



# CHILD LABOUR SURVEY

# **COUNTRY REPORT**



International Labour Organisation International Programme for the Elimination of Child labour



**Republic of Zambia Central Statistical Office**  This report presents the results of the Child Labour Survey (CLS) undertaken by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in collaboration with the Household Food Security, Health and Nutrition Information System (FHANIS) in September 1999. The objectives of the CLS were as follows: -

- *(i)* To identify and analyze the factors responsible for the emergence and growth of child labour in Zambia.
- (ii) To provide policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders with a comprehensive set of data and indicators on child labour.
- *(iii)* To form the basis for the creation of a long-term database on child labour in Zambia.

In addition, the Central Statistical Office carried out qualitative studies on street children and children in prostitution. These were conducted in conjunction with the TASINTHA Programme, Children in Need, Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), the Zambia Red Cross, the Fountain of Hope and Anglican Street Kids Project. In this respect, the survey provided an opportunity for the government to collaborate with NGOs and other stakeholders. The objectives of the specialized studies were: -

- *(i)* To describe the key characteristics of street children and children in prostitution in Zambia.
- (ii) To enhance the usefulness and policy-relevance of the information generated from the modular household survey on Child Labour.

The results cover various aspects of child labour which include the age and sex of children, their educational background, household characteristics, reasons for working, occupational hazards, to mention a few. Furthermore, the results also outline the major characteristics of street children and children in prostitution. These include background information on the households where they come from, their education, health and awareness of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including HIV/AIDS.

The results of the survey and specialized studies relied heavily on the cooperation of parents, guardians and children who were interviewed. The CSO would like to express its sincere gratitude to these people for sparing their valuable time. The following organizations and individuals also contributed to the planning, organization and execution of the survey.

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- The management at the Central Statistical Office in particular for editing and finalizing this report.

All the field staff including the members of the Technical Committee, Master Trainers, Provincial Statistical officers, Field Supervisors and Enumerators.

It must be noted here the population data presented in the report is based on the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Furthermore, it must be noted that the tables presented in the report are far from being exhaustive. The data set, being maintained at CSO, allows for further tabulation and analysis to be made. Data users are, therefore, encouraged to come forward to utilise this reservoir of information.

*David S. Diangamo* **DIRECTOR OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS** 

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# List of Abbreviations

CLS	Child Labour Survey
CSA	Census Supervision Area
FHANIS	Food, Health and Nutrition Information System
MICS	Multi Cluster Indicators Survey
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMPS	Integrated Microcomputer Process System
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SEA	Standard Enumeration Areas
VAT	Value Added Tax
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

#### BACKGROUND

- 1. The Government of Zambia has been concerned about the welfare, protection and development of children. The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act (Chapter 505 of the Laws of Zambia) makes it an offence for any person (under the age of 14) to be employed in any industrial concerns except where all employees in the enterprise are members of the same family. The Act also seeks to prevent the exposure of children to harsh working conditions. Zambia is signatory to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention (No. 138) on the minimum age for admission to employment as well as Convention No. 182 of 1999 on the worst forms of child labour.
- 2. In 1994, the Government of Zambia produced a National Child Policy document, which underscored commitment to solving the problems that the children are facing. It recognized the need to undertake research and generate data that would enhance the understanding of the problems of children, including child labour. The data produced from such exercises would enable the government to update existing laws pertaining to the welfare of children.
- 3. The Child Labour Survey (CLS) was a direct response to this need. It was conducted as a module to the UNICEF funded Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) to assess whether the End of Decade Goals for children agreed during the World Summit on Children had been met. Therefore, the survey became to be commonly known as **End of Decade and Child Labour Survey** (**ED&CLS**). The main objective of the CLS component was to provide policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders with a comprehensive set of data and indicators on child labour in Zambia; form a basis for the creation of database on child labour which will be updated on a regular basis; and stimulate debate and research on issues concerning problems of working children.
- 4. The ED&CLS covered both rural and urban areas in all provinces and districts of Zambia. It is based on a representative sample of 8,000 households distributed proportionally between the rural and urban areas on the basis of population size. With this sample size, it was possible to make estimates at national and provincial levels. In the 8,000 households, 15,260 children were identified as eligible for the individual interviews of whom, 13,790 children were successfully interviewed. The response rates for the survey are therefore 100 percent for households and 90 percent for children.

#### Some Important Demographic Characteristics of Children (5 - 17)

- 5. The total population of Zambia in 1999 was projected at 10.5 million, of which about 60 percent live in the rural areas. The Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces had the highest percentage of the population recorded at 18 and 16 percent, respectively. The lowest percentage of the population was found in North-Western province (5 percent) and Luapula and Western accounting for 7 percent each.
- 6. It was estimated that there were 1.95 million households in Zambia. Of these households, 22 percent are female headed. The percentage of female-headed households was higher in rural areas (23 percentage) as compared to the urban areas (20 percent).
- 7. The average household size in Zambia was at 5.4 persons. There was no difference in the average household size for rural and urban areas, but femaleheaded households generally had smaller household sizes. The more urbanized provinces of Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern provinces had higher average household sizes recorded at 6.2, 5.6, 5.3 and 6.0, respectively. The less urbanized provinces, which include Northwestern, Western and Luapula province, had lower average household sizes recorded at 5.0 or below.
- 8. The total number of children in the target age group of 5 to 17 years was 3.8 million, representing 36 percent of the total population of Zambia. Like the general population, 61 percent of the children lived in the rural areas while 39 percent were in the urban areas. The highest percentages of children in this age group were found in Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces.
- 9. Slightly over half (55%) of the children in the age group 10 14 years were attending school at the time of the survey. Although current school attendance rises with age until it reaches 76 percent in the age group 10-14 years, it dropped by 20% for the age group 15-17 years. This could be attributed to the fact that a significant number of children write their grade 7 qualifying examinations between the ages of 13 to 14. There is usually a high drop out rate after these examinations.
- 10. There were a total of 720,556 orphans aged 5-17 years. The percentage of orphaned children increased progressively with age from 13 percent for children aged 5-7 years to 27 percent for those aged 15-17 years. It was found that that a higher percentage of orphaned children had only lost a father.

#### Working Children

- 11. The Survey asked questions to establish whether a child worked in the last 12 months and during the reference week (seven days). A person is considered to have worked if s/he performed any activity for pay (cash or in kind) or profit or family gain during the reference period. The work also included unpaid family activity in a family business or farm. It also included those who had a job but were temporally out due to illness, bad weather, industrial disputes, etc. For agricultural and allied operations, the following activities were considered as work, namely: growing crops, fruits and vegetables, raising of poultry and livestock and fish farming, collecting or cutting wood, charcoal burning, gathering of honey and beeswax from trees, gathering of mushrooms, caterpillars, etc. Housekeeping activities within the household were also included in the Survey.
- 12. The Zambia the Employment of Young Persons Act (Cap 274) stipulates that only persons above the age of 14 are eligible for employment. However, all children below the age of 18 years are legally not allowed to work in hazardous occupations. Therefore the subsequent analysis takes into account this legal provision and results are provided for age groups 5-14 and 15-17 years.
- 13. The Survey results show that a total of 595,033 of children aged 5-17 years were found to have worked during the last twelve months. The majority (87 %) of working children were found in the agricultural occupations, most of whom (96 %) lived in the rural areas. There were 347,357 between the age of 5and 14, who reported to have worked over the same period. This represents more than half (58 %) of all the working children1.
- 14. Occupations relating to trading accounted for the largest occupations in urban areas with a percentage share of 27 marginally above agriculture. Children working as domestic servants accounted for 22 percent of all working children in urban areas. Street vending or hawking was a predominantly an urban phenomenon with 12 percent of working children engaged in this activity.
- 15. The participation rates show the highest probability of finding a working child in Southern, Eastern province and rural areas in general. In southern province, one out of every four children was reported to be working, while for Eastern province, one out of every five was reported working.
- 16. The majority of working children (97 percent) were working as unpaid family workers. Out of these 447,013 (92.5 percent) were found in rural areas while 36,216 (7 percent) were residing in urban areas. There were 24,915 children working in private households with majority (71.2 percent) of them in the urban areas. A total of 43,525 children were self-employed, with 31,086 or 71.4 percent residing in rural areas while 12,439 or 28.6 percent of these were urban based. The majority of those children working in private households (71 percent) were residing in urban areas while 29 percent were from rural areas.

<sup>1</sup> *Throughout the report, the term "economically active" is used interchangeable and to mean the same as "working".* 

- 17. Similar pattern of engagement, nature of work and status in employment was found when data was analysed for children (505,638) who reported to have worked in the last seven days (current working status).
- 18. In general, more than half (58.4 percent) of children who reported to have worked came from large households with at least 7 members above the national average of 5.4. In the rural areas, the households that had 9 or more members had the highest percentage of working children, (33 %). These were followed by the category of household with 5-6 persons and those with 7-8 persons, which accounted for 26 percent and 25 percent respectively of working children.
- 19. A total of 2,216,369 children were involved in housekeeping activities (like cooking; preparing food by pounding, cutting, husking etc.; washing dishes; cleaning the house and its surroundings; washing and ironing clothes; taking care of younger siblings; etc.) in the last twelve months. Most of them (75.5 %) combined this with schooling.
- 20. The majority of children engaged in housekeeping activities (1,605,759), worked for 1 to 3 hours daily, while another 201,184 children put in 4 to 6 hours of work daily. However, 29,582 children worked for 7 hours or more on a daily basis. Of these, 0.1 percent were below the age of 10, while 1 percent were between the ages of 10 and 14.
- 21. The key indicators of working children in Zambia are summarized in the table on the next page.

#### Health and Injuries from Work

- 22. During the survey, children were asked whether they suffered any injuries or fell ill in the course of their work. The results show that one out of every 10 children was injured whilst working. The age group 15-17 years accounted for the highest proportion of those injured, representing about 12.4 percent of children who suffered injuries. In the age group 10-14 years, 10 percent of the children said that they were injured at their places of work, while 90 percent of them said they had not been injured. The age group 5-9 years had 9 percent of them saying they had suffered injuries at their work places.
- 23. The results further show that provinces with large urban centres had fewer working children than provinces that were largely rural, except for Eastern and Southern provinces. Northern province had the highest percentage of injuries, 33.2 percent of the children reported to have had an injury, while the least percentage of injuries were found in Central province.
- 24. The mining industry had the highest proportion of children injured with all children working in the industry getting injured. The next highest was Forestry with 75.9 percent children having been injured.

25. The children engaged in agricultural activities had the highest percentage of injuries; 43.6 percent of them reported to have had an injury. Among the shop assistants/vendors 10 percent of them reported an injury. As for stonebreakers, 7.6 percent of them said that they had an injury, while those engaged in knitting 4.4 percent reported an injury.

		Number	Percentage of To	tal Population
Total Number of children (5-17)		3 790 154		35.9
Total Number of children (5-17)		2,990,403		28.3
Working Children				
Last twelve months (5-17)		595,033		15.7
Last twelve months (5-14)	17)	347,357		11.6
Combining with school (5-	17)	82 031		21.3
	17)	02,001		15.2
Employment Status (5-17)		595,033		100.0
Self employed		43,525		7.3
Unpaid family worker		483,229		81.2
Working in private house	holds	24,915		4.2
Not Stated		43,364		/.2
Salf amployed		0 /10		100.0
Unpaid family worker		303 746		2.7 87.4
Working in private house	holds	5 869		17
Not Stated	nonus	28.324		8.0
Currently working (5-17)		505,638		13.3
Currently working (5-14)		430,638		14.4
Combining with school (5-	17)	72,704		14.4
Combining with school (5-	14)	54,626		12.7
	7)	2 212 2(0		59.5
Housekeeping Activities (5-1)	/)	2,212,309	58.5 58.0	
Combining with school (5-	+) _14)	1,705,000	70.4	
Out of school (5-14)	-1+)	522 517		29.6
Work for less/up to 3 hours a day		1.599.915		72.3
Work for at least 4 hours a	a day	163,691		7.4
Participation Rate by Province		Working	Participation	Children 5-17
		children	Rate	as % Total
				Population
Central		66,702	16.7	10.5
Copperbelt		70,796	10.4	10.0
Eastern		102,240	21.7	67
Luapala		50,606	19.9	14.3
Lusaka		20,750	3.8 19.2	12.5
North-Western		32 161	15.2	5.4
Southern		125,926	25.3	13.1
Western		39,299	14.8	7.0
Type of Work	Children 5-14	Children 15-17	%Total 5-14	%Total 15-17
TOTAL	347,357	247,676	100.0	100.0
Trading	9,093	15,851	2.6	6.4
Domestic servants	12,280	10,155	3.5	4.1
Restaurants/Bars	484	1,486	0.1	0.6
Barbers/Hair Dressing	1,767	1,238	0.5	0.5
Agricultural	314,110	203,094	90.4	82.0
Carpentry/Crafts	1,421	2,724	0.4	
Vending/Hawking	5 831	2,477	0.5	1.0
Not Stated	422	-	0.1	-

#### Key Indicators of Working Children in Zambia

26. Overall, there were very few children who reported having fallen ill due to their work. However, Northern province reported the highest percent of children (22.1 %) who reported to have fallen ill due to their work. This was followed by Luapula province, which had 15 percent of its working children reporting an illness due to their work. Copperbelt province had 11 percent, Lusaka province 10.3 percent, Western province and North-Western provinces reported 5.6 percent of the working children to have had an illness due to their work.

#### **Hazardous Working Conditions**

- 27. Hazard may be defined as the capacity or the potential of an object, substance or condition to produce a particular type of adverse effect to a person or groups of persons. Hazards are generally classified into: physical, chemical, biological and ergonomics. Physical hazards include noise, heat, light, radiation, vibration, dust and general housekeeping conditions. Chemical hazards are mist, fumes, smoke, liquid and solid materials, gas, vapour and dust particles Biological hazards are insects, bacteria, viruses, rodents, mite, parasites and other organisms. Ergonomic hazards are those pertaining to body positions in undertaking different tasks and using different tools or equipment, monotony and boredom, repetitive movements, organisational or administrative issues, and psycho-social dimensions. The survey collected data relating to the environment children were working in. Children were asked questions such as whether they carried heavy loads, what sort of environment they worked in, whether they worked with chemicals or machinery.
- 28. Overall, one in every three children reported that they lifted heavy items at their places of work. Most of the children who lifted heavy items at places of work were in the rural provinces, particularly in Western, Northwestern, Southern, and Northern Provinces in ascending order.
- 29. The results also show that only Copperbelt and Northern Provinces had a somewhat unique extreme characteristic from the rest of the country when it comes to children who experienced too cold working environment. In both provinces about a third of working children were exposed to very cold working environment.
- 30. The reverse situation was also true for Copperbelt and Northern Provinces. Whereas the results show that in Central and Lusaka Provinces very few working children experienced very hot working conditions, in Northern and Copperbelt Provinces it was a large number that experienced these conditions.
- 31. Almost two thirds of working children in Northern Province worked in a very dusty environment. Again this may largely be attributed to the nature of agricultural work, which involves gathering already cut tree branches in heaps before burning them for improving soil fertility.
- 32. Although 3.1 percent of working children were exposed to chemicals nationally, the number of these children in Southern and Northern Provinces was a source of concern.

#### PART B

Two specialized studies were conducted to obtain qualitative information on the characteristics, working condition and nature of activities of children on the streets and those in prostitution. These activities fall within those outlined under ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour.

#### **Children in Prostitution**

- 33. The key characteristics of children in prostitution were based on interviews conducted in Lusaka, Chirundu and Kapiri Mposhi. Lusaka represents the big cities, Chirundu is an ideal border town and Kapiri Mposhi represents an inland transit town. In total, 628 children in prostitution were interviewed.
- 34. Overall, it can be concluded that friends and relatives/guardians provided significant support to children in prostitution. Furthermore, the percentage of the children in prostitution who were living alone was higher in the smaller towns.
- 35. Majority of the children (84.1 %) had ever attended school. Of those who had ever attended school, more than two thirds (77.3 %) were in the age group 15 17 years. In the age group 10 14 years, only 22.5 percent had ever attended school.
- 36. In terms of current school attendance, only 15.4 percent (97) of all the respondents were attending school at the time of the survey although the percentage of those who were currently attending school and those who were not attending school increased with age.
- 37. One in three children (35.3 %) involved in prostitution had lost one parent while 28.3 percent had lost both parents. This means that most of the children in prostitution were orphaned in one way or another. Only 34.1 percent reported that their parents were all alive. About 2.2 percent did not know if their parents were alive and/or where they were. All the cases in the age group 5-9 years were half orphans. In the rest of the age groups the picture conforms to what was obtaining for all the age groups.
- 38. The majority of children in prostitution (51 %) earned less than K20,000 (US\$6) per night or day. The percentage declined steeply as the income increased. Only 3 percent of the children in prostitution earned above K100,000 per night or day. Children indicated that considering the risks and hazards involved in these activities, the income earned was not compensating enough.
- 39. There was very little evidence that the earnings were being used to support their families. Only 2.2 percent of the children gave all their earnings to their parents. While 44.3 percent spent their earnings as they wished.

- 40. Use of drugs was widespread among children in prostitution. Overall, the percentage of those who had ever used drugs stood at 55.1 percent. A further examination of the data shows that of all those who had ever taken drugs 79 percent were aged 15-17 years while another 20.7 percent were in the age group 11-14.
- 41. When the children were asked whether they would go back to school if given a chance i.e. being provided with a conducive environment and resources for attending school, the majority of them (71.5 %) answered to the affirmative. By age group, all those aged 5-9 years were prepared to go to school; 86.3 percent of those aged 10-14 said yes; and 66.7 percent of children in the age group 15-17 years were prepared to go to school. This means that the older the children, the more unlikely that they would prefer to go back to school even if a chance arose.

#### Street Children

- 42. The study of street children covered a total of 2,694 children, of whom 251 were in Kapiri Mposhi District, 255 in Mansa and 2188 in Lusaka City. The study covered children who lived and work on the street as well as those who spent nights at homes of their parents or guardians.
- 43. The children cited poverty as the major reason for most of them going on the streets. Many of them faced physical and emotional abuse from their homes especially among those aged 11 to 14 years.
- 44. The majority of street children (63.1 %) were from large nuclear families of 5 or more siblings, regardless of orphanhood status. However, the percentage of street children with a nuclear family size of 5 or more was highest among those with both parents alive at 75.2 percent.
- 45. Out of the total number of 2,694 interviewed during the survey, (24.4 %) mostly male children never attended school. The majority of them (56.2 %) had never gone to school because their parents were poor. Another 17.4 percent had never been to school because their parents had died. Only 4.4 percent reported that they had never been to school because they were not interested.
- 46. The survey revealed that for every 10 street children, 6 were doing something for pay; 1 was begging; another one was looking for something to do and the other 2 were self employed (doing his or her own thing like selling merchandise).
- 47. For those who were working for pay, most (74.2 %) said that they were not getting equal pay with adults doing the same jobs. As regards how income earned by street children is spent, the majority (44.7 %) of them spent their income as they wished while 29.3 percent gave part of their income to their parents.
- 48. Apart from working and begging, a number of street children went on the streets to play. Others went there to enjoy the freedom of the street.

- 49. There were a number of dangerous moments that the street children faced on the streets. Sometimes the bigger boys beat them up or grabbed their day's takings. The other source of harassment was the police accounting for 19.0 percent. Similarly the most harassed group were those aged 10-14 years.
- 50. An effort was made to establish whether street children were also aware of the problem of HIV/AIDS. Results of the survey showed that most of them were aware of HIV/AIDS. On average, more than eight out of ten (85.5%) children were aware about HIV/AIDS. The awareness increased progressively with age from 63.2 percent in the age group 5-9 year to 86.9 percent for those aged 10-14 years and 95.2 for those aged 15 to 17 years.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the major findings outlined above, the following recommendations were made both at the technical and policy levels:

- 1. As a matter of high priority, a coordinated, nation-wide information, education and communication Committee, to sensitize and mobilize public support on issues of child labour at the local and national levels and how these affect the overall development of the country, be launched. This should be in the form of radio broadcasts, TV programmes, print media and drama, the most important of them all. The priority provinces should be Copperbelt, Southern, Northern and Eastern provinces.
- 2. The results of the survey provide pointers to where intervention programmes should be directed. It is therefore an opportune time to evaluate existing programmes, refocus and/or expand them in order to address the issues identified at the local and provincial levels.
- 3. The aim of any intervention should be to reach the target groups as identified in the Survey. In this respect, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security should provide massive publicity on child labour in the different local languages in order for the message to reach more people and be more effective. District and political leaders as well NGOs, churches and traditional and civil leaders should play a pivotal role in ensuring that as many people as possible get the message in their respective districts.
- 4. Child labour in general and the worst forms in particular, has been established to be linked to poverty. Since the government is in the process of finalizing a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), it is imperative that child labour issues become an integral part of the process. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security and other stakeholders must ensure that child labour is mainstreamed in the PRSP agenda.

- 5. Currently, there are three definitions of child labour. These are definitions provided under the Employment Laws of Zambia, the Constitution of Zambia and the international laws, such as ILO Conventions 138 and 182. The Government of Zambia ratified these Conventions and therefore the national laws need to be harmonized. This exercise should include putting in place a system monitoring violators of child labour laws. Such legislation should include measures/provisions which:
  - (a) Protect those who expose individuals, companies or organizations that violate child labour laws;
  - (b) Punish those who use, procure or offer a child for prostitution for the production of pornography or other profitable enterprises. The offences should be classified as criminal offences;
  - (c) Children are only employed on production of a clearance certificate by the employer from the official from the Ministry of Labour and Social Security or designated authority.
- 6. The law that protects children from work that interferes with their social and economic development should not only consider formal employment but rather informal employment where they are mostly engaged.
- 7. The fact that many of the children are engaged in agricultural sectors implies that employers and workers organizations in this sector have a crucial role to play. Therefore, the formation of the Zambia National Agricultural and Allied Workers Union (ZNAAWU) should be effected, with the technical know-how or assistance from the Zambia Congress of Trade Union. The ZNAAWU will, among others, monitor the use of children in the sector.
- 8. It is clear that child labour, children in prostitution and street children are closely associated with large family/household sizes. There is need to integrate child labour programmes with family planning programmes. Knowledge about family planning is cardinal in tackling the problem of large families and consequently, child labour.
- 9. The Ministry of Labour and Social Services liaise with NGOs whose aims include rehabilitation of sex workers. The known ones based in Lusaka include TASINTHA and MAPODE. These can in the long run assist in removing the child prostitutes from the streets, beginning with Chirundu and Kapiri Mposhi. Already the two NGOs have had a measure of success in the areas where they are operating.
- 10. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security liaise with the Ministries of Education (mainly the Department of Continuing Education) and Community Development and Social Services to provide evening (or appropriate time) classes in areas where many sex workers have been identified. These classes should be geared towards learning life long skills for income generation.

- 11. Government should review policy on education, especially those that affect access and progression through the educational system. Many children have been found to drop out after Grade seven, let alone many who do not enroll at all or enroll but are unable to attend for various reasons. Government should go a step further by devising programmes that promote enrolment at lower and middle basic levels of education in the same way it has managed to promote upper basic level by upgrading them and providing financial support.
- 12. The Drug Enforcement Commission should investigate the sources, suppliers and couriers of the drugs that child sex workers and street children use. Rehabilitation programmes for the affected should be started by reputable organization(s), under the supervision of the relevant government departments.
- 13. The analysis that is contained in this report is by no means exhaustive. Therefore researchers and the general public should be encouraged to come forward and undertake in-depth analysis in order to enrich the understanding of the child labour phenomenon.
- 14. And finally, it is important to know the dynamics of the problem of child labour by conducting frequent surveys (and diversified special researches) so as to have indicators and determine the direction of the problem from time series data sets. It is from such sources of data that the appropriate and relevant course of action can be taken and at the right time. The Government and all stakeholders will also be in a better position to determine the extent to which the problem is being brought under control.

# 

# CILD LABOUR

## **CHAPTER 1**

#### **OVERVIEW OF ZAMBIA**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides the contextual background against which the analysis of the Child Labour Survey results should be mirrored. It is generally acknowledged that the incidence of child labour has a lot to do with the socio-economic environment in which the children live, both at the macro and micro levels. Understanding these factors will therefore contribute tremendously to underpinning the salient issues behind the phenomenon.

