

# ZAMBIA



## 2018 CHILD LABOUR REPORT







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# FOREWORD

The Government of the Republic of Zambia, through support from International Labour Organization (ILO), is pleased to release the country's third edition of child labour report (after the 1999 and 2005) based on 2018 Labour Force Survey conducted by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) in collaboration with Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS).

The Labour Force Survey is a household-based survey whose findings are based on reported responses of over 11,000 households in the country. It is designed to respond, among other things, to the primary labour-related data needs for Government and other stakeholders. In addition, the survey is intended to provide statistics on socio-economic status of the population. Furthermore, the analysis of the 2018 LFS data culminated in the production of several other indicators including child labour.

The 2018 Labour Force Survey data was compiled using quarterly labour force survey datasets, to allow for in-depth and wider-scope analysis of indicators.

Due to limited variables in the survey data, a selected number of indicators have been included in the publication while it is hoped that comprehensive set of indicators will be included in future publications. Elsewhere, in-depth qualitative analyses may be conducted only up to a certain degree.

We, as Government, would like to express our gratitude to all households, particularly child-headed households for actively participating in the survey. We also wish to profoundly thank the ILO for the technical support towards the production of the report. It is our hope that the results contained in this report and the rich datasets upon which they are based will be useful to policy makers, programme managers, researchers and other data users.



Goodson Sinyenga  
**Acting Director of Census and Statistics**

# ACRONYMS

CSO	Central Statistical Office
CLR	Child Labour Prevalence Rate
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ILO	International Labour Organisation
JTI	Japan Tobacco International
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
PPES	Probability Proportional to Estimated Size
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Survey
R-NELMP	Revised National Employment and Labour Market Policy
7NDP	Seventh National Development Plan
SNA	System of National Accounts
SRS	Sytematic random sampling

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The need to provide information on children involved in work activities can't be over emphasized. This is important because it helps to understand the extent of children involved in work activities (paid/unpaid). The information can further be used to assess children welfare; time use in work activities and school attendance. The objectives to this report are to; determine the number of children engaged in paid and unpaid work; measure the prevalence/incidence of child labour; establish the variations in the prevalence of child labour by geographical location, children's school attendance status, sex, age group and other selected factors.

In 2018, the estimated number of children aged 5 – 17 years was 6,035,479. Females were slightly more than the males. Of the total children 42.2 percent were aged 5-11 years, 39.5 percent were aged 12-14 years and 18.3 percent were aged 15-17 years. Furthermore, out of an estimated 3.6 million households, 2,800 were child-headed household of which 2631 were in rural areas while 169 were in urban areas. Female child headed households accounted for 72.8 percent compared to 27.2 percent male child-headed households.

Results show that there was an estimated 4,726,485 children who ever attended school, of which 56.4 percent were in rural areas while 43.6 percent were in urban areas. Females estimated at 2,415,282 outnumbered males at 2,311,203.

Out of the never attended school children estimated at 1,308,994, about three in every four (77.0 percent) children were in rural areas while 23.0 percent were in urban areas. Apart from the fact that under age was cited as the most important reason for never attending school (i.e. 66.8 percent), the inability to afford school expenses was the second most cited reason reported by 13.6 percent of children for never attending school, while the least important reason was the fact that family did not allow schooling, represented by less than a unit of a percent.

The number of children engaged in work activities was estimated at 2,304,909 (i.e. 38.2 percent of all children). Females accounted for 56.8 percent and males accounted for 43.2 percent. The estimated number of children engaged in unpaid work activities was 2,249,565 while that of children in

paid work activities was 55,343. Majority of those in paid work activities were engaged in agriculture (i.e. growing of grain, barley, beans and chick peas) while the least accounting for 0.2 percent each, were engaged in timber evaluation; manufacture of spices; and wholesale of household furniture. All children in Western Province engaged in paid work activities were females.

For children in unpaid work, estimated at 2,249,565, one-fifth (21.3 percent) were involved in caring for the sick, old and young, followed by those involved in watering and washing at 18.4 percent and 17.0 percent, respectively. Lusaka Province recorded the highest proportion of those in unpaid work at 20.3 percent, followed by Southern and Eastern provinces with 14.5 percent and 10.4 percent, respectively.

The estimated number of children in child labour was 521,902. Females accounted for 355,757 while males accounted for 166,145. Rural areas had 52.7 percent and urban areas had 47.3 percent. Lusaka Province had the largest percentage share of children in child labour at 31.6 percent while Northern Province had the lowest percentage share of 4.5 percent. The child labour prevalence rate was estimated at 8.6 percent, with male prevalence rate (5.5 percent) being lower than that of females (11.8 percent). In rural areas, the prevalence rate was 7.5 percent compared to urban areas (10.5 percent).

Child labour incidence rate was estimated at 22.6 percent, with male incidence rate (16.7 percent) being lower than that of females (27.2 percent). In rural areas, the incidence rate was 19.0 percent compared to urban areas (28.8 percent).

Almost three-quarters (73.8 percent) of children engaged in paid child labour were male while 26.3 percent were female. Majority of children in paid child labour were involved in work characterized by the preparation of soil, sowing and planting, represented by 31.8 percent. Others included those involved in feeding, watering and cleaning animals, 15.4 percent. Digging of holes for tree planting was performed by the fewest children among boys (0.3 percent), making of handmade confectionery from mixers of sugar, chocolate and other ingredients, using hand tools and some machines was performed by the fewest children among girls (1.3 percent).

Child labour is among the major problems facing different countries including Zambia. In the recent past, efforts have been made by different countries to address this challenge due to the adverse effects it has on the well-being of children. It is worth noting that not all work done by children is classified as child labour. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), child labour refers to work that deprives children of their fundamental rights and compromises their potential and dignity. This also involves work which is considered harmful to the physical and mental development of a child. In many instances, this work deprives the children of the opportunity to attend school and/or made to leave school prematurely. Child labour can also manifest itself in most extreme forms and this involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, and exposed to serious hazards and illnesses.

Government has adopted a multi-sectoral approach on addressing challenges facing the country. For effective policy decision, statistical data on various issues is very key. While there have been some indications that child labour is prevalent in Zambia, the available data is outdated. The last National Child Labour Report for Zambia was conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) and Central Statistical Office (CSO) in 2012. Since that period, there have been a lot of developments on the labour market and hence the need for an updated report on child labour. This is coupled with the fact that there have been some changes to the definitions and measurements of some key labour market indicators as contained in the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) Resolutions of the ILO.

Given the above background, it became necessary for MLSS and CSO with support from the ILO to develop a National Child Labour Report based on the 2018 Labour Force Survey. This Report provides guidance on the nature and extent of child labour in Zambia as well as its determinants and consequences on the general welfare of children in the country. More importantly, the 2018 National Child Labour Report will facilitate the provision of relevant child labour information for policy and programme design. This will consequently promote

policy dialogue on child labour and ensure that efforts towards the elimination of child labour in all its forms are accelerated.

## Existing Interventions on Child Labour

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security has continued to monitor, manage and control the incidences of child labour in the country through the labour inspections conducted countrywide. The District Child Labour Committees play an important oversight role on child labour issues in Zambia. The elimination of child labour in all its forms is one of the areas receiving attention from the policy makers, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). In this regard, Government has continued to partner with some international organisations such as the ILO, Japan Tobacco International (JTI) and Winrock International in the fight against child labour with a view to promoting the fundamental rights of all persons including the children in line with international best practices.

Suffice to mention that children who are found to be engaging in child labour are withdrawn and re-integrated into schools or re-united with their families. In some cases, these children are placed on social welfare assistance and are supported in terms of their school requirements. These interventions could only be effective if a clear picture with regards to the magnitude of child labour is given and supported by empirical evidence.

## Laws and Policies on Child Labour

Zambia has adopted a number of legal and policy frameworks aimed at protecting children from all forms of child labour as contained in both ILO Conventions 138 on Minimum Age to Employment and 182 on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour which the country has ratified. Furthermore, child labour is addressed through various international instruments such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child which have been aligned to the Zambian laws. The Employment of Young Persons and Children Act Cap 274 of the laws of Zambia which is aimed

at regulating the employment of young persons and children is among the key legal frameworks addressing child labour. The Act has since been revised and incorporated into the Employment Code Act No. 3 of 2019. Part V of the Employment Code has strengthened measures on hazardous working conditions and prohibited the employment of young persons in undertakings associated with child labour.

In terms of policy frameworks, the National Child Labour Policy provides the overarching framework for child labour programmes in the country. The Policy provides key measures and guidelines on improving the welfare and quality of life of children in line with various international instruments on human rights which Zambia has adopted. Similarly, the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) and the revised National Employment and Labour Market Policy (R-NELMP) have emphasised the need for upholding the fundamental principles and rights at work and such include the elimination of gross human rights violations such as the worst forms for child labour.

## Objectives

The following are the objectives of the Child Labour report is:

- To determine the number of children engaged in paid and unpaid work
- To measure the prevalence/incidence of child labour
- To establish the variations in this prevalence by geographical location, children's school attendance status, sex, age group and other factors.
- To estimate the number of children engaged in hazardous work activities

The measurement of estimates on working children and child labour was determined on the basis of data collected through the 2018 Labour Force Survey (LFS), via a child module in the survey.

The LFS is a household based survey and respondents are the most knowledgeable adult household member (who may be the head of household) and the children of the household between 5 and 17 years of age.

The child labour module attempts to collect statistics on working conditions, industrial activity, occupation, and employment status. The questionnaire also seeks information on the demographic aspects and socio-economic details of the household, the work-related characteristics of the children.

In order to identify working children (aged 5 to 17 years), few questions pertaining to their presence in the households during the listing stage of households were asked so as to create a frame from which to draw the selected households for interviews. It is also important to note that all aspects of working children were included in the final LFS dataset.

