, policy formulation and the implementation of government development programmes aimed at improving the status of the vulnerable socio-economic groups in the Namibian population, such as children. Benchmark data have been generated from this survey and indicators of child activities have been produced in this report. We now know the extent of child labour at various levels (national, rural/urban and regional), as well as aspects of the economic, social and psychological consequences of involving children in the work force in this country. Indeed, a scientific basis has been established by the 1999 NCAS data and this report for more effective monitoring and reporting on Namibia's progress towards the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Social aspects of working children in Namibia

Number of working children

Of the total household population of 1,126,263, children aged 6 to 18 years amount to 445,007, or 39.5 per cent. Of these children, 72,405 or 16.3 per cent were found to be working. Overall labour force participation rate among children is 16.3 per cent for both sexes, 15.4 per cent for females and 17.2 per cent for males. Out of a total of 72,405 working children in the country, 69,050 or 95.4 per cent are in the rural areas, implying that the phenomenon of working children in Namibia is overwhelmingly rural.

Education

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". However, the 1999 NCAS data reveal the extent to which employers of labour employ children who are supposed to be in school, not having attained the age of 16 years; and the employment of children who have not completed primary education, regardless of actual age. Based on 1999 NCAS data, it has been shown that out of all working (72,405) 4,981 or 6.9 per cent never attended school. Of all children who have never attended school, 70.7 per cent are males. It is noteworthy that 79.9 per cent of working children are still attending school or training institution. Only 13.0 per cent of working children have left school.

More urban (65.0%) than rural (1.9%) working children are absent from school because of work to earn money. As expected, while most of the urban based working children absent from school do so to earn money, in rural households, majority of working children (77.8%) are absent from school/training institution due to busy agricultural season. There are slight urban/rural differentials by sex in the stated reasons for staying away from school/training institutions.

For those children attending school/training institution but also working, 12.7 per cent say that the work they do affect their attendance. The proportion of working and schooling children whose school attendance is affected by work is higher in rural areas (12.8%) than in urban areas (5.0%). At regional level, variations are enormous and appear to be explainable by the urban or rural character of the region. In predominantly rural regions such as Ohangwena and Kavango, for example, the proportion of working and schooling children whose school attendance is affected by work is 24.1 per cent and 31.8 per cent respectively. There are, however, interesting exceptions and contrasts. Karas, region, which is relatively urban, has the highest proportion of working and schooling children whose schooling is affected by work (70%), while in Khomas and Erongo, two predominantly urban regions, this proportion is totally insignificant (0%). Other interesting exceptions are Caprivi, Kunene and Omaheke which are predominantly rural, but the proportions of working and schooling children whose schooling is affected by work in these regions are among the lowest in the country.

Among all working children who are not at school or training institution, 25.9 per cent say they are not participating due to poverty, they simply cannot afford the cost of education or have to work to support themselves. Some 15.2 per cent failed at school; 7.6 per cent withdrew to help in household chores; 11.4 per cent withdrew due to lack of interest, while 4.9 per cent could not find any suitable school/training institution. In essence, poverty is a major factor in non-participation of children in the educational system, in most cases, children stay away from school/institution because they cannot afford the cost or have no access.

Health

The 1999 NCAS data indicate that the use of tools, equipment or machines by working children at the work place is fairly widespread. In the predominantly rural and largely communal farming regions in the north, use of tools by working children is quite widespread, with little differential by sex. Over all, 60.1 per cent of working children are exposed to the use of tools or machines at work (64.4% of females and 56.1% of males). Over 62 per cent of rural working children are exposed to the use of tools, compared with 19.1 per cent of urban working children. Since rural farm work requires the use of simple farm implements, the exposure of most rural working children to tools is to be expected. Unfortunately, most of the children (over 60%) are unaware of any likely health problems or possible injuries associated with the work they perform.

Injuries or incidents of illness are, however, rare among working children. Overall, only 3.6 per cent of children who are working reported having suffered from an illness or injury due to work or caused at the place of work. There are no notable differences between males and females and between urban and rural working children on susceptibility to illness or injuries due to work. However, regional differences appear to be pronounced, between high susceptibility regions such as Hardap, Karas and Caprivi and low susceptibility regions such as Khomas, Erongo, Ohangwena and Omusati.