#### **1.2 The Population**

In 1999, the population of Zambia was projected to be 10.5 million. About 60 percent of the population resided in rural areas while 40 percent were in urban areas. Most of the population is concentrated along the major line of rail stretching from the Southern province, through Lusaka and Central province and up to the Copperbelt. The country has a relatively young population with about 45 percent aged between 0 and 14 years inclusively (1999 CLS).

The Zambian population is characterized by high fertility with Total Fertility Rate (TFR) recorded at 6.1 percent in 1996. Despite the decline in fertility in the last decade, indications are that it will remain high for sometime. On the other hand, child mortality increased from 107 deaths per 1000 children in 1992 to 109 deaths per 1000 in 1996 (ZDHS, 1992/1996). The increase in mortality rates has been associated with the worsening socio-economic conditions and the HIV-AIDS pandemic. Lastly, the population shows a high level of spatial mobility with the majority of the migrants moving from the rural to urban areas.

#### 1.3 The Economy

The Zambian economy is a mixture of state run and private enterprises. The economy has been and still remains heavily dependent on receipts from the export of copper. In the 1960s, copper prices were on the increase thus contributing to high profits in the mining industry that increased government revenue. These high mining industry profits propelled rapid economic growth. During this period, agriculture was not the priority of the government's development strategy and only half hearted attempts were made to integrate the agricultural sector with that of manufacturing. This made the economy vulnerable to external shocks.

Over the period 1975 to 1980 the economy suffered massive contraction largely as a result of the world energy crisis and the vulnerability of the economy due to its heavy reliance on mineral receipts, as demand for industrial inputs such as copper had reduced. Falling export receipts and rising import prices resulted in high balance of payments deficits. In an effort to maintain import levels, the Zambian government borrowed from external sources resulting in huge foreign debt. Rising production and import costs led to high inflation rates and a reduction in formal sector employment.

This led to disequilibria in the economy that necessitated the adoption of the structural adjustment programme under the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. However, adjustment efforts in the 1980s were characterised by several policy shifts that saw the program suspended very often.

The change of government in 1991 saw introduction of a more vigorously pursued Structural Adjustment Programme. The austerity measures introduced included,

- Cost sharing for social facilities such as medical and education services
- Privatization of state owned companies
- Restriction of money supply through a cash budget
- Liberalization of trade
- Stringent revenue collection and
- Introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT)

As the structural adjustment programme implied the reduction of state intervention as a way of reducing subsidies and liberalizing markets this resulted in an inflationary spiral. Adjustment further meant removing dependence on mineral resources particularly copper to one with a more broad-based and flexible export sector.

The foreign exchange rate has remained susceptible to exogenous shocks making business very volatile. Generally, the structural adjustment programme has had both negative and positive effects on the economy and the people.

#### 1.4 Employment

In 1998, the population of people aged 12 years and above in Zambia was estimated at 6.5 million. About 62 percent of this population was in the labour force. About 12 percent of a labour force of 4.03 million people was unemployed. The majority of the employed (70 percent) are in the agriculture, primarily subsistence farming. The data further show that only 21 percent of those employed are in the formal sector (LCMS98). Establishment based surveys show that employment in the formal sector, including local and central government, stood at 467,000 in 1999.

#### **1.5 Education Sector**

Zambia's education system is characterized by a three-tier system. The primary school level ranges from grade 1 to 7 while the junior secondary school level encompasses grades 8 to 9. Senior school level ranges from grade 10 to 12. At each of these levels the pupils have to write qualifying examinations in which they have score marks above a set cut-off point.

The official school going age is related to the three levels in the school system described above. Children aged from 7 to 13 years are supposed to be in primary school while those 14 and 15 years are supposed to be in junior secondary grades. The official school going age for the senior secondary level is 15 to 18 years. It is important to note that it is common to find mismatches between the children's actual ages and the official school going age.

In 1998, the national gross attendance rates for primary, junior and senior secondary school levels were 87, 44 and 12 percent, respectively. In the urban areas, the gross attendance rates at similar school levels were 96, 68 and 21 percent, respectively. For the rural areas, the corresponding rates stood at 80, 29 and 6 percent, respectively (LCMS 98). This indicates that there are huge dropout rates from one level to another. Furthermore, there is a positive association between affluence and school attendance.

The gross attendance rates for boys at the above-mentioned school levels were 89, 46 and 13 percent. The corresponding rates for girls stood at 84, 42 and 11 percent (LCMS 98). It is evident that there are some gender imbalances in school attendance. The percentages of boys attending are higher at all levels.

The government of Zambia was has come up with an educational policy document called "Educating Our Future" (1996). The main thrust of government policy is to enhance curriculum relevance, promote cost sharing in educational financing and improve management of schools. Consequently, school Management Boards have been introduced in some schools. The policy also focuses on providing every child with nine years of basic education as opposed to the current seven years. Many primary schools have been converted into Basic Schools going at least up to grade nine. It is expected that school attendance and the quality of education would improve through these programmes (MOE/GRZ, 1996).

#### **1.6 Legal Aspects and Child Labour**

The laws against child labour in Zambia are spread across various parts of the constitution. The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act (Chapter 505 of the Laws of Zambia) is the most explicit about working children. This Act makes it an offence for any person (under the age of 14) to be employed in any industrial concerns except where all employees in the enterprise are members of the same family. The Act also seeks to prevent the exposure of children to harsh working conditions.

In addition, the Zambian government ratified the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention (No. 138) which concerns the elimination of child labour in the world by increasing the minimum age for admission to employment or work in 1991. This followed by the launching of the National Child Policy in 1994. In July 2000, the government ratified ILO Convention (No. 182) of 1999 that outlines the worst forms of child labour.

## **CHAPTER 2**

#### SURVEY BACKGROUND AND DESIGN

#### 2.1 Background and Justification

The socio-economic challenges outlined in the previous chapter are often argued to be the major contributing factors to the incidence of child labour. The problems faced by working children have generated considerable concern at the global level. The World Summit for Children of 1990 renewed global interest in the welfare of children and the eradication of child labour. The summit noted that there was an unprecedented depreciation in the welfare of children especially in the third world countries.

It has been noted that increasing numbers of children in the rural areas of Zambia are involved in agricultural activities including tilling land, planting, weeding and harvesting of crops. Furthermore, the children in the rural areas are engaged in tending to livestock and various household chores. In the urban areas, children are involved in petty trading, car washing, stone breaking and carrying of merchandize on behalf of other people.

In 1994, the Government of Zambia produced a National Child Policy document, which underscored commitment to solving the problems that the children are currently facing. It recognized the need to undertake research and generate data that would enhance the understanding of the problems of children, including child labour. The data produced from such exercises would enable the government to update existing laws pertaining to the welfare of children. The Child Labour Survey in Zambia was designed to identify and analyze the factors leading to the emergence and growth of child labour in Zambia. The specific objectives of the survey were as follows: -

- (i) To provide policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders with a comprehensive set of data and indicators on child labour in Zambia.
- (ii) To form a basis for the creation of database on child labour which will be updated on a regular basis.
- (iii) To stimulate debate and research on issues concerning problems of working children.
- (iv) To enhance coordination among the various organizations which are involved in redressing the problems of working children and improve their capacity to collect and analyze data.

The ILO, through its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), has spearheaded various programmes to eradicate child labour globally. Through these programmes, it has been noted that child labour differs according to severity and that immediate attention should be focused on the worst forms of child labour. The ILO Convention Number 182 of 1999 identifies activities that can be classified as the worst forms of child labour. In Zambia, street children and children in prostitution are the groups of children who are known to fall in the category of the worst forms of child labour.

Therefore, it was found necessary to conduct qualitative studies on these two groups of children. The objectives of the two studies were as follows: -

- (i) To describe the key characteristics of street children and child prostitutes in Zambia.
- (ii) To enhance the usefulness and policy-relevance of the information generated from the modular household survey on child labour.
- (iii) To create a foundation for setting up a database on street children and child prostitutes and enhance capacity in data collection, analysis and database management among the collaborating partners.

#### **2.2 The Questionnaire**

The Child Labour Survey was merged with the existing survey programme within the Central Statistical Office, the Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) to assess whether the End of Decade Goals that were set by the government following the World Summit Children had been met. The executing agency for the End of Decade Goals Survey was FHANIS funded by UNICEF. The survey came to be commonly known as **End of Decade and Child Labour Survey (ED&CLS)**. The questionnaire (copy attached as Appendix) was broken down into eighteen (18) modules covering the following subject matters: -

- Household Roster and Demographic Characteristics.
- Education.
- Household Expenditure.
- Labour Force.
- Child Labour.
- Household Income
- Orphanhood
- Water, Sanitation and Housing amenities.
- Salt Iodization and Sugar.
- Maternal and Tetanus Toxoid.
- HIV/AIDS Knowledge.
- Birth Registration and Early learning.
- Vitamin A.
- Care of illness.
- Malaria.
- Immunization.
- Breast Feeding.
- Anthropometry.

#### 2.3 Pre-testing

A pretest survey was conducted in July 1999. The primary objective of the pretest survey was to test the questionnaire for the End of Decade and Child Labour Survey. Specifically, the pretest survey was concerned with the flow of questions, translation and the actual wording. The pretest had a sample size of 5 Clusters and a total of 26 households. Of these, 2 were in the rural areas of Chongwe district and 3 were in the urban areas of Lusaka City. The data from the pretest was processed and tabulated.

Valuable lessons were drawn from the field experiences. For instance, all the households visited did not perceive unpaid child workers in the family as working but merely assisting the adults. Consequently, the question on main current and usual economic activity of children was altered to include children who were regarded as assisting with work.

#### 2.4 Survey Design

The End of Decade Goals and Child Labour Survey covered both rural and urban areas in all provinces and districts in the Republic of Zambia. The main focus of the sample design for this survey was to draw a representative sample of about 8,000 households distributed proportionally between the rural and urban areas on the basis of population size. Owing to the sample size the design could permit the production of estimates at national and provincial levels.

Administratively, Zambia is divided into nine provinces and 72 districts. The Central Statistical Office demarcated the country further into Census Supervisory Areas (CSA) within a district. The CSA is further divided into Standard Enumeration Areas (SEA). The listing of all CSAs and SEAs was used as the Sampling frame for the survey and SEAs were the sampling points. About 360 SEAs were selected from a total of 13,000. The measure of size for selecting the sample SEAs was the number of households from 1990 Census count. For the purpose of selecting the sample, the provinces were stratified into rural and urban areas, implying a total of eighteen strata.

In the urban areas, the basic sample design for the survey was a two-stage stratified cluster sampling. The first stage involved the selection of the primary sampling units (SEAs) based on the probability proportional to size method. The second stage was the selection of households within the sample SEAs. A listing exercise in which all households in the selected SEAs were listed was conducted prior to the second stage of the sampling. After the listing exercise, the households were stratified into three categories; those with at least one child working for pay or profit, those with at least one child worker but not for pay or profit, and those with no children working at all. The given number of households to be selected per cluster (SEA) was then allocated to the three strata proportionally, to yield a completely self-weighting sample. For urban areas, 25 households were selected from each of the SEAs.

In the rural areas, the selection of households was slightly different to that of the urban areas. Apart from the stratification based on whether the household had any working children, FHANIS required that the households were also stratified on the basis of their scale of their agricultural activity. Fortunately, the agricultural survey had been conducted a few months earlier. A sub-sample of the agricultural survey of rural SEAs was drawn. Therefore, the listing exercise in the rural areas only involved the updating of the listing done in the

agricultural survey to determine whether the households had working children or not. Once that had been established, a total of 20 households were selected from each rural cluster (SEA).

#### **2.5 Allocation of Households and Clusters**

A proportional allocation of the desired number of households to the 18 strata gave a distribution that did not allow for reliable estimates for Luapula, North Western and Western province. For this reason, the survey adopted a modified proportionate allocation method, otherwise known as the Square Root Method, to allow for reliable estimates for the three provinces mentioned above. The allocation was done as shown in table 2.1 below.

 Table 2.1: The Allocation of Sample Households by Province and Rural/Urban

Province	Urban	Rural	Total
Central	400	400	800
Copperbelt	800	300	1,100
Eastern	320	580	900
Luapula	330	420	750
Lusaka	930	270	1,200
Northern	330	570	900
North-Western	270	480	750
Southern	350	500	850
Western	250	500	750
All Zambia	3,980	4,020	8,000

The number of clusters (SEAs) that would yield the sample of household depicted above is shown in table 2.2 below. The number of sample clusters that were selected from each stratum was calculated by dividing the number of households in the stratum by the average take in the cluster; 25 households in the urban areas and 20 in the rural areas.

<b>Table 2.2:</b>	Number of Clusters l	oy Province and	Rural/Urban	according to	the given	Allocation
	of Households					

Province	Urban	Rural	Total
Central	16	20	36
Copperbelt	32	14	46
Eastern	12	28	40
Luapula	14	20	34
Lusaka	38	14	52
Northern	14	28	42
North-Western	10	24	34
Southern	14	26	40
Western	10	26	36
All Zambia	160	200	360

**Note:** For the purpose of calculation of sampling errors, in which the first step is to form pairs of homogenous clusters, the even numbers are recommended.

#### 2.5.1 Selection of Clusters

A cluster is the primary sampling unit and it is equivalent to a standard enumeration area (SEA).

The procedure of selecting SEAs in each stratum was as follows:

(i) Calculating the sampling interval (1) of the stratum.

$$I = \frac{\sum_{i} M_i}{a}$$

Where;

- (ii) Calculating the cumulated size of the cluster (SEA).
- (iii) Calculating the sampling numbers R, R+I, R+2I, ...., R+(A-1)I, where R is the random number between 1 and I.
- (iv) Comparing each sampling number with the cumulated sizes.

The first SEA with a cumulated size that was greater or equal to the random number was selected.

#### 2.5.2. Selection of Households

During listing, a couple of questions were asked in order to group households into the three categories: those with at least one paid child worker, those with at least one child working but not for pay and those with no child working at all.

The number of households selected in each category was calculated by allocating the total number of households selected in the cluster proportionally. For example:

Let M= the total number of households listed in the SEA  $M_1$ =the total number of households listed in category 1  $M_2$ =the total number of households listed in category 2  $M_3$ =the total number of households listed in category 3 n=the number of households to be selected in the sea  $n_i$ =the number of households to be selected in each category i=1,2,3

• The number of households to be selected from category 1 proportionally was calculated as follows:

$$(M_1/M) \ge n = n_1$$

- The sampling interval was calculated as follows:  $M_1/n_1=I_1$
- The random start (R) was the first number between 1 and I

• The interval was added to R to get the next selection. The was repeated until the desired sample size was reached.

#### **2.6 Estimation Procedure**

#### 2.6.1 Weights

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different strata, sampling weights are required to ensure actual representability of the sample at national level.

The weights of the sample are equal to the inverse of the probability of selection. Therefore the sampling probabilities at first-stage selection of SEAs and probabilities of selecting the households, were used to calculate the weights.

Thus, the probability of selection of the cluster was calculated as follows:

$$P_{hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum_i M_{hi}}$$

Where:

 $\begin{array}{l} p_{hi} = \mbox{the first stage sampling probability of (SEA)} \\ a_h = \mbox{the number of SEAs selected in stratum h} \\ M_{hi} = \mbox{the size(households according to the Census frame) of the ithSEA in stratum h} \\ 3M_i = \mbox{the total size of the stratum h} \end{array}$ 

The selection probability of the household was calculated as:

 $n_h/N_h$ 

Where:

 $n_h$  =the number of households selected from stratum h  $N_h$ =the total number of households in stratum h

Then letting  $Yh_{ij}$  be an observation on variable Y for the j-th household in i- th SEA of the h-th stratum, the estimated total for the h<sub>-th</sub> stratum is:

$$Y_{hT} = \sum_{i=1}^{a_h} w_{hi} \sum_{j=1}^{n_h} Y_{hij}$$

Where:

 $Y_{hT}$  = the estimated total for the h-th stratum. i=1 to  $a_h$ : the number of selected clusters in the stratum. j=1 to  $n_h$ : the number of sample households in the stratum.

And the national estimate was given by:

$$Y_T = \sum_{k=1}^{18} Y_{ijk}$$

Where:

 $Y_T$  = the national estimate

k=1 to18: the total number of strata(province by rural and urban).

#### 2.7 Data Processing

Data entry for the survey was done using a software package called Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS). This software was developed by the US Bureau of Census and is specifically designed to handle huge sets of data. There was 100 percent verification of the data implying that the data was entered twice by two different people to ensure independence.

The cleaning of the data was done using SAS (Statistical Analysis System) and Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for Personal Computer (PC). The production of tables has been done using SAS alone.

#### 2.8 Concepts and Definitions

<u>A Child</u>: The Employment of Children and Young Persons Act (Cap.274) of the laws of Zambia defines a child as any person aged 14 years and below while the Article 14 of the Constitution regards any person aged 15 years and below as a child. However, legal experts have advised that in the above case the Constitution takes precedence. Therefore, any person aged 15 years and below is considered as a child in Zambia.

It can be noted that this differs from definition of a child in international legislation/conventions. Other countries use 18 years as the cut-off point. The International Labour Organization is particularly concerned about the age group 5 to 17 years. Therefore, to allow for international comparability, children aged 5 to 17 years have been the target group for the survey.

<u>Child Labour</u>: According to international definition, any activity that impinges on the health, physical and mental development of a child can be classified as child labour. This includes children who are separated from their families to work for other families, those working in formal establishments as well as those who work as unpaid workers in their family holdings (economic activities); including housekeeping activities in own parent's or guardian's household (considered as non-economic activities). Similarly, when children
spend most of their time on housekeeping duties their development is inhibited, as they cannot participate fully in educational and extracurricular activities.

In the Zambian context, a child is expected to help adults in various socio-economic activities. In addition, a child who cannot perform housekeeping activities is treated as a liability or a misfit in society. Housekeeping activities are often seen as part of the child's socialization into society and are also part of the traditional education. Therefore, Zambian children are actively engaged in both economic and housekeeping activities.

**Economic Activities:** These are activities that contribute to the subsistence of the households. Past studies in Zambia indicate that the vast majority of the children partake in various agricultural activities. Secondly, they are also involved in petty trading and doing various odd jobs. In Zambia, there is a very clear distinction between the economic activities that are predominant in the rural areas and the urban areas.

In the rural areas the following activities are prominent among children:

- (a) Tilling and clearing land.
- (b) Planting and weeding of food crops.
- (c) Harvesting including picking cotton, tobacco and tea.
- (d) Tending to live stock including grazing.
- (e) Fishing and hunting small game (with or without dogs).
- (f) Bricklaying.
- (g) Making crafts from grass and other materials
- (h) Charcoal preparation/making

This list is not exhaustive but provides the most common activities in the rural areas. Furthermore, most of the activities listed above are done by both girls and boys, except for tending to livestock, hunting and fishing, and brick-laying which are mostly associated with boys.

In the urban areas, the activities of the children are more associated with earning extra income for survival. The common activities are as follows:

### Petty vending in suburbs or public places:

- (a) Most of the children are sent by their households to sell groundnuts, sweet potatoes, buns, cigarettes etc in order to supplement household income.
- (b) Hawking. A number of children move about selling all sorts of ware. They do not sit in one place and are found on the busy roads of the city centre, chasing after vehicles to sell their merchandise. They are locally known as "*Kaponyas* or *Eagle-Eagles*".
- (c) Washing cars.
- (d) Guarding other peoples' cars while the owners of the cars do their shopping.

- (e) Carrying other peoples' heavy shopping from one point to another.
- (f) Breaking stones.

**Non-Economic Activities/Housekeeping Duties:** Many people in Zambia believe that it is important for children to take part in housekeeping duties so that they grow up to be useful citizens. Therefore, housekeeping duties are almost universal among the Zambian children. However, it is the time spent on these activities, which determine whether they are detrimental to the development of the children or not. In Zambia, there has been a lot of debate about this issue.

In this survey, children who spent at least three hours on housekeeping duties each day were regarded as working. This definition caters for both international requirements as well as local interests. Among the most common housekeeping duties are the following:

- (a) Cooking.
- (b) Preparing food by pounding, cutting, husking, etc.
- (c) Washing dishes.
- (d) Cleaning the house and its surroundings.
- (e) Washing and ironing clothes.
- (f) Taking care of younger siblings.
- (g) Fetching and chopping firewood.

Once again, the list provided here is not exhaustive but includes the most common housekeeping duties. These are universal to both the rural and urban areas.

### 2.9 Response Rate

Table 2.3 below gives a summary of response rates from the household and the eligible persons interviews. A total of 8,000 households were selected and all of them were found occupied and were successfully interviewed. In these occupied households 15,260 children were identified as eligible for the individual interviews. Out of these, 13,790 children were successfully interviewed. The response rates for the survey are therefore 100 percent for households and 90 percent for children age 5-17 years.

### Table 2.3: Number of Households, Interviews and Response Rates

	Reg	gion		
Result	Rural	Urban	Total	
Household Interviews				
Households sampled	3,980	4,020	8,000	
Households Occupied	3,990	4,010	8,000	
Households Interviewed	3,990	4,010	8,000	
Household Response Rate	100%	100%	100%	
Individual Interviews				
Number of Children 5-17	7,837	7,423	15,260	
Number of Children 5-17; interviewed	6,918	6,872	13,790	
Eligible Child Response Rate	88%	93%	90%	

## CHAPTER 3

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY POPULATION

### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents information on the characteristics of the Zambian population, and the target children (5-17 years old) in particular. The chapter also shows the distribution of population across the sub-national regions such as province, rural and urban areas as well as age and sex distribution. This information is important for two main reasons. Firstly, it provides crucial background data that are cardinal for understanding the subsequent chapters. Secondly, the information provided here can be used for targeting specific segments of the population.

### **3.1 Population Composition and Distribution**

### 3.1.1 Regional Distribution of the Population

The total population of Zambia in 1999 was projected to be 10.5 million<sup>2</sup>. About 60 percent of the people were living in areas as opposed to 40 percent for the urban areas (see Table 3.1 below). The Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces had the highest percentage of the population recorded at 18 and 16 percent, respectively. The lowest percentage of the population was found in North-Western province at 5 percent, Luapula and Western provinces also had low population of 7 percent each accounting for 7 percent each. This pattern is similar for both the female and male population.

Province	Both	Male	Female	Number of Persons
Rural	60	59	60	6,284,613
Urban	40	41	40	4,252,118
Central	10	10	10	1,046,797
Copperbelt	18	18	18	1,879,393
Eastern	13	13	13	1,337,246
Luapula	7	7	7	716,184
Lusaka	15	16	15	1,626,397
Northern	12	12	12	1,280,721
North-Western	5	5	6	564,941
Southern	12	13	12	1,315,389
Western	7	7	8	769,663
Zambia	100	100	100	10,536,731

Table 3.1:Percentage Distribution of the Population by Province, Rural/Urban and<br/>Sex

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This population projection was based on the 1990 Census of Population and Housing

### 3.1.2 Age and Sex Composition of the Population

The population of Zambia is concentrated in the younger age groups from 0 to 14 years, accounting for 42 percent of the population (see Table 3.2 below). The youth who consist those aged from 15 to 24 years account for another 22 percent of the total population. Therefore, Zambia has a very young population. One of the implications of such composition of the population is that the problems related to children and the youth will remain a source of concern for a long period of time.

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Number of Persons
0-4	14	14	13	1,432,419
5-9	16	16	15	1,647,126
10-14	14	13	14	1,430,754
15-19	12	13	12	1,304,206
20-24	10	9	10	1,013,981
25-29	8	8	8	872,216
30-34	6	6	6	600,332
35-39	5	5	5	526,992
40-44	4	3	4	369,160
45-49	3	3	2	266,001
50-54	3	2	3	298,045
55-59	2	2	2	194,701
60-64	1	1	2	156,783
65+	4	4	4	423,004
Zambia	100	100	100	10,535,650

### Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Age Group and Sex

### 3.2 Some socio-economic Characteristics of the Population

### **3.2.1** Female Headed Households by Province

In 1999, it was projected that there were 1.95 million households in Zambia. Of these households, 22 percent were female headed and 78 percent were male headed. The percentage of female- headed households was higher in rural areas (23%) as compared to the urban areas (20%) (see Table 3.3 below).

Western Province had the highest percentage of female-headed households with 32 percent. Eastern province had the second highest percentage of female-headed households at 25 percent, followed by North-Western Province with 23 percent. The lowest percentage of female-headed households was found in Lusaka and Southern Provinces with 18 and 19 percent, respectively.