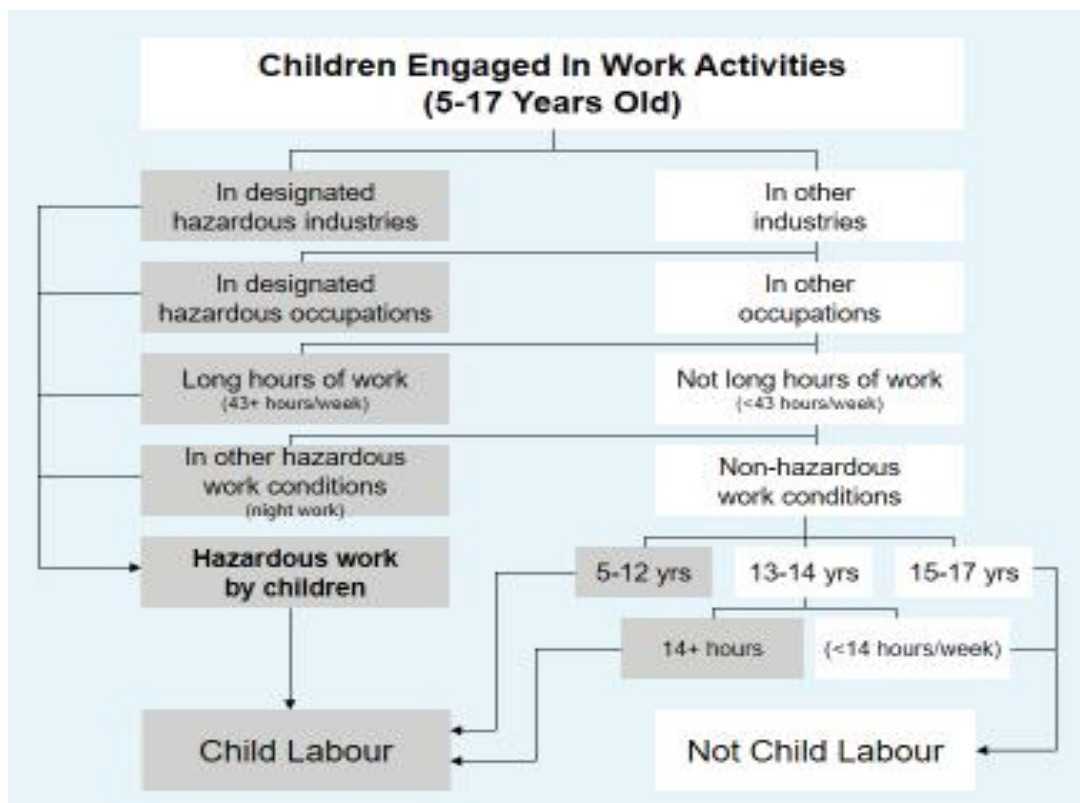
Thus, a subset of the 2018 Labour Force Survey dataset, consisting of observations for children

aged 5 to 17 years only was set aside for analysis. As far as possible, the ILO guidelines, particularly resolution II of the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) and the national laws were the foundation guiding the construction of various child-related indicators. These include, number of children in market and non-market economic activities; number of children in child labour; child labour rate and number of children in hazardous work, among others.

In view of the fact that child labour is a complex phenomenon whose prevalence could best be determined by a stand-alone child labour survey and/or by administrative data processes, the selection of questions for consideration in the LFS was cautiously done, to realistically capture the problem. It is therefore on the basis of the selected questions that the concepts of working children and child labour were derived.

## Estimation of Child Labour

In producing the 2018 child labour statistics, the framework for statistical identification of child labour was used (see below). Firstly, hazardous work activities were produced for all 5 – 17 years. The second stage involved creating categories of age and respective working time thresholds for estimating child labour.





## Limitations

Households decided who they felt was to be the main respondent on behalf of the rest. In most cases, children did not participate in the interviews as main respondents. In addition, a limited number of questions on children's affairs were included in the survey.

## Labour Force Survey Methodology

### Sample Design and Coverage

The sample design applied on the 2018 Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the Split-Panel Design. The design involves the selection of a master sample of Enumeration Areas (EAs) or non-institutionalized private households in rural and urban areas across the whole country. Four non-overlapping probability samples of EAs, forming a panel are selected from the master sample. One panel is to be surveyed in each quarter. The sample is divided into 4 cycles, each of which is to be surveyed within 3 months of a given quarter. The quarterly sample gives estimates that are only reliable at national and rural/urban while the combined sample is to give estimates at provincial levels and other domains.

### Sample Stratification and Allocation

The sampling frame for the 2018 QLFS was one developed from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. The frame provides details of the province, districts constituency and ward (i.e. names and codes), as well as number of households and population for each EA. For the purposes of survey undertaking, the number of households and population are used for selecting Enumeration Areas (EAs). The EA is the Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) for this survey. The 2010 sampling frame had a total of 27,499 EAs from which 520 EAs were selected for the 2018 Labour Force Survey.

In order to have equal precision in the estimates in all the domains and at the same time take into account variation in the sizes of the domains, the survey adopted the Square Root sample allocation method. The allocated samples were multiples of four to facilitate for the rolling of equal samples during each of the four cycles.

**Table 1.2: Sample allocation by Province, 2018**

Province	Number of EAs per Quarter	Number of EAs per Year	Number of Households per Years
Central	12	48	960
Copperbelt	20	80	1,600
Eastern	12	48	960
Luapula	10	40	800
Lusaka	22	88	1,760
Muchinga	10	40	800
Northern	12	48	960
North Western	10	40	800
Southern	12	48	960
Western	10	40	800
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>10,400</b>

### Sample Selection

The QLFS employed a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design whereby 520 EAs as shown in Table 1.1 above were selected with Probability Proportional to Estimated Size (PPES) in the first stage using the number of households as the measure of size. In the second stage, 20 households were selected from an updated list of households in a sampled enumeration area systematic random sampling (SRS).

### Estimation Procedure

Due to the disproportional allocation of the sample to the different strata (i.e. provinces), sampling weights are required to ensure actual representativeness of the sample at national and sub-national levels. The product of the inverses of the probabilities of selecting the EAs in the first-stage and of selecting the households in the second stage are the weights for individuals in the dataset.

The probability of selecting an EA was calculated as follows:

$$P_{hi}^1 = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum_i M_{hi}}$$

Where:

- $P_{hi}^1$  = the first selection probability of EAs
- $a_h$  = the number of EAs selected in stratum h
- $M_{hi}$  = the size of the  $i^{th}$  EA in stratum h
- $\sum_i M_{hi}$  = the total size of stratum h

The selection probability of the household is calculated as follows:

$$P_{hi}^2 = \frac{n_{hi}}{N_{hi}}$$

Where:

- $P_{hi}^2$  = the second selection probability of households
- $n_{hi}$  = the number of households selected from the  $i^{th}$  EA of stratum h
- $N_{hi}$  = the total number of households listed in an EA

Therefore, the EA specific sample weight was calculated as follows:

$$W_i = \frac{1}{P_{hi}^1 * P_{hi}^2}$$

### Post-Stratification Adjustment

The base weights for the 2018 QLFS were adjusted so that the population obtained was comparable to CSO projected mid-year population for 2018.

Therefore, the final weight was obtained and applied accordingly.

### Estimation Process

In order to correct for differential representation, all estimates from the QLFS data are weighted expressions.

Therefore, if  $y_{hij}$  is an observation on variable Y for the  $j^{th}$  household in  $i^{th}$  EA of the  $h^{th}$  stratum, then the estimated total for the  $h^{th}$  stratum is expressed as follows:

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

Where:

- $Y_{hT}$  = the estimated total for the  $h^{th}$  stratum
- $i = 1$  to  $a_h$ : the number of selected clustered in the stratum
- $j = 1$  to  $n_{hi}$ : the number of sample household in the stratum

The national estimate is obtained using the following estimator:

$$Y_T = \sum_{h=1}^{10} Y_{hT}$$

Where:

- $Y_T$  = the national total estimate
- $K=1$  to 10 is the total number of strata (10 provinces)

### Data Collection

Data collection for the QLFS 2018 was done during the first two weeks of the last month of the quarter. A well-structured electronic questionnaire configured on tablets (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing - CAPI) was used to collect information from respondents through face-to-face interview process. A total of 66 enumerators was hired to collect the data countrywide.

### Data Processing

Raw data is captured in CSPro format which was later exported to SPSS files for editing purposes and analysis.





## Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the demographic characteristics of the population 5 - 17 years. It presents an analysis of the population size, structure and distribution of children. It also provides an analysis of child headed households by rural/urban, age and sex.

population of Zambia at 16, 887,720. Of these, there were 6,035,479 children aged 5 -17 years representing 35.7 percent of the total population. The rural population was estimated at 9,666,402 of which 38.0 percent were children and urban population was estimated at, 7,221,318 of which 32.7 percent represented children.

## Population Size and Distribution

Table 3.1 shows the number and percentage distribution of the population by rural/urban. The 2018 Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimated the total

<b>Table 3.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Rural/Urban, 2018</b>			
Rural/urban	Total Population	Child Population	
		Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,887,720</b>	<b>6,035,479</b>	<b>35.7</b>
Rural	9,666,402	3,674,184	38.0
Urban	7,221,318	2,361,295	32.7

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of children (5-17 years) by rural/urban and sex. According to the 2018 LFS, the total number of children (5-17 years) was

estimated at 6,035,479. Of the total child population, there were 3,015,120 males and 3,020,259 females. There were more males than female

<b>Table 3.2: Distribution of Children (5-17 years) by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018</b>			
Rural/Urban	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,035,479</b>	<b>3,015,120</b>	<b>3,020,359</b>
Rural	3,674,184	1,869,220	1,804,964
Urban	2,361,295	1,145,900	1,215,395

Figure 3.1 shows the percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) by rural/urban. The results showed that the majority of children aged 5-17 years lived in the rural areas (60.9 percent) compared to urban areas with 39.1 percent.

**Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Children (5-17 years by Rural/Urban, 2018**

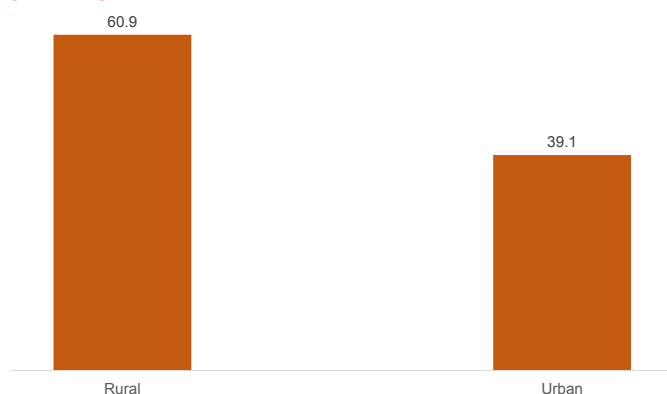


Table 3.3 shows the number and percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) by province and Sex. The results show that Luapula, Copperbelt, Northern, southern and western provinces recorded higher percentages for male children at 54.6 percent, 50.1 percent, 51.6, 50.8 and 51.2, respectively. Whereas Central, Lusaka, Eastern, Muchinga and North western had higher percentages of female children at 52.4, 51.4, 50.7, 50.2 and 54.0, respectively.