Among the estimated 2,623 children who fell victim of work-related injuries (that is, excluding 69,782 working children who were not victims/not stated), 49.7 per cent did not need any medical treatment, 23.4 per cent were medically treated and released immediately, while 10.0 per cent became hospitalized. Most of the victims of work related injury/illness had cuts, wounds or punctures and there are no significant sex differences.

Other social problems

Apart from problems of education and health risks experienced by working children in Namibia, the 1999 NCAS data also reveal other social problems faced by these young ones in the course of their participation in the work force. These relate the employer /employee relationship, problems encountered at workplace and job satisfaction. In interpreting the 1999 NCAS data on these issues, the point should be made at the outset that majority of these children who are workers (particularly those from rural households) actually work in home related environment in which their parents or guardians are involved. It is perhaps in the urban setting where children actually work for wages and salaries that the problem of worker/employer relationship is meaningful to labour relations analysis.

Over all, the 1999 NCAS data suggest that the relationship between children employees and their employers is good in the majority of cases (76.3). Only 1.2 per cent of the working children expresses the view that their relationship with their employers is bad. While there are no notable sex differentials in the proportions having bad relationship with their employers, rural/urban differentials should be noted; 3.0 per cent of urban based working children say they have a bad relationship with their employers compared with 1.1 per cent of working children in rural households. The range of answers indicates that, invariably, the main reasons for employer/employee bad relationship have to do with too much work, poor pay, and verbal abuse.

The 1999 NCAS data further reveal that the proportion of working children not satisfied with their jobs is higher in rural areas (14.7%) than in urban areas (11.2%). Over all, 14.5 per cent of working children expressed dissatisfaction with their work (16.0% of females and 13.1% of males) for one reason or another.

Economic aspects of working children

In order to understand the basis for involving children in the labour force in any society, and to appreciate their contribution, the structure of the economy must be brought to bear. The population of Namibia is largely rural; 72 per cent resided in rural areas in 1991. Like other African countries, majority of the population is dependent on farming, largely of a subsistence nature (ILO, JASPA, 1991: 45), and on communal farms. (Communal agriculture consists of farms operated by family units on land to which they have user rights but no title). It is estimated that agriculture supports either directly or indirectly some 70 per cent of the population of Namibia, most of them engaged in extensive stock farming. The harsh ecological environment (poor soil, low rainfall and high evaporation, as noted in Chapter 1 of this report) does not make crop cultivation much of a viable option.

Occupation and industry

According to the results of NCAS, over 63 per cent of all working children are engaged in elementary occupations; and of all 45,838 children in elementary occupations 44,707 or 97.5 per cent are in rural areas. This implies that the involvement of children in work is essentially a rural phenomenon in Namibia. In terms of sex distribution, 58.6 per cent of females and 70.3 per cent of males in rural areas are to be found in elementary occupations, while in urban areas 31.3 per cent of females and 33.0 per cent of working

males are in elementary occupations. Since children have little skill and almost no work experience, it is not surprising that they are mostly engaged in elementary occupations. However, not more than 0.7 per cent of the 18-year old working children are in armed forces. In terms of industrial distribution of working children, no less 77.8 per cent of working children are engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry; and 99.9 per cent of all children in this industrial group are in rural areas. This is a reflection of the structure of the country's economy.

In terms of the distribution of working children by "usual activity", that is main activity in last 12 months preceding the survey, over 81 per cent of the working children are usually students. In the rural areas, the distribution is very much like the national picture, with 82.5 per cent of working children being mainly students in the past 12 months. However, in the urban areas, the percentage of students among working children in last 12 months is 55.6, while about 28 per cent reported being in self-employment. This shows that in spite of engagement in work majority of Namibian children continue to attend school or training institution. When the pattern of work intensity described above is combined with domestic chores, plus schooling to which reference has been made, the burden of duty being borne by children in the country, particularly those in rural areas, may border on the high side of stress.

