2012 CHILD LABOUR REPORT

September, 2013

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ABBREVIATIONS

CSA Census Supervisory Area

CSO Central Statistical Office

CSpro Census and Survey Processing System

EA Enumeration Area

GDP Gross Domestic Product

ICLS International Conference of Labour Statisticians

ISCO International Standard Classification of Occupation

ISIC International Standard for Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities

ILO International Labour Organization

LCMS Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey

LFS Labour Force Survey

MDGS Millennium Development Goals

MLSS Ministry of Labour and Social Security

PSU Primary Sampling Unit

R-SNDP Revised Sixth National Development Plan

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Science

SNA System of National Accounts

UN United Nations

FOREWORD

This report presents results on Child Labour from the 2012 Labour Force Survey (LFS) undertaken between November and December 2012. The LFS was conducted by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS). The survey was funded by the Government of the Republic of Zambia.

The main objective of the 2012 Child Labour Report was to show the social and economic activities of the population aged 5-17 years. The report gives an insight on selected indicators of Child Labour such as the proportion of working children, proportion of children engaged in child labour, proportion of children who have dropped out of school and reasons for dropping out.

I would like to thank the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for the technical support rendered during the survey management. I recognize the efforts of the Labour Statistics Branch of the CSO and the Planning Unit of the MLSS who were responsible for executing this exercise and worked tirelessly to ensure that the survey was a success. I also recognize CSO management and all CSO provincial staff for their contribution from data collection, analysis, report-writing and dissemination of this report. In addition, Further, gratitude is extended to the general public for their cooperation during data collection.

It is my sincere hope that the report will provide necessary information for the formulation of important public and private policies with the view to enhance the country's capacity to build successful child protection systems.

John Kalumbi

Director Census and Statistics

Executive Summary

In 2012, the total population was estimated at 14,375,601. Of this population, 60.2 percent were in rural areas while 39.8 percent were in the urban areas. The 2012 Labour Force Survey estimated 2,818,425 households in Zambia. Of the total number of households, 24.2 percent were headed by females.

There were 5,189,560 children aged 5-17 years, of which 49.4 percent were females and 50.6 percent were males. Results further show that 62.9 percent were in rural areas while 37.1 percent were in urban areas.

Of the 5,189,560 population aged 5-17 years, 38.4 percent were working while 61.6 percent were not. All age groups apart from age group 15-17 years had more working children. Of the 1,991,506 working children, 51.4 percent were males whereas 48.6 percent were females. The provincial distribution shows that Lusaka Province had highest number of children aged 5-17 years working at 455,687 followed by Southern Province at 270,929. Western Province had the least number of children 5-17 years working at 50,956. Majority of the working children aged 5-17 years worked in elementary occupations at 1,541,094 followed by those that worked as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers at 354,387. In almost all the occupation categories, there were more males than females.

In terms of school attendance, results show that 74.9 percent of children aged 5 – 17 years had ever attended school while 25.1 percent had not. Results further show that 67.8 percent of children were currently attending school while 7.1 percent were not. In rural areas 62.3 percent were currently attending school compared to 77.2 percent in urban areas.

Out of 1,991,506 children involved in economic activities, 69.6 percent had primary school education, 11.1 percent had secondary education while 7.9 percent had nursery education.

Results further show that 6,114 children out of 1,991,506 working children had received vocational training.

The 2012 Labour Force Survey shows that there were 858,888 child labourers. Results show that 66.8 percent of child labourers were in rural areas while 33.2 percent were in urban areas. At national level, 50.2 percent were female, while 49.8 percent were male.

Lusaka Province recorded the highest percentage at 24.3 percent, followed by Southern province at 18.5 percent. Western Province had the lowest percentage of child labourers at 0.4 percent.

Activities of households as employers recorded the highest percentage of child labourers at 67.9 percent followed by agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry at 19.8 percent. The lowest percentages of child labourers were recorded in the mining and quarrying, the hospitality and the education industries at 0.1 percent each.

Out of all child labourers, 98.0 percent were unpaid family workers. Paid child labourers made up 1.1 percent while interns and self-employed accounted for 0.1 percent and 0.8 percent respectively.

Chapter One

An Overview of Zambia

1.1. Introduction

Zambia is a landlocked country in Southern Africa. The country is bordered by, the Democratic Republic of Congo to the north, Tanzania to the north-east, Malawi to the east, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia to the South, and Angola to the west. It is located between latitudes 8° and 18° south and longitudes 22° and 34° east and covers a total area of 752,612 square kilometers (km²).