Region	Male	Female	Total	Number of Households
Rural	77	23	100	1,162,178
Urban	80	20	100	789,531
Central	80	20	$     \begin{array}{r}       100 \\       100 \\       100 \\       100 \\       100 \\       100 \\       100 \\       100 \\       100 \\       100 \\       100     \end{array} $	174,018
Copperbelt	80	20		336,697
Eastern	75	25		259,303
Luapula	78	22		142,059
Lusaka	82	18		310,106
Northern	78	22		245,730
North western	77	23		115,033
Southern	81	19		218,288
Western	68	32		150,475
Zambia	78	22	100	1,951,709

 Table 3.3:
 Percentage Distribution of the Households by Sex of Head and Province

### 3.2.2 Average Household Size by Sex of Head and Region

The average household size in Zambia was 5.4 in 1999. The survey results also show that there was no difference in the average household size for rural and urban areas, but female headed households generally have smaller household sizes (see Table 3.4 below).

The more urbanized provinces of Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern provinces had higher average household sizes recorded at 6.2, 5.6, 5.3 and 6.0, respectively. The less urbanized provinces, which include North-Western,Western and Luapula provinces, had lower average household sizes recorded at 5.0 or below.

Province/	Average Male Female		Number of	
Region	Size	Average household size	Average household size	Households
Rural Urban	5.4 5.4	5.7 5.6	4.3 4.8	1,162,178 789,531
Central	6.2	6.6	4.9	174,018
Copperbelt	5.6	5.8	4.6	336,697
Eastern	5.2	5.4	4.6	259,303
Luapula	5.0	5.2	4.1	142,059
Lusaka	5.3	5.3	5.3	310,106
Northern	5.2	5.5	3.9	245,730
North western	4.9	5.2	3.9	115,033
Southern	6.0	6.4	4.6	218,288
Western	5.0	5.4	4.0	150,475
Zambia	5.4	5.7	4.5	1,951,709

 Table 3.4:
 Average Household Size by Sex of Household Head and Rural/Urban and Province

### 3.2.3 Composition of the Target Population of Children aged 5-17 years

This section presents the composition of children aged 5-17 years with respect to age, sex, head of household and orphanhood. Table 3.5 below shows the percentage of the population aged 5 - 17 by rural/urban and province.

The total number of children in the target age group of 5 to 17 years was 3.8 million, representing 36 percent of the total population of Zambia in 1999. It illustrates that 61 percent of the children in this age group resided in rural areas while 39 percent were in the urban areas. The highest percentages of children in this age group were found in Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces 18 and 14 percent, respectively. These two provinces contributed 18 and 14 percent of children in this age group. The lowest percentage of children aged from 5 to 17 years among the provinces was recorded in North-Western, Western and Luapula Provinces with 7 percent or below. Therefore, the distribution of children aged 5-17 years across the various provincial boundaries is similar to that of the national distribution.

Province	Percentage	Number of Persons
Rural	60.7	2,304,047
Urban	39.3	1,486,107
Central	10.5	399.737
Copperbelt	18.0	681,906
Eastern	12.5	472,203
Luapula	6.7	253,936
Lusaka	14.3	540,108
Northern	12.5	474,812
North western	5.4	204,654
Southern	13.1	497,969
Western	7.0	264,829
Zambia	100	3,790,154

Table 3.5:Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5 - 17 years by Rural/Urban<br/>and Province

### 3.2.4 Children's Population as a Percentage of the Total Population by Province

Table 3.6 shows that 36 percent of the total population was aged between 5-17 years. The table further reveals that the percentage of children in this age group is slightly higher in the rural areas (37%) as compared to the urban areas (35%). Among the provinces, Central and Southern provinces had the highest percentage of children aged 5-17 years, at 38 percent each. The lowest percentage of these children were recorded in Lusaka and Western provinces with 33 and 34 percent, respectively.

Province/ Region	Percentage of Total population	Number of Children aged 5-17 years
Rural	36.7	2,304,047
Urban	34.8	1,486,107
Central	38.2	399,737
Copperbelt	36.3	681,906
Eastern	35.3	472,203
Luapula	35.5	253,936
Lusaka	33.2	540,108
Northern	37.1	474,812
North-Western	36.2	204,654
Southern	37.9	497,969
Western	33.2	264,829
Zambia	35.9	3,790,154

Table 3.6:	Percentage of Children Aged 5-17	Years of Total Population by Province
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In terms of sex ratio, of the total number of children aged 5 - 17 years, 50 percent were male while the other half was female (see Table 3.7 below). The data reveals that in the age group 8 - 9 there were more boys (52%) than girls (48%) while in the age group 10 - 14, there were more girls. The age group 15 - 17 comprised of more boys (52%) as compared to girls (48%).

Age Group	М	ale	Female		Number of
Age Group	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Persons
5-7	506,519	50.3	500,522	49.7	1,007,041
8-9	300,738	52.4	273,376	47.6	574,114
10-14	687,547	48.8	721,701	51.2	1,409,248
15-17	419,000	52.4	380,751	47.6	799,751
Zambia	1,913,804	50.5	1,876,350	49.5	3,790,154

 Table 3.7:
 Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Age Group and Sex Ratio

Table 3.8 shows the percentage of children aged 5 - 17 years by size of their households. The data reveals that for all age groups the most common household size was 6 - 7 members representing 31 percent of the children. Furthermore, the households consisting of 2 - 3 members had a lower percentage (4%) for children in all the age groups, except age group 15-17 years, which had 7 percent. The other household size ranges had not less than 18 percent of the children aged 5-17 years.

<b>Table 3.8:</b>	Percentage of Chi	ldren by Househo	old Size and Age G	roup
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Age			Househol	d Size		Total Percent	Number of	
Group	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10+	i otal i ci cent	Children	
5-7	4	24	31	21	20	100	1,007,041	
8-9	4	20	31	24	21	100	574,114	
10-14	4	18	29	26	23	100	1,409,248	
15-17	7	19	26	24	24	100	799,751	
Total	5	20	29	24	22	100	3,790,154	

### 3.2.5 School Attendance

Table 3.9 shows the percentage of children who had ever attended school by age group. The Table reveals a positive association between lifetime school attendance and age group. Overall, 68 percent of the children in the age group 5-17 years had been to school at one time or another. The proportion of children who have been to school increases with the age.

	Current School At			
Age group	Ever Attended School (Percent)	Never Attended School (Percent)	Number of Children	
5-7 8-9	24 69	76	1,007,041 574,114	
10-14 15-17	86 91	14 9	1,409,248 799,751	
Total	68	32	3,790,154	

### Table 3.9:School Attendance Status by Age Group

Regarding table 3.10 below, 55 percent of the children in this age group were attending school at the time of the survey. The table also shows that current school attendance rose sharply with age until it reached 76 percent in the age group 10-14 years. The current school attendance dropped by 20 percentage points for the age group 10-14 to 5-17 years. This could be attributed to a high drop rate after grade 7. The current school attendance dropped by 20 percent point from the age group 10-14 to 14-17.

### Table 3.10: School Attendance by Age Group

	Current Schoo			
Age-group	Attending School (Percent)	Not Attending School (Percent)	Number of Children	
5-7	20	80	1,007,041	
8-9	66	34	574,114	
10-14	76	24	1,409,248	
15-17	56	44	799,751	
Total	55	45	3,790,154	

### 3.2.6 Orphanhood

Tables 3.11 and 3.12 show the children aged 5-17 years and whether they were orphaned or not by type of orphanhood. The tables show that the percentage of orphaned children increased progressively with age from 13 percent for those aged 5-7 years to 27 percent for those aged 15-17 years. Table 3.11 also shows that a higher percentage of orphaned children had only lost a father.

	Orphanl	nood status			
Age	Orphan (Percent)	Not Orphan (Percent)	Total (Percent)	Number of Children	
5-7	13	87	100	1,007,041	
8-9	16	84	100	574,114	
10-14	20	80	100	1,409,248	
15-17	27	73	100	799,751	
Total	19	81	100	3,790,154	

### Table 3.11: Children Aged 5 – 17 Years by Orphanhood Status

Table 5.12. Children by Age Group and Type of Orphannoou Stat	<b>Table 3.12:</b>	Children by Age Group and Type of Orphanhood Status
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		Type of Orph					
Age Group	Mother only Dead	Father only Dead	Both Mother and Father Dead	Both Father and Mother Alive	Total (Percent)	Number of children	
5-7 8-9 10-14 15-17	3 3 4 6	8 10 11 15	2 3 5 7	87 84 80 73	100 100 100 100	1007041 574,114 1,409,248 799,751	
Total	4	11	4	81	100	3,790,154	

## CHAPTER 4

### THE WORKING CHILDREN

### 4.1 Introduction

The Survey asked questions to establish whether a child worked in the last 12 months and during the reference week (seven days). A person was considered to have worked if he/she performed any activity for pay (cash or in kind) or profit or family gain during the reference period. The work also included unpaid family activity in a family business or farm. It also included those who had a job but were temporally out due to illness, bad weather, industrial disputes, etc. For agricultural and allied operations, the following activities were considered as work, namely: growing crops, fruits and vegetables, raising of poultry or livestock and fish farming, collecting or cutting wood, charcoal burning, gathering of honey and beeswax from trees, gathering of mushrooms, caterpillars, etc. This Chapter presents the findings by type, nature and geographical distribution of activities in which children were engaged in.

In Zambia, the Employment of Young Persons Act stipulates that only persons above the age of 14 are eligible for employment. However, all children below the age of 18 years are legally not allowed to work in hazardous occupations.<sup>3</sup> For the purposes of international comparisons, data on working children below the age of 18 years was also collected. The results show that in Zambia, about 347,357 children below the age of 15 years (representing about 58 percent of all working children) were economically active<sup>4</sup>.

### Table 4.1: Working Children in the Last 12 Months by Age Group

5 - 14 Years       Number       Percent		15 – 17	Total	
		er Percent Number Percent		Number
347,357	58.4	247,676	41.6	595,033

### 4.2 Children who worked in the Last 12 Months

### **4.2.1** Working Children by Occupation in the Past 12 Months

The total number of children below the age of 18 who were found to be economically active was 595,033. The majority (87%) of working children were found in the agricultural occupations, most of whom (96%) lived in the rural areas.

Occupations relating to trading accounted for the largest proportions in urban areas with a percentage share of 28 percent. Children working as domestic servants accounted for 22 percent of all working children in urban areas. Street vending or hawking was predominantly an urban phenomenon with 12 percent of working children engaged in this activity (see Table 4.2 below).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Hazardous occupations are discussed in Chapter 6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Throughout the report, the term "economically active" is used interchangeable and to mean the same as "working".

Occupation	Rural	Urban	Total	Percent
Agricultural	95.6	25.5	517,493	87.0
Trading	0.9	27.5	24,841	4.2
Domestic Servants	1.3	21.7	22,820	3.8
Vending/Hawkers	0.8	12.5	13,432	2.3
Food production/Baking	0.5	2.1	4,235	0.7
Carpentry/Crafts	0.4	3.0	4,135	0.7
Barbers/Hair Dressers	0.2	2.8	2,869	0.5
Labourers	0.1	2.4	2,160	0.4
Restaurant/Bar waiters	0.1	2.2	1,825	0.1
Knitting/Tailoring	0.1	0.3	484	0.4
Brick Layers	-	0.3	238	-
Not Stated	0.1	0.1	501	0.1
Total	521,019	74,014	595,033	100.0

### Table 4.2: Usually Economically Active Children by Occupation and Rural/Urban

By age group and occupation, table 4.3 shows that the majority of children engaged in agricultural activities were found to be in the 10 -14 age group with a percentage share of 42.8 percent. The children in the age group 15 - 17 years ranked second with a percentage share of 39.3 percent while the youngest children accounted for 18.0 percent of all working children in the agricultural sector. Children working in private households as maids or servants were mostly found in the age group 15 - 17 years accounting for 44.5 percent of all children in this occupation.

Table 4.3:	Usually Economical	ly Active Children	by Age Group
	•	•	

Occupation	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-17 years	Total
Agricultural	18.0	42.8	39.3	517,493
Trading	9.3	26.3	64.3	24,841
Domestic Servants	30.5	25.0	44.5	22,820
Vending/Hawkers	11.0	32.4	56.6	13,432
Food production/Baking	17.4	23.0	59.6	4,235
Carpentry/Crafts	5.1	29.3	65.7	4,135
Barbers/Hair Dressers	11.0	45.8	43.2	2,869
Labourers	-	-	100.0	2,160
Restaurant/Bar waiters	-	26.5	73.5	1,825
Knitting/Tailoring	-	-	100.0	484
Brick Layers	-	-	100.0	238
Not Stated	84.2	15.8	-	501
Total	105,430	241,927	247,676	595,033

Table 4.4 shows that there were more males that were recorded as usually economically active compared to females. However, the difference between the sexes was marginal. There were 301,668 males working compared with 293,365 females accounting for 50.7 and 49.3 percent respectively of all working children. About 88 percent of the males were engaged in agriculture compared to 86 percent of the females engaged in the same occupation.

Occupation	Male	Females	Total
Agricultural	88.3	85.6	517,493
Trading	4.6	3.7	24,841
Domestic Servants	1.6	6.1	22,820
Vending/Hawkers	2.2	2.3	13,432
Food prdn/Baking	0.9	0.5	4,235
Carpentry/Crafts	0.8	0.5	4,135
Barbers/Hair Dressers	0.6	0.4	2,869
Labourers	0.6	0.1	2,160
Restaurant/Bar waiters	0.1	0.5	1,825
Knitting/Tailoring	-	0.2	484
Brick Layers	0.1	-	238
Not Stated	0.2	-	501
Total	301,668	293,365	595,033

 Table 4.4:
 Usually Economically Active Children by Occupation and Sex

In all provinces except for Copperbelt (52%) and Lusaka (35%), working children were predominantly in agricultural occupations. Trading and street vending were found to be quite predominant after agriculture with each accounting for 21 and 17 percent respectively in Lusaka province. Children engaged in private households, as servants were also many accounting for 12 percent of all working children in Lusaka province. Copperbelt also had more children engaged in private households as servants accounting for 22 percent of all working children in the province (see Table 4.5 a below).

Table 4.5 (a): Usually Economically Active Children by Occupation and Province

Province	Cent	C/Belt	East	Luap	Lus	North	N/West	South	West	Total
Agricultural	95.5	52.3	97.7	88.3	35.2	94.0	93.7	92.5	93.6	517 493
Trading	0.6	14.9	0.3	1.3	21.1	3.7	1.2	3.7	0.7	24.841
Domestic Servants	1.6	21.7	0.6	0.5	11.7	0.2	1.4	0.9	2.7	22.820
Vending/Hawkers	0.7	5.0	0.5	2.8	16.7	1.5	2.9	1.4	0.4	13,432
Food prdn/Baking	0.3	0.6	0.1	4.3	1.7	0.4	0.8	-	0.8	4,235
Carpentry/Crafts	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.2	-	-	-	0.8	0.2	4,135
Barbers/Hair Dressers	-	2.8	-	0.3	1.7			0.3	-	2,869
Labours	0.2	-	-	0.1	8.8			0.2	0.1	2,160
Restaurant/Bar waiters	-	1.2	-	-	3.0		-	0.1	0.6	1,825
Knitting/Tailoring	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	484
Brick Layers	-	-	-	0.1	-		-	0.2	-	238
Not stated	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	501
Total	66,702	70,796	102,240	50,606	20,750	86,552	32,161	125,926	39,299	595,033

Table 4.5b shows the participation rate by province, with the highest probability of finding a child working in Southern and Eastern provinces. The highest participation rate (23 %) of all working children in Zambia came from rural areas.

Province	Children (5-17)	Reported Working	Participation Rate
Central	399,737	66,702	16.7
Copperbelt	681,906	70,796	10.4
Eastern	472,203	102,240	21.7
Luapula	253,936	50,606	19.9
Lusaka	540,108	20,750	3.8
Northern	474,812	86,552	18.2
North western	204,654	32,161	15.7
Southern	497,969	125,926	25.3
Western	264,829	39,299	14.8
Rural	2,304,047	521,019	22.6
Urban	1,486,107	74,014	5.0
Total	3,790,154	595,033	15.7

 Table 4.5 (b): Participation Rate by Province





4.2.2 Working Children by Industry in the Past 12 Months

The distribution of working children in the past 12 months by industry presented in Table 4.6 below shows that working children were predominantly found in the agricultural sector. This sector had 501,747 working children. Trading accounted for the second most popular industrial activity with 36,836 children engaged in this activity, while personal services such as hairdressing accounted for the third largest industrial activity with 30,685 working

children. Business services such as money lending were found to be less predominant with 6,555 children engaged in this activity while fishing accounted for 6,521 working children.

Agricultural activities, fishing, forestry, mining and quarrying, construction and business services were found to be predominantly popular in rural areas while trading, transport mostly bus attendants, those working in bars and restaurants were predominantly popular in urban areas.

Industry	Rural	Percent	Urban	Percent	Total
Agriculture Forestry Fisheries Mining & Quarrying Manufacturing Construction Trading Hotels, Restaurants Transport Bus. Serv, Money lending Personal Services	485,310 694 6,268 327 1,894 994 10,937 547 292 4,824 8,933	96.7 96.6 96.1 100.0 31.3 70.0 29.7 32.8 11.6 73.6 29.1	$16,437 \\ 24 \\ 252 \\ 0 \\ 4,147 \\ 425 \\ 25,900 \\ 1,118 \\ 2,228 \\ 1,731 \\ 21,752$	3.3 3.4 3.9 - 68.6 29.9 70.3 67.1 88.4 26.4 70.9	$501,747 \\718 \\6,521 \\327 \\6,041 \\1,419 \\36,836 \\1,664 \\2,520 \\6,555 \\30,685$
Total	521,019	87.6	74,014	12.4	595,033

Table 4.6:	<b>Usually Econd</b>	omically Active	Children by l	Industry and	Rural/Urban
	•	•	•	•	

The distribution of working children in the past 12 months by industry and age group is presented in Table 4.7 below. As in the previous section on occupation, the age group 10-14 years accounted for the largest participation in the agricultural sector with a total of 224,740 children out of the total of 501,747 engaged in agricultural activities. The age group 15-17 years dominated the trade and personal services sectors accounting for 26,603 and 21,592 of all working children in the respective sectors. Physically demanding work such as quarrying was exclusively for the oldest children.

Industry	5-9 years	Percent	10-14 years	Percent	15-17 years	Percent	Total
Agriculture Forestry Fisheries Mining & Quarrying Manufacturing Construction Trading Hotels, Restaurants Transport Bus. Ser, Money lending	96,208 0 945 0 200 215 2,300 0 0 1,536 4,026	91.3 0.9 0.2 0.2 2.2 1.5 3.8	224,740 15 1,103 - 867 275 7,933 314 - 1,613 5,067	92.9 0.0 0.5 - 0.4 0.1 3.3 0.1 - 0.7 2.1	180,7997034,4733274,97492926,6031,3502,5203,40621,592	73.0 0.3 1.8 0.1 2.0 0.4 10.7 0.5 1.0 1.4 8.7	501,747 718 6,521 327 6,041 1,419 36,836 1,664 2,520 6,555 30,685
Total	105,430	100.0	241,927	100.0	247,676	100.0	595,033

Table 4.7: U	Jsually	Economically	y Active	Children	by Ag	ge Grouj	o and l	Industry
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Table 4.8 below shows the distribution of working children in the past 12 months by industry and sex. There were marginal differences between sexes of those engaged in agricultural activities. There were 254,483 males representing about 50.7 percent of the working children in this sector while the other 247,264 representing about 49.3 percent were female. The mining and quarrying and transport sectors were almost exclusively male domains. All the children in the mining and quarrying sector were male while 91.2 percent of all those recorded to have been working in the transport sector, for example as bus conductors were male. The other industrial sectors that were predominantly male domains were the construction sector that accounted for 84.1 percent and the fisheries sector, which accounted for 81.5 percent of the entire workforce in their respective sectors. The female dominated sectors were the restaurants and bars and the personal services sector. Female children in this sector while those engaged in personal services accounted for 64.6 percent of all children that worked in this sector. The table below has the rest of the details.

Industry	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
Agriculture Forestry Fisheries Mining & Quarrying Manufacturing Construction Trade Restaurants & Bars Transport Bus. Serv./Money lending Personal Services	$\begin{array}{c c} 254,483\\ 446\\ 5,316\\ 327\\ 3,011\\ 1,193\\ 19,716\\ 547\\ 2,299\\ 3,462\\ 10,869\\ \end{array}$	50.7 62.1 81.5 100.0 49.8 84.1 53.5 32.8 91.2 52.8 35.4	247,264 272 1,205 0 3,031 226 17,120 1,118 221 3,093 19,817	49.3 37.9 18.5 0.0 50.2 15.9 46.5 67.2 8.8 47.2 64.6	501,747 718 6,521 327 6,041 1,419 36,836 1,664 2,520 6,555 30,685
Total	301,668	50.7	293,365	49.3	595,033

 Table 4.8:
 Usually Economically Active Children by Industry and Sex

### 4.2.3 Employment Status of Usually Economically Active Children by Rural/Urban

Table 4.9 below presents data on working children and their employment status in the past 12 months. There were 447,013 (92.5%) children working as unpaid family workers in rural areas while the number for the same in the urban areas was 36,216 or 7.5 percent. For those in self-employment, 31,086 or 71.4 percent were residing in rural areas while 12,439 or 28.6 percent were urban based.

Table 4.9:	Employment	Status	of	Usually	Economically	Active	Children	by
	Rural/Urban							

Employment status	Rural	Percent	Urban	Percent	Total
Self employed Unpaid family worker Working in private households Other Not Stated	31,086 447,013 7,171 0 35,749	71.4 92.5 28.8 0.0 83.8	12,439 36,216 17,744 708 6,907	28.6 7.5 71.2 100.0 16.2	43,525 483,229 24,915 708 42,656
Total	521,019	87.6	74,014	12.4	595,033

The distribution of working children by age group across employment status in Table 4.10 shows that the majority of children working as unpaid family workers were found to be in the 10-14 age group with a percentage share of 43 percent. The children in the age group 15 to 17 ranked second with a percentage share of 37 percent while the youngest children accounted for almost 20 percent of all children working as unpaid family workers. The older children dominated the self employed category with a percentage share of 78 percent followed by 10 to 14 years category who accounted for 20 percent and 2 percent for the youngest children.

 Table 4.10:
 Employment Status of Usually Economically Active Children by Age Group

Employment Status	5 – 9 Years	Percent	10 – 14 Percent	Percent	15 – 1 Years	Percent	Total
Self employed	907	2.08	8,512	19.56	34,106	78.36	43,525
Unpaid family worker	95,304	19.72	208,442	43.14	179,483	37.14	483,229
Working in private							
households	307	1.23	5,562	22.23	19,046	76.44	24,915
Others	391	55.29	0	0.00	316	44.71	708
Not Stated	8,521	19.98	19,411	45.51	14,724	34.52	42,656
Total	105,430	17.72	241,927	40.66	24,676	41.62	595,033

Table 4.11 below shows the distribution of working children in the past 12 months by sex and employment status. The majority of working children fell under the category of unpaid family workers and were estimated at 483,229 accounting for about 81 percent of all working children. Out of this estimate, 51 percent were male while 49 percent were female. The self-employed category was ranked second after unpaid family workers. The males were found to be predominant in this sector accounting for 51 percent while females accounted for 49 percent.

Employment status	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Self employed	22,242	51.1	21,283	48.9	43,525	7.3
Unpaid family worker	244,583	50.6	238,647	49.4	483,229	81.2
Working in private households	12,387	49.7	12,528	50.3	24,915	4.2
Other	295	41.7	413	58.3	708	0.1
Not stated	22,162	52.0	20,495	48.0	42,656	7.2
Total	301,668	50.7	293,365	49.3	595,033	100.0

### Table 4.11: Employment Status of Usually Economically Active Children by Sex

Table 4.12 shows that the majority of children (483,229) who worked in the last twelve months, were unpaid family workers. Out of these, 109,929 were found in Southern province, while 92,836 were found in Eastern province. Lusaka province had the lowest number of 8,266 children classified as unpaid family workers. For those children who were self employed, Northern province accounted for 11,050 which was the highest under this category and Northwestern accounted for 7,202 children and were second. The lowest number of self-employed children were again found in Lusaka province which accounted for 1,310. Of the total number of 24,915 children working in private households, 8,028 were found in Lusaka province.