Working arrangements

In terms of work intensity (defined with reference to the usual number of hours worked per day), a substantial proportion of working children do not appear to be intensely engaged; 84.1 per cent usually worked for 6 hours or less per day. It is however doubtful if children questioned were able to recall accurately the average time spent on home related work especially in rural areas.

When tabulated by number of days worked per week, the data reveal that about a quarter of all working children work every day of the week. The situation is worse in urban (37.6%) than rural areas where 23.8 per cent work everyday and, worse still, 40 per cent among females as compared to 34.4 per cent among males. Girls tend to be recruited into domestic work more than boys particularly in urban areas; and for domestic work, there is no closing time except when the master goes to bed.

In terms of industrial distribution of working children, it has been shown that the majority are in home related jobs; over all 66 per cent are involved in subsistence farming and an additional 18.4 per cent actually work at home. This picture conforms to working children in rural areas, where over 69 per cent are in subsistence farming and 17.8 per cent work at home. In the urban setting, the place of work is more diverse; about 31 per cent work at home, 21.4 per cent in employer's dwelling, while 9.8 per cent work in streets. Only 0.1 per cent of working children, almost all in urban areas, operate at factory sites, given the low level of the country's industrial development in rural areas.

Most of the female working children from urban households,(43.8%), are services, shops and market sales workers, followed by 31.3 per cent in elementary occupations; the remaining 24.9 per cent urban-based female working children are randomly distributed among the other occupations except Armed Forces, Managerial and Professional and Skilled Agricultural occupations to which they do not subscribe. On the other hand, 27.6 per cent of the urban-based male working children are in services, shops and market sales, and 37.0 per cent in elementary occupations. The rural

occupational pattern is somewhat different from the observed urban form; 58.6 per cent of female, and 70.3 per cent of male, working children are in elementary occupations.

Savings and contribution to Household Income

On the question of payment for work done, the 1999 NCAS provides little useful information. Response to questions on income from work by children was poor (only about 16% responded to payment in cash; 4% to payment in kind), and the results when tabulated show results that are of doubtful statistical value. Apart from poor response rate, the estimated mean income for each category has a standard deviation value close to or larger than the mean, implying that the mean value is a poor measure of central tendency.

Payment for overtime work is rare; only 9.1 per cent of urban, and 1.4 per cent of rural, working children get paid for overtime work. It is notable that 5.2 per cent of working children in urban areas and 10.1 per cent of them in rural areas work overtime but without pay.

Particularly in the urban setting, working children feel unfairly compensated for work done compared with adults; 20.1 per cent say that they receive less than the payment of adults for a similar effort. Some 27.8 per cent of urban-based working children indicate that there are no adults doing the type of work similar to what they are doing.

The percentage of working children in paid employment whose earnings are transferred to their parents/guardians, either voluntarily or otherwise, is higher in rural areas (64.4%) than in urban areas (56.4%). Since rural working children do not normally get paid, the question of earnings being transferred to parent/guardian is not quite relevant. In the rural areas, given the nature of (mainly within family farm) there are no formal payments for work done by children, and it is difficult to estimate their reward in kind as well. The conclusion that can be drawn is that Namibian working children, whether in urban or rural areas, make notable contributions to family income.

Partly because of earnings being given to parents/guardians, propensity (willingness) to save among urban working children who are in paid employment is limited; about 17.9 per cent save some money regularly, while 27.1 per cent save only occasionally. Interestingly, among rural working children, 29.1 per cent say they save regularly, and 15.5 per cent occasionally. Most of the children who save some of their earnings say they do so for other reasons and saving to go to school/training institution comes second. But for those who have access to their earnings but could not save, it is largely because the earnings are too low. Given better access to their earnings, it seems the disposition to save could be higher among working children in general. It is probably more realistic to regard earnings by working children as part of household/family income for all practical purposes.

6.2 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Regarding children and work, the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia states as follows:

- 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. [Article 15(3)].
- 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)].

The above provisions of the Constitution has been amplified by the **Labour Act (Labour Act 1992, Section 42)** as follows:

- 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.