1.2. Background

This report presents some Key Indicators of the working children which were collected through a modular approach during the 2012 Labour Force Survey (LFS). The 2012 LFS was the third in the series after the 2005 and 2008 surveys to incorporate a child labour module. The production of selected Key Labour Market Indicators on working children assists in understanding the extent and severity of child labour.

The production of reliable and up-to-date information on Child Labour is necessary to guide policy formulation by Government. Currently, there is insufficient information on child labour. The Government and other stakeholders through the Labour Market Information technical committee have embarked on the development of a comprehensive Labour Market Information System (LMIS) in which issues of child labour take centre stage. This system feeds into the Labour Market Policy Framework, National Development Plans, monitoring and evaluation frameworks such as the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

1.3. Administration

Zambia is administratively divided into ten (10) provinces namely: Central, Copperbelt,

Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Muchinga, Northern, North Western, Southern and Western provinces. At the time of the 2010 Census, Zambia had 74 districts, 150 constituencies and 1,430 wards. Lusaka is the Capital City of Zambia and seat of the government. The government comprises of the Central and Local Government.

1.4. Population

In 2012, the population of Zambia was estimated at 14, 375,601. This was an increase from 12.4 million in 2008 and 11.4 million in 2005. In 2012, the population in rural areas was 60.2 percent while that in urban areas was 39.8 percent. Out of the total population, 45.3 percent were below the age of 15 years. Most of the population was still concentrated along the line of rail running through Southern, Lusaka, Central and Copperbelt provinces. Lusaka Province was still the most urbanized province with 84.8 percent while the least urbanized province was Eastern Province with 12.6 percent.

1.5. Economy

Zambia's economy is primarily driven by Mining, Agriculture, Construction, Transport and Communication sectors. In 2010, the real GDP growth was 7.6 percent, the highest level recorded since 1972 (CSO: National Accounts Statistics, 2010). Between 2000 and 2010, the annual inflation rate declined from 30.1 percent to 7.9 percent (CSO: Prices Statistics, 2010). In 2012, the average annual inflation rate was at 6.6 percent.

1.6. Employment

In 2012, the population aged 15 years and above in Zambia was estimated at 7.9 million which was an increase from 6.7 million in 2008 and 6.2 in 2005. The total Labour Force Participation Rate in 2012 was 75.9 percent compared with 74.5 percent in 2008, and 80.0 percent in 2005. The percentage of males in the labour force was 48.4 percent compared with 51.6 percent for females. About 58.9 percent of the persons in the labour force were residing in rural areas while 41.1 percent were residing in urban areas.

The total number of employed persons in 2012 was 5, 499, 673 and that of the unemployed was 466, 526.

Of the employed population, 52.2 percent were working in agricultural sector and

primarily subsistence farmers. The percentage of the employed population who were in formal sector was 15.4 percent compared with 84.6 percent were in the informal sector. Out of the employed persons in the formal sector, 58.7 had attained grades 8-12. The majority of the persons working in the informal sector were engaged in agricultural related activities, 59.9 percent while the majority of the persons working in the formal sector were engaged in educational activities at 16 percent.

1.7. Child Labour

In 2012, the population aged 5-17 years was estimated at 5,189,560 out of whom 62.9 percent resided in rural areas while 37.1 percent resided in urban areas. In 2005 and 2008, the corresponding populations were 4,060,186 and 5.272,709, respectively.

The number of children aged 5-17 years in economic activities increased from 1,252,532 in 2005 to 1,295,619 in 2008 and 1,991,042 in 2012. Of the total 1,991,042 in 2012, 66.8 percent were in the rural areas while 33.2 percent resided in urban areas. An estimated 1,215,301 children were in child labour, registering an increase from 595,033 children in 1999 to 895,246 children in 2005.

1.8. Poverty

Majority of Zambians have continued to live in poverty. Results from the 2006 and 2010 Living Condition Monitoring Surveys (LCMS) show that poverty levels have remained high despite recording a decline between 2006 and 2010. The proportion of the population falling below the poverty line reduced from 62.8 percent in 2006 to 60.5 percent in 2010. The percentage of the extremely poor marginally declined from 42.7 percent to 42.3 percent.

Poverty has continued to be more of a rural than urban phenomenon in Zambia. The level of rural poverty is three times higher than that in urban areas. In 2010, rural poverty was estimated at 77.9 percent compared to the urban levels at 27.5 percent.