**Table 3.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children (5-17 years) by Province and Sex**

Province	Both Sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,035,479</b>	<b>3,015,120</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>3,020,359</b>	<b>50.0</b>
Central	562,102	267,698	47.6	294,404	52.4
Copperbelt	831,491	416,292	50.1	415,199	49.9
Eastern	758,891	374,509	49.3	384,382	50.7
Luapula	427,868	233,503	54.6	194,365	45.4
Lusaka	997,516	489,092	49.0	508,424	51.0
Muchinga	400,655	199,630	49.8	201,025	50.2
Northern	569,556	293,780	51.6	275,776	48.4
North Western	335,679	154,304	46.0	181,375	54.0
Southern	760,004	385,796	50.8	374,208	49.2
Western	391,719	200,518	51.2	191,201	48.8

Figure 3.2 shows the percentage share of Children (5-17 years) by Province. Lusaka Province had the highest percentage share accounting for 16.5 percent followed by Copperbelt with 13.8 percent. The province with the lowest percentage share was North Western at 5.6 percent.

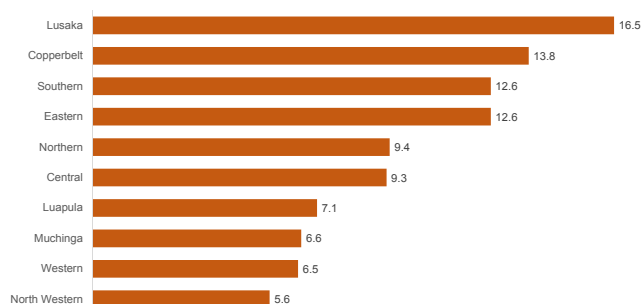
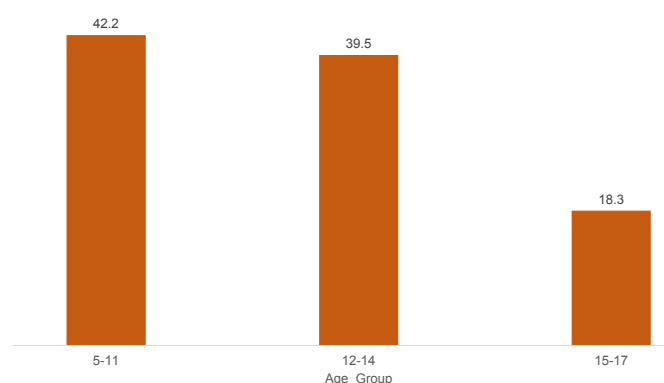
**Figure 3.2: Percentage Share of Children (5-17 years) by Province, 2018**

Table 3.4 below shows number and percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) by age group and sex. In the age groups (5-11 years) and (15-17 years) there were more female children accounting for 50.4 percent and 50.3 percent respectively. The age group 12-14 years had the smaller proportion of female children at 49.6 percent compared to their male counterparts who accounted for 50.3 percent.

**Table 3.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children (5-17 years) by Age Group and Sex, 2018**

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,035,479</b>	<b>3,015,120</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>3,020,359</b>	<b>50.0</b>
5-11	2,546,323	1,264,148	49.6	1,282,175	50.4
12-14	2,382,384	1,200,876	50.4	1,181,508	49.6
15-17	1,106,772	550,095	49.7	556,676	50.3

Figure 3.3 shows the percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) by age group. The age group (5-11 years) had the highest proportion of children, accounting for 42.2 percent of the total children. This was followed by the age group (12-14 years) with 39.5 percent and the least was the age group 15-17 years at 18.3 percent.

**Figure 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Children (5 – 17 years) by Age Group, 2018.**

## Number of Households

Table 3.5 shows the number of household by rural/urban. In 2018, the estimated number of households were 3,576,629 of which 2, 800 were child headed

households. There were more child headed households in rural areas (2,631) compared to urban areas with 169.

**Table 3.5: Number of Households by Rural/Urban, 2018**

Rural/Urban	Total Households	Child Headed Households
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,576,629</b>	<b>2,800</b>
Rural	1,987,276	2,631
Urban	1,589,353	169

Table 3.6 shows the number and percentage distribution of child headed households by rural/urban and sex. At national level there were more female child headed households accounting for 72.8 percent compared to males at 27.2 percent. A similar pattern was observed in the rural areas with

more child female headed households compared to males at 77.5 percent and 22.5 percent, respectively. In urban areas all child headed households were headed by males and no female child was reported to be a head of household.

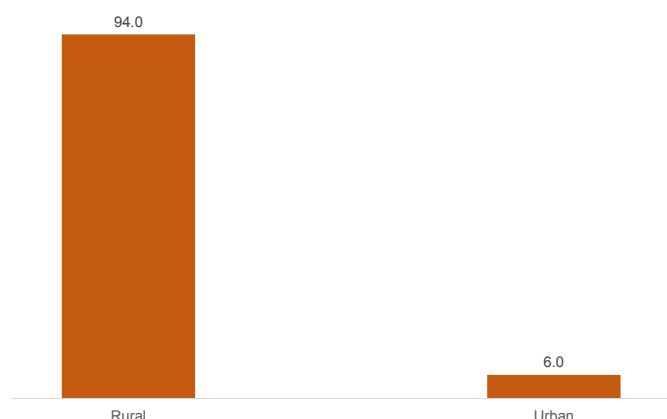
**Table 3.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Child Headed Households by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

Rural/Urban	Total	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>72.8</b>
Rural	2,631	592	22.5	2,039	77.5
Urban	169	169	100	0	0

Figure 3.4 shows the percentage distribution of child headed households by rural/urban. The results showed that there were more child headed households in the rural areas at 94 percent compared to urban areas with 6 percent.

Table 3.7 shows the number and percentage distribution of child headed households by age and sex. Generally, there were more female child headed households compared to males across ages 14 – 17. For children aged 14 and 15 years, the results show that there were no male child headed households.

**Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Child Headed Households by Rural/Urban, 2018**

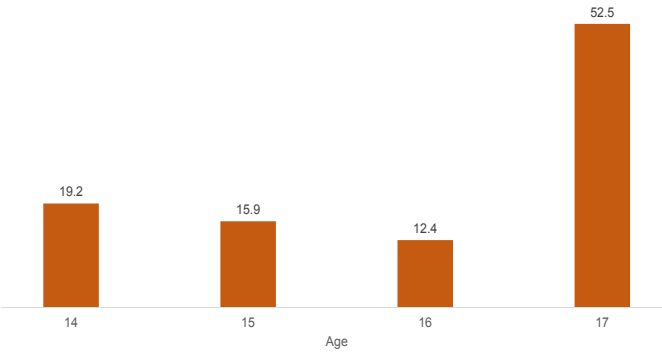


**Table 3.7: Number and Percentage Distribution of Child Headed Households by Age and Sex, 2018**

Age	Total	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>72.8</b>
14	538	169	31.4	369	68.6
15	445	0	0.0	445	100.0
16	347	0	0.0	347	100.0
17	1,471	592	40.2	879	59.8

Figure 3.5 shows the percentage distribution of child headed households by age. The results showed that children aged 17 years had a higher percentage of household heads at 52.5 percent followed by those aged 14 years at 19.2. The children aged 16 years had the least households at 12.4 percent.

**Figure 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Child Headed Households by Age, 2018**



## Introduction

Education is a basic human right for all children. It offers children a ladder out of poverty and a path to a promising future as it is cardinal to the economic and social development of a nation (UNICEF 2008). As the nation strives to achieve quality education, the Seventh National Development Plan (2017 - 2021) places education at the centre of the development process through positive education policies such as free access to primary education for all (MoE 2017). This section shows education characteristics of children between the ages 5 to 17 years old based on the information from the LFS 2018. Zambia's education system consists of early childhood education, primary, secondary and professional or tertiary levels. Early childhood or pre-school provides education for children aged 3-6 years.

Primary level runs from grades 1 to 7 for children aged 7-13 years and the secondary level runs from grades 8 to 12 for those aged 14-18 years. Tertiary education level includes universities and colleges for those above 18 years (Educational Statistical Bulletin 2017).

## School Attendance

This is defined as attendance at any accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organized learning at any level of education. Table 4.1 shows the number and percent distribution of children currently attending and those who never attended school. From the 6,035,479 children, 78.3 percent were currently attending school and 21.7 percent had never attended school.

**Table 4.1: Number and Percent Distribution of Children Currently Attending and those who never attended School, 2018**

	Number	Percent
<b>Total Children</b>	<b>6,035,479</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Currently Attending	4,726,485	78.3
Never Attended	1,308,994	21.7

## Ever Attended

Table 4.2 shows the number and percentage distribution of children who have ever attended school by rural/urban and sex. In 2018, the number

of children who had ever attended school was 4,726,485 of which 56.4 percent were in rural areas and 43.6 percent were in urban areas.

**Table 4.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children who Ever Attended School by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

Rural/Urban	Both Sexes		Male	Female
	Number	Percent	Number	Number
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,726,485</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 311 203</b>	<b>2 415 282</b>
Rural	2,666,212	56.4	1 328 171	1 338 041
Urban	2,060,273	43.6	983 032	1 077 240

Figure 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of children who ever attended school by rural/urban and sex. At national level, there were more females than males that ever attended school at 51.1 percent and 48.9 percent, respectively. The same pattern of having more females than males who had ever attended school was observed in both rural and urban areas.