In support of the above legal provisions, several international agencies based in Namibia (UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, etc.), and the donor community in general, have also been supporting government's efforts in various ways to fully realize, for all the children in the country, the rights established in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. These include in summary, the rights to *survival* (an adequate living standard, and access to health care); *development* (rights to education, play and cultural activities); *protection* (safeguard from harm, and provision for the needs of children in difficult circumstances) and; *participation* (assurance that children play an active role in society).

As already noted, working children make up 16.3 of the total population of children aged 6 to 18 years in the 1999 NCAS data. These are made up of 15.4 per cent of female and 17.2 per cent of male children. The obvious question of policy, is the extent to which the relevant sections of the Constitution of Namibia and the Labour Act and the rights established in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as stated above, have been compromised by involving children in the work force.

Table 6.1 presents a summary of indicators of child labour and exposure to various hazards of occupation. The Table shows that children aged below the stipulated ages in the Labour Act are nevertheless employed in mining and manufacturing-related work.

The 1999 NCAS reveal that some of the working children feel negatively affected by the work they do; some are unable to attend school at all, while quite a notable proportion have to be absent some of the time. Most working children have to handle tools or machines at their place of work; consequently, they are exposed to injuries and some fall ill as a result of the work they do. Indeed, 10.0% of children who have been victims of industrial accidents said they were subsequently hospitalized.

These indicators show the extent to which the Namibian society has compromised the rights of some children, contrary to the constitutional provisions, the Labour Act and the International Convention on Rights of the Child. The results of future studies of this kind would show the progress being made in safeguarding the interest of children in the country.

In the meantime, the above child labour indicators suggest that Government should ensure more rigorous enforcement of the Labour Act. This may prove more difficult in rural areas because the family is the source of farm labour supply and children are traditionally drawn into family work as early as they are able to do something, often below age 6. In this context, Government should embark upon a public education programme in rural areas to encourage parents to release their children for a full participation in the education system in the country.

One notable demographic feature of Namibia's population is the perceptible drift of the youth from rural to urban areas in search of wage employment. The current efforts to achieve regional development through decentralization of government functions will go a long way in reducing this rural-urban migration trend in the country. In addition, the programme of education should be sensitive to the nature of rural economy in order to promote participation of young school leavers in farm-related work and thereby stem the tide of rural-to-urban migration.

The various indicators of child labour and attendant deprivations in the urban setting are easier to monitor, especially where children are in formal paid employment working in factories or other establishments. Employers of labour should be given appropriate information about the Labour Act and the need to comply or face penalty. The programme of Vocational Education should be expanded to accommodate young school dropouts as well as those who complete primary/secondary education but without any skill to offer in the urban labour market. It is by improving the capacity of young children through education and training that the exploitation of their labour can best be safeguarded.

Table 6.1: Indicators of child labour and other deprivations by sex

Percentage of children	Female	Male	Total
Aged 6 - 18 years who are working	15.4	17.2	16.3
Aged below 15 years who are working in mining and manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.4
Aged below 14 years working in factory/mines/industrial undertaking	0.2	0.3	0.2
Dissatisfied with their work	16.0	13.1	14.5
Schooling/training is affected by work	11.0	14.3	12.7
Absent from school due to work	2.1	0.4	1.2
Not attending school due to work	4.4	11.5	8.8
Using tools or machines to work	64.4	56.1	60.1
Became ill or suffered injuries due to work	4.1	3.2	3.6
Hospitalised due to work-related injuries	10.2	9.7	10.0
Worked overtime without pay	7.6	12	9.9