 Table 4.12:
 Employment Status of Usually Economically Active Children by Province

Province	Self emp	oloyed	Unpaid	fam. or	Working f	or pvt	Other		Not Stated		Total
TTOVINCE			WUIK		iniu		I				Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Central	1,654	3.8	53,432	11.1	1,818	7.3	0	-	9,798	23.0	66,702
Copperbelt	6,869	15.8	53,099	11.0	7,961	32.0	685	97.0	2,182	5.1	70,796
Eastern	2,384	5.5	92,836	19.2	1,964	7.9	0	-	5,056	11.9	102,240
Luapula	4,602	10.6	42,,219	8.7	584	2.3	23	3.0	3,180	7.5	50,608
Lusaka	1,310	3.0	8,266	1.7	8,028	32.2	0	-	3,147	7.4	20,750
Northern	11,050	25.4	70,389	14.6	467	1.9	0	-	4,646	10.9	86,552
North-	7,202	16.5	22,886	4.7	262	1.1	0	-	1,811	4.2	32,161
Western	3,383	7.8	109,929	22.7	2,228	8.9	0	-	10,386	24.3	125,926
Southern	5,073	11.7	30,173	6.2	1,603	6.4	0	-	2,450	5.7	39,299
Western											
Total	43,525	100	483,229	100	24,915	100	708	100	42,656	100	595,033

### 4.3 Working Children in the Past Seven Days (Currently Economically Active)

### 4.3.1 Main Occupation by Rural/Urban Currently Working Children

The majority of working children in rural areas (96 %) who worked in the reference week, were engaged in the agricultural occupations. In urban areas, one quarter (26 %) of working children were engaged in agriculture. Street vending was strictly an urban phenomenon with

13 percent of the urban working males living off the street while less than one percent of the rural working children did the same (see Table 4.13 below). Occupations relating to trading and domestic service were by far the most popular after agricultural activities in urban areas, with each accounting for 26 percent and 21 percent respectively.

Occupation	Rural	Urban	Total
Tandiaa	0.0	25.(	21.442
Trading	0.9	25.0	21,442
Domestic Servants	1.3	21.4	20,178
Restaurant/Bar waiters	0.1	2.5	1,942
Barbers/Hair Dressers	0.2	3.0	274
Agricultural	95.6	26.5	438,603
Brick Layers	-	0.3	210
Carpentry/Crafts	0.5	3.5	4,399
Food prdn/Baking	0.6	2.1	4,159
Knitting/Tailoring	0.1	0.3	515
Vending/Hawkers	0.8	12.6	12,186
Labourers	-	2.1	1,444
Not stated	0.1	0.1	286
Total	430,955	74,684	505,638

 Table 4.13:
 Currently Economically Active Children by Occupation and Rural/Urban

## 4.3.2 Main Occupation and Age Group of Currently Economically Active Children

Table 4.14 shows the distribution of working children in the past 7 days, by age group across occupations. The majority of children engaged in agricultural activities were found to be in age group 10-14 years, accounting for 90 percent of the total. The children in the age group 5 to 9 ranked second with a percentage share of 88 percent while the oldest children accounted for 82 percent. The older children dominated trading and street vending. The younger children dominated domestic services category.

 Table 4.14:
 Currently Economically Active Children by Occupation and Age Group

Occupation	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-17 years	Total
Trading	2.7	2.5	6.4	21,442
Domestic Servants	6.7	2.7	3.9	20,178
Restaurant/Bar waiters	-	0.2	0.7	1,942
Barbers/Hair Dressers	0.3	0.6	0.5	274
Agricultural	88.2	90.3	82.0	438,603
Brick Layers	-	-	-	210
Carpentry/Crafts	0.2	0.7	1.3	4,399
Food production/Baking	0.7	0.6	1.1	4,159
Knitting/Tailoring	-	-	0.2	515
Vending/Hawkers	1.0	2.2	3.2	12,186
Labourers	-	-	0.6	1,444
Not stated	0.2	-	-	286
Total	91,361	192,868	221,409	505,638

### 4.3.3 Main Occupation of Currently Economically Active Children by Sex

Table 4.15 below presents data on currently economically active children by occupation and their sex. The table shows that males dominated in most occupations except for the domestic services category and knitting where females had an edge over the males. There were more females than males in occupations relating to work in bars and restaurants.

Occupation	Male	Females	Total
Trading	4.6	3.8	21,442
Domestic Servants	1.8	6.2	20,178
Restaurant/Bar waiters	0.1	0.7	1,942
Barbers/Hair Dressers	0.7	0.3	274
Agricultural	87.8	84.8	438,603
Brick Layers	1.0	-	210
Carpentry/Crafts	1.0	0.7	4,399
Food prdn/Baking	1.0	0.6	4,159
Knitting/Tailoring	-	0.2	515
Vending/Hawkers	2.2	2.6	12,186
Labourers	0.5	-	1,444
Not stated	0.1	-	286
Total	260,494	245,144	505,638

 Table 4.15:
 Currently Economically Active Children by Occupation and Sex

### 4.3.4 Currently Working Children by Industry and Rural/Urban

The distribution of currently working children by industry presented in table 4.16 below shows that working children were predominantly in the agricultural sector. This sector had 398,506 children. Business services such as money lending were found to be quite predominant with 34,729 children engaged in this activity. Trading accounted for the third most popular industrial activity with 29,984 children engaged in this activity while personal services such as hairdressing accounted for the fourth largest industrial activity with 25,433 children. The Fisheries industry accounted for 5,480 working children and was predominantly a rural phenomenon.

Agricultural activities, fishing, forestry, mining and quarrying, construction and business services were found to be popular in rural areas while trading, transport mostly bus attendants, personal services and those working in bars and restaurants were popular in urban areas.

Industry	Rural	%	Urban	%	Total
Agriculture	383,432	96.2	15,075	3.8	398,506
Forestry	694	96.6	24	3.4	718
Fisheries	5,272	96.2	208	3.8	5,480
Quarrying	327	100.0	0	0.0	327
Manufacturing	1,780	30.2	4,108	69.8	5,887
Construction	828	67.8	393	32.2	1,221
Trade	8,384	28.0	21,600	72.0	29,984
Hotels, Restaurants, and bars	352	23.9	1,118	76.1	1,469
Transport	292	15.5	1,590	84.5	1,882
Money lending, Bus. Serv.	23,018	66.3	11,711	33.7	34,729
Community & Personal ser	6,577	25.9	18,856	74.1	25,433
Total	430,955	85.2	74,683	14.8	505,638

 Table 4.16:
 Currently Economically Active Children by Industry and Rural/Urban

### 4.3.5 Currently Working Children by Industry and Age

Table 4.17 shows the distribution of working children in the past 7 days by industry and age group. The age group 15-17 years accounted for the majority (44 %) of all working children, while the age group 10-14 years accounted for 38 percent and those 5-9 years old accounted for 18 percent. Generally, most working children were engaged in agricultural activities with 398,506 working in this sector. Business services such as money lending ranked second to agriculture with 34,729 of all working children. Physically demanding work found in the quarrying industry was exclusively for the oldest children.

 Table 4.17:
 Currently Economically Active Children by Industry and Age Group

Industry	5-9 yrs	%	10-14 yrs	%	15-17 yrs	%	Total
Agriculture	73,364	18.4	161,010	40.4	164,132	41.2	398,506
Forestry	0	0.0	24	3.4	694	96.6	718
Fisheries	1,290	23.5	1,441	26.3	2,749	50.2	5,480
Quarrying	0	0.0	0	0.0	327	100.0	327
Manufacturing	194	3.3	1,350	22.9	4,344	73.8	5,887
Construction	331	27.1	263	21.6	627	51.3	1,221
Trade	2,555	8.5	9,767	32.6	17,662	58.9	29,984
Hotels, Restaurants, and bars	0	0.0	489	33.3	980	66.7	1,469
Transport	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,882	100.0	1,882
Bus. Serv., Money lending	8,324	24.0	11,219	32.3	15,186	43.7	34,729
Community & Personal ser.	5,303	20.9	7304	28.7	12,827	50.4	25,434
Tota	91,362	18.1	192,867	38.1	221,409	43.8	505,638

### 4.3.6 Currently Working Children by Industry and Sex

Table 4.18 below shows the distribution of working children in the past 7 days by sex and industry. The table shows a marginal difference between male and female children engaged in agricultural activities. About 51.5 percent of the working children in this sector were male while 48.5 percent were female. The quarrying and transport sectors were almost exclusively male domains. All children captured in the survey in the quarrying sector were male while 88 percent of all those recorded to have been working in the transport sector, as bus conductors or other related occupations were also male. The other industrial sectors that were

predominantly male domains were the construction and fisheries sectors with each accounting for 98 percent and 83 percent, respectively. The female dominated sectors were the restaurants and bars representing about 76 percent of the total number of children working in the sector, while the personal services sector where children were engaged in hair dressing, females accounted for 63 percent of all children in the sector.

Industry	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Agriculture	205,389	51.5	193,117	48.5	398,506
Forestry	446	62.1	272	37.9	718
Fisheries	4,552	83.1	928	16.9	5,480
Quarrying	327	100.0	0	0.0	327
Manufacturing	2,971	50.5	2,916	49.5	5,887
Construction	1,194	97.8	27	2.2	1,221
Trade	16,264	54.2	13,720	45.8	29,984
Hotels, Restaurants, and bars	352	24.0	1,117	76.0	1,469
Transport	1,661	88.3	221	11.7	1,882
Money lending, Bus. Serv.	17,911	51.6	16,819	48.4	34,730
Community & Personal serv.	9,430	37.1	16,004	62.9	25,434
Total	260,497	51.5	245,141	48.5	505,638

 Table 4.18:
 Currently Economically Active Children by Industry and Sex

### 4.3.7 Employment Status of Currently Working Children by Rural/Urban

Table 4.19 below presents data on working children and their employment status in the past 7 days. The majority of working children (398,841) were working as unpaid family workers. Out of these 365,852 working children (92%) were found in rural areas while 32,989 working children (8%) were residing in urban areas. There were 39,150 children who were self-employed, with 27,675 children or 70.7 percent residing in rural areas while 11,475 or 29.3 percent of these were urban based. The majority of those children working in private households (75%) were residing in urban areas while 25 percent were from rural areas.

<b>Table 4.19:</b>	Currently Economically Active Children by Employment Status and
	Rural/Urban

Employment status	Rural	%	Urban	%	Total
Self employed	27,675	70.7	11,475	29.3	39,150
Unpaid family worker	365,852	91.7	32,989	8.3	398,841
Working in private households	5,394	25.4	15,854	74.6	21,248
Other	0	0.0	708	100.0	708
Not stated	32,035	70.1	13,656	29.9	45,691
Total	430,956	85.2	74,683	14.8	505,638

### 4.3.8 Employment Status of Currently Working Children by Age

The distribution of currently working children by age group and employment status is shown in Table 4.20. The majority of children working as unpaid family workers were found to be in the 10-14 age group with a percentage share of 41 percent.

The children in the age group 15 to 17 ranked second with a percentage share of 39 percent while the youngest children accounted for 20 percent. The older children dominated the self employed category with a percentage share of 76 percent while those 10 - 14 years old accounted for 22 percent and the youngest children accounted for 2 percent.

Employment status	5-9	yrs	10-14	yrs	15-17	Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Self employed	931	2.4	8,433	21.5	29,786	76.1	39,150
Unpaid family worker	80,501	20.2	163,009	40.9	155,331	38.9	398,841
Working in private households	307	1.4	5,144	24.2	15,797	74.3	21,248
Other	391	55.3	0	0.0	316	44.7	708
Not stated	9,232	20.2	16,281	35.6	20,178	44.2	45,691
Total	91,362	18.1	192,867	38.1	221,408	43.8	505,638

 Table 4.20:
 Currently Economically Active Children by Employment Status and Age

### 4.3.9 Employment Status of Currently Working Children by Sex

Table 4.21 below shows the distribution of working children in the past 7 days by employment status and sex. Most of the currently economically active children fell under the category of unpaid family workers and were estimated at 398,841. Out of this number, 51 percent were male while 49 percent were female. The self-employed category had 39,150 working children with the males being predominant and accounting for 53 percent while females accounted for 47 percent.

<b>Table 4.21:</b>	<b>Currently Economical</b>	y Active Children b	y Employment Status an	d Sex
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Employment status	Male		Femal	Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	
Self employed	20,832	53.2	18,318	46.8	39,150
Unpaid family worker	203,471	51.0	195,371	49.0	398,841
Working in private household	11,112	52.3	10,136	47.7	21,248
Other	295	41.7	413	58.3	708
Not stated	24,784	54.2	20,906	45.8	45,691
Total	260,494	51.5	245,144	48.5	505,638

### 4.4 Household Size in Relation to Child Labour

This section looks at the relationship between the working children and the size of the households where they came from.

In general, more than half (58.4%) of children who reported to have worked came from large households with at least 7 members (see Table 4.22 below). In the rural areas, the households that had 9 members or more recorded the highest percentage of working children, (33%). These were followed by the category of household size 5-6 persons and 7-8 persons, which accounted for 26 percent and 25 percent respectively of working children. The less than 3 persons household size accounted for only 2 percent of the working children in the rural areas.

				Household Siz	ze		
Residence	Less than 3	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+	Percent	Total No. of Children
Rural	2.1	13.9	26.2	25.0	32.8	100.0	521,019
Urban	3.7	12.0	21.7	33.8	28.8	100.0	74,014
Total	2.3	13.7	25.6	26.1	32.3	100.0	595,033

### Table 4.22: Working Children by Household Size and by Rural/Urban

As for urban areas, the category of households with 9 persons or above accounted for 29 percent of the working children, while the households with 7-8 persons accounted for 34 percent of the working children. The category of households with 5-6 persons accounted for 22 percent of the working children in urban areas.

Generally, there were no significant differences in the distribution of working children by household size in terms of residence, except in the category of household with 7-8 members where the proportion of children working in the rural areas was much less than those working in the urban areas. The category of households with 5-6 members had a higher proportion of children working in the rural areas compared to those working in the urban areas.

Among the male working children, 33.1 percent came from households with 9 members or more, 25.9 percent were from households with 5-6 persons and 26.1 percent were from households with 7-8 members (see Table 4.23 below).

Say				Household S	ize		
Sex	Less than 3	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+	Percent	Total No. of Children
Male	2.0	12.9	25.9	26.1	33.1	100.0	301,669
Female	2.6	14.5	25.4	26.2	31.4	100.0	293,364
Total	2.3	13.7	25.6	26.1	32.3	100.0	595,033

 Table 4.23:
 Working Children by Household Size and by Sex





As for the female working children, the pattern was not very different from their male counterparts. The majority of them came from households, which had 9 members or more, and from households with 7-8 members. The former accounted for 31.4 percent while the latter accounted for 26.2 percent of female working children. These were followed by households with 5-6 members which accounted for 25.4 percent of the female working children.

From the above figure 4.2, it is evident that the numbers of working male and female children increased in each category by the household size.

				Household Size							
Province	Less than 3	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+	Percent	Total No. of Children				
Central	1.0	11.6	22.1	24.8	40.6	100.0	66,702				
Copperbelt	2.4	11.8	22.5	29.8	33.6	100.0	70,796				
Eastern	1.9	15.7	35.0	25.0	23.1	100.0	102,240				
Luapula	2.7	12.4	30.4	27.9	26.6	100.0	50,606				
Lusaka	5.9	17.7	27.7	20.9	27.8	100.0	20,750				
Northern	3.2	23.1	27.0	28.9	17.7	100.0	86,552				
North-Western	3.0	18.5	33.7	36.4	8.6	100.0	32,161				
Southern	0.6	4.9	17.4	21.6	55.6	100.0	125,926				
Western	6.5	19.4	25.1	24.9	24.2	100.0	39,299				
Total	2.3	13.7	25.6	26.1	32.3	100.0	595,033				

 Table 4.24:
 Working Children by Household Size and Province

Table 4.24 above shows the distribution of working children by household size and province. Among the working children in Central Province, 40.6 percent came from households, which had 9 members or more, 24.8 percent came from households with 7-8 members, 22.1 percent were from households with 5-6 members. The households that had 3-4 members had 11.6 percent of their children working. The households with less than 3 members had the lowest percent of working children of 0.98 percent.

In Copperbelt Province the pattern was similar, the households with 9 members or more had the highest percent of working children (33.6%). These were followed by the households having 7-8 members and households with 5-6 members, which accounted for 29.8 percent and 22.5 percent respectively. The households having 3-4 members and less than 3 members accounted for 11.8 percent and 2.4 percent respectively.

In Eastern Province, the pattern was somehow different. The households with 5-6 members accounted for the highest percentage of working children in that province (35%). This category was followed by households with 7-8 members which accounted for 25.0 percent of the working children. The households with 9 members or more and 3-4 members accounted for 23 and 15.7 percent of working children respectively.

In Luapula Province, the pattern was the same as Eastern Province. The households with 5-6 members accounted for the highest number of working children in that province (30.4%). This was followed by households with 7-8 members and households with 9 members or more which accounted for 27.9 and 26.6 percent respectively. The households with 3-4 members accounted for 12.4 percent of the working children while the lowest percentage (2.7%) of working children came from households with less than 3 members.

In Lusaka province, most of the working children came from households with 9 members or more and households with 5-6 members, with each accounting for 27.8 percent and 27.7 percent, respectively. The households with 7 - 8 members represented 20.9 percent of all working children in Lusaka province. The remaining children came from households with 3-4 members and less than 3 members which accounted for 17.7 percent and 5.9 percent respectively.

In Northern Province, households having 7-8 members and 5-6 members accounted for 28.9 percent and 27.0 percent of the working children respectively. These were followed by children from households with 3-4 members which accounted for 23.1 percent of working children. The rest of the working children came from households with 9 members or more (17.7%) and 3.2 percent from households with less than 3 household members.

In North-Western Province, 36.4 percent of the working children came from households with 7-8 members, 33.7 percent came from households with 5-6 members while 18.5 percent came from households with 3-4 members. The households with 9 members or more, and those with less than 3 members accounted for 8.6 percent and 3.0 percent of working children respectively.

In Southern Province 55.6 percent of the working children came from households with 9 members or more, 21.6 percent came from households with 7-8 members and 17.4 percent came from households with 5-6 members. The remaining 4.9 percent and 0.6 percent came from households with 3-4 members and less than 3 members respectively.

In Western Province, 24.2 percent and 25.1 percent of the working children came from households with 9 members or more and 5-6 members respectively. This pattern was similar for working children who came from households with 7-8 members.

In North western province, there was steep decrease (from 36.4% to 8.6%) in the proportion of children working from households with 9 members or more while in southern province there was a steep increase (from 21.6% to 55.6%) in the proportion of children working in households with 9 members or more.

Age Crown				Househol	d Size		
(Years)	Less than 3	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+	Percent	Total No. of Children
5-9	1.4	9.7	25.2	23.0	40.8	100.0	105,430
10-14	1.2	13.1	25.1	27.9	33.0	100.0	241,929
15-17	3.7	16.0	26.3	25.9	28.0	100.0	247,676
Total	2.3	13.7	25.6	26.1	32.3	100.0	595,033

 Table 4.25:
 Working Children by Household Size and Age Group

Table 4.25 above shows the distribution of working children in relation to age and household size. Among the children in age group 5-9 years, 40.8 percent of them came from households with 9 members or more, while 25.2 percent of them came from households with 5-6 members and 23.0 percent from households with 7-8 members. These were followed by households with 3-4 members and less than 3 members who accounted for 9.7 percent and 1.4 percent respectively.

Among the working children in the age group 10-14 years, 33.0 percent of them came from households with 9 members or more while 27.9 percent came from households with 7-8 members. Households with 5-6 members accounted for 25.1 percent of the working children in the age group 10-14 years, while the households with 3-4 members accounted for 13.1 percent and 1.2 percent came from households with less than 3 members. The pattern was quite similar in the age group 15-17 years. The households with 9 members or more, 5-6 members and 7-8 members accounted for 28.0 percent, 26.3 percent and 25.9 percent of working children respectively. The rest of the children came from households with 3-4 members and 3.7 percent respectively. There was a sudden drop in the numbers of working children when the household size was 7-8 except for the age group 10-14 years.

### 4.5 Children involved in Housekeeping Activities

Table 4.26 below presents data on children who took part in housekeeping activities (for example cooking; preparing food by pounding, cutting, husking etc.; washing dishes; cleaning the house and its surroundings; washing and ironing clothes; taking care of younger siblings; etc.) in the past 12 months by age. A total of 2,216,369 children were involved in housekeeping activities. Children from the age of 10 did a lot of work in the households, while 60.8 percent of the children aged between 5 and 9 also undertook work in the household.

### Table 4.26: Housekeeping Activities by Age Group

House Keeping Activities	5-9 years (Percent)	10-14 years (Percent)	15-17 years (Percent)	Total (Number)
Did housekeeping Did not do housekeeping Not applicable	60.8 29.3 9.8	91.9 6.9 1.2	92.0 5.9 2.0	2,216,369 479,479 149,684
Total	1,283,586	1,070,739	491,208	2,845,533

Children who took part in housekeeping activities and when they did these activities are presented in table 4.27. The table shows that children in school were actually involved in some form of house duties either before or after school. About 194,387 children were engaged in housekeeping duties daily before going to school. Of the children between the ages of 5 and 9, 27 percent were engaged in house work daily after school as were 42 percent of those aged between 10 and 14 and 36 percent of those above 14 years old.

<b>Table 4.27:</b>	Housekeeping ]	Duties and its	Timing by	Age Group
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Time when housekeeping done	5-9 years (Percent)	10-14 years (Percent)	15-17 years (Percent)	Total (Number)
Daily, before school Daily, After school Daily, before & after school Daily, on weekends and holidays During school time Any time (Not in school) Anytime	8.0 27.4 13.6 4.8 0.1 20.3 25.8	10.1 42.1 22.8 8.5 - 6.4 10.1	7.3 35.9 20.4 12.6 0.3 10.1 13.4	194,387790,,029422,538178,4202,555267,556360,882
Total	782,168	981,438	452,763	2,216,369





The hours spent in these housekeeping activities are presented in table 4.28 below. The table shows that the majority of these children (1,605,759), worked for 1 to 3 hours daily, while another 201,184 children put in 4 to 6 hours of work daily. However, 29,582 children worked for 7 hours or more on a daily basis.

<b>Table 4.28:</b>	Housekeeping	Duties	and	the	hours	spent	on	such	Activities	by	Age
	Group										

Time spent on	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-17 years	Total (Number)
housekeeping	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	
Less than 1 hour	25.9	12.8	9.4	370,427
1 – 3 hours	67.1	76.1	73.7	1,605,759
4 – 6 hours	5.8	9.7	13.3	201,184
7 or more hours	0.1	1.1	3.1	29,582
Not applicable	0.7	0.2	0.4	9,416
Total	782,168	981,438	452,763	2,216,369

Table 4.29 below presents data on what children regard as their preferences or what they would like to do if given an opportunity. The majority (1,849,311) stated that they would like to go to school, while another second popular choice was playing indicating how children value recreation. Continuation with education was most popular among the 10 to 14 year olds indicating some realization of the importance of education. Looking at those interested in continuing working, again the older children had the highest share accounting for 7 percent.

### Table 4.29: Preference of Children in Housekeeping Activities by Age

Preferences	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-17 years	Total
	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Number)
Going to school	75.1	91.6	86.8	1,849,311
Continue Working	2.6	2.1	6.7	69,412
Playing/Sport	13.6	1.8	0.7	153,865
Helping with household chores	8.7	4.5	5.8	143,781
Total	782,168	981,438	452,763	2,216,369

### 4.6 Work and School Attendance

Information was sought, during the survey, on the school attendance of the children and how it was combined with work (both economic and non-economic activities). As indicated in the previous sections, it was estimated that out of the total of 3,790,154 children aged 5-17, more than half (58.5%) 2,216,369 were involved in non-economic activities while 595,033 were engaged in economic activities. A total of 1,394,096 children were reported to be attending school, while 126,734 children were attending school as well as working.

It was further found that while 6.5 percent combined schooling with work during the past 12 months preceding the survey, 3.7 percent combined schooling with work in the last seven days preceding the survey.