1.9 Institutional and Legal Framework

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is charged with the responsibility of generating socio-economic data at national level for planning by government and other institutions. CSO was directly responsible for the technical direction and execution of the survey. It is also recognized that the Labour Policy, programming and standards administration is the responsibility of the MLSS. Therefore, in conducting of this exercise, the CSO collaborated closely with other relevant government agencies such as the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, Zambia Federation of Employers,

ILO (i.e. Bureau of Statistics/IPEC/SIMPOC) and other stakeholders.

This collaboration consisted user-producer dialogue on the design of instrument and methodology. The collaboration with the MLSS was more detailed and entailed active involvement of the policy and planning staff in the technical committee. The Director of the Central Statistical Office and the Permanent Secretary of the MLSS oversaw the policy issues pertaining to the survey.

The laws against child labour in Zambia are spread across various parts of the constitution The Employment of Young Persons and Children's Act (Chapter 505 of the Laws of Zambia) is the most explicit about children. This act states that the lower minimum age for employment shall be 13 years and the minimum age for employment shall be 15 years. In addition, the act states that the minimum age for participation in economic activities that are hazardous shall be eighteen years. It further prohibits the engagement of children in work at night. Night means a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between twenty-two hours in the evening and five o'clock in the morning. It is an offense for any child to be in any industrial undertaking which by its nature or circumstance in which it is conducted is likely to be detrimental to the health and safety of the child.

In addition, the Zambian Government ratified International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention (No. 138) on the elimination of Child Labour. The convention urges the ILO member states to increase the minimum age of entry into employment. This was followed by the launching of the National Child Policy in 1994. In 2000, the government ratified ILO Convention (No. 182) of 1999 which outlines the worst forms of child labour.

Chapter Two

Survey Methodology

2.1. Introduction

The 2012 Child Labour Survey (CLS) was a nation-wide survey covering household population in all the ten provinces of Zambia. The survey was not a stand-alone, but, rather a modular survey incorporated in the 2012 Labour Force Survey. It was the third modular

survey after the 2005 and 2008.

The CLS covered a representative sample of 11,520 households out of over 2.5 million households compiled during the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. The households were selected on the basis of a two-stage sampling technique. In the first stage, 576 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected from a sampling frame developed from the 2010 Census. In the second stage, households in each of the selected EA were first listed/updated from whose list 20 households were selected for enumeration.

2.2. Sampling Frame and Stratification

Zambia is administratively divided into ten provinces. Each province is in turn subdivided into districts. For statistical purposes, each district is subdivided into Census Supervisory Areas (CSAs) which are in turn demarcated into Enumeration Areas (EAs).

The Census mapping exercise of 2006-2010 which was in preparation for the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, demarcated the EAs within CSAs and CSAs within wards, wards within constituencies and constituencies within districts, which gave rise to 150 constituencies, 1,430 wards and about 25,000 EAs. Information borne on the sampling frame for the EA includes the number of households and the population size as at the last update of the EA.

2.3. Sample Allocation and Selection

A sample of 11,520 households was first allocated between rural and urban within the provincial domains in proportion to the population of each domain according to the 2010 Census results. Since the proportional allocation does not allow for reliable estimates at lower domains like district, ward or constituency, adjustments to the proportional allocation of the sample were made to allow for reasonable comparison to be achieved between these domains. Therefore, disproportionate allocation was adopted for the purpose of maximizing the precision of survey estimates.

Thus, the disproportionate allocation based on the optimal square root allocation method

designed by Leslie Kish was used. The sample was then selected using a stratified two-stage design. The distribution of sample EAs based on the disproportionate allocation is given in the table below.

After the households were allocated to the different strata, the number of EAs to be selected was calculated based on an average of 20 completed interviews in each of the selected EA. EAs were systematically selected with probability proportional to the number of households.

2.3.1. Selection of Enumeration Areas

The procedure for selecting EAs in each stratum involved:

(i) Calculating the sampling interval, I, for each stratum

$$Ih = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{Nh} Mhi}{\alpha h}$$

Where Mhi is the number of households in EA (or EA) i and stratum h,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{Nh} Mhi$$

is the size of the stratum (total number of households in the stratum according to the 2010 census) and a is the number of EAs (EAs) to be selected in the stratum.

(ii)   Calculating the cumulated size of each EA.

(iii)   Calculating the sampling numbers R, R+I, R+2I,..., R + (a-1)I,

Where R is a random number between 1 and I.

(iv) Comparing each sampling number with the cumulated sizes of the EAs.