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NAMIBIA CHILD ACTIVITIES SURVEY (NCAS) MARCH 1999

A	Identification	Region	PSU-number	R/ U	Household No.	Form No.	Response Category

B For all persons										C For persons aged 6 years and above				D FOR PERSONS 19 YEARS AND ABOVE (current economically active)					
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Who stayed the night of Sunday, March, 14 1999 in this household? <i>List the names and surnames of all persons who spent the night Sunday, March, 14, 1999 in this household</i> <i>Enter the person who was heading the household as person number one.</i>	What is (name)'s relationship to the head of household? 01 Head 02 Spouse 03 Son/Daughter 04 Spouse of child 05 Grandchild 06 Parent 07 Other relative 08 Domestic worker 09 Non relative 10 Temporary visitor	Is (name) female or male? 1 Female 2 Male	How old was (name) at his/her last birthday? <i>Enter age in completed years</i> <i>("00" for children less than 1 year)</i>	Where was (name) born? <i>Enter region or country code</i> <i>(From code list 2)</i>	What is (name)'s nationality? <i>Enter code from code list 1</i> <i>("140" if Namibia)</i>	Where does (name) usually live? <i>Enter region or country code</i> <i>(From code list 2)</i>	Where was (name) usually living last year? <i>Enter region or country code</i> <i>(From code list 2)</i>	Has (name) any type of permanent disability or limitation? 1 No 2 Yes <i>(If yes ask what type)</i> 3 Blind 4 Deaf 5 Impaired speech 6 Impairment of limbs 7 Mentally disabled 8 Other, specify	What is (name)'s marital status 1 Never married 2 Married with certificate 3 Married Traditional 4 Consensual Union 5 Divorced/separated 6 Widowed 9 Don't know	Has (name) ever attended school? 1 Never attended 2 Still attending 3 Left school	If code 2 or 3 in C1 What is (name)'s highest level of education completed? <i>Enter code from code list 3</i>	How many languages does (name) speak with understanding? <i>Enter code from code list 4</i> <i>(enter 3 best spoken languages)</i>	Can (name) write in any language? <i>Enter code from code list 4</i> <i>(Up to 3 languages if no enter 00)</i>	During the last 7 days did you work for at least one hour for pay, profit, or family gain? 1 Yes 2 No	If code 2 in D1 Even though you were not working did you have a job/business or a holding (subsistence farming) which you will return to? 1 Yes 2 No	If code 1 in D2 Why didn't you work during the last 7 days? 01 Sick, injury 02 Holiday, vacation 03 Maternity, parental leave 04 Education leave 05 Strike, lock-out 06 Temporary lay-off 07 Reduction in economic activity 08 Temporary disorganization, suspension of work 09 Personal, family responsibilities 10 Off season 11 Other, specify 99 Don't Know	If code 2 in D4 Did you look for work during the last 7 days? 1 Yes 2 No	If code 2 in D5 If you were offered a job during the last 7 days would you have been ready to work? 1 Yes 2 No	If code 2 in D5 Since you were not working for pay, profit or family gain, what were you doing during the last 7 days? 01 Homemaker 02 Student 03 Income recipient 04 Retired 05 Old age 06 Illness, disabled 07 Other, specify
	Head of Household	01	1 2						1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 3 2				1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 99	1 2	1 2
2	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	1 2						1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 3 2				1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 99	1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07
3	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	1 2						1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 3 2				1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 99	1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07
4	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	1 2						1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 3 2				1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 99	1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07
5	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	1 2						1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 3 2				1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 99	1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07
6	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	1 2						1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 3 2				1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 99	1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07
7	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	1 2						1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 3 2				1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 99	1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07
8	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	1 2						1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 3 2				1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 99	1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07
9	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	1 2						1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 3 2				1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 99	1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07
10	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	1 2						1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 3 2				1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 99	1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07
11	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	1 2						1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 3 2				1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 99	1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07
12	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	1 2						1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 3 2				1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 99	1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07
13	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	1 2						1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 3 2				1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 99	1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07
14	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	1 2						1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 3 2				1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 99	1 2	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07

A	IDENTIFICATION	Region	PSU-number	R/ U	Household No.	Form No.	Response category

E USUAL ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN 6 TO 18YEARS (To be answered by children)

F CURRENT ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN 6 TO 18 YEARS OLD (These questions should be addressed to the children themselves)

G EMPLOYED CHILDREN 6 TO 18YEARS OLD (Coded 1 in F1 and F2) (These questions should be addressed to the children themselves)