**Figure 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Children who Ever Attended School by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

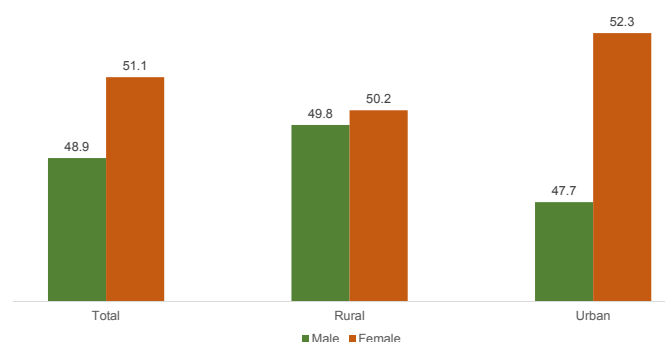


Figure 4.2 shows the percentage share of children who ever attended school by age group and sex. 2018. The age group 10-14 had the highest percentage share of children who reported to have ever attended school at 47.1 percent while the age group 15-17 had the lowest share at 22.2 percent.

**Figure 4.2: Percentage Share of Children who Ever Attended School by Age Group, 2018**

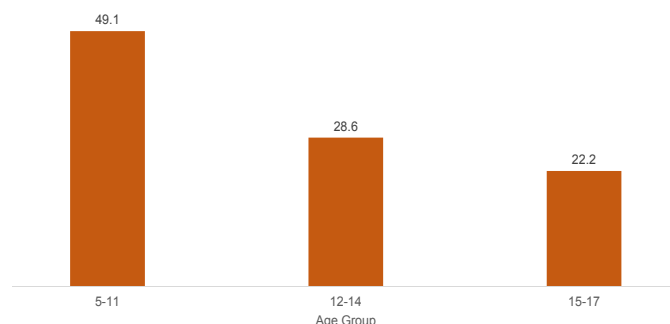


Table 4.3 shows the number and percentage distribution of children who ever attended school by age group and sex. At all the age groups, there were more female than male children who reported to have ever attended school except at age 12-14 years of age where the percentage of male and female children was equally distributed at 50 percent for each of the sexes.

**Table 4.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children who Ever Attended School by Age Group and Sex, 2018**

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Number	Percent	Percent
Total	4,726,485	48.9	51.1
5-11	2,322,348	47.9	52.1
12-14	1,354,131	50.0	50.0
15-17	1,050,006	49.5	50.5

## Current School Attendance

This refers to children who were currently attending school during the time of the survey.

4,364,954 children who were currently attending school of which 55.3 percent were in rural areas and 44.7 percent in urban areas.

Table 4.4 shows the number and percentage distribution of children who were currently attending school by rural/urban and sex. There were

**Table 4.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children who were Currently Attending School by Rural/urban and Sex, 2018**

Rural/Urban	Both Sexes		Male	Female
	Number	Percent	Number	Number
Total	4,364,954	100.0	2,130,698	2,234,258
Rural	2,412,938	55.3	1,198,087	1,214,850
Urban	1,952,017	44.7	932,609	1,019,408

Figure 4.3 shows the percentage distribution of children who were currently attending school by age group and sex. The number of children currently attending school decreased with increase in age. The age group 5-11 years had over half of the children

currently attending school at 52.1 percent while the lowest percentage of children currently attending school was in the age group 15-17 years at 18.9 percent.

**Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Children Currently Attending School by Age Group, 2018**

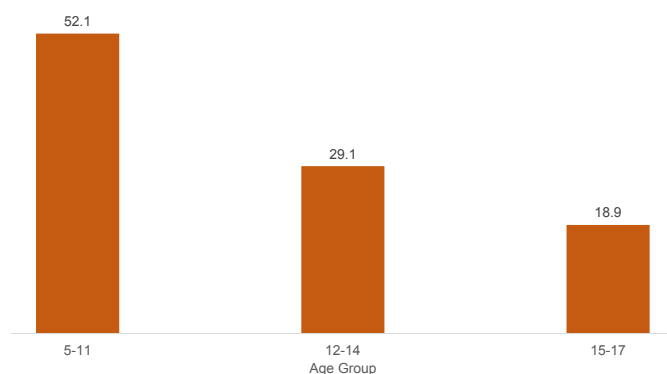


Table 4.5 shows the number and percentage distribution of children who were not currently attending school by rural/urban and sex. There were 3,615,531 children who were not currently attending school of which 70.1 percent were in rural areas while 29.9 percent were in urban areas.

**Table 4.5: Number and Percent Distribution of Children who were Not Currently Attending School, 2018**

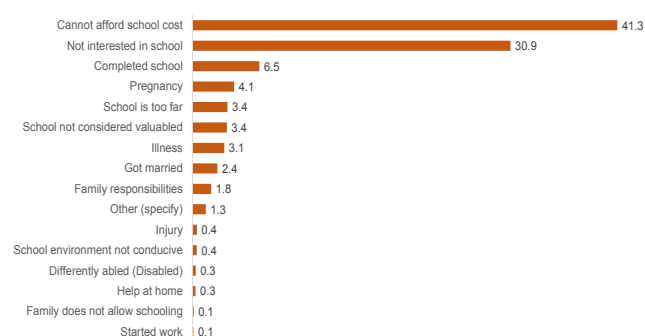
Rural/Urban	Both Sexes		Male	Female
	Number	Percent	Number	Number
<b>Total</b>	<b>361,531</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>180,507</b>	<b>181,023</b>
Rural	253,275	70.1	130,084	123,191
Urban	108,256	29.9	50,424	57,833

Figure 4.4 shows the percentage distribution of children who were not currently attending school by reason. Of the total 361,531 children that were not currently attending school, 41.3 percent were not able to afford school cost, 30.9 percent were not interested in school and 4.1 percent were pregnant. The least reported reasons for not currently attending school were started work and family not allowing schooling at 0.1 percent each.

### Never Attended School

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of children who never attended school by rural/ urban and sex. There were 1,308,994 children who had never attended school of which 77.0 percent were in rural areas while 23.0 percent were in urban areas.

**Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Children Not Currently Attending School by Reason of not Attending, 2018**



**Table 4.6: Number and Percent Distribution of Children who Never Attended School by Rural/ Urban and Sex.**

Rural/Urban	Both Sexes		Male	Female
	Number	Percent	Number	Number
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,308,994</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>703,716</b>	<b>605,077</b>
Rural	1,007,972	77.0	541,049	466,923
Urban	301,022	23.0	162,867	138,155



Figure 4.5 percentage distribution of children who never attended school by rural/urban and sex. There were more male children who reported to have never attended school than females. At national level, 53.8 percent of the children who had never attended school were males while 46.2 percent were female.

**Figure 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Children who Never Attended School by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

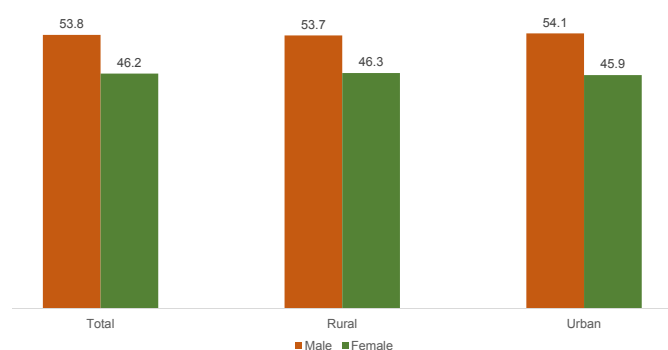


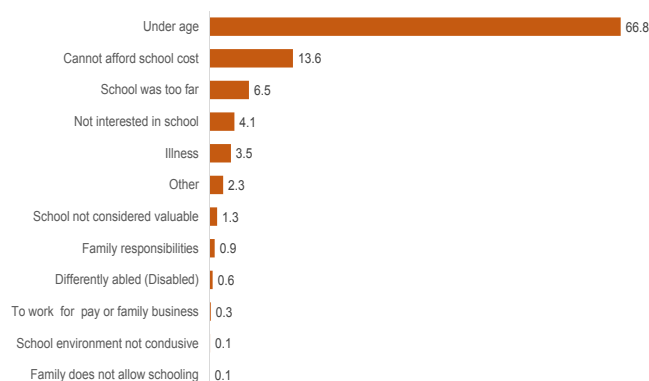
Table 4.7 shows the distribution of children who never attended school by reason of not attending and school and sex. There were more female children who never attended school because of families not allowing school than males at 75.2 percent and 24.8 percent, respectively. Among those that had no interest in school as a reason of never attending, the male children were more at 67.5 percent while females were at 32.5 percent. Among the differently abled (disabled) children, there were more males who had never attended school at 62.3 percent than females at 37.7 percent. Only male children reported working for pay or family business and school environment not being conducive as reason for never attending school.

**Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Children who Never Attended School by Reason and sex, 2018**

Reason	Total	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
		Number		Number	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,308,994</b>	<b>703,916</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>605,077</b>	<b>46.2</b>
Under age	874,591	456,614	52.2	417,978	47.8
Differently abled (Disabled)	7,363	4,589	62.3	2,774	37.7
Illness	46,133	23,597	51.2	22,535	48.8
School was too far	84,521	45,811	54.2	38,710	45.8
Cannot afford school cost	178,041	95,587	53.7	82,454	46.3
Family does not allow schooling	1,486	369	24.8	1,117	75.2
Not interested in school	53,530	36,114	67.5	17,416	32.5
School not considered valuable	16,776	8,907	53.1	7,869	46.9
School environment not conducive	1,891	1,891	100.0	-	0.0
Family responsibilities	11,715	6,455	55.1	5,260	44.9
To work for pay or family business	3,305	3,305	100.0	-	0.0
Other	29,641	20,678	69.8	8,964	30.2

Figure 4.6 percentage distribution of children who never attended school by reason of not attending school. Being under age was the highest reported reason of never attending school at 66.8 percent. This was followed by those who could not afford school at 13.6 percent and school being too far at 6.5 percent.

**Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Children who Never Attended School by Reason, 2018**

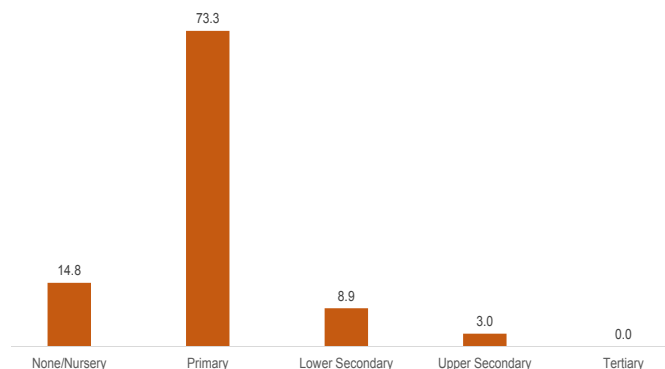


## Educational Attainment

This is the highest level of formal education that an individual has completed regardless of duration in school. It is the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country where the education was received.