Age group	Currently attendin	g school – Child labour 2 months	Currently attending school – Child labour last 7 days		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
5-9	10,961	8.7	14,922	20.5	
10 - 14	71,069	56.1	39,704	54.6	
15 – 17	44,703	35.2	18,078	24.9	
Total	126,734	100.0	72,704	100.0	

### Table 4.30: Currently Attending School by Age Group

The results in table 4.30 above show that 56.1 percent and 54.6 percent of the pupils who combined work and schooling both during the last 12 months and 7 days preceding the survey respectively were in the age group 10-14 years, followed by those who were in the age group 15 - 17 years with a share of 35.2 percent and 24.9 percent respectively.

### 4.6.1 Working and School Attendance by Rural/Urban Stratum

Out of the 126,734 pupils who were attending school and working in last 12 months preceding the survey, 111,120 (87.7%) were in rural Zambia while 15,613 (12.3%) were residing in the urban areas of the country. The results further show that out of 72,704 pupils who combined work and schooling in the last 7 days preceding the survey, 61,400 (84.5%) were residing in rural areas while 15.5 percent were residing in urban areas, implying that there was more child labour in rural areas than urban areas.

### Table 4.31: Working and School Attendance by Rural and Urban

Stratum	Currently attendin mon	g school – Last 12 ths	Currently attending school - Last 7 days		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Rural	111,120	87.7	61,400	84.5	
Urban	15,613	12.3	11,304	15.5	
Total	126,734	100.0	72,704	100.0	

### 4.6.2 Working and School Attendance by Province

Table 4.32 below reveals that Southern province had the highest (41.3%) number of working pupils who combined working and schooling in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Others were Copperbelt (17.8%) and Northern provinces with 15.8 percent. North Western (1.4%) and Lusaka (2.1%) Provinces recorded the least.

<b>Table 4.32:</b>	Usual	Working	and	School	Attendance	by	Province	and	Highest
	Educat	tional Atta	inme	nt					

	Highest educational level								
Province	None	Primary	Junior Secondary	Senior Secondary	Total				
					Number	Percent			
Central	531	6,026	310	246	7,114	5.6			
Copper belt	164	21,007	1189	203	22,564	17.8			
Eastern	318	4,351	-	-	4,670	3.7			
Luapula	326	10,937	652	-	11,916	9.4			
Lusaka	372	1,951	352	-	2,675	2.1			
Northern	386	18,257	1392	-	20,036	15.8			
North western	121	1,405	281	-	1,808	1.4			
Southern	9,810	4,105	1380	117	52,324	41.3			
Western	-	3,557	-	68	3,625	2.9			
Total	12,032	108,509	5558	635	126,734	100.0			
Percent	9.5	85.6	4.4	0.5	100.0				

The results further show that 108,509 (85.6%) were pupils who had attained primary school level of education while 12,032 or 9.5 percent were in their first grade, implying they had not yet completed any grade in the Zambian educational system at the time of the survey. Except for Central, Copperbelt, Southern and Western Provinces, the rest of the provinces did not record any child with senior secondary school of education combining schooling and work.

	Highest educational level							
Dussings	Nono	Drimony	Junior	Senior Secondary	Total			
Province	None	Frimary Secondary Secondary		Secondary	Number	Percent		
Central	651	281	193	-	1126	1.6		
Copperbelt	1,574	15,100	276	203	17,155	23.6		
Eastern	-	315	-	-	315	0.4		
Luapula	1,441	7,769	326	-	9,538	13.1		
Lusaka	-	1,326	55	-	1381	1.9		
Northern	697	8,085	378	-	9,161	12.6		
North western	133	2,344	664	-	3142	4.3		
Southern	10,055	19,908	288	117	30,369	41.8		
Western	-	516	-	-	516	0.7		
Total	14,553	55,646	2,184	320	72,704	100.0		
Percent	20.0	76.5	3.0	0.4	100.0			

Table 4.33:Currently Working Children and School Attendance by Province and<br/>Highest Educational Attainment

Table 4.33 above shows the number of pupils who combined work with schooling during the 7 days preceeding the survey. According to the results presented in the table, Southern province had 41.8 percent of pupils who combined school with work followed by Copperbelt (23.6%), Luapula (13.1%) and Northern (12.6%) provinces, respectively. With regards to educational attainment, the table reveals that 55,646 (76.5%) had attained primary school level of education while 14,553 or 20.0 percent had not attained any level of education. The table also show that only 0.4 percent out of 72,704 pupils found combining work and schooling during the past 7 days had actually attained senior secondary school level of education.

### 4.6.3 Working and School Attendance by Sex

Table 4.34 below shows that there were more female children attending school and working in the last 12 months than male pupils. However, there were more male pupils who combined schooling and work in the last 7 days prior to the survey. According to the results, there were 64,634 (51.0%) female pupils compared to 62,099 (49.0%) male pupils combining work and schooling in the last 12 months.

Sor	Currently attending scho	ool - Last 12 months	Currently attending school – Last 7 days		
Sex	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Male	62,099	49.0	36,765	50.6	
Female	64,634	51.0	35,939	49.4	
Total	126,734	100.0	72,704	100.0	

### Table 4.34: Working Children and School Attendance by Sex

### 4.6.4 Working and School Attendance by Age Group

Table 4.35 below shows a distribution of all children who combined working and schooling by age group in the last 12 months prior to the survey. The table shows that 71,069 (56.1%) children who combined studies and working were in the age group 10 - 14 years. This age group was followed by those aged 15 - 17 years with 35.3 percent. The results also show that 108,508 (85.6%) had attained primary school level of education while 12,032 (9.5%) had not completed any grade at the time of the survey.

<b>Table 4.35:</b>	School Attendance	by Age	Group and	Highest	Level Attained

Age	Highest level attained (Last 12 months)					Percent
group	None	Primary	Junior secondary	Senior Secondary	Total	
5-9	3,098	7,864	-	-	10,961	8.6
10-14	8,366	62,512	191	-	71,069	56.1
15 – 17	568	38,132	5,367	635	44,703	35.3
Total	12,032	108,508	5,558	635	126,734	100.0
Percent	9.5	85.6	4.4	0.5	100.0	

On the other hand, table 4.36 below shows a distribution of all children who combined working and schooling by age group in the last 7days prior to the survey. According to the findings, most of those children involved in child labour had attained primary level of education (76.5%). It can also be seen from the table that 39,704 (54.6%) children working were aged 10-14 years followed by children aged 15 - 17 years old (24.9%).

	Highest level attained (Last 7 days)					Percent
Age group	None	Primary	Junior secondary	Senior Secondary	Total	
5-9	8,017	6,905	-	-	14,922	20.5
10-14	6,085	33,564	55	-	39,704	54.6
15 – 17	451	15,177	2,129	320	18,078	24.9
Total Percent	14,553 20.0	55,646 76.5	2,184 3.0	320 0.4	72,704 100.0	100.0

# Table 4.36: Working and School Attendance by Age Group and Highest Level Attained

## CHAPTER 5

### HEALTH AND INJURIES OF CHILDREN

### **5.1 Introduction**

During the survey, children were asked whether they suffered any injuries or fell ill in the course of their work. They were also asked about the seriousness of the injuries and incidence of illness. This chapter analyses the findings presented in tables 5.1 to 5.8.

### 5.2 Injuries incurred whilst working

The results show that one out of every 10 children was injured whilst working. The age group 15-17 years accounted for the highest proportion of those injured, representing about 12.4 percent of children who suffered injuries. In the age group 10-14 years, 10 percent of the children said that they were injured at their places of work, while 90 percent of them said they had not been injured. The age group 5-9 years had 9 percent of them saying they had injuries at their work places.

In rural areas, 11.8 percent of the working children reported having been injured at their place of work, while 88.2 percent said they had not been injured. In urban areas, 5.2 percent of them reported having been injured while 94.8 percent were not injured at their place of work. There were fewer children working in urban areas than in rural areas, the injuries were also fewer in urban areas.

In as far as injury at work is concerned, there is no major difference as to who got injured by sex of children. Among the female children, 10 percent reported that they were injured at their place of work compared to 12 percent of the males.

The results further showed that Northern province had the highest percentage of injuries, 33.2 percent of the children reported to have had an injury, while the least percentage of injuries were found in Central province, which reported 0.6 percent.

The mining industry had the highest proportion of children injured with all children working in the industry getting injured. The next highest was Forestry with 75.9 percent children having been injured. In the Construction, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Business Services industries there were no children who were reported to have been injured.

Looking at the employment status of children, the self-employed children had the highest injuries accounting for 13.8 percent. The unpaid family workers had 11.9 percent of them injured at work, while 7.9 percent of the children working in private households had injuries at their place of work.
The children engaged in agricultural activities had the highest percentage of injuries; 43.6 percent of them reported to have had an injury. Among the shop assistants/vendors 10 percent of them reported an injury. As for stonebreakers, 7.6 percent of them said that they had an injury, while those engaged in knitting 4.4 percent reported an injury. Among those children who did not state their occupation, 7.3 percent of them reported an injury. Even though stone breaking is generally known to be a hazardous occupation and that the sample for this occupation in this survey was relatively large, only a few children reported to have been injured.

Age Group (Years)	Injured at Work	Not Injured	Total		
			Percent	No. of Children	
5-9	9.4	90.6	100.0	105,430	
10-14	10.2	89.8	100.0	241,927	
15-17	12.4	87.6	100.0	247,676	
Rural	11.8	88.2	100.0	521,019	
Urban	5.2	94.8	100.0	74,014	
Male	11.9	88.1	100.0	301,669	
Female	10.0	90.0	100.0	293,365	
Central	0.6	99.4	100.0	66,702	
Copperbelt	13.2	86.8	100.0	70,796	
Eastern	2.4	97.6	100.0	102,240	
Luapula	24.6	75.4	100.0	50,606	
Lusaka	4.8	95.2	100.0	20,750	
Northern	33.2	66.8	100.0	86,552	
North-Western	4.0	96.0	100.0	32,161	
Southern	6.7	93.3	100.0	125,926	
Western	3.1	96.9	100.0	39,299	
Total	10.07	80.02	100.0	505.022	

## Table 5.1:Percentage of Children ever injured at Place of Work by Rural/Urban<br/>and Province





Figure 5.2







### Table 5.2: Percentage of Children Ever Injured at Work

Industry	Injured at Work	Not Injured	Total		
industi y		Not injuied	Percent	No. of Children	
Agriculture	11.8	88.2	100.0	501,747	
Forestry	75.9	24.1	100.0	718	
Fishery	12.6	87.4	100.0	6,521	
Mining and Quarrying	100.0	0.0	100.0	327	
Manufacturing	15.8	84.2	100.0	6,041	
Construction	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,419	
Retail and Wholesale Trade	4.1	95.9	100.0	36,836	
Hotels, Restaurant and Bars	14.9	85.1	100.0	1,664	
Transport, Storage and Communication	24.0	76.0	100.0	2,520	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0.0	100.0	100.0	6,555	
Community, Social and Personal Services	4.1	95.9	100.0	30,685	

Industry	Injured at Work	Not Injured	Total		
Industry	injured at work	Not injured	Percent	No. of Children	
Self Employed	13.8	86.2	100.0	43,525	
Working in Private Households	7.9	92.1	100.0	24,915	
Unpaid Family Worker	11.9	88.1	100.0	483,229	
Other	0.0	100.0	100.0	708	
Not Stated	0.0	100.0	100.0	42,656	
Trading	0.3	99.7	100.0	24,841	
Domestic Servants	3.3	96.7	100.0	22,820	
Restaurant/Bar waiters	29.4	70.6	100.0	1,825	
Barbers/Hair Dressers	3.8	96.2	100.0	2,869	
Agricultural	3.8	96.2	100.0	517,493	
Brick Layers	0.0	100.0	100.0	237	
Carpentry/Crafts	12.9	87.1	100.0	4,135	
Food prdn/Baking	1.9	98.1	100.0	4,235	
Knitting/Tailoring	0.0	100.0	100.0	484	
Vending/Hawkers	0.8	99.2	100.0	13,432	
Labourers	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,160	
Not stated	0.0	100.0	100.0	501	
Total	10.97	89.03	100.0	595,033	

#### **5.3 Seriousness of Injuries**

Children were also asked questions on the seriousness of the injuries they had suffered. In the age group 15-17, 80 percent who were injured reported that their injuries did not need medical treatment, while close to 10 percent of them reported to have been treated and were released immediately, 2.5 percent were hospitalised, 7.2 percent had injuries that stopped them from working and 1 percent reported other.

In the age group 10-14 years, 11.6 percent reported to have been treated for the injuries but were released immediately and about 2 percent of them had injuries, which prevented them from work. In the age group 5-9 years, 27.6 percent of them reported to have been treated and were released immediately, 16.7 percent were prevented to work due to the injuries while 5.1 percent reported other form of handling injuries. Age group 5-9 exhibited a high percentage of those who could not work due to injuries, since as can be expected these children are less knowledgeable of safety at work.

In rural areas, 12.5 percent reported to have been treated and released immediately while 6.7 percent of them reported that they were prevented to work due to the injury and 1.2 percent were hospitalised. As for urban areas, 22.9 percent reported having been treated and released immediately. About 1 percent of the children who reported having been injured were hospitalized and 5 percent of them reported that their injury prevented them from working.

Among the male children, 12.9 percent of them reported that they were treated and released immediately while 10.6 percent of them reported that they were prevented from work due to injuries. Furthermore, one percent reported that they were hospitalized. As for the female children who reported to have had an injury, 13.4 percent of them reported that they were treated and released immediately. About 1 percent of the children were prevented from work due to the injury sustained. Two percent of them reported that they got hospitalised. Only one percent reported to have had other effects due to the injury.

It is evident from the survey results that a large percentage of children who had injuries that prevented them to work were in central province (47.8%), while in Copperbelt, 21.2 percent reported to have been treated and released them immediately. In Eastern Province, 55.9 of them reported that they were treated and released immediately. As for the children in Luapula province, 12 percent of them had injuries that prevented them from working, while 17.3 percent reported to have been treated and released immediately. In Lusaka province, 11.8 percent of the children reported to have been treated and released immediately. In Lusaka province, 11.8 percent of the children reported to have been treated and released immediately, while 25 percent of them reported other effects. As for Northern Province, 84 percent of the children reported that the injuries they had did not need any medical attention. About 4 percent were treated and released immediately, 2 percent were hospitalised, 7.5 percent were prevented from work and 1.8 percent reported other effects. In North-Western province, 32 percent of the children reported that they were treated and released immediately while 24 percent of them reported that their injuries caused them to stay away from work. As for Southern province, 14.4 percent of them were treated and released immediately and about 1 percent of them were hospitalised due to the injuries they sustained.

In Western province, 93.8 percent of the children who reported having been injured stated that their injuries did not need any medical treatment while the rest reported that they were treated and released immediately.

Regarding the self-employed, 19.7 percent said they were treated and released immediately and 4.6 percent of them were hospitalised. As for the children working in Private Households, 26.9 percent were treated and released immediately and 1.9 percent of them were hospitalised. Among the unpaid family workers, 12.2 percent were treated and released immediately and 0.8 percent were hospitalised. A further 7.3 percent reported to have been prevented to work due to the injury. Hence, the most serious injuries occurred among working children who were Unpaid Family Workers.

Under the children hospitalised category, the industry with the highest proportion of injured children was Forestry, which recorded 50.0 percent. For the category of seriousness of injury of treated and released immediately two industries had rather high proportions, these are Forestry (50.0%); and Retail and Wholesale Trade (36.7%). In the category of Did Not Need Medical Treatment, all the industries except three of them had proportions of children injured above 60 percent with Mining and Quarrying; and Transport, Storage and Communication being the highest with 100 percent in each. The three industries in which the proportion of injured children was less than 60 percent had no children recorded as injured except in the industry of Hotel, Restaurant and Bars where all the children who had been injured were recorded in the 'other' category. The only industries where there was no serious injury recorded were Construction; and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services.

	Did' t	Treated	Hospitalisad	Ducyontod	Other	Total		
Age Group (Years)	Need Med. Treatmt	& Released	Hospitalised	Prevented Work	Other	Percent	No. of Children	
5-9	50.6	27.6	0.0	16.7	5.1	100.0	9,939	
10.14	86.7	11.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	24,742	
15-17	79.8	9.6	2.5	7.2	0.0	100.0	30,581	
Rural	78.8	12.5	1.2	6.7	0.8	100.0	61,425	
Urban	64.7	22.9	0.9	5.0	6.5	100.0	3,383	
Central	52.2	0.0	0.0	47.8	0.0	100.0	405	
Copperbelt	77.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	9,338	
Eastern	44.1	55.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,429	
Luapula	70.4	17.3	0.3	12.0	0.0	100.0	12,468	
Lusaka	63.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	989	
Northern	84.0	4.3	2.4	7.5	1.8	100.0	28,693	
North-Western	44.0	32.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	100.0	1,280	
Southern	85.0	14.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,453	
Western	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,206	

#### Table 5.3:Seriousness of Injury by Age Group

	Did' t	Treated	TT		Other		Total	
Age Group (Years)	Need Med. Treatmt	& Released	Hospitalised	Work	Work	Other	Percent	No. of Children
Self Employed	75.6	19.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,008	
Working in Private Households	71.1	26.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,939	
Unpaid Family Worker	78.4	12.2	0.8	7.3	1.3	100.0	57,316	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0	
Total	77.9	13.1	1.2	6.6	1.2	100.0	65,263	

#### Table 5.4:Seriousness of Injury by Industry

	Did not	Treated and	Preve	Prevented	Т	otal	
Industry	y Medical Immediately Hospitalised Work		Work	Other	Percent	No. of Children	
Agriculture	78.8	12.5	0.8	7.0	0.9	100.0	58,989
Forestry	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	545
Fishery	84.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	821
Mining and Quarrying	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	327
Manufacturing	79.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	957
Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
Retail and Wholesale							
Trade	64.8	35.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,509
Hotels, Restaurant and							
Bars	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	248
Transport, Storage and Communication	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	604
Estate and Business Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
Community, Social and Personal Services	78.4	18.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,263
Total	78.0	13.1	1.2	6.6	1.11	100.0	65,263

#### 5.4 The Incidence of illnesses due to Work

During the survey, children were also asked questions relating to illnesses suffered as a result of working. The results showed that older children are much more likely to fall ill than younger ones due to their work, perhaps because of the nature of work. The age group 15-17 reported the highest percentage (12.0%) of children who fell ill due to their work, followed by age group 10-14 which had 6.2 percent of it's working children reporting to have had fallen ill due to their work. In the age group 5-9 years, 5 percent of the working children reported to have fallen ill due to their work.

Generally, there were very few children who reported having fallen ill due to their work. Northern province reported the highest percentage of children of 22.1 percent. This was extremely high compared to any other province. This was followed by Luapula province, which had 15 percent of its working children reporting an illness due to their work. Copperbelt province had 11 percent, Lusaka province 10.3 percent. Western province and North-Western provinces reported 5.6 percent of the working children to have had an illness due to their work. Southern province reported 4.1 percent. Central province 2.5 percent and the lowest was Eastern province, which had only 2.2 percent of its working children reporting an illness. Overall, 8.4 percent of the working children in Zambia reported to have had an illness due to their work.

By comparison between rural and urban areas, there is a marginal difference in the percentage of working children who fell ill at work. Among the working children in rural areas, 8 percent of them reported that they fell ill due to their work and 92 percent of them did not fall ill at all.

In urban areas, 10.5 percent of the working children reported having fallen ill due to their work while 89.4 percent of them did not. There are no major differences between the rural children and urban children regarding the occurrence of disease or injuries due to their work.

Slightly more female children fell ill than male children. There are no major differences between the sexes. Among the male children who reported to have been working, 7.5 percent of them said they fell ill due to their work and among females 9.3 percent fell ill.

Among the self-employed no one reported to have had fallen ill due to work. While among those working in private Households 5.1 percent of them reported to have fallen ill due to work and 94.9 percent reported not have fallen ill. Regarding the unpaid family workers 8.4 percent of them reported to have fallen ill due to work, while 91.6 percent did not fall ill. Generally the status of employment does not seem to have much influence on whether a working child fell ill at work or not.

According to the survey results, the industry in which there was a very high proportion of children who fell ill at work was Forestry which had 75.8 percent of children who fell ill. The next industry, which exhibited a high proportion, is Transport, Storage and Communication in which 29.6 percent of working children fell ill. The rest of the industries had proportions less than 15 percent with the industry of Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services recording none having fallen ill.

			Total		
Age Group	Fell ill	Did Not Fall ill	Percent	No. of Children	
5-9 Years	5.0	95.0	100.0	105,430	
10-14 Years	6.2	93.8	100.0	241,947	
15-17 Years	12.9	88.0	100.0	247,676	
Rural	8.1	91.9	100.0	521,019	
Urban	10.5	89.4	100.0	74,014	
Male	7.5	95.2	100.0	301,669	
Female	9.3	90.7	100.0	293,365	
Central	2.5	97.5	100.0	66,702	
Copperbelt	11.0	89.0	100.0	70,796	
Eastern	2.2	97.8	100.0	102,240	
Luapula	15.0	85.0	100.0	50,606	
Lusaka	10.3	89.7	100.0	20,750	
Northern	22.1	77.8	100.0	86,552	
North-Western	5.6	94.4	100.0	32,161	
Southern	4.1	95.9	100.0	125,926	
Western	5.6	94.4	100.0	39,299	
Salf Employed	0.0	100.0	100.0	42.525	
Working in Private Households	0.0	04.0	100.0	43,525	
Working in Filvate Households	9.4	94.9	100.0	24,913	
Other	0.4	91.0	100.0	403,229	
Vuici Nat Statad	0.0	100.0	100.0	12 650	
INOL STATED	0.0	100.0	100.0	42,000	
Total	8.4	91.6	100.0	595,033	

### Table 5.5:Children who fell ill due to Work by Age Group

Inductor	Eall III	Did Not Foll III	Total		
Industry	ren m		Percent	No. of Children	
Agriculture Forestry	7.9 75.8	92.1 24.2	100.0	501,747 718	
Fishery	9.4	90.6	100.0	6,521	
Mining and Quarrying	0.0	100.0	100.0	327	
Construction	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,419	
Retail and Wholesale Trade	12.6	87.4	100.0	36,836	
Hotels, Restaurant and Bars	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,664	
Transport, Storage and Communication	29.6	70.4	100.0	2,520	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0.0	100.0	100.0	6,555	
Community, Social and Personal Services	4.5	95.5	100.0	30,685	
Total	8.4	91.6	100.0	595,033	

#### Table 5.6:Children Ever Falling ill due to Work by Industry

#### 5.5 Seriousness of Illnesses Suffered

In the age group 15-17 years, 56.5 percent who fell ill reported that their illness did not need medical treatment, while 21.8 percent of them reported to have been treated and were released immediately, 11.9 percent had illness which made them stop work temporarily and 1.6 percent were hospitalised while 8.2 percent were prevented from working due to injuries. The large number of children in this age group who had serious illness (over 40%) exhibits the vulnerability of older children to illness.

However, the age group 10-14 exhibited much less incidences of severe illnesses than the other two age groups which may be attributed to the age group that is mostly school-going and its members are mainly engaged in part time work such as during school holidays which reduces time of exposure to danger at work.

The age group 10-14 years had 69 percent of those who reported to have had an illness reported that the illness they had did not need any medical attention. While 16.2 percent of them reported to have been treated for the illness but were released immediately and 2.7 percent of them were hospitalised. About 8.2 percent of them reported to have temporally stopped work due to their illness and only 3.0 percent of them were prevented to work due to the illness.

As for the children aged 5-9 years, 45.9 percent of them reported to have been treated and released immediately. This age group had a high percent (10) that were prevented from work due to illness.

Among the working children in rural areas, 56 percent of them reported that their illness did not need any medical attention and 21 percent reported that they were treated for the illness and released immediately. Furthermore, 2 percent of children who reported an illness reported that they were hospitalised, 1.3 percent of them said the illness caused them to temporarily stay away from work. At the other end of the scale, 8 percent of them were prevented from work due to their illness.

In urban areas, 64 percent of the children who reported having had an illness due to their work said that their illness did not need and medical attention. However, 32 percent of these children reported that they were treated for their illness but released immediately, 0.5 percent reported that they were hospitalised due to the illness and one percent reported that they stopped work temporally. Close to three percent of the children who had an illness stayed away from work due to the illness.