PERSON NUMBER	What was your main activity during the last 12 months? 1 Employed/self employed 2 Looking for work/un-employed 3 Pre-school 4 Student 5 Homemaker 6 Too young/Sick 7 Disabled 8 Other	Did you do any work for pay, profit or family gain during the last 7 days, even for one hour on any day? 1 Yes 2 No (If yes go to section G)	Even if you did not work during the last 7 days for some reason, did you have a job or work from which you were absent? 1 Yes 2 No	If code 1 in F2		If code 2 in F2		If code 2 in F4 & F5		Describe briefly your main occupation e.g what was the nature of work or job that you did?	Office use	Describe briefly the activities carried out at your workplace e.g products produced or services offered	Office use	In your job did you work as... 1 Regular paid employee with fixed wages 2 Casual paid employee 3 Paid employee by piece rate or service performed 4 Paid non-family apprentice 5 Contract cultivator 6 Own account worker 7 Unpaid family worker 8 Other, specify	Where did you carry out work during the last 7 days? 01 Own dwelling 02 Employer's dwelling 03 Factor 04 Farm: subsistence 05 Farm: commercial 06 Street 07 Restaurant 08 Workshop 09 Shop 10 Other, specify	How old were you when you started working for an income (in cash or in kind) or as an unpaid family worker/helper? (Enter age in completed years)	How many days did you work during the last 7 days? (Enter days worked)	Usual hours How many hours a day do you usually work? Actual hours How many hours did you actually work during the last 7 days?	Only those coded 1 - 4 in G5			
				What is your usual amount of pay during the last month? (In N\$)		What amount was actually paid to you during the last pay period? (In N\$)																
				Cash	In kind	Cash	In kind															
BI	EI	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10			Usual Actual						
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10			Usual Actual						
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10			Usual Actual						
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10			Usual Actual						
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10			Usual Actual						
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10			Usual Actual						
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10			Usual Actual						
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10			Usual Actual						
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10			Usual Actual						
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10			Usual Actual						

A

IDENTIFICATION

Region	PSU-number	R/ U	Household No.	Form No.	Response category

CONFIDENTIAL

G

EMPLOYED AGED 6 - 18 (Who have worked the last 7 days or who had a job but did not work coded 1 in F1 or F2) (These questions are to be addressed to the children)

Before starting with section, transfer from section B column B1 actual names and person number for all aged 6 to 18 coded 1 in F1 or in F2	PERSON NUMBER	How often do you get paid? 1 Piece rate 2 Hourly 3 Daily 4 Weekly 5 Bi-weekly 6 Monthly 7 Other, Specify	If you are working for an employer, indicate which of the following benefits were provided to you by your employer 01 Paid holiday 02 Paid sick leave 03 Social Security insurance 04 Bonus (regularly) 05 Free uniform 06 Subsidised uniform 07 Free meals 08 Subsidised meals 09 Free transport 10 Subsidised transport 11 Free lodging 12 Subsidised lodging 13 Other,specify 14 No benefits at all 99 Don't know	Do you face any problems or difficulties with the present job? 1 Yes 2 No	What is the main reason for the problems or difficulties with the present job? 1 Job is temporary 2 Hired better qualified personnel 3 Labour regulations 4 Employ adults 5 Other, specify	If you are working for some one, do you usually work overtime and get paid? 1 Yes, with pay 2 Yes, without pay 3 No overtime	Do you receive similar pay ments as adults in your locality for similar type of work ? 1 Yes 2 No, less than the payment of adults 3 No adult doing the similar type of work 4 Don't know	How is your relationship with your employer? 1 Good 2 Bad 3 Indifferent	If relationship is bad, give main reason 1 Wants too much work done 2 Wants work done for long hours 3 Pays poorly 4 Does not pay on time 5 Abuses physically 6 Abuses verbally 7 Other, please specify	Do you give part or all of your earning to your parents/guardians or other relatives you usually reside with? 1 Yes, all directly through the employer 2 Yes, all by myself 3 Yes, part through the employer 4 Yes part by myself 5 No 6 Other, specify	Do you save any part of your earnings? 1 Yes, regularly 2 Yes, occasionally 3 No	What is the main reason for saving? 1 To go to school/training institution 2 To start own business 3 Other, specify	What is the main reason for not saving? 1 Earnings too low 2 Too many expenditures 3 Don't have reason to save 4 Other,please specify	Are you satisfied with your present job/business? 1 Yes 2 No	If code 2 in G28
															Why are you not satisfied with present job/business? 01 Wages too low 02 Work too tiring/hard 03 Employer too hard/demanding 04 Not enough time to do homework 05 Other,please specify If self-employed 06 No capital 07 Few customers 08 Demand for goods/services not high 09 Not enough time to do homework 10 Other,please specify
B1	G14	G15	G16	G17	G18	G19	G20	G21	G22	G23	G24	G25	G26	G27	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 99	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10		