Figure 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of children who had ever attended school by highest educational level attained. The majority of the children had attained primary school as the highest education level at 73.3 percent. The upper secondary level was attained by only 3.0 percent of the children.

**Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Children Who Ever Attended School by Highest Level of Attainment, 2018**





Working children is defined as all children 5 to 17 years of age who, during the reference period, were either in paid employment or engaged in home-based activities (i.e. own use production work) or were in both. For the purpose of this analysis, information on children in paid employment and own use production work is provided separately as captured in the survey.

Information on working children by age and sex is presented in Table 5.1. The number of working children was estimated at 2,304,909. The number increased consistently from age 5 to 14 years, and decreased from age 15 to 17 years. Without taking away the effects of decreasing mortality as well as

more access to health services as one advances in age, the decrease in number of children around age 15 to 17 years could be attributed to the fact that a reasonable number of children in those ages gradually assumed adult responsibilities which weaned them off work activities.

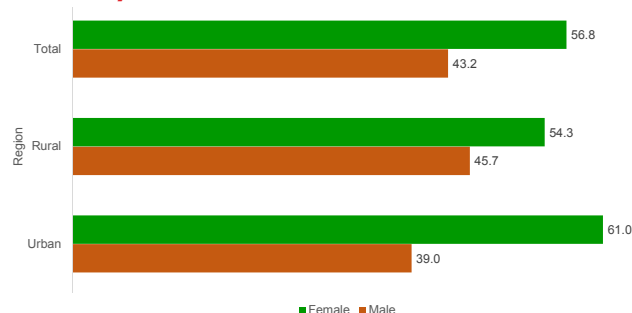
The 14-year-olds accounted for the highest proportion of 11.9 percent while the 5-year-olds accounted for the lowest proportion at 1.8 percent. Similarly, among boys and girls aged 14 years accounted for the highest proportions at 12.1 percent and 11.7 percent, respectively. Furthermore, it is worth noting that the number of girls at every age was higher than that of boys.

**Table 5.1: Number of working children by Age and Sex, Zambia 2018**

Age	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,304,909</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>995,305</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,309,603</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5	42,194	1.8	18,288	1.8	23,905	1.8
6	58,623	2.5	22,171	2.2	36,452	2.8
7	79,037	3.4	30,967	3.1	48,071	3.7
8	139,175	6.0	56,768	5.7	82,408	6.3
9	146,634	6.4	60,283	6.1	86,350	6.6
10	200,768	8.7	90,757	9.1	110,012	8.4
11	204,782	8.9	80,228	8.1	124,554	9.5
12	247,541	10.7	106,160	10.7	141,380	10.8
13	237,271	10.3	106,921	10.7	130,351	10.0
14	273,165	11.9	120,233	12.1	152,932	11.7
15	254,248	11.0	115,738	11.6	138,510	10.6
16	223,478	9.7	93,885	9.4	129,594	9.9
17	197,991	8.6	92,907	9.3	105,084	8.0

Information on the number of working children by rural/urban and sex is presented in Figure 5.1. Of the total working children, 56.8 percent were girls while 43.2 percent were boys. Also, out of the total working children living in rural and urban areas, 54.3 and 61.0 percent, respectively, were girls.

**Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of working children by Sex and Rural Urban, Zambia 2018**



Information on the percentage distribution of working children by province and age group is presented in Table 5.2. Lusaka Province had 20.0 percent of the working children, accounting the highest proportion. It was followed by Southern (14.2 percent); Eastern (11.6 percent) and Copperbelt (10.1 percent) provinces. North Western Province had 6.2 percent, accounting for the lowest proportion.

Further, Lusaka, Southern, and Eastern provinces were the top 3 provinces with the high number of working children across age groups under review. However, Muchinga Province, with 6.2 percent of the 5 to 11 year-olds accounted for the lowest proportion, while North Western Province accounted for the lowest proportion for the children aged 12-14 and 15-17 years at 5.7 and 5.9 percent, respectively.

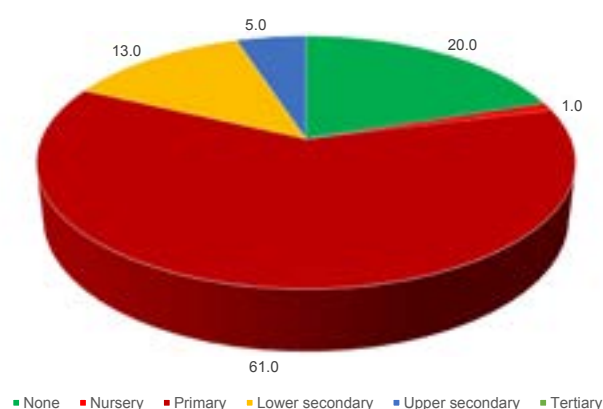
**Table 5.2: Number of working children by Province and Age Group, Zambia 2018**

Province	Total	5 to 11	12 to 14	15 to 17
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Central	8.0	9.0	6.8	8.0
Copperbelt	10.1	9.4	10.1	11.0
Eastern	11.6	11.3	12.0	11.5
Luapula	6.6	7.1	6.0	6.7
Lusaka	20.0	18.1	20.5	21.8
Muchinga	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.5
Northern	7.9	7.7	8.4	7.7
North Western	6.2	6.7	5.7	5.9
Southern	14.2	14.2	14.5	14.0
Western	8.9	10.4	9.1	6.7

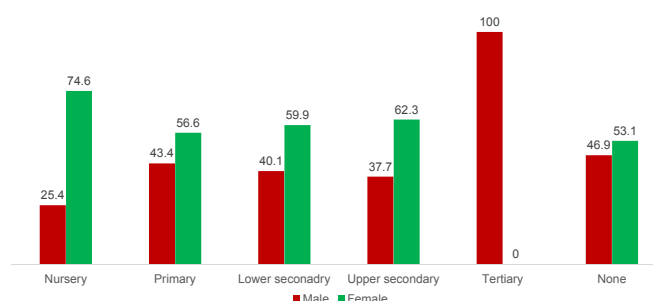
Information on percentage distribution of working children currently attending school is presented in Figure 5.2. Over half of working children (61.0 percent) were attending primary education and less than one percent attended tertiary education. Working children who were not currently attending school accounted for 20.0 percent.

Information on the percentage distribution of working children by sex currently attending school is presented in Figure 5.3. There were more girls than were boys attending school at nearly all education levels under review. Girls accounted for more [between 53.1 and 74.6 percent] across all education levels under review, except for tertiary level. All working children at tertiary level were boys.

**Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of working children currently attending school, Zambia 2018**



**Figure 5.3: Percentage Distribution of working children currently attending school by Sex, Zambia 2018**



Information on the number of working children by form of work and age is presented in Table 5.3. An estimated 55,343 children were in paid employment, representing 2.4 percent of all working children, while 97.6 percent worked in home-based activities. Generally, the number of children in paid employ-

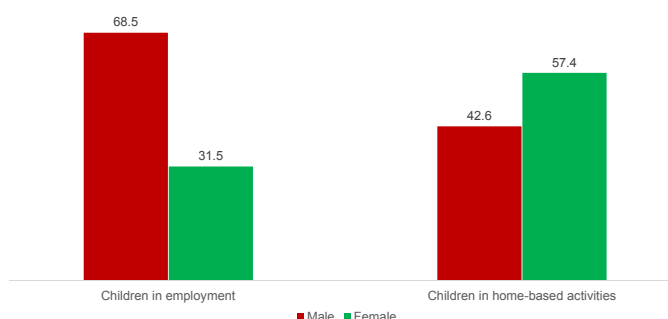
ment varied markedly with age, reaching a high of 12,558 at age 17, representing 6.3 percent in that age. The 635 children in paid employment out of a total of 58,623 working children represented 1.1 percent of the six-year-olds.

**Table 5.3: Distribution of working children by Age and form of work, Zambia 2018**

Age	Total		Children in Paid Employment		Children working on own use production work	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,304,909</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55,343</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2,249,565</b>	<b>97.6</b>
5	42,194	100.0	-	-	42,194	100.0
6	58,623	100.0	635	1.1	57,988	98.9
7	79,037	100.0	704	0.9	78,334	99.1
8	139,175	100.0	444	0.3	138,731	99.7
9	146,634	100.0	608	0.4	146,026	99.6
10	200,768	100.0	4,449	2.2	196,319	97.8
11	204,782	100.0	4,591	2.2	200,191	97.8
12	247,541	100.0	3,060	1.2	244,480	98.8
13	237,271	100.0	3,559	1.5	233,713	98.5
14	273,165	100.0	8,582	3.1	264,583	96.9
15	254,248	100.0	6,369	2.5	247,880	97.5
16	223,478	100.0	9,784	4.4	213,694	95.6
17	197,991	100.0	12,558	6.3	185,433	93.7

Information on the percentage distribution of working children by sex and form of work is presented in Figure 5.4. Slightly more than two-thirds (68.5 percent) of children in paid employment were boys while 31.5 percent were girls. There were however more girls (57.6 percent) than were boys (42.6 percent) among children in home-based activities.

**Figure 5.4: Percentage Distribution of working children currently attending school by Sex and Form of Work, Zambia 2018**



## Children in employment by economic sector

Information on the distribution of children in paid employment by economic sector and sex is presented in Table 5.4. About half (49.5 percent) of children in employment were engaged in growing of maize; barley; beans and chick peas. These were followed by those engaged in mixed farming (5.8 percent); fishing on a commercial basis and gathering of freshwater materials (5.2 percent); raising and breeding of horses, asses, mules or hinnies (5.1 percent) and raising of cattle and buffaloes, including production of raw cow milk (4.9 percent).

Children engaged in: Timber evaluation; forestry fire fighting and protection; and transport of logs within forests (0.2 percent); Manufacturing of spices, sauces and condiments (0.2 percent); and Wholesaling of household furniture, appliances, lighting equipment, cutlery, etc (0.2 percent) accounted for the lowest proportion. The girl child outnumbered the boy child in paid employment only in the following economic sectors: retail sale of flowers, plants, fuel wood, household fuel oil, etc (494 vs 209) and in Activities of maids, cooks, waiters, gardeners, stable-lads, baby sitters (951 vs 430).