A lot more female children do not need medical treatment than males, and the seriousness of illness among females is much less than among males. Among the males who reported to have fallen ill due to work 24.2 percent said they were treated and released immediately, 1.2 percent said they were hospitalised and 7.9 percent were prevented from work due to their illness. Furthermore, 17.6 percent stopped work temporarily. Among the female children, 64.3 percent reported that their illness did not need any attention, 21.3 percent said that they were treated and released immediately, 6.5 percent were prevented from work and 2.4 percent were hospitalised.

In Central province, 10.6 percent of the children reported that their illness caused them to stop work temporarily. However, 54.0 percent of them reported that they were treated and released immediately and 35.4 percent reported that their illness did not need any medical attention.

Well over 50 percent (57.7%) of the children in the Copperbelt province reported that their illness did not need any medical attention and another 17.2 percent reported that they were treated and released immediately, while 25.2 percent of them reported to have temporarily stopped work.

About three quarters (72.7%) of the children who reported having had an illness in Eastern province indicated that the illness did not need any medical attention. The rest of them reported that they were treated and released immediately.

In Luapula province, 50.6 percent children reported that their illness did not need any medical attention, while 28.5 percent of them reported that they were made to temporarily stay away from work. Further more, 17.1 percent reported to have been treated and released immediately and 3.8 percent said their illness prevented them from work.

Fifty-eight percent of the children who reported to have had an illness in Lusaka province reported that they were treated and released immediately, while 7.2 percent of them reported that their illness did not need any medical attention. Another 7.2 percent of them reported to have been prevented from work.

In Northern province, 53 percent of the children who reported having had an illness reported that their illness did not need any medical attention, while 22.8 percent of them reported that they were treated and released immediately. Four percent of them reported to have been hospitalised and 4.6 percent said they were temporarily stopped from work. Sixteen percent of them were prevented from work due to the illness. The number of those prevented from work due to serious illness is generally high among all provinces.

As for North-Western province 18.9 percent of the children reported that they were treated and released immediately while 81.1 percent of them reported that their illness did not need any medical attention.

In Southern province, 87.8 percent of the children reported that their illness did not need any medical attention, 34 percent reported that they were treated and released immediately while 3.3 percent reported that they were hospitalised due to their illness. As for Western province, 55 percent of the children reported that their illness did not need any medical attention, 1.6 percent reported that they were hospitalised due to their illness and 30.4 percent reported that they were treated and released immediately. 13 percent of them stopped work temporarily.

Among the self employed 54.3 percent reported that they were treated and released immediately, 11.4 percent were prevented from work, 4 percent were hospitalised while 29.3 percent were treated and released immediately. Ten percent reported to have been stopped work temporally. As regards children working in private households 55.7 percent reported that their illness did not need any medical attention, 15.6 percent reported that they were treated and released immediately and 28.7 percent were stopped work temporally. As for the unpaid family workers 58.7 percent reported that they did not need medical treatment, 20.6 percent reported that they were treated and released immediately and 28.9 percent were stopped work temporally. As for the unpaid family workers 58.7 percent reported that they did not need medical treatment, 20.6 percent reported that they were treated and released immediately, 11.6 percent were stopped work temporally, 2.2 percent were hospitalised and 6.9 percent were prevented from work. As can be seen from this data, among all the categories of Main Employment Status the one that had the highest proportion of seriously ill working children is those Working in Private Households.

Age	Did not	Treated and	Stopped	Hamitalized	Prevented		Total
(Years)	Medical Treatment	Released Immediately	Temporarily	Hospitalised	Work	Percent	No. of Children
5-9	30.1	45.9	14.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	5,235
10.14	69.0	16.2	8.2	2.7	3.9	100.0	14,902
15-17	56.5	21.8	11.9	1.6	8.2	100.0	29,681
Rural	56.2	21.0	12.9	2.0	7.9	100.0	42,280
Urban	64.2	31.6	1.0	0.5	2.7	100.0	7,538
Male	49.1	24.2	17.6	1.2	7.9	100.0	22,639
Female	64.3	21.3	5.5	2.4	6.5	100.0	27,180
Central	35.4	54.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,685
Cbelt	57.6	17.2	25.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,811
Eastern	72.7	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,204
Luapula	50.6	17.1	28.5	0.0	3.8	100.0	7,578
Lusaka	34.5	58.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	100.0	2,137
North	53	22.8	4.6	3.5	16	100.0	19,167
NWest	81.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,815
South	87.8	8.9	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	5,218
West	55	30.4	13.0	11.6	0.0	100.0	2,203
S/Emply	54.3	29.3	1.0	4.0	11.4	100.0	8,163
WPHhld UFW	55.7 58.7	15.6 20.6	28.7 11.6	0.0 2.2	0.0 6.9	100.0 100.0	1,263 40,392
Total	57.5	22.6	11.0	1.8	7.1	100.0	49,818

Table 5.7:Seriousness of the Illness by Age Group

The results further show that the Forestry industry had the highest incidence of Seriousness of Illness that Prevented children from working. The industry, which had the next highest proportion of serious illness, was Community, Social and Personal Services, which had 38.8 percent children, hospitalised. In the next category of the seriousness of illness of Treated and Released Immediately the industry Forestry had again a very high proportion of children of 50.0 percent. In the category of seriousness of illness of Did Not Need Medical Treatment the industries that had a very high proportion of children are: Agriculture (58.9%); Manufacturing (100%); Retail and Wholesale Trade (58.2%); and Transport, Storage and Communication (60.8%). The four industries of Mining; Construction; Hotels, Restaurant and Bars; and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services had no children who fell seriously ill. Overall, slightly over half of the children who had a illness did not need medical treatment. Very few had illness that prevented them from work as this category had only 2.4 percent of the total children who had a illness.

T. J	Did not	Treated and	Hospitalised	Prevented		Т	otal
Industry	Need Medical Treatment	Immediately	Hospitalised	Work	Other	Percent	No. of Children
Agriculture	58.9	22.0	9.6	1.5	8.0	100.0	40,192
Forestry	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	512
Fishery	48.7	24.4	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	634
Mining and	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
Quarrying	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	739
Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
Retail and Wholesale Trade	58.2	26.0	7.7	6.6	1.5	100.0	4,783
Hotels, Restaurant and Bars	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
Transport, Storage and Communication	60.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.2	100.0	770
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
Community, Social and Personal Services	34.0	27.2	38.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,418
Total	58.0	22.2	10.1	2.4	7.3	100.0	49,818

 Table 5.8:
 Seriousness of Illness by Industry

### **CHAPTER 6**

#### HAZARDOUS WORKING ENVIRONMENT

#### **6.1 Introduction**

Hazard may be defined as the capacity or the potential of an object, substance or condition to produce a particular type of adverse effect to a person or groups of persons. Hazards are generally classified into four types: physical, chemical, biological and ergonomics. Physical hazards include noise, heat, light, radiation, vibration, dust and general housekeeping conditions. Chemical hazards are mist, fumes, smoke, liquid and solid materials, gas, vapour and dust particulate. Biological hazards are insects, bacteria, viruses, rodents, mite, parasites and other organisms.

Ergonomic hazards are those pertaining to body positions in undertaking different tasks and using different tools or equipment, monotony and boredom, repetitive movements, organisational or administrative issues, and psycho-social dimensions. In addition safety concerns such as accidents, injuries, falls, and slips may also be considered a separate classifications of hazards. Such hazards may be further catergorised according to the elements of occupational health, namely the worker, the task, the work environment and the tool or equipment, for easier delineation of control measures or preventive programmes. The survey collected data relating to the environment children were working in. Children were asked questions such as whether they carried heavy loads, what sort of environment they worked in, whether they worked with chemicals or machinery.

#### 6.2 Awareness of Hazards at Work Place

Table 6.1 below shows the proportion of working children in relation to awareness of hazards at their place of work by age. It is evident from the table that awareness of hazards at places of work increases as the age of the child increases. Among the children aged 5-9 years, 9.4 percent of the working children reported that they were aware of the hazards at their places of work while 90.6 percent of them reported that they were not aware of the hazards. As for the children aged 10-14 years, 19.3 percent of them said that they were aware of the hazards at their places of work, while 80.7 percent of them said that they were not aware of hazards at work. Among the children aged 15-17 years, 26.5 percent of them reported that they were aware of the hazards at they were aware of the hazards and 73.5 percent were not aware. Overall, one in every five working children (20.6%) in Zambia reported that he/she was aware of hazards at work. It is a source of concern that very few working children were aware of hazards at their places of work, thus exposing the child to further vulnerability.

Age Group	Aware of	Not Aware of	Tota	l
(years)	nazarus	mazarus	Percent	No. of Children
5-9	9.4	90.6	100.0	105,430
10-14	19.3	80.7	100.0	241,927
15-17	26.5	73.5	100.0	247,676
Total	20.6	79.4	100.0	595,033

 Table 6.1:
 Working Children by Age Group in Relation to Awareness of Hazards at Place of Work

#### Figure 6.1



Table 6. 2 below relates to working children's awareness of hazards at their places of work by residence. One in every five working children (21%) in rural areas reported that they were aware of hazards at their work places while 79 percent of them said that they were not aware of any hazards. Among the working children in urban areas, 17.3 percent reported that they were aware of the hazards at their places of work while 82.7 percent of them said that they were not aware of aware of hazards.

	Aware of	Not Aware of	Te	otal
Residence	Hazards	Hazards	Percent	No. of Children
Rural	21.0	79.0	100.0	521,019
Urban	17.3	82.7	100.0	74,014
Total	20.6	79.4	100.0	595,033

Table 6.2:Working Children by Rural/Urban in Relation to Awareness of Hazards<br/>at Place of Work

Figure 6.2:



Table 6.3 provides the distribution of working children by sex in relation to awareness of hazards at places of work by sex. One in every five male children (19.7%) reported that they were aware of hazards at places of work, while 80.3 percent reported that they were not aware of hazards at their places of work. Among the female working children, 21.5 percent reported that they were aware of hazards at their places of work, while 78.5 percent of them said that they were not aware. There is no major difference between the two sexes.

Say	Awara of Hazanda	Not Aware of Hazards		Total
Sex	Sex Aware of Hazards		Percent	No. of Children
Male	19.7	80.3	100.0	301,669
Female	21.5	78.5	100.0	293,365
Total	20.6	79.4	100.0	595,033

Table 6.3:Working Children by Sex in Relation to Awareness of Hazards at Place of<br/>Work

Figure 6.3



Table 6.4 below concerns the working children in relation to awareness of hazards at place of work by province. In Central Province, 4 percent of the working children reported that they were aware of hazards at places of work while 96 percent said that they were not aware of any hazards at work. Among the working children in Copperbelt Province, 36.1 percent reported to be aware of hazards at places of work and 63.9 percent reported that they were not aware of any hazards at their places of work.

As for the children in Eastern Province, 16.3 percent of them reported that they were aware of the hazards at work places while 83.7 percent reported that they were not aware of any hazards at places of work. Among the working children in Luapula Province, 27 percent of them reported that they were aware of hazards at their places of work while 83 percent said that they were not aware. In Lusaka Province, 8.9 percent said that they were aware of hazards at their places of work and 91.1 percent said that they were not aware.

Northern Province had the highest percentage of children aware of hazards at their places of work. Among the working children in Northern Province, 50.1 percent of them reported that they were aware of the hazards at their places of work while 49.9 percent said they were not aware. In North-Western Province, 16.1 percent of the working children said that they were aware of hazards at their places of work while 83.4 percent reported that they were not aware. As for the children in Southern Province 5 percent reported to be aware of hazards at places of work while 95 percent reported not to be aware.

Lastly, Western province, 17.6 percent of the working children reported that they were aware of the hazards at places of work compared to 82.4 percent of them who reported that they were not aware.

Drovinco	Aware of Hazards	Not Aware of Hazards	Tot	tal
Province			Percent	No. of Children
Central	4.0	96.0	100.0	66,702
Copperbelt	36.1	63.9	100.0	70,796
Eastern	16.3	83.7	100.0	102,240
Luapula	27.0	83.0	100.0	50,606
Lusaka	8.9	91.1	100.0	20,750
Northern	50.1	49.9	100.0	86,552
North-Western	16.6	83.4	100.0	32,161
Southern	5.0	95.0	100.0	125,926
Western	17.6	82.4	100.0	39,299
Total	20.6	79.4	100.0	595,033

Table 6.4:Working Children and Awareness of Hazards at Place of Work by<br/>Province

#### 6.3 Lifting of Heavy Objects

The table below provides details of working children in relation to lifting heavy items at their places of work by age group. Among the working children in age group 5-9 years, 25.8 percent of them reported that they lifted heavy items at their places of work and 74.2 percent said they did not lift any heavy items. As for the children in the age group 10-14 years, 31 percent of them said they lifted heavy items while 69 percent of them did not.

Regarding working children in the age group 15-17 years, 39 percent of them reported to be lifting heavy items at their places of work compared to 61 percent who said that they did not lift any heavy items. It is evident from Table 6.5 that, the percentage of those reporting to be lifting heavy items increases with the age of the child. In total, 33.3 percent of the working children in Zambia reported that they lifted heavy items at their places of work while 66.7 percent of them said that they did not lift any heavy items.

Age Group	p Lifted Heavy	Did Not Lift Heavy	Total	
(years)	Items	Items	Percent	No. of Children
5-9	25.8	74.2	100.0	105,430
10-14	31.2	68.8	100.0	241,927
15-17	38.6	61.4	100.0	247,676
Total	33.3	66.7	100.0	595,033

Table 6.5:	Working Children by Age Group and Lifting of Heavy Items at Place of
	Work

Table 6.6 below looks at working children in relation to lifting of heavy items by residence. It is evident from the table that the rural children were more vulnerable to lifting of heavy items than urban children. Among the working children in rural areas, 34.3 percent of them reported that they lifted any heavy item at their places of work while 65.7 percent of them reported that they did not lift any heavy item at their places of work. As for the children in urban areas, 26 percent of them reported that they lifted heavy items at their places of work, while 74 percent of them said that they did not lift any heavy items.

## Table 6.6:Working Children by Rural/Urban and Lifting of Heavy Items at Place of<br/>Work

Desidence	Lifted Heavy	Did Not Lift Heavy	Total	
Residence	itenis	items	Percent	No. of Children
Rural	34.3	65.7	100.0	521,019
Urban	26.0	74.0	100.0	74,014
Total	33.3	66.7	100.0	595,033

Table 6.7 relates to children working with heavy items by sex. Among the male working children, 32.2 percent reported that they lifted heavy items at their places of work while 67.8 percent reported that they did not lift any heavy items. As regards females, 34.4 percent of them said that they lifted heavy items at their places of work while 65.6 percent reported that they did not lift any heavy items.

Sor	Lifted Heavy	Did Not Lift Heavy	Total	
Sex	Items	Items	Percent	No. of Children
Male	32.2	67.8	100.0	301,669
Female	34.4	65.6	100.0	293,365
Total	33.3	66.7	100.0	595,033

#### Table 6.7: Working Children by Sex and Lifting of Heavy Items at Place of Work

Table 6.8 below looks at the children who were exposed to lifting heavy items at their places of work by province. In Central Province, 4.9 percent of the working children reported that they lifted heavy items while 95.1 percent reported that they did not lift any heavy items. As for the working children in Copperbelt Province, 46.7 percent of these children reported that they lifted heavy items at their place of work while 53.3 percent said that they did not lift any heavy items at their place of work.

Among the working children in Eastern Province, 10.1 percent reported that they lifted heavy items while 89.9 percent said they did not lift heavy items at their place of work. Luapula Province did not show a much different pattern from Eastern province, 13 percent of the working children said that they lifted heavy items at their work places and the rest 87 percent reported that they did not. As for the working children in Lusaka province, 15.3 percent of the children reported that they were exposed to lifting heavy items at their places of work while 84.7 percent of them said that they did not.

Most of the children who lifted heavy items at places of work were in the rural provinces. As can be seen from Table 6.8 more than a quarter of children are involved in this practice in Western, Northwestern, Southern, and Northern Provinces in ascending order. Copperbelt province, which is predominantly urban, has also got a large number of children lifting heavy items as places of work.

Duarinaa	I find Hoovy Home	Did Not Lift Hoory Itoms	Total	
rrovince	Litted Heavy Items	Did Not Lift Heavy Items	Percent	No. of Children
Central	4.9	95.1	100.0	66,702
Copperbelt	46.7	53.3	100.0	70,796
Eastern	10.1	89.9	100.0	102,240
Luapula	12.8	87.2	100.0	50,606
Lusaka	15.3	84.7	100.0	20,750
Northern	66.4	33.6	100.0	86,552
North-Western	38.9	61.1	100.0	32,161
Southern	48.7	51.3	100.0	125,926
Western	27.0	73.0	100.0	39,299
Total	33.3	66.7	100.0	595,033

 Table 6.8:
 Working Children by Province and Lifting of Heavy Items at Place of Work

#### 6.4 Working Environment - Too Cold

The table below shows the distribution of working children in relation to too cold a working environment by age group. Among the working children in the age group 5-9 years, 10 percent of them reported to be working under too cold an environment and 90 percent said that their work environment was not too cold. With regards to children aged 10-14 years, 11.8 percent of them reported that they worked in too cold an environment while 88.2 percent said that their working environment was not too cold. As for the children in the age group 15-17 years, 28.4 percent said they worked in an environment, which was too cold while 71.6 percent said that they did not. In total, 11.8 percent of the working children in Zambia reported that they worked in a too cold environment while 88.2 percent said that their is not too cold. The older a working child was, the more likely she/he is to find himself/herself working in a too cold environment as shown.

Ago Croup	Working	Working	Т	otal
(years)	Cold	Too Cold	Percent	No. of Children
5-9	10.0	90.0	100.0	105,430
10-14	11.8	88.2	100.0	241,927
15-17	28.4	71.6	100.0	247,676
Total	11.8	88.2	100.0	595,033

 Table 6.9:
 Working Children by Age Group in Relation to Too Cold a Working Environment

Table 6.10 below relates working children by residence to a working environment that is too cold. Among the working children in the rural areas 12.7 percent reported that their working environment was too cold while 87.3 percent said that they were not working in a too cold environment. As regards the working children in urban areas, 5.6 percent of them reported that they worked in too cold an environment while 94.4 percent said that their working environment was not too cold. The exposure of working children to too cold a working environment in rural areas is more likely because agricultural activities in many areas start very early in the morning.

Table 6.10:Working Children by Rural/Urban in Relation to Too Cold a Working<br/>Environment

Residence	Working Environment Too Cold	Working Environment Not Too Cold	Total	
			Percent	No. of Children
Rural	12.7	87.3	100.0	521,019
Urban	5.6	94.4	100.0	74,014
Total	11.8	88.2	100.0	595,033

Table 6.11 shows the distribution of working children by sex and working environment that is too cold. It is evident that there is no major difference between the two sexes. Among the male working children 11.4 percent reported that they were exposed to a very cold environment while 88.6 percent said that they were not working under too cold an environment. As regards female children 12.3 percent said that they worked under too cold an environment while 87.7 percent said that they were not exposed to too cold an environment at their places of work. The distribution is similar even at national level, where 11.8 percent of the working children reported to be working in a too cold environment.

Sor	Working Environment Too Cold		Т	Total	
SCA		Not 100 Colu	Percent	No. of Children	
Male	11.4	88.6	100.0	301,669	
Female	12.3	87.7	100.0	293,365	
Total	11.8	88.2	100.0	595,033	

#### Table 6.11: Working Children by Sex in Relation to Too Cold a Working Environment

Table 6.12 shows working children and their working environment by province. In Central Province, 3.5 percent of the working children reported that their working environment was too cold and 96.5 percent reported that it was not cold. Among the working children on the Copperbelt Province 36.4 percent reported that they were exposed to too cold an environment when they were working and 63.6 percent said their work environment was not too cold.

In Eastern Province, 5 percent of the working children reported that their working environment was too cold while 95 percent said that their work environment was not too cold. Among the working children in Luapula Province, 6.4 percent of them reported that their work environment was too cold and 93.6 percent said that their work environment was not too cold. In Eastern Province the pattern was similar to that of Luapula Province.

As for Lusaka Province, 2.9 percent reported that their working environment was too cold while 97.1 percent reported that it was not too cold. As for working children in Northern Province, 32.1 percent of them reported that they worked where it was too cold, while 67.9 percent of them reported that their working environment was not too cold. As for working children in North-Western Province, 2.6 percent of them said that their working environment was too cold and 97.4 percent of them reported that they worked where it was not too cold. Among the working children in Southern Province, 2.4 percent of them reported that they worked under very cold conditions and 97.6 percent of them said they were not working where it was too cold. In Western Province, 4.4 percent of the working children reported that they were not exposed to too cold a working environment.

The results also show that only Copperbelt and Northern Provinces have a somewhat unique extreme characteristic from the rest of the country when it comes to children who experience a too cold a working environment. In both provinces about a third of working children experience a too cold working environment. It may be that they start work very early in the morning, as is usually the case with the chitemene agricultural system in Northern Province.

<b>.</b>	Working	Working Environment	Total	
Province	Environment Too Cold	Not Too Cold	Percent	No. of Children
Central	3.5	96.5	100.0	66,702
Copperbelt	36.4	63.6	100.0	70,796
Eastern	5.1	94.9	100.0	102,240
Luapula	6.4	93.6	100.0	50,606
Lusaka	2.9	97.1	100.0	20,750
Northern	32.1	67.9	100.0	86,552
North-Western	2.6	97.4	100.0	32,161
Southern	2.4	97.6	100.0	125,926
Western	4.4	95.6	100.0	39,299
Total	11.8	88.2	100.0	595,033

Table 6.12:Working Children by Province in Relation to Too Cold a Working<br/>Environment

#### 6.5 Working Environment - Too Hot

Table 6.13 examines working children in relation to too hot a working environment by age group. Among the working children in age group 5-9 years, 23.7 percent of them reported that they worked in too hot an environment and 76.2 percent said that they did not work where it was too hot. Regarding children in the age group 10-14 years, the pattern was similar to that of the age group 5-9 years, 27.0 percent of them reported to be working in too hot an environment and 73.0 percent said that they did not. The working children in the age group 15-17 years, had 35.4 percent of them reporting that they work in an environment which was too hot and 64.6 percent of them said that their work environment was not too hot. In total, 30 percent of the working children in Zambia reported that their working environment was not too hot. From Table 6.13 it can also be seen that older working children are more likely to be exposed to a working environment that is too hot.

Table 6.13:Working Children by Age Group in Relation to Too Hot a Working<br/>Environment

Age Chonn	Working	Working Environment Not Too Hot	Total	
(years)	Hot		Percent	No. of Children
5-9	23.7	76.2	100.0	105,430
10-14	27.0	73.0	100.0	241,927
15-17	35.4	64.6.0	100.0	247,676
Total	30.0	70.0	100.0	595,033

Table 6.14 below relates to working children in a working environment that is too hot by residence. Among the working children in rural areas, 31.3 percent of them reported that their working environment was too hot while 68.7 percent of them reported that their working environment was not too hot. As regards the working children in urban areas, 20.1 percent of them reported that they were exposed to a working environment, which was too hot, and 79.9 percent reported that their working environment was not too hot. Generally, more children in rural areas were exposed to environments, which were too hot.

Table 6. 14:	Working	Children	by	Rural/Urban	in	Relation	to	Too	Hot	Working
	Environm	nent								

Destilance	Working	Working	Total			
Residence	lence Environment 100 Environment 700	Too Hot	Percent	No. of Children		
Rural	31.3	68.7	100.0	521,019		
Urban	20.1	79.9	100.0	74,014		
Total	30.0	70.0	100.0	595,033		

Table 6.15 below shows the distribution of working children by sex in a working environment that was too hot. Among the male working children, 27.5 percent reported to be working in a too hot environment while 72.5 percent reported not to be working in a too hot environment. As regards the female working children, 32.5 percent of them reported to be working in a too hot working environment. More female children were exposed to too hot a working environment compared to their male counterparts. This is more likely due to doing tasks that require them to be outdoor on the farm picking various seasonal farm produce and cooking chores that make them spend more time in the normally hot kitchen environment.

<b>Table 6.15:</b>	Working	Children by	y Sex in	Relation to	) Too Hot a	Working	Environment

Sex	Working Environment	Working Environment	Total			
Sex	100 1100	Not 100 Hot	Percent	No. of Children		
Male	27.5	72.5	100.0	301,669		
Female	32.5	67.5	100.0	293,365		
Total	30.0	70.0	100.0	595,033		

Table 6.16 looks at the provincial distribution of working children in relation to if working environment is too hot by province. In Central Province 7.2 percent of the working children reported that the working place was too hot while 92.8 percent reported that it was not hot. As for children working in Copperbelt Province, 46 percent reported that their working environment was too hot while 54 percent said their working environment was not too hot. As for Eastern Province 27.4 percent reported that their working places were very hot.