A IDENTIFICATION	Region	PSU-Number	R/U	Household No.	Form No	Response Category

H UNEMPLOYED (Who have not worked the last 7 days, had no job and were ready to work coded 1 F4)
(These questions are to be addressed to the children themselves)

I EDUCATION AND TRAINING for those aged 6-18 years who are employed or unemployed and are currently enrolled at school or training institution (**only those coded 1 in F4, 1 in F1 or 1 in F2**)

J HEALTH AND SAFETY (for the employed and unemployed)

Before starting with section B transfer from section B column B1 actual names and person number for all aged 6 to 18	P E R S O N N U M B E R	If code 1 in H2		If code 1 in H2		Office use	Why are you out of job/not working? 01 Too young to work 02 Started going to school 03 Started helping at home 04 Started helping with HH enterprise 05 Could not do the job 06 Did not like the job 07 Did not like the employer 08 Health problem/injury at work 09 The pay was too low 10 Did not get paid at all 11 Fired/dismissed 12 Other,specify	Are you currently at school or training institution? 1 Yes 2 No	If code 1 in I1				If code 2 in I1		Were/are you required to operate any tools, equipment or machines at your work place? 1 Yes 2 No	What type of tools, equipment or machines were/are you required to use at your work place? (Write down the 3 mostly used)
		For how long have you been available for work? 1 less than one month 2 1 month but under 3 months 3 3 months but under 6 months 4 6 months but under 1 year 5 1 year but under 2 years 6 2 years or more	Have you ever worked before as paid employee or as unpaid worker, or in self-employment? 1 Yes 2 No	Describe briefly your main occupation or job before you became unemployed?	H3				H4	H5	I1	I2	I3	I4		
B1		H1	H2	H3	H4	H5		I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6	J1	J2	
		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12		1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2		
		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12		1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2		
		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12		1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2		
		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12		1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2		
		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12		1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2		
		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12		1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2		
		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12		1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2		
		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12		1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2		
		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12		1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2		
		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12		1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2		
		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12		1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2		
		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12		1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2		

A IDENTIFICATION

Region	PSU-number	R/U	Household No.	Form No.	Response category

CONFIDENTIAL

J HEALTH AND SAFETY (those 6-18 years who are working or worked before, questions to be addressed to the employed children)