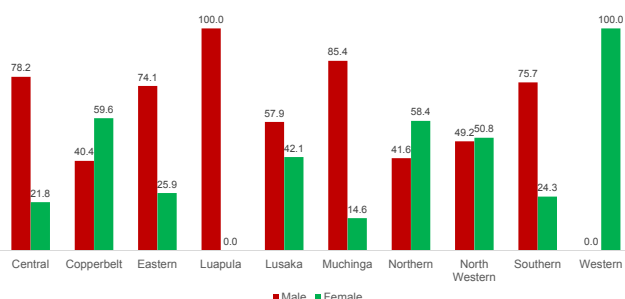
**Table 5.4: Distribution of children in employment by Sector and Sex, Zambia 2018**

Economic Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,343</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,419</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Growing of grain maize; barley; beans and chick peas	27,419	49.5	19,808	52.2	7,610	43.7
Growing of rice	880	1.6	634	1.7	246	1.4
Growing of cabbages; cauliflower; spinach; tomatoes; watermelon; mushroom; garlic and onion	1,484	2.7	1,078	2.8	406	2.3
Growing of swedes, beet seeds, flower seeds, maize and other grasses	711	1.3	711	1.9	-	0.0
Raising of cattle and buffaloes, including production of raw cow milk or buffaloes	2,719	4.9	2,719	7.2	-	0.0
Raising & breeding of sheep and goats; production of raw sheep or goat milk	480	0.9	480	1.3	-	0.0
Raising and breeding of horses, asses, mules or hinnies	2,828	5.1	2,828	7.5	-	0.0
Mixed farming	3,193	5.8	2,450	6.5	743	4.3
Timber evaluation; forestry fire fighting and protection; and transport of logs within forests	113	0.2	113	0.3	-	0.0
Fishing on a commercial basis in inland waters and gathering of freshwater materials	2,887	5.2	2,887	7.6	-	0.0
Quarrying of sand & breaking and crushing of stone and gravel	209	0.4	209	0.6	-	0.0
Manufacture of bread; rolls; cakes and pies	540	1.0	-	0.0	540	3.1
Manufacture of spices, sauces and condiments:	129	0.2	-	0.0	129	0.7
Manufacture of wooden handles and bodies for tools, brooms, brushes	388	0.7	388	1.0	-	0.0
Manufacture of flooring blocks in baked clay	209	0.4	209	0.6	-	0.0
Construction of all types of single-family/multi-family residential buildings	519	0.9	519	1.4	-	0.0
Wholesale of household furniture; appliances; lighting equipment; cutlery; etc	94	0.2	94	0.2	-	0.0
Retail sale of food products, beverages or tobacco	494	0.9	-	0.0	494	2.8
Other retail sale of photographic; flowers; plants; fuel wood; household fuel oil etc	703	1.3	209	0.6	494	2.8
Other retail sale of any products by door-to-door sales persons	1,937	3.5	-	0.0	1,937	11.1
Transport by motor bus, street cars including picking up and setting down of passengers normally at fixed stops.	867	1.6	867	2.3	-	0.0
Activities of production of sound recordings; tapes, CD-s, etc	764	1.4	764	2.0	-	0.0
Promoting and distributing sound recordings to wholesalers, retailers or directly to the public	2,137	3.9	-	0.0	2,137	12.3
Pre-primary and primary education	162	0.3	-	0.0	162	0.9
Repairing and restoring of furniture and home furnishings including office furniture	584	1.1	-	0.0	584	3.4
Hair washing, trimming and cutting, setting, dyeing, etc	987	1.8	-	0.0	987	5.7
Shoe shining; checking blood pressure; coin-operated machines	527	1.0	527	1.4	-	0.0
Activities of maids, cooks, waiters, gardeners, gatekeepers, stable-lads, baby sitter	1,381	2.5	430	1.1	951	5.5

Information on the percentage distribution of children in paid employment by province and sex is presented in Figure 5.5. The economy in Western Province is predominantly characterized by mixed farming and fishing activities, while Luapula Province economy was predominantly characterized by fishing activities. Results show that all the children engaged in paid employment in Western Province were girls and all the children in paid employment in Luapula Province were boys at the time of the survey.

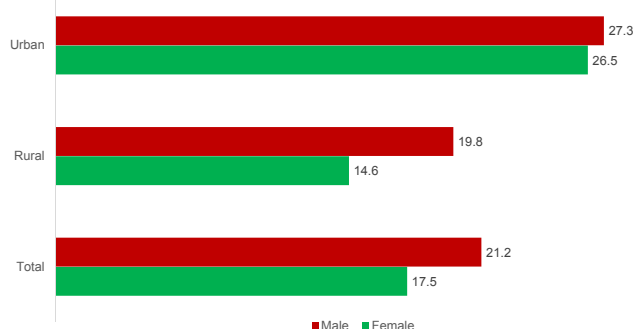
Provinces where girls dominated over boys in paid employment included Copperbelt (59.6 percent), Northern (58.4 percent) and North Western (50.8 percent) provinces.

**Figure 5.5: Distribution of Children in Paid Employment By Province and Sex, Zambia 2018**



Information on the usual average hours of work per week for children in paid employment by rural/urban and sex is presented in Figure 5.6. Boys spent more hours (21.2 hours) per week than did girls (17.5 hours). In rural areas, boys spent 5.2 hours in excess compared to girls while in urban areas, boys spent only 0.8 hours more than did girls.

**Table 5.6: Average hours of work per week of children in employment by Rural/Urban and Sex, Zambia 2018**



## Children in own use production work by type

Information on children engaged in own use production work by activity and sex is presented in Table 5.5. Out of an estimated 2,249,565 children in own use production work, 21.3 percent were engaged in caring for the sick, disabled, old or young people, accounting for the highest proportion. The second most important activity performed by children was fetching water, accounting for 18.4 percent while the least important activity performed by children was cooking represented by 4.2 percent.

A marked difference of activities predominantly performed by boys and girls existed. Most boys were engaged in fetching water (26.0 percent) while most girls were engaged in caring of the sick, disabled, old, or young people (26.2 percent). The second most important activity performed by girls was washing (19.6 percent) while that of boys was collecting firewood (17.1 percent).

**Table 5.5: Distribution of children in own use production work by activity and sex, Zambia 2018**

Home-based Activities	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,249,565</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>957,381</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,292,184</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Watering	412,896	18.4	248,542	26.0	164,353	12.7
Collecting firewood	223,247	9.9	163,302	17.1	59,944	4.6
Cooking	94,475	4.2	43,073	4.5	51,403	4.0
Cleaning	348,712	15.5	122,364	12.8	226,349	17.5
Washing	382,692	17.0	129,556	13.5	253,136	19.6
Caring (for sick; old; young, etc)	479,363	21.3	141,058	14.7	338,305	26.2
Other	308,180	13.7	109,486	11.4	198,694	15.4



Information on children engaged in own use production work by activity and age group is presented in Table 5.6. Fetching water; collecting firewood and cleaning were predominantly performed by the youngest children, (i.e. 5 to 11

year-olds) at 61.8 percent, 45.3 percent and 40.1 percent, respectively. Caring and washing were predominantly performed by the oldest children (i.e. 15 to 17 year-olds) at 40.6 percent.

**Table 5.6: Distribution of children in own use production work by activity and sex, Zambia 2018**

Home-based Activities/ Age Group	Total		5 to 11		12 to 14		15 to 17	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,249,565	100.0	859,783	38.2	742,776	33.0	647,007	28.8
Fetching water	412,896	100.0	255,104	61.8	108,632	26.3	49,160	11.9
Collecting firewood	223,247	100.0	101,125	45.3	63,412	28.4	58,710	26.3
Cooking	94,475	100.0	34,721	36.8	35,114	37.2	24,641	26.1
Cleaning	348,712	100.0	139,822	40.1	123,169	35.3	85,721	24.6
Washing	382,692	100.0	104,492	27.3	140,862	36.8	137,338	35.9
Caring (for sick; old; young, etc)	479,363	100.0	113,960	23.8	170,698	35.6	194,705	40.6
Other	308,180	100.0	110,559	35.9	100,888	32.7	96,733	31.4

Information on children engaged in own use production work by province and activity is presented in Table 5.7. About one-fifth (20.3 percent) of children engaged in own use production work lived in Lusaka Province, representing the highest proportion. The second highest proportion, 14.5 percent, lived in Southern province, while the least proportion, 6.3 percent, lived in North Western Province

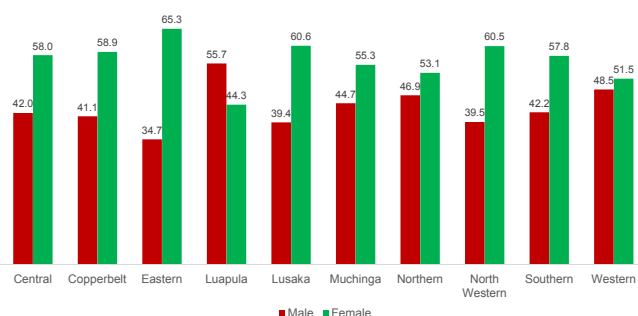
Further, about one-fifth (22.4 and 23.2 percent) of children engaged in cleaning and caring for the sick, disabled, old, or young people, respectively, were in Lusaka Province. About one third of children engaged in cooking (31.9 percent) lived in Southern Province.

**Table 5.7: Distribution of children in own use production work by province and activity, Zambia 2018**

Province	Total		Home-Based Activity						
	Number	Percent	Watering	Col- lecting firewood	Cooking	Cleaning	Washing	Car- ing (for sick; old; young, etc)	Other
Total	2,249,565	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central	180,298	8.0	8.5	14.3	11.3	7.4	4.1	10.7	3.1
Copperbelt	230,723	10.3	7.3	6.9	12.2	9.8	17.1	13.3	3.4
Eastern	235,053	10.4	9.9	7.4	5.8	13.6	8.8	7.1	18.5
Luapula	149,773	6.7	3.7	13.7	5.2	5.6	10.8	6.5	2.2
Lusaka	456,856	20.3	15.2	3.4	8.6	22.4	16.7	23.2	40.5
Muchinga	149,123	6.6	6.5	8.3	4.8	7.5	5.4	10.0	1.4
Northern	177,029	7.9	11.2	11.8	9.1	6.1	8.7	6.0	4.2
North Western	140,652	6.3	7.1	7.2	4.5	7.0	6.2	4.8	6.3
Southern	326,101	14.5	20.4	16.4	31.9	14.7	16.8	8.8	5.7
Western	203,958	9.1	10.2	10.5	6.6	6.0	5.5	9.5	14.5

Information on children engaged in own use production work by province and sex is presented in Figure 5.7. Only Luapula Province had more boys (55.7 percent) than girls (44.3 percent) engaged in own use production work, whereas the rest of the provinces had more girls than boys, represented by more than half of child population engaged in own use production work.