Among the working children in Luapula Province, 19.3 percent of them reported that their work environment was too hot while 80.7 percent reported that it was not hot. The pattern in Lusaka Province was similar to that of Luapula Province, 15 percent of the working children in Lusaka Province said that their working environment was too hot as compared to 85 percent who said that it was not hot.

More than half the working children (53.2 percent) in Northern Province reported that their working environment was too hot while 46.8 percent said it was not hot. Among the working children in North-Western Province 39.3 percent of them reported that their working environment was too hot while 60.7 percent of them reported that it was not. As for the working children in Southern Province, 26.2 percent reported to be working in a too hot environment compared to the 73.8 percent who said that their working environment was not too hot. In Western province 21.2 percent of the working children reported that they worked in too hot an environment while 78.8 percent said that their working environment was not too hot.

	Working	Working Environment	Total			
Province	Environment Too Hot	Not Too Hot	Percent	No. of Children		
Central	7.2	92.8	100.0	66,702		
Copperbelt	46.0	54.0	100.0	70,796		
Eastern	27.4	72.6	100.0	102,240		
Luapula	19.3	80.7	100.0	50,606		
Lusaka	15.0	85.0	100.0	20,750		
Northern	53.2	46.8	100.0	86,552		
North-Western	39.3	60.7	100.0	32,161		
Southern	26.2	73.8	100.0	125,926		
Western	21.2	78.8	100.0	39,299		
Total	30.0	70.0	100.0	595,033		

# Table 6.16:Percentage of Working Children by Province in Relation to Too Hot<br/>Working Environment

#### 6.6 Working Environment - Dusty

The table below looks at working children by age group in relation to too dusty a working environment. The children in the age group 5-9 years reported that 33.5 percent were working in very dusty environments while 66.5 percent reported that their work environment was not very dusty. As for children in the age group 10-14 years 31.2 percent of them said that they worked in a dusty environment. Among the children in the age group 15-17years, 38.6 percent of them reported that they were exposed to a very dusty environment while 61.4 percent reported that they were not exposed to a dusty environment. Overall, 34.7 percent of the working children in Zambia reported that they worked in a too dusty environment, compared to the 65.3 percent who reported that they did not work in a too dusty environment.

Age Group	Working	Working	Total			
Age Group	Dusty	Vironment Very Dusty     Environment Not Very Dusty		No. of Children		
5-9	33.5	66.5	100.0	105,430		
10-14	31.2	68.8	100.0	241,927		
15-17	38.6	61.4	100.0	247,676		
Total	34.7	65.3	100.0	595,033		

 Table 6.17:
 Working Children by Age Group in Relation to very Dusty Working Environment

Table 6.18 below shows working children with regards to whether or not their working environment was very dusty by residence. It is evident that more rural children were exposed to very dusty environments as compared to their urban counterparts. Among the children in rural areas, 35.9 percent reported that they were exposed to very dusty working environments while 64.1 percent reported that they were not exposed to very dusty environments. As regards working children in urban areas, about a quarter of them (26.5 %) reported that their working environment was very dusty, while 73.5 percent of them reported that they were not exposed to a very dusty environment as they worked.

## Table 6.18:Percentage of Working Children by Rural/Urban and Dusty Working<br/>Environment

Posidonao	Working Environment	Working Environment	Total			
Kesidence	Very Dusty	9 64 1	Percent	No. of Children		
Rural	35.9	64.1	100.0	521,019		
Urban	26.5	73.5	100.0	74,014		
Total	34.7	65.3	100.0	595,033		

Table 6.19 below shows the distribution of working children by sex in a working environment that is very dusty. Generally, there were no major differences between the two sexes. Among the males 33.1 percent reported that they worked in very dusty environments and 66.9 percent said that their working environment was not very dusty. As for female children 36.3 percent of them said that they worked under a very dusty environment while 63.7 percent said that their work environment was not very dusty.

Sex	Working Environment	Working Environment	Total			
бех	very Dusty	Not very Dusty	Percent	No. of Children		
Male	33.1	66.9	100.0	301,669		
Female	36.3	63.7	100.0	293,365		
Total	34.7	65.3	100.0	595,033		

### Table 6.19:Percentage of Working Children by Sex in Relation to very Dusty<br/>Working Environment

Table 6.20 below shows the distribution of working children by province in relation to whether their working environment was very dusty. In Central province, 4.8 percent of the working children reported to be working under a dusty working environment while 95.2 percent of them said that their working environment was not very dusty. Among the working children in Copperbelt Province, 41.5 percent of them reported that they operated from a very dusty environment while 58.5 percent of them said that their working environment was not too dusty.

In Eastern Province, among the working children one in every four children (25.1%) reported that they were exposed to very dusty environments at their places of work while 78.9 percent of them reported that they were not exposed to a very dusty environment. As for Luapula Province, 14.7 percent of the working children reported that their working environment was very dusty while 85.3 percent of the children said that their work environment was not dusty.

In Lusaka Province, 16 percent of the working children reported that their work areas were very dusty while 84 percent of them said that they were not exposed to dusty work areas. Among the children in Northern Province, nearly two thirds of the children (62.4%) reported that they were exposed to very dusty environments at their work places and 37.6 percent of the them said that they were not exposed to a very dusty working environment.

As for the working children in North-Western Province, 42.7 percent of them reported that their working environment was very dusty while the rest, 57.3 percent reported that they were not exposed to a very dusty environment. In Southern Province, about half (48.1%) of the working children reported that they were exposed to a very dusty environment and 51.9 percent said that their working environment was not very dusty. Lastly, 23 percent of children working in Western Province reported that they were exposed to very dusty environments when working while 77 percent of them said that their work environment was not very dusty.

According to results in Table 6.20 very few working children in Central Province worked in a least dusty environment. In sharp contrast, almost two thirds of working children in Northern Province worked in a very dusty environment. Again this may largely be attributed to the nature of agricultural work, which involves gathering already cut tree branches in heaps before burning them for soil improvement.

Province	Working	Working Environment	Total			
rrovince	Dusty		Percent	No. of Children		
Central	4.8	95.2	100.0	66,702		
Copperbelt	41.5	58.5	100.0	70,796		
Eastern	25.1	78.9	100.0	102,240		
Luapula	14.7	85.3	100.0	50,606		
Lusaka	16.0	84.0	100.0	20,750		
Northern	62.4	37.6	100.0	86,552		
North-Western	42.7	57.3	100.0	32,161		
Southern	48.1	51.9	100.0	125,926		
Western	23.0	77.0	100.0	39,299		
Total	34.7	65.3	100.0	595,033		

 Table 6.20:
 Working Children by Province and Dusty Working Environment

#### 6.7 Children Working with Machinery

Table 6.21 relates to working children in relation to working with machinery by age group. The table shows that the percentage of children working with machinery increases with age. Among the children aged 5-9 years, 10.3 percent of them reported that they worked with machinery, while 89.7 percent of them said that they did not work with any machinery. As for those in age group 10-14 years, 18.3 percent of them reported to be working with machinery compared to 81.7 percent of them who said that they did not work with machinery.

As regards the older children, age group 15-17 years 18.4 percent of them reported that they were working with machinery and 81.6 percent said that they did not work with machinery. Overall, 16.9 percent of the working children in Zambia reported that they worked with machinery while 83.1 percent of them reported that they did not work with machinery. Older working children are more vulnerable to the dangers of working with machinery.

Table 6.21:	Working	Children b	y Age	Group in	n Relation to	Working with	Machinery

Age Croup	Working with	Not Working with	Total			
(years)	wrachinery	Wrachinery	Percent	No. of Children		
5-9	10.3	89.7	100.0	105,430		
10-14	18.3	81.7	100.0	241,927		
15-17	18.4	81.6	100.0	247,676		
Total	16.9	83.1	100.0	595,033		

Table 6.22 below relates to the distribution of working children by residence with regards to whether or not they work with machinery. Almost one fifth (18%) of the working children in rural areas reported that they worked with machinery while 82 percent of them said that they did not work with machinery. About one tenth (9.1%) of the urban working children reported that they worked with machinery and 90.9 percent of them reported that they did not work with machinery. Rural children are the ones who were more vulnerable to working with machinery. In total, 16.9 percent of the working children in Zambia reported that they worked with machinery.

<b>Table 6.22:</b>	Working	Children	by	Rural/Urban	in	Relation	to	Working	with
	Machiner	У							

Desidence	Working with	Not Working with	Total			
Kesidence	wrachinery	wachinery	Percent	No. of Children		
Rural	18.0	82.0	100.0	521,019		
Urban	9.1	90.9	100.0	74,014		
Total	16.9	83.1	100.0	595,033		

The table below shows the distribution of working children by sex with regards to working with machinery. It is evident from Table 6.23 that there is no major difference between the two sexes. Among the working male children 16.1 percent reported that they worked with machinery while 83.9 percent reported that they did not work with machinery. As for the female children, 17.8 percent of them said that they worked with machinery while 82.2 percent said they did not work with machinery.

 Table 6.23:
 Percentage of Working Children by Sex in Relation to Working with Machinery

Soy	Working with	Not Working with	Total			
бех	wachinery	Wrachinery	Percent	No. of Children		
Male	16.1	83.9	100.0	301,669		
Female	17.8	82.2	100.0	293,365		
Total	16.9	83.1	100.0	595,033		

Table 6.24 below, shows working children and application of machinery by province. In Central Province 1.3 percent of the working children reported to be working with machinery while 98.7 percent of them said they were not working with machinery. As for Copperbelt Province, 7.3 percent of the working children reported that they worked with machinery, while 92.7 percent of them said that they did not work with machinery.

Among the working children in Eastern Province, 11 percent of them reported to be working with machinery while 89 percent of them said that they did not. In Luapula Province, 3.7 percent of the working children reported that they worked with machinery while 96.3 percent of them reported that they did not work with machinery. As for the working children in Lusaka Province, 3.1 percent of them said that they worked with machinery, while 96.9 percent of them said that they did not work with machinery.

Over half the working children (54.6%) in Northern Province reported to be working with machinery, while 45.4 percent said that they did not work with machinery. Almost all (97.8%) the working children in North-Western Province reported that they did not work with machinery, while 2.2 percent said that they worked with machinery. As for the working children in Southern Province, 24.3 percent of them reported that they worked with machinery while 75.7 percent said they did not work with any machinery.

In Western Province, 6.2 percent of the working children reported to be working with machinery, while 93.8 percent reported that they did not work with machinery.

Provinco	Working with Machinery	Not Working with	Total			
riovince	wrachinery	wachinery	Percent	No. of Children		
Central	1.3	98.7	100.0	66,702		
Copperbelt	7.3	92.7	100.0	70,796		
Eastern	11.0	89.0	100.0	102,240		
Luapula	3.7	96.3	100.0	50,606		
Lusaka	3.1	96.9	100.0	20,750		
Northern	54.6	45.4	100.0	86,552		
North-Western	2.2	97.8	100.0	32,161		
Southern	24.3	75.7	100.0	125,926		
Western	6.2	93.8	100.0	39,299		
Total	16.9	83.1	100.0	595,033		

 Table 6. 24:
 Working Children by Province in Relation to Working with Machinery

#### 6.8 Children Working with Chemicals

The table below shows the distribution of working children by age in relation to working with chemicals. Among the children in the group 5-9 years, 2.7 percent reported that they worked with chemicals while 97 percent reported that they did not work with chemicals. As for those in the age group 10-14 years, 1.8 percent said that they worked with chemicals while 98.2 percent reported that they did not work with chemicals as seen in Table 6.25.

As for the children in the age group 15-17 years, 5 percent of them said that they worked with chemicals and 95 percent of them said that they did not work with chemicals. In total 3 percent of the children in Zambia reported to be working with chemicals while 97 percent of them reported that they did not work with chemicals.

Age Crown	Working with	Not Working with	Total		
(years)	Chemicais	Chemicais	Percent	No. of Children	
5-9	2.7	97.3	100.0	105,430	
10-14	1.8	98.2	100.0	241,927	
15-17	4.5	95.5	1000	247,676	
Total	3.1	96.9	100.0	595,033	

Table 6.25:	Working Chi	ldren by Age	Group in l	<b>Relation to</b>	Working with	Chemicals
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Table 6.26 below provides the distribution of working children by residence who worked with chemicals. The table shows that very few children worked with chemicals. Among the working children in rural areas, 3.4 percent reported that they worked with chemicals while 96.6 percent said that they did not work with chemicals. As regards working children in urban areas only, 1 percent said they worked with chemicals.

Table 6.26:	Working	Children b	y Rura	l/Urban	in l	Relation	to	Working	with	Chemical	S
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Desidence	Working with	Not Working with	Total		
Kesidence	Chemicais	Chemicais	Percent	No. of Children	
Rural	3.4	96.6	100.0	521,019	
Urban	1.0	99.0	100.0	74,014	
Total	3.1	96.9	100.0	595,033	

Table 6.27 below refers to working children by sex in relation to working with chemicals. Generally, there are no major differences between the two sexes. Among the male working children 3.2 percent of them reported that they worked with chemicals and 3 percent of female children reported that they worked with chemicals.

Say	Working with	Not Working with	Total		
Sex	Chelincais	Chemicais	Percent	No. of Children	
Male	3.2	96.8	100.0	301,669	
Female	3.0	97.0	100.0	293,365	
Total	3.1	96.9	100.0	595,033	

#### Table 6.27: Working Children by Sex in Relation to Working with Chemicals

Table 6.28 below looks at working children by province in relation to working with chemicals. It is evident from the table that most of the children, (over 90 %) in each province did not work with chemicals. In Central Province, almost all the working children (99.7 %) reported that they did not work with chemicals.

Table 6.28:	Working Children by Province in Relation to Working with Chemical	S

Province	Working with Not Working with		Т	otal	
riovince	Chemicais	Chemicais	Percent	No. of Children	
Central	0.3	99.7	100.0	66,702	
Copperbelt	3.5	96.5	100.0	70,796	
Eastern	0.4	99.6	100.0	102,240	
Luapula	0.0	100.0	100.0	50,606	
Lusaka	1.8	98.2	100.0	20,750	
Northern	6.2	93.8	100.0	86,552	
North-Western	0.0	100.0	100.0	32,161	
Southern	7.6	92.4	100.0	125,926	
Western	0.0	100.0	100.0	39,299	
Total	3.1	96.9	100.0	595,033	

The pattern is similar with Eastern Province, where only 0.4 percent of the working children reported that they worked with chemicals. In Copperbelt Province, 3.5 percent of them said that they worked with chemicals while 96.5 percent of the children reported that they did not work with chemicals. In Luapula Province, all the working children reported that they did not. As for the children in Lusaka Province, 1.8 percent of them reported that they worked with chemicals, while 98.2 percent of them reported that they did not.

Among the working children in Northern Province, 6.2 percent of them reported that they worked with chemicals and 93.8 percent of them said that they did not work with chemicals. All the children in North-Western Province reported that they did not work with chemicals. As for the children in Southern Province, 7.6 percent of them reported that they worked with chemicals, while 92.4 percent of them said that they did not work with chemicals.

In Western Province, all the children reported that they did not work with chemicals. Southern Province had the highest percentage of children working with chemicals followed by Northern Province. As for the whole Zambia, 3 percent of the working children reported that they worked with chemicals.
# 

# לט פּוּתּצוּטל ולפּצוּטלי אנעטפּאָד מדוויט מוע תפאנטדוויט מער מסוויט ובפצויזיפ געמדוויט ובפצוינ

#### PREAMBLE

Two specialized studies were conducted to obtain qualitative information on the characteristics, working condition and nature of activities of children on the streets and those in prostitution. These activities fall within those outlined under ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour. The following two chapters present the results of these studies.

### **CHAPTER 7**

#### **CHILDREN IN PROSTITUTION**

#### 7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on some of the demographic and economic characteristics of children in prostitution in Zambia, based on interviews conducted in Lusaka, Chirundu and Kapiri Mposhi. Lusaka represents the big cities, Chirundu is an ideal border town and Kapiri Mposhi represents an inland transit town. The eligible interviewees were identified through an established network of contacts by TASINTHA, a non-governmental organization that has been dealing with sex workers since the late 1980s. Firstly, TASINTHA assisted in identifying "Queen mothers" who were the old or retired sex workers with a lot of influence among sex workers. The Queen mothers were used to identify and mobilize the eligible interviewees.

In addition, the survey staff visited some popular nightspots to conduct interviews at random. The interviewers used were former sex workers who had undergone the rehabilitation program at TASINTHA. They were able to provide a lot of insights during the data collection exercise. In a nutshell, the survey used a non-probability sampling methodology that can be called Snowball sampling. Canvassing was done by way of a semi-structured questionnaire. Interviewers were trained to collect as much data as they could, even beyond the scope of the questionnaire. The collected data were complemented by the observations made by the supervisors and interviewers. Also take note that the observations may not represent the nation-wide characteristics of children in prostitution. In total, 628 children in prostitution were interviewed, and were distributed across districts as follows: -

District	Number of respondents
Chirundu Kapiri Mposhi Lusaka	55 100 473
Total	628

#### Table 7.1: Number of Children in Prostitution Interviewed

#### 7.2 Persons with Whom the Children Lived

One of the first questions was to find out about the person/s with whom the children involved in prostitution lived. The data shows that in Kapiri Mposhi, 21 percent of the children in prostitution lived alone. The majority either lived with friends (32%) or relatives/guardians (38%). Only 9 percent lived with their parents. In Lusaka, 6.3 percent of the children in prostitution lived alone, the majority lived with friends (32.1%) or relatives/guardians (33.2%). About 26.2 percent of the children in prostitution lived with parents (see Table 7.2 below). The low percentage of children in prostitution that lived alone in Lusaka could be attributed to the high rent charges in the city as compared to the other towns, which were much smaller and less urbanized.

	Who they live with						
District	Alone	Friends	Parents	Guardian/Relative	Non- relative/ Guardian	Total %	
Kapiri Mposhi	21.0	32.0	9.0	38.0	0.0	100	
Lusaka	6.3	32.1	26.2	33.2	2.2	100	
Chirundu	18.2	38.2	23.6	14.5	5.4	100	

#### Table 7.2: Children in prostitution by District and whom they lived with

In Chirundu, the percentage of children in prostitution who lived alone stood at 18.2 percent. Another 38.2 percent lived with friends while 23.6 percent lived with parents. The percentage of those who lived with relatives/guardians was 14.5 percent.

Overall, it can be concluded that friends and relatives/guardians provided significant support to children in prostitution. Furthermore, the percentage of the children in prostitution who were living alone was higher in the smaller towns of kapiri mposhi and chirundu.

 Table 7.3: Percentage of Children by Age Group and Persons with whom they lived

	Who they lived with						
Age group	Alone	Friends	Parents	Relative/ Guardian	Non relative/ Guardian	Total %	Number
5-9	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	2
10-14	6.1	25.7	22.3	43.2	2.7	100	148
15 – 17	10.9	34.9	23.4	28.9	1.9	100	478
Total	9.7	32.6	23.2	32.3	2.1	100	628





Table 7.3 shows the percentage of children in prostitution in each age group and persons with whom they lived. For those aged 10-14 years, about 43.2 percent of them lived with a relative/guardian; a quarter (25.7%) lived with friends while 22.3 percent were living with their parents.

In the age group 15–17 years, 34.9 percent of the children in prostitution lived with their friends while 28.9 percent were in the care of relatives/guardians. About 23.4 percent of the children in prostitution were living with their parents. Here again, the role of friends and relatives/ guardians was overwhelming. Another important feature is the progressive increase in the percentage of those who lived alone from 0 in the age group 5 - 9 years to 6.1 percent in the age group 10 - 14 years and finally, 10.9 percent for those aged 15-17 years.

#### 7.3 School Attendance

A total of 628 children in prostitution were interviewed, out of which 528 (84.1%) had ever attended school and 100 (15.9%) had never attended school.

Table 7.4 shows children in prostitution interviewed by age group and whether they had ever attended school. The Table reveals that, of those who had attended school, the majority (77.3%) were in the age group 15–17 years. About 22.5 percent were in age group 10–14 years.

Age Group	Ever Atte	ended School	Total
	Attended	Attended Never Attended	
5-9	0.2	1.0	2
10-14	22.5	29.3	148
15-17	77.3	69.7	478
Total	100.0	100.0	
Total Number	528	100	628

## Table 7.4:Percentage of Children by Age and whether they had Ever Attended<br/>School or not

The majority of those who had never attended school were in age group 15-17 years (69.7%). The age group 10 - 14 years, had 29.3 percent. In general, the percentage of those who had never attended school or attended school increased with age.

#### 7.4 Current School Attendance

Current school attendance among children in prostitution was very low in all age groups. Overall, only 15.4 percent (97) of all the respondents were attending school at the time of the survey (see Table 7.5 below). The table shows that the highest percentage of those attending school was among those aged 10-14 years (24.3%). Current school attendance among children in prostitution is very low without regard to age group.

#### Table 7.5: Percentage of Children by Age Group and Current School Attendance

Age group	Current school	attendance		Total
	Attending	Not attending	Total	Child Prostitutes
$5 - 9 \\ 10 - 14 \\ 15 - 17$	0.0 24.3 12.8	100.0 75.7 81.2	100 100 100	2 148 478
All Ages	15.4	84.6	100	628

#### 7.5 Availability of Parental Guidance

The issue of where the parents live is cardinal in determining their ability to provide parental guidance to their children. Parental guidance is vital in reducing the chances of a child being involved in prostitution and other social vices, although in some cases, parents do actually encourage and even coerce children to engage in illicit activities.

	Where the parents are						
Age group	Same location	Within town	Outside town same province	Outside province within Zambia	Outside Zambia		
5-9 10-14 15-17	100.0 56.3 45.5	0.0 21.2 20.6	0.0 4.2 7.7	0.0 14.1 21.0	0.0 2.1 1.5		
All ages	46.2	19.7	6.5	16.5	1.6		

# Table 7.6:Percentage of Children in Prostitution by Age Group and where parents<br/>are or live

Table 7.6 shows the distribution of children in prostitution whose parents were still alive and where the parents lives. The table shows that in all age groups, the majority (46.2) of the children in prostitution lived in the same locality with their parents. This was followed by those whose parents lived within the same town but different locality at 19.7 percent, and those whose parents lived outside the province but within Zambia (16.5), outside town (6.5) and outside Zambia (1.6).

#### 7.6 Orphanhood Status of the Children

Orphanhood makes children vulnerable and susceptible to all kinds of social vices and misery. Orphanhood status was categorized as whether the child had both parents alive, one parent alive, both parents deceased and "don't know". "Don't know" simply meant that the child did not know who the parents are, where they were or whether they were alive at all. For socio-economic purposes this category implies that the parents were not available to support the child in any way.

The question on their reason for engaging in these activities was removed after the pretest survey because most of the respondents felt it was not necessary as the survey team already knew that it was poverty. Many of them wanted to know what the interviewers would do to rectify the problem if they were told the reason. A number of them got upset and ended the interview abruptly.

		Orphank	nood Status			
Age group	Both parents alive	One parent alive	Both parents deceased	Don't know	Total	Number
$5 - 9 \\ 10 - 14 \\ 15 - 17$	0.0 33.1 34.5	100.0 33.8 35.6	0.0 29.7 28.0	0.0 3.4 1.8	100 100 100	2 148 478
All ages	34.1	35.4	28.3	2.2	100	628

#### Table 7.7: Percentage of Children by their Orphanhood Status





Table 7.7 shows that 35.3 percent of the children had lost one parent while 28.3 percent had lost both parents. This means that most of the children in prostitution were orphaned in one way or another. Only 34.1 percent reported that their parents were all alive. About 2.2 percent did not know if their parents were alive and/or where they were. All the cases in the age group 5-9 years were half orphans. In the rest of the age groups the picture conforms to what is obtaining for all the age groups.

#### 7.7 Children's Attitude towards their Work

The survey team also inquired whether the children involved in prostitution were happy with their activities. That is cardinal to determine whether the children are doing it out of pleasure or lack of alternative ways to subsist. Table 7.8 shows that an overwhelming majority of the children (86.3 %), reported that they were not happy with their activities. This trend was true for all age groups. This shows that most of the children were not involved in prostitution because they enjoyed it. Rather, they did it out of lack of alternatives or a position of hopelessness.