Before starting with section, transfer from section B column B1 actual names and person number for all aged 6 to 18	PERSON NUMBER	Were/ are you aware of any likely health problems or possible injuries/ accidents in connection with your work? 1 Yes 2 No	Have you ever suffered from an illness/ injury due to your work, or caused at work place? 1 Yes 2 No If no go to J12	If code 1 in J4							Do you use any of the following protective wear while working? (More than one answer possible) 1 Glasses 2 Helmet 3 Earplugs 4 Special shoes 5 Special clothes 6 Gloves 7 None 8 Other, specify	Do other people doing the same work use protective wear while working? 1 Yes 2 No 9 Don't know	If code 1 in J13																				
				How often do/ did you suffer from the illness/injury ? 1 Often/frequently 2 Occasionally 3 Seldom/rarely	If you suffered from illness/injury, what type was it?								How serious was the illness/ injury? 1 Did not need any medical treatment 2 Medically treated and released immediately 3 Hospitalised 4 Prevented work permanently 5 Stopped work 6 Other, specify	Only for codes 3 and 5 in J7 How many days? (Enter number of days)	Did you seek for medical care? 1 Yes 2 No If no go to J12	Where did you consult a doctor? 1 At child's home 2 At work place 3 At hospital 4 At dispensary 5 At clinic 6 Other, specify	Who paid for your medical treatment ? 1 Employer 2 Parents/guardians 3 Self 4 Employer and self 5 Free 6 Other, specify 7 Don't know	Which of the following do they use? (More than one answer possible) 1 Glasses 2 Helmet 3 Earplugs 4 Special shoes 5 Special clothes 6 Gloves 7 None 8 Other, specify															
					Injuries: 01 Cuts/wounds/punctures 02 Amputation 03 Crushing injuries 04 Dislocations, fractures, sprains 05 Burns 06 Other, specify	Illnesses: 07 Skin diseases 08 Eye strain/ eyesight impairment 09 Body aches/ pains 10 Hearing impairment 11 Respiratory 12 Gastro intestinal 13 Other, specify	1 2 3	4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3								4 5 6	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4								
B1	J3	J4	J5	J6							J7	J8	J9	J10				J11				J12				J13				J14			
		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2 3	4 5 6	1 2 3	4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13			
		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2 3	4 5 6	1 2 3	4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13			
		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2 3	4 5 6	1 2 3	4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13			
		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2 3	4 5 6	1 2 3	4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13			
		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2 3	4 5 6	1 2 3	4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13			
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		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2 3	4 5 6	1 2 3	4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13			
		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13	1 2 3	4 5 6	1 2 3	4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13			

K HOUSING CONDITIONS - (To be asked of each household)

L HOUSEHOLD INCOME - (To be asked of each household)

TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT	TENURE Is housing unit.....	What is the household's main source of water for cooking and drinking?	If water is usually collected away from the house who usually collects the water?	How far is the main source of water from the house?	What is the household's main source of energy for			If wood or animal dung is used for cooking and heating, who usually collects this?	From which activity did this household derive significant income during the last 12 months?	What is the Household's main source of income?	What is the household's secondary source of income?
					Cooking?	Lighting?	Heating?				
01 Detached house 02 Semi-detached/townhouse 03 Apartment/flat 04 Guest flat 05 Part commercial/industrial 06 Mobile home (caravan, tent) 07 Single quarters 08 Traditional dwelling 09 Improvised housing unit (shack) 10 Other, specify	01 Rented (not tied to the job) 02 Owner occupied (with mortgage) 03 Owner occupied (without mortgage) 04 Rent free (not owner occupied) 05 Provided by employer (Government) 06 Provided by employer (private) 07 Other, specify	1 Piped water inside 2 Piped water outdoors 3 Public pipe 4 Well/borehole protected 5 Well unprotected 6 River/Stream/Dam 7 Other	1 Someone outside household: bought by household 2 Someone outside household: provided free to household 3 Only an adult/adults in household in the household 4 Only a child/children (under 18) in the household 5 An adult/adults and child/children (under 18) in the household 6 Other, specify	1 less than 500m 2 500 - 1km 3 More than 1km	1 Electricity 2 Paraffin 3 Wood 4 Gas 5 Charcoal 6 Solar 7 Animal dung 8 Other, specify	1 Electricity 2 Paraffin 3 Candle 4 Gas 5 Solar 6 Other, specify	1 Electricity 2 Paraffin 3 Wood 4 Gas 5 Charcoal 6 Solar 7 Animal dung 8 Other, specify	1 Someone outside household: bought by household 2 Someone outside household: provided free to household 3 Only adult/adults in household in the household 4 Only a child/children (under 18) in the household 5 An adult/adults and child/children (under 14) in the household 6 Other, specify	01 Self employment 02 Salary/wages/commission 03 Financial support from someone not in the household 04 Government pension 05 Private pension 06 Government maintenance 07 Dividends, interest, property rent, etc. 08 Farming (crop & animal) 09 Other, specify	01 Self employment 02 Salary/wages/commission 03 Financial support from someone not in the household 04 Government pension 05 Private pension 06 Government maintenance 07 Dividends, interest, property rent, etc. 08 Farming (crop & animal) 09 None 10 Other, specify	
K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6	K7	K8	K9	L1	L2	L3