**Figure 5.7: Percentage Distribution of children in own use production work by Province and Sex, Zambia 2018**



Information on average hours of work per week for children engaged in own use production work by type of activity and sex is presented in Table 5.8. The average hours of work per week spent exclusively on own use production work by children was 9.0 hours. Girls spent 10.1 hours while boys spent 7.5 hours per week. Caring for the sick; disabled; old or young people demanded the most hours, 13.5 hours per week, followed by washing, 10.0 hours, while fetching water demanded the least hours, 4.8 hours per week.

**Table 5.8: Average hours of work per week of children in own use production work by Sex, Zambia 2018**

Home-based Activity	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Fetching water	4.8	4.7	5.0
Collecting firewood	6.4	6.2	6.9
Cooking	8.2	7.9	8.4
Cleaning	8.0	7.4	8.3
Washing	10.0	9.4	10.3
Caring (for the sick; old; young, etc)	13.5	11.0	14.6
Other	9.6	8.7	10.1



## Introduction

This chapter presents information on child labour and hazardous work for children aged 5 – 17 years old. The term ‘child labour’ refers to the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in accordance with national legislation, the ILO’s Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), as well as their respective supplementing Recommendations (Nos 146 and 190), in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable.

In this report, child labour is identified as the engagement of children in productive activities as stated in the System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary.

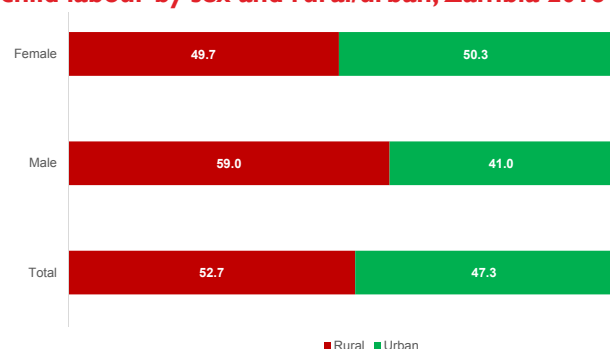
Information on the number and percentage distribution of boys and girls in child labour by age and sex is presented in Table 6.1. The total number of boys and girls in child labour was estimated at 521,902. The total number of girls in child labour was higher (355,757) than that of boys (166,145). There was a general increase with age in the total number of boys and girls in child labour.

**Table 6.1: Distribution of boys and girls in child labour by age and sex, Zambia 2018**

Age	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>521,902</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>166,145</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>355,757</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5	3,653	0.7	2,179	1.3	1,474	0.4
6	4,795	0.9	850	0.5	3,944	1.1
7	5,389	1.0	1,170	0.7	4,219	1.2
8	14,607	2.8	4,473	2.7	10,134	2.8
9	13,086	2.5	3,605	2.2	9,481	2.7
10	25,941	5.0	10,638	6.4	15,303	4.3
11	38,356	7.3	12,027	7.2	26,329	7.4
12	52,115	10.0	15,944	9.6	36,172	10.2
13	56,485	10.8	21,803	13.1	34,682	9.7
14	85,963	16.5	29,251	17.6	56,712	15.9
15	86,447	16.6	26,709	16.1	59,739	16.8
16	64,036	12.3	15,888	9.6	48,148	13.5
17	71,028	13.6	21,607	13.0	49,421	13.9

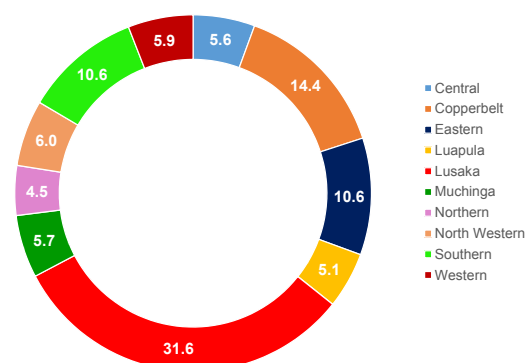
Information on children in child labour by sex and rural/urban is presented in Figure 6.1. A larger share of all children in child labour was in rural areas at 52.7 percent compared to 47.3 percent in urban areas. However, more than half (i.e. 50.3 percent) of all girls in child labour were in urban areas.

**Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of children in child labour by sex and rural/urban, Zambia 2018**



Information on the percentage distribution of children in child labour by province is presented in Figure 6.2. Lusaka province had the highest share of children in child labour with 31.6 percent. The second highest percent share of children in child labour was for Copperbelt Province, 14.4 percent while the lowest percent share was for Northern Province at 4.5 percent

**Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of children in child labour by Province, Zambia 2018**



Information on the number of boys and girls in child labour by sex and activity is presented in Table 6.2. A total of 36,921 children (or 7.1 percent) in child labour actively participated in employment while

92.9 percent were in home-based activities. The pattern of more children in home-based activities than in employment was observed among boys and girls.

**Table 6.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Boys and Girls In child labour by sex and activity, Zambia 2018**

Sex	Total		Children in Paid work		Children working on unpaid home-based activities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>521,902</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36,921</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>484,980</b>	<b>92.9</b>
Male	166,145	100	27,258	16.4	138,887	83.6
Female	355,757	100	9,663	2.7	346,093	97.3

## Child labour prevalence rate

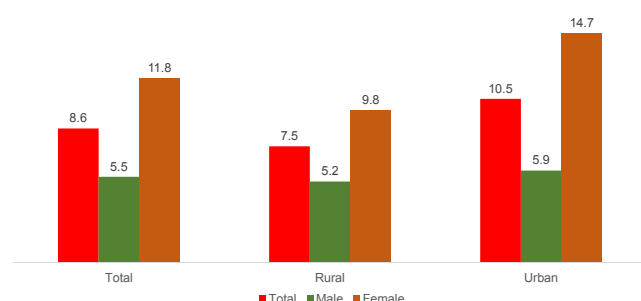
The international standards define the target population for measuring child labour as “all persons in the age group from 5 to 17 years”. Child labour prevalence rate is the percentage of children in child labour aged 5 to 17 years to the total population aged 5 to 17 years. And it is given by the following formulae;

$$\text{Child labour prevalence rate} = \frac{\text{Number of children aged 5 – 17 yrs in child labour}}{\text{Total number of children aged 5 – 17 yrs}} \times 100$$

Information on child labour prevalence rate by rural/urban and sex is shown in Figure 6.3. Child labour prevalence rate was 8.6 percent, with that of females being higher (11.8 percent) than that of males (5.5 percent).

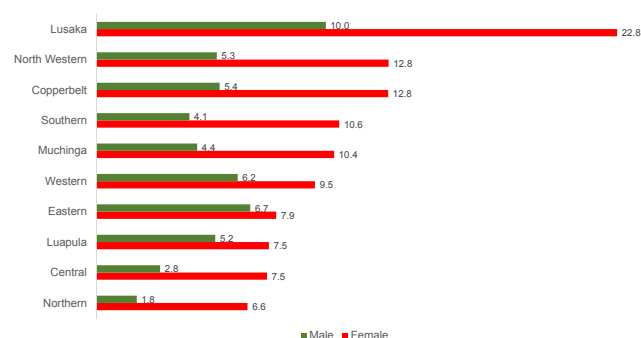
Child labour prevalence rate in urban areas was higher at 10.5 percent compared to 7.5 percent in rural areas. In both urban and rural areas, child labour prevalence rate for females was higher than that of males.

**Figure 6.3: Child Labour Prevalence Rate by rural/urban and sex, Zambia 2018**



Information on child labour prevalence rate by province and sex is shown in Figure 6.4. Lusaka Province recorded the highest child labour prevalence rate for male and female at 22.8 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively. North Western and Copperbelt province recorded the second highest child labour rate for males of 12.8 percent each. Northern Province recorded the lowest child labour prevalence rate for both male and female at 6.6 and 1.8 percent, respectively.

**Figure 6.4: Child Labour Prevalence Rate by Province and Sex, Zambia 2018**



## Child labour incidence rate

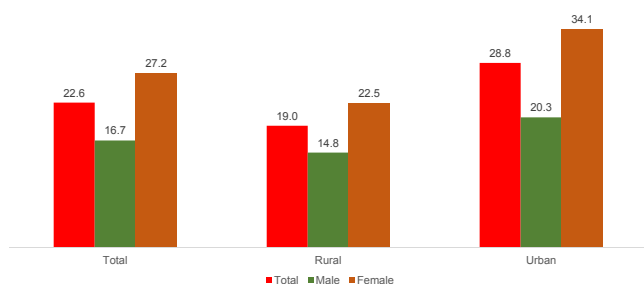
Child labour incidence rate is the percentage of children in child labour to the total children engaged in work activities aged 5 to 17 years. And it is given by the following formulae;

$$\text{Child labour incidence rate} = \frac{\text{Number of children aged 5 – 17 yrs in child labour}}{\text{Total number of children aged 5 – 17 yrs engaged in work activities}} \times 100$$

Information on child labour incidence rate by rural/urban and sex is shown in Figure 6.5. Child labour incidence rate was 22.6 percent, with that of urban areas being higher (28.8 percent) than that of rural areas (19.0 percent).

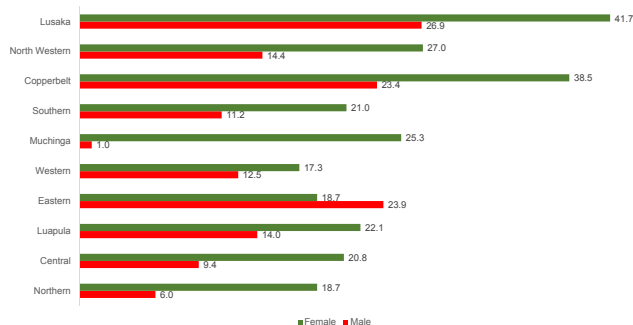
Child labour incidence rate for females was higher at 27.2 percent compared to 16.7 percent for males. Child labour incidence rate for females was higher than that of males in both rural and urban areas.