Age group	Happy with	activities	Total Number		
	Yes	No	Total	Tumber	
5 - 9	0.0	100	100	2	
10 - 14	15.5	84.5	100	148	
15 – 17	13.2	86.8	100	478	
All ages	13.7	86.3	100	628	

## Table 7.8: Percentage of Children by Age Group and whether or not they are Happy with their Activities

#### 7.8 Orphanhood and School Attendance

Table 7. 9 shows that among the children in prostitution who were attending school, the majority had both parents alive (45.4 %). Those with one parent alive accounted for 36.1 percent. On the contrary, the majority of those who were not attending school were among those with one parent alive (35.2 %) and those who had both parents (32 %). This reaffirms the fact that having their parents alive increases the likelihood of these children being in school.

# Table 7.9: Percentage of Children by Current School Attendance Status and Orphanhood Status

		Orphan l	nood status			
Current school attendance	Both parents alive	One parent alive	Both parents deceased	Don't know	Total (%)	Number
Attending Not attending	45.4 32.0	36.1 35.2	15.5 31.0	3.1 2.1	100 100	97 531
All Children	34.1	35.4	28.3	2.2	100	628





#### 7.9 Earnings from Prostitution

Table 7.10 shows children in prostitution classified by place of interview and income range in Zambian Kwacha. Most of the interviews (59%) took place at the roadside. Except for the income range of K50,000 to K99,999 the percentage of children in prostitution interviewed at the roadside was higher than those interviewed at the disco/bar.

<b>Table 7.10:</b>	Percentage of Children in Prostitution by Place of Interview and the Range
	of Income earned per Night/Day

Income range (K)	Loc	cation	Total	Number
Per day	Road side Bar/ Disco (%)		(%)	Tumber
Below 20,000	60	40	100	319
20,000 - 49,999	62	38	100	215
50,000 - 99,999	48	52	100	77
100,000-999,999	53	47	100	17
All ranges	59	41	100	628

(Note:  $1 US\$ \cong K2,500$  in 1999)

It was observed that the prostitution activities of children did not only occur at night in famous nightspots. Contacts were made in place, like small stores, hair salons, homes and market shops. Sometimes prostitution is conducted in these places.

Furthermore, the interviewers reported the existence of "brothels", particularly, in Kanyama and Kaunda Square Stage I compounds of Lusaka. Attempts to gain access into these premises were fruitless as the owners did not entertain newcomers. According to the people in the neighbourhood one had to be introduced by a highly placed "member" in order to be allowed in. This required much time than the study had.

Income range (K) (Per day)	Place of	interview	Total (%)	Number	
	Road side	Bar/ Disco			
Below 20,000	52	49	51	319	
20,000-49,999	36	32	34	215	
50,000-99,999	10	16	12	77	
100,000-999,999	2	3	3	17	
All ranges	100	100	100	628	

Table 7.11:Percentage of Children in Prostitution by Place of Interview and Income<br/>Range

Table 7.11 above shows the distribution of the children across the various income groups. The majority of children in prostitution (51%) earned less than K20,000 per night or day. The percentage declined steeply as the income increased. Only 3 percent of the children in prostitution earned above K100,000 per night or day. Considering the risks and hazards involved in these activities, the income earned was not compensating enough.

<b>Table 7:12:</b>	Percentage of Children in Prostitution by Age Group and how much they
	made per Night/Day

Income range (K)		Age group		Total (%)	Number	
	5 - 9	5 - 9 10 - 14 15 - 17				
Below 20,000	0.6	28.2	71.2	100	319	
20,000-49,999	0.0	19.5	80.5	100	215	
50,000-99,999	0.0	19.5	80.5	100	77	
100,000-999,999	0.0	5.7	94.3	100	17	
Total	0.3	23.6	76.1	100	628	

Table 7.12 shows the distribution of earnings by age. All the children in prostitution aged between 5 and 9 years earned less than K20,000 per day/night. They constituted 0.6 percent of the children in prostitution who earned less than K20,000. In the same income range, 28.2 percent of the children in prostitution were aged 10 - 14 years compared to 71.2 percent for those who were aged 15 - 17 years. In the income ranges K20,000– K49,999 an 50,000 - 99,999 the age group 11-14 years made up 19.5 percent of the cases. The other 80.5 percent were from the age group 15-17 years.

Of the 17 cases, who made more than K100,000 per night/day, 94.3 percent were in the age group 15-17 years, the other 5.7 percent were in the age group 11-14 years. Thus, the older the children the more money they were likely to make. Furthermore, it meant that the younger children did not know the value of their services and do not possess the negotiation skills of the older children. Therefore, their clients took advantage of them.

Income range (Kwacha)		Age group (Years)						
Theome range (Rewacha)	5-9	10-14	15-17	Prostitution				
Below 20,000	100.0	60.8	47.5	319				
20,000-49,999	0.0	28.4	36.2	215				
50,000-99,999	0.0	10.1	13.0	77				
100,000-999,999	0.0	0.7	3.3	17				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	628				

 Table 7.13: Percentage of Children in Prostitution by Age Group and Income Range

Table 7. 13 shows the percentage of children in prostitution in each age group by various income groups. In the age group 5-9 years, all the children in prostitution earned less than K20,000 as compared to 60.8 percent for the children in prostitution in the age group 11-14 years. About 47.5 percent of children in prostitution in the age group 15-17 years earned less than K20,000. The percentage of children in prostitution who earned less than K20,000 declined with age. On the other hand, the percentage of those who earned between K20,000 and K50,000 rose progressively from 0 in the age group 5-9 year to 28.4 percent in the age group 10-14 years and 36.2 percent for those aged 15 to 17 years. This situation was replicated in the subsequent income ranges. That confirms the fact that the older children earned more.

#### 7.10 How Income was spent

Table 7.14 shows how the children in prostitution spent the income they earned by age groups. Very few (2.2%) gave all their earnings to their parents. The percentage increased to 8.4 for those who gave part of their money to their parents. About 44.3 percent spent their money earned as they wished. Another 44.9 percent spent their money in other ways not specified.

Age group	Give all to parents	Give part to parents	Spend as they wish	Other	Total (%)	Number
8 - 10	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	4
11 – 14	3.0	9.0	38.0	49.0	100.0	146
15 – 17	2.0	8.0	44.0	45.0	100.0	478
Total	2.2	8.4	44.3	44.9	100.0	628

Table 7.14:Percentage of Children in Prostitution by Age Group and how they spent<br/>their money

Figure 7.4



#### 7.11 Use of Drugs

Use of drugs, particularly dagga, was quite rife among the prostitutes. Some of them actually mentioned that some of the activities they did could only be done under the influence of drugs. In particular, some interviewees mentioned pornographic activities including bestiality as activities that were difficult to perform without using drugs.

Table 7.15 below shows the percentage of children in prostitution aged 5-17 years who had ever used drugs. One out of every 2 children in the age group 5-9 years had used drugs before. In the age group 10-14, 48 percent had used drugs in the past. For the age group 15-17 years the percentage increased to 57.3. Overall, the percentage of those who had ever used drugs stood at 55.1 percent.

Age group	Used drugs	Never used drugs	Total (%)
5 -9	50.0	50.0	100.0
10 - 14	48.0	52.0	100.0
15 – 17	57.3	42.7	100.0
All ages	55.1	44.9	100.0

Table 7.15:Percentage of Children by Age Group and whether they have ever used<br/>Drugs

#### 7.12 Whether Children intend to go back to School

The children were asked whether they would go to school if given a chance i.e. being provided with some environment and resources for attending school. Table 7.16 shows that, a majority of them (71.5 %) were ready to go back to school. Analysis of data by age group formed an important pattern. For those aged 5-9 years, all the children in prostitution indicated they were prepared to go to school. For those aged 10-14 years, the percentage dropped to 86.3 percent. The percentage of those who were still ready to go to school in the age group 15-17 years was 66.7 years, well below the percentage for all ages. That showed that the older the children, the more unlikely that they would prefer to go back to school even if a chance arose.

<b>Table 7.16:</b>	Percentage	of	Children	in	Prostitution	by	Age	Group	and	whether	they
	would go ba	ıck	to School	if g	given a chance	e					

Age group	Whether they are	ready for school	Total	Number	
rige group	Yes	No	(%)		
5-9	100	0.0	100.0	4	
10 - 14	86.3	13.7	100.0	146	
15 – 17	66.7	33.3	100.0	478	
All ages	71.5	28.5	100.0	628	

#### 7.13 Children's Health Concern

The interviewers observed that the children in prostitution were concerned about what was happening to their colleagues who had fallen ill especially to HIV/AIDS related sicknesses. Most of those fell ill did not have proper care and ended up dying in very desolate circumstances. They requested for the interviewers to make medication easily available to them.

### **CHAPTER 8**

#### STREET CHILDREN

#### 8.1 Introduction

The study of Street Children covered a total of 2,694 children, of which 251 were in Kapiri Mposhi District, 255 in Mansa and 2188 in Lusaka City. Both children who lived and work on the street; and those who spend nights at homes of their parents or guardians and only went to the streets during the day were covered.

Over 90 percent of the respondents who usually lived with their families were identified through the networks established by non-governmental organizations under the umbrella of the Children In Need (CHIN). These organizations included the Zambia Red Cross, the Fountain of Hope and Anglican Street Children Project. These organizations have drop-in centres for street children. The street children were more comfortable to be interviewed at the drop-in centres than on the streets.

Those who lived on the street were identified at night and given identity cards to report to the centres the following day. Very few interviews were conducted at night because the children were too tired to attend to the interviewers. Those who did not live on the streets were identified during the day and told to immediately report to the drop-in centres. The selection was non-random snowballing sampling.

#### 8.2 Reasons for Street Children going on the Street by Sex

The table below shows that poverty (64.0%) has been the major reason why most of them go on to the streets. The results also show that some of them go on the streets because both of their parents had died.

Reason			Total				
Reason	5-7	8 – 10	11 – 14	15 - 17	All Children	Number	Percent
Both parents died	6.1	17.2	41.2	35.5	100.0	279	10.4
Physical abuse	4.1	19.8	45.8	30.2	100.0	212	7.8
Poverty	4.2	19.3	48.3	28.2	100.0	1,750	64.9
Abuse by step Parents	4.6	19.5	44.6	31.3	100.0	195	7.2
Emotional abuse	7.2	21.6	41.2	29.9	100.0	97	3.6
Other	7.5	14.9	47.8	29.8	100.0	161	5.9
Total	4.7	19.0	46.8	29.5	100.0	2,694	100

<b>Table 8.1:</b>	Street	Children	by	Age	Group	and	Reason	for	going	to	the	Stree	ets





According to Table 8.1 above, 46.8 percent of street children in the sample were aged between 11-14 years followed by those who were in age group 15 - 17 years.

From table 8.2, it can be seen that 80 percent of street children in the selected areas were males while 20 percent were female. This pattern remains the same without regard to reason for going to the streets.

			Total		Total
Reason	Male	Female	Percent	Percent Number	
Both parents died	80.6	19.4	100.0	279	10.3
Physical abuse	75.5	24.5	100.0	212	7.9
Poverty	80.5	19.5	100.0	1,750	64.9
Abuse by step parents	80.0	20.0	100.0	195	7.2
Emotional abuse	74.2	25.8	100.0	97	3.6
Other	83.2	16.8	100.0	161	6.0
Total	80.0	20.0	100.0	2694	100.0

 Table 8.2:
 Street Children by Sex and Reason for going to the Streets

#### 8.3 Street Children: Where they spend nights and Status of Parents

The table below shows a distribution of street children and where they spend nights. It is evident from the table that 73.1 percent of the street children live with their parents or guardians. This implies that most of the children could be working or begging during the day and go back to their parents/guardian's homes for the nights.

Table 8.3: Street Children by Sex and Where they usually spend nights

Where they spend nights	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Parents or guardians	79.4	20.6	100.0	1,969	73.1
Under a bridge	84.8	15.2	100.0	68	2.5
Market place (Stall)	74.7	25.3	100.0	172	6.4
Car park	91.2	8.8	100.0	35	1.3
Shop corridor	82.5	17.5	100.0	213	7.9
Other places	84.5	15.5	100.0	237	8.8
Total	80.0	20.0	100.0	2,694	100

#### Figure 8.2



Table 8.3 also shows that 7.9 percent of the children spend their nights in the shop corridors. Another 6.4 percent of the children spend their nights at the market places or stalls. This shows that parents have a pivotal roll in resolving the problem of street children.

However, the most worrying groups are those who spend nights under a bridge, shop corridors, market stalls or car parks as can be seen in the Table above. It is this group, together with those shown in Table 8.2 as having no parents that need special targeting.

#### 8.4 Family Size and Birth Order of Street Children

Table 8.4 shows that the majority of street children (63.1 %) are from large nuclear families of 5 or more siblings, regardless of orphanhood status. However, the percentage of street children with a nuclear family size of 5 or more was highest among those with both parents alive at 75.2 percent.

Table 8.4:	Street Children aged 5-17 years by their Orphanhood Status and Nuclear
	Family Size

Status of parents	Nuclear Family size			Total		
	1 – 2	3-4	5 & above	Percent	Total	
Both Not Alive	22.4	41.9	53.7	100.0	501	
Both alive	3.9	20.9	75.2	100.0	1,078	
One alive	9.8	28.4	61.8	100.0	963	
Do not know	37.1	21.0	41.9	100.0	62	
Total	10.1	26.8	63.1	100.0	2,694	

Table 8.5 shows the distribution of street children by their birth order in the family, that is, whether they were born first, second or last. Majority of the street children (67.1 %) were of the birth order 5 and above, followed by those of birth order 3 - 4 with 26.8 percent. Lastly those who were either first or second born children only accounted for 6.1 percent of all street children. Generally the higher the birth order the more street children were found.

Table 8.5:	Street	Children	by	Orphanhood	Status	and	Birth	Order	in	the	Fami	ily
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	E	Birth Order of (	Child	To	tal
Orphanhood Status of parents	1 – 2	3-4	5 & above	Percent	Total
None Alive	18.9	35.5	45.5	100.0	590
Both alive	3.9	20.8	75.2	100.0	1,078
One alive	9.8	28.5	61.8	100.0	963
Do not know	37.1	21.0	41.9	100.0	63
Total	6.1	26.8	67.1	100.0	2,694

#### 8.5 The Educational Status of Street Children

The majority of street children (56.2%) had never gone to school because their parents were poor. Another 17.4 percent had never been to school because their parents had died. Only 4.4 percent reported that they had never been to school because they were not interested.

Reason	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Parents poor	74.0	26.0	100.0	385	56.2
Parents not interested	77.2	28.8	100.0	57	8.3
Parents died	73.9	26.1	100.0	119	17.4
No school near	50.0	50.0	100.0	4	0.6
Not interested	60.0	40.0	100.0	30	4.4
Poor health	72.7	27.3	100.0	11	1.7
Other	75.9	24.1	100.0	79	11.5
Total	73.7	26.3	100.0	685	100.0

 Table 8.6:
 Street Children by Sex and Reason for Never Attending School

As for those who were still going to school or had gone through the school system at the time of the survey, the majority of them (97.2 %) were of primary level. Only 4 had gone up to the upper secondary school. At all the levels the male children dominated with overwhelming majorities of over 80 percent. In fact, all the 4 children who had attended upper secondary school were male.

#### Table 8.7: Street Children by Sex and Highest Level of Education

Educational level	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Primary	82.2	17.8	100.0	1,952	97.2
Lower Secondary	84.9	15.1	100.0	53	2.6
Upper secondary	100.0	-	100.0	4	0.2
Total	82.3	17.7	100.0	2,009	100

#### **8.6 Employment and Earnings**

Results of the survey show that out of 1,472 street children who had some economic activity during the 7 days preceding the study, 859 (58.3%) were working for pay, 212 (14.4%) were looking for paid employment. The majority of the children for all employment status were male.

Status	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Number
Working for pay	86.5	13.5	100.0	58.3	859
Looking for paid work	86.3	13.7	100.0	14.4	212
Self employed	77.8	22.2	100.0	10.4	153
Other	77.4	22.6	100.0	16.8	248
Total	84.0	16.0	100.0	100.00	1,472

# Table 8.8:Street Children by Sex and Employment Status seven days preceding the<br/>Study

Table 8.9 below shows how the income earned by street children is spend. The majority (44.7%) of street children spend their income as they wish while 29.3 percent give part of their income to their parents. The table further shows that 289 (19.6%) of the working street children give whatever income they earn on the streets to their parents.

<b>Table 8.9:</b>	Income Expenditure of Working Street Children by Age Group

		Age group			<b>D</b>	
How income is spent				Total	Percent	Number
	5-9	10-14	15-17			
Give all to parents	22.5	57.4	20.1	100.0	19.6	289
Give part to parents	12.7	51.4	35.9	100.0	29.3	432
Spend as I wish	6.5	53.5	40.0	100.0	44.7	658
Other	1.4	4.6	94.0	100.0	6.3	93
Total	11.6	53.2	35.2	100.0	100	1,472





#### 8.7 What makes Street Children like the Streets?

Apart from working and begging, a number of street children went to the streets to play. Others went there to enjoy the freedom of the street. These two groups (playing and freedom of the street) went the most worrying ones because one cannot simply leave his/her parents' home/house for playing on the street. This group could be the one that will eventually graduate into criminals. Therefore the Government and Non-Governmental Organisations should target this group. Details in Table 8.10 shows that the majority of the street children were on the street for work (37.0 %) and begging (22.2 %). Playing accounted for a significant proportion at 19.4 percent, while freedom of the streets accounted for 6.1 percent.

		Age group				
Reason	5 - 9	10-14	15-17	Total	Number	Percent
Good food	24.3	56.9	18.8	100.0	202	7.5
Playing	24.8	58.7	16.5	100.0	523	19.4
Freedom of the street	15.2	47.6	37.2	100.0	164	6.1
Begging	18.7	56.4	24.9	100.0	599	22.2
Working	9.5	51.2	39.3	100.0	996	37.0
Other	12.4	53.1	34.5	100.0	210	7.8
Total	16.3	54.1	29.6	100.0	2,694	100.0

#### 8.8 Harassment of Street Children on the Streets

There were some dangerous moments that the street children faced on the streets. Sometimes the bigger boys beat them up or grabbed their day's takings. Furthermore, the police as well as the public also harassed the street children sometimes. This section presents information on who harassed the street children. It is important to note that the harassment discussed here was purely from the perspective of the street children. Sometimes the street children did provoke the situation.

#### Table 8.11: Street Children by Age group and who Harassed them on the Streets

		Age group				
Harassment by	5 - 9	10 –14	15-17	Total	Number	Percent
Police	9.4	53.6	37.0	100.0	511	19.0
Public	15.8	52.8	31.4	100.0	341	12.7
Bigger boys	17.6	55.7	26.7	100.0	1,502	55.7
Other	21.4	49.9	28.7	100.0	340	12.6
Total	16.3	54.1	29.6	100.0	2,694	100

Table 8.11 shows that the majority (55.7%) of the street children had been harassed by bigger boys. The other source of harassment was from the police, accounting for 19.0 percent.

#### 8.9 Street Children's Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Street children can be regarded as a special risk group because they spend most of their time in public places where the risk of infection is high. Furthermore, street children are often not well informed. It is important to gauge their knowledge on the HIV-AIDS pandemic.

#### Table 8.12: Street Children's Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Age group	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS					
	Yes	No	Total	Number		
$5 - 9 \\ 10 - 14 \\ 15 - 17$	63.2 86.9 95.2	36.8 13.1 4.8	100.0 100.0 100.0	438 1459 797		
Total	85.5	14.5	100.0	2,694		

An effort was made to establish whether street children were also aware of the HIV/AIDS problem. Results of the survey as can be seen in the table above show that most of them were aware. According to the table a total of 2,304 (85.5%) street children out of the sample size of 2,694 were aware. Awareness of HIV/AIDS increased progressively with age from 63.2 percent in the age group 5-9 year to 86.9 percent for those aged 10-14 years and 95.2 for those aged 15 to 17 years.

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# EKOLLADKEMMOSEX Yollos dka Ekollakot

### **CHAPTER 9**

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the major findings outlined in Chapters 4 to 8, the following recommendations are made both at the technical and policy levels:

- 1. As a matter of high priority, a coordinated, nation-wide information, education and communication committee, to sensitize and mobilize public support on issues of child labour at the local and national levels and how these effect the overall development of the country, be launched. This should be in the form of radio broadcasts, TV programmes, print media and drama, the most important of them all. The priority provinces should be Copperbelt, Southern, Northern and Eastern provinces.
- 2. The results of the survey provide pointers to where intervention programmes should be directed. It is therefore an opportune time to evaluate existing programmes, refocus and/or expand them in order to address the issues identified at the local and provincial levels.
- 3. The aim of any intervention should be to reach the target groups as identified in the survey. In this respect, the Ministry of Labour should provide massive publicity on child labour in the different local languages in order for the message to reach more people and be more effective. District, political and traditional leaders as well NGOs, churchs and traditional and civil leaders should play a pivotal role in ensuring that as many people as possible get the messages in their respective districts.
- 4. Child labour in general and the worst forms in particular, has been established to be linked to poverty. Since the government is in the process of finalizing a Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP), it is imperative that child labour issues become an integral part of the process. The Ministry of Labour and other stakeholders must ensure that the elimination of the worst forms of child labour is mainstreamed in the PRSP agenda.
- 5. Currently, there are three definitions of child labour. These are definitions provided under the Employment Laws of Zambia, the Constitution of Zambia and the international laws, especially the ILO Conventions 138 and 182. Since the Government of Zambia has ratified these Conventions, the national laws need to be harmonized. This exercise should include putting in place a system of monitoring violators of child labour laws. Such legislation should include measures/provisions which:
  - (a) Protect those who expose individuals, companies or organizations that violate child labour laws;
  - (b) Punish those who use, procure or offer a child for prostitution for the production of pornography or other profitable enterprises. The offences should be classified as criminal offences;

- (c) Children are only employed on production of a clearance certificate by the employer from the official from the Ministry of Labour or designated authority.
- 6. The law that protects children from work that interferes with their social and economic development should not only consider formal employment but rather informal employment where they are mostly engaged.
- 7. The fact that many of the children are engaged in agricultural sectors implies that employers and workers organization in this sector have crucial role to play. Therefore, the formation of the Zambia National Agricultural and Allied Workers Union (ZNAAWU) should be effected, with the technical know-how or assistance from the Zambia Congress of Trade Union. The ZNAAWU will, among others, monitor the use of children in the sector.
- 8. It is clear that child labour, children in prostitution and street children are closely associated with large family/household sizes. There is to need to integrate child labour programmes with family planning programmes. Knowledge about family planning is cardinal in tackling the problem of large families and consequently, child labour.
- 9. The Ministry of Labour to quickly liaise with NGOs whose aims include rehabilitation of sex workers. The known ones based in Lusaka include MAPODE and TASINTHA. These can in the long run assist in removing the child prostitutes from the streets, beginning with Chirundu and Kapiri Mposhi. Already the two NGOs have had a measure of success in the areas where they are operating.
- 10. The Ministry of Labour to liaise with the Ministries of Education (mainly the Department of Continuing Education) and Community Development and Social Services to provide evening (or appropriate time) classes in areas where many sex workers have been identified. These classes should be geared towards learning life long skills for income generation.
- 11. Government to review the policy of education, especially those that affect access and progression through the educational system. Many children have been found to drop out after grade seven, let alone many who do not enroll at all or enroll but are unable to attend for various reasons. Government should go a step further by devising programmes that promote enrolment at lower and middle basic levels of education in the same way it has managed to promote upper basic level by upgrading them and providing financial support.
- 12. While the Drug Enforcement Commission should investigate the sources, suppliers and couriers of the drugs that child sex workers and street children use, rehabilitation programmes for the affected children should be started by reputable organization(s), under the supervision of the relevant government departments.
- 13. The analysis that is contained in this report is by no means exhaustive. Therefore researchers and the general public should be encouraged to come forward and undertake in-depth analysis in order to enrich the understanding of the child labour phenomenon n Zambia.

14. And finally, it is important to know the dynamics of the problem of child labour by conducting frequent surveys (and diversified special researches) so as to have indicators and determine the direction of the problem from time series data sets. It is from such sources of data that appropriate and relevant courses of action can be taken and at the right time. The Government and all stakeholders will also be in better position to determine the extent to which the problem is being brought under control.