**Figure 6.5: Child Labour Incidence Rate by rural/urban and sex, Zambia 2018**



Information on child labour incidence rate by province and sex is shown in Figure 6.6. Lusaka Province recorded the highest child labour incidence rate for male and female at 41.7 percent and 26.9 percent, respectively. Copperbelt Province recorded the second highest child labour incidence rate for males at 38.5 percent, while Eastern Province recorded the second highest child labour incidence rate for females of 23.9 percent. The lowest female child labour incidence rate was recorded in Western Province at 17.3 percent while that of males was recorded in Northern Province at 6.0 percent.

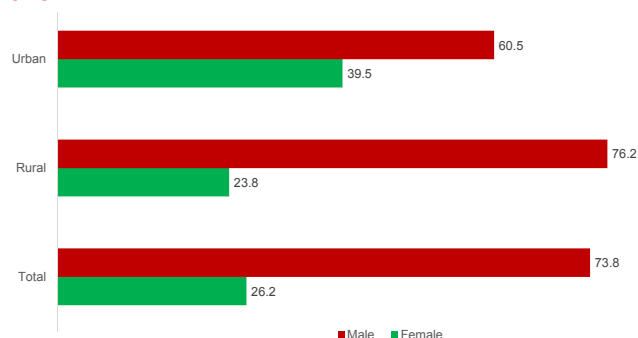
**Figure 6.6: Child Labour Incidence Rate by Province and Sex, Zambia 2018**



## Income-related activities of child labour

Information on children involved in paid child labour by sex in rural and urban areas is presented in Figure 6.7. Almost three-quarters (73.8 percent) of children engaged in paid child labour were male while 26.3 percent were female. The share of paid child labour for males and females was 76.2 percent and 23.4 percent, respectively in rural areas compared to urban areas where 60.5 percent represented males and 39.5 percent represented females.

**Figure 6.7: Percentage Distribution of children in child labour (Paid) by sex and rural/urban, Zambia 2018**



Information on the number of children in child labour by occupation and sex is presented in Table 6.3. Different children are involved in various works. However, the vast majority of children in child labour were involved in work characterized by the preparation of soil, sowing and planting, represented by 31.8 percent. Others included those involved in feeding, watering and cleaning animals, 15.4 percent.

It is worth noting that, while digging of holes for tree planting was performed by the fewest children among boys (0.3 percent), making of handmade confectionery from mixers of sugar, chocolate and other ingredients, using hand tools and some machines was performed by the fewest children among girls (1.3 percent).

**Table 6.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Boys and Girls In child labour by Occupation and activity, Zambia 2018**

Occupation	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,921</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,258</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,663</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Camp center manager	1,373	3.7	-	0.0	1,373	14.2
Prescribing and preparing traditional medicines such as herbal, plant, mineral and animal extract	114	0.3	114	0.4	-	0.0
Preparing daily and long term lesson plans in accordance with the curriculum guidelines	162	0.4	-	0.0	162	1.7
Establishing contacts between buyers and sellers of commodities	764	2.1	764	2.8	-	0.0
Responding to passengers requests and complaints, and providing information about stops and connections	867	2.3	867	3.2	-	0.0
Cutting, washing, tinting and waving hair	223	0.6	-	0.0	223	2.3
Cleaning kitchens and generally helping kitchen works and dish washing	951	2.6	-	0.0	951	9.8
Preparing, either beforehand or on the spot food and drinks sale	1,515	4.1	-	0.0	1,515	15.7
Selling goods to customers and advising them on the use	209	0.6	209	0.8	-	0.0
Selling goods and services, accepting payment by a variety of payment methods	494	1.3	-	0.0	494	5.1
Selecting and sowing seeds, and planting seedlings	984	2.7	984	3.6	-	0.0
Preparing soils by hand or machine and spreading fertilizers and manure	714	1.9	489	1.8	225	2.3
Killing and skinning animals, and preparing animals or animal products for sale	608	1.6	608	2.2	-	0.0
Preparing the soil and sowing, planting	11,725	31.8	7,658	28.1	4,067	42.1
Cultivating pastures; and managing grazing land	2,712	7.3	2,712	9.9	-	0.0
Catching fish and other forms of aquatic life	1,107	3.0	1,107	4.1	-	0.0
Laying stones, bricks and similar building blocks to construct or repair walls, fireplaces and other structures	519	1.4	519	1.9	-	0.0
Preparing wood, straws, rattan, reeds and shells or similar materials	388	1.1	388	1.4	-	0.0
Making handmade confectionery from mixers of sugar, chocolate and other ingredients, using hand tools and some machines	129	0.3	-	0.0	129	1.3
Filling sprayer tanks with water and chemicals	279	0.8	279	1.0	-	0.0
Mixing, pulping, grinding and blending & separating foodstuffs by churning and pressing, sieving grinding and filtering	113	0.3	113	0.4	-	0.0
Cleaning, washing and polishing cars and other vehicle using hand-held power tools	527	1.4	527	1.9	-	0.0
Watering, thinning and weeding crops by hand or using hand tools	125	0.3	125	0.5	-	0.0
Feeding, watering and cleaning animals	5,702	15.4	5,702	20.9	-	0.0
Picking fruits herding, droving & separating lives for milking, shearing	3,151	8.5	3,151	11.6	-	0.0
Digging holes for tree planting	94	0.3	94	0.3	-	0.0
Sorting, loading, unloading, stacking, & storing tools, materials & supplies used by other mine workers	209	0.6	209	0.8	-	0.0
Directing vehicle drivers to parking spaces	728	2.0	203	0.7	525	5.4
Other	434	1.2	434	1.6	-	0.0



## Non income-related activities of child labour

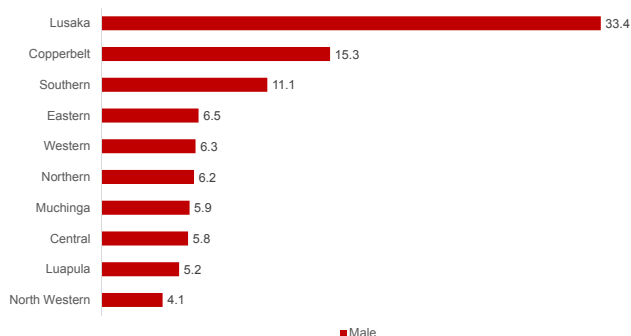
Information on the number of children involved in child labour exclusively in non-income-related and home-based activities is presented in Table 6.4.

**Table 6.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of children in home-based child labour by rural/urban and sex, Zambia 2018**

Rural/Urban	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	484,980	100.0	138,887	28.6	346,093	71.4
Rural	243,623	100.0	74,138	30.4	169,484	69.6
Urban	241,358	100.0	64,749	26.8	176,609	73.2

Information on the percentage share of children involved in non-income-related and home-based child labour by province is presented in Figure 6.8. As illustrated in the figure, Lusaka Province had the highest share of 33.4 percent, followed by Copperbelt Province at 15.3 percent. North Western Province had the lowest percentage share of 4.1 percent

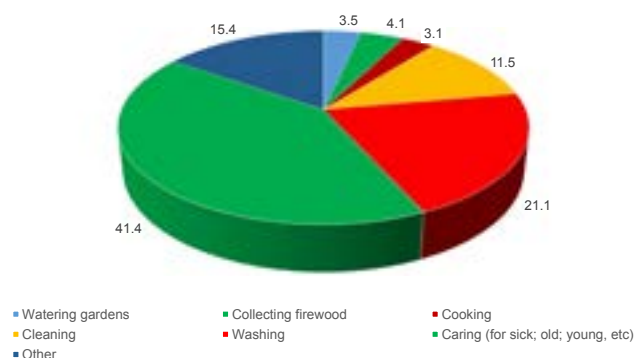
**Figure 6.8: Percentage Distribution of children in home-based child labour (non-income) by Province, Zambia 2018**



Information on the percentage share of children involved in non-income-related and home-based child labour by type of activity is presented in Figure 6.9. As illustrated in the figure, Caring for the sick, old, young, etc had the highest percent share of 41.4 percent, followed by washing at 21.1 percent. Cooking had the lowest percentage share of 3.1 percent

An estimated 484,980 children were engaged in non-income and home-based activity child labour. About seven in every ten children (71.4 percent) were female. The same pattern of more females than males was observed in rural and urban areas.

**Figure 6.9: Percentage Distribution of children in home-based child labour (non-income) by Home-based Activity, Zambia 2018**



Information on the number and percentage distribution of children involved in non-income-related and home-based child labour by sex is presented in Table 6.5. As illustrated in the table, only watering and collecting firewood were dominated by males at 65.4 and 63.2 percent, respectively.

**Table 6.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of children involved in child labour (non-income) by Home-based Activity and Sex, Zambia 2018**

Home-based Activity	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	484,980	100.0	138,887	28.6	346,093	71.4
Watering	16,937	100.0	11,070	65.4	5,867	34.6
Collecting firewood	19,748	100.0	12,474	63.2	7,274	36.8
Cooking	14,963	100.0	6,386	42.7	8,577	57.3
Cleaning	55,987	100.0	15,956	28.5	40,031	71.5
Washing	102,201	100.0	28,753	28.1	73,448	71.9
Caring (for sick; old; young, etc)	200,655	100.0	43,689	21.8	156,966	78.2
Other	74,491	100.0	20,560	27.6	53,930	72.4





## Persons Involved In the Production of the Report

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Institution</b>
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Moffat Bili	Director Planning & Research	MLSS
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Sheila Mudenda	Assistant Director	CSO
Daniel Daka	Assistant Director	CSO
Frank Kakungu	IT Manager	CSO
Dorothy S. Kaemba	Principal Statistician	CSO
Gerson A. Banda	Senior Statistician	CSO
Mbomena Vundamina	Statistician	CSO
Oliver Chitalu	Statistician	CSO
Mundia Muyakwa	Statistician	CSO
Cephas Sitali	Statistician	CSO
Owen Siyoto	Statistician	CSO
Bruce Sianyeuka	Demographer	CSO
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Barbara Muyabi	Programme Analyst	CSO
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