The first EA whose cumulated size is equal to or greater than the random number generated in (iii) will be selected. The next EA to be selected is the one with cumulated size equal to or greater than R+I. Each of the remaining EAs were selected using the same procedure, making sure to add I at each subsequent selection.

2.3.2. Selection of households

A frame of households was determined by listing all the households in a selected EA. During listing a series of questions were asked in order to classify households into three mutually

exclusive categories, namely category 1, 2 and 3. Category 1 made up households with at least one paid child worker, category 2 made up households with at least one unpaid child worker and category 3 made up households that had no working children at all.

The total number of households to be selected per EA was allocated to the three categories in proportion to the number of households listed in each category. In each category, the following steps were taken to select the households:

i) Calculate the sampling interval for each category

$$I = \frac{B}{b}$$

Where B is the number of households listed for a given category and b is the number of households to be selected in the selected from the category.

ii) A random number (R) between 1 and the interval I was identified; the first selection denoted R was obtained.

iii) Adding the interval to the random number to get the next selection

iv) Adding the interval repeatedly until the desired sample size for each category was achieved. The sum of the number of households from category 1 to 3 was therefore 20.

2.4. Pre-test and Pilot Survey

The objective of the Pre-test was to test the survey instruments. The Pre-test was also aimed at orienting trainers to the survey instruments. Training of participants for the Pre-test was done centrally drawing officers from the MLSS and CSO. While the core business of the survey was labour force survey, participants were adequately informed of the importance attached to the child labour module in the survey. The Pre-test was conducted in March 2012.

The primary objective of piloting was to review and finalize the survey instruments. Several considerations raised by participants and stakeholders such as the ILO Child Labour experts were incorporated thereby making the survey instruments richer and user-friendly. Selected local areas were identified for the pilot.

There was a final review meeting after the fieldwork which approved the methodology and the survey instruments. The pilot survey was conducted in June/July 2012.

2.5. Training of Interviewers and Supervisors

Training of supervisors, which lasted for 14 days, was conducted in August/September 2012 in Lusaka while that of enumerators was conducted in October the same year in different provinces. The CSO in consultation with the MLSS recruited 288 enumerators and 96 supervisors.

The Master Trainers (MTs), who were part of the technical team led the training of supervisors while training of enumerators was conducted by supervisors. Both training of supervisors and enumerators were guided by the enumerators' manual which was developed during the pre-test and pilot survey undertakings. The method of training was such that each trainer was assigned a topic to lecture on to the trainees based on the manual's prescriptions. Other sessions of the training were for language translation and classroom role plays in which participants had to demonstrate how an interview was expected to be conducted.

2.6. Field Work

The main field work was conducted in the November/ December period in 2012 in all the provinces. The primary data collectors were closely supervised by the Supervisors. Each supervisor worked with 3 enumerators interviewing households and editing the questionnaires, and coding of industry and occupation.

In order to achieve smooth data collection, Regional Statisticians (RS) based in the provinces mobilized transport facilities such as bicycles, motorbikes, vehicles and boats from other government departments and local authorities. They also carried out sensitization activities in order to communicate to the communities about the survey. One of the most effective approaches they used was communicating to the district commissioners, local chiefs and headmen.

The master trainers, together with RSs, were also responsible for random spot-checks, supplying additional materials in terms of questionnaires, fuels and offer any other technical advice required to ensure completeness. In addition, other members of the secretariat from Head Office also complemented the efforts of the master trainers and RSs by making spot-checks at data collection sites to improve quality of work.

At the end of the field work and editing in the provinces, a total of at least 11,000 completed questionnaires, representing a 99.8 percent response rate were sent to Head Office for data processing.

2.7. Data Processing

A team of Information Technology specialists and statisticians of the CSO was tasked to develop the data entry screen using Census and Survey Processing System (CSpro) for data capture. The screen was developed after the final review of the questionnaire. The raw data file generated is transferable to other software programs like Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), Statistical Analysis System (SAS), STATA, e.t.c.

One week training for data entry clerks was conducted aimed at orienting data entry clerks to the questionnaire and the data entry screen, and instructing how entries were to be made. Data cleaning was coordinated by the CSO Information Technology unit who worked with labour statisticians from the MLSS and CSO.

The raw data was exported to SPSS in which syntaxes was developed to identify probable inconsistencies. Inconsistencies such as incorrect entries and codes were replaced with the appropriate ones. All statistical tables for the report were produced using SPSS.

2.8. Estimation Procedure

2.8.1. Weights

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different strata, sampling weights were required to ensure actual representativeness of the sample at national level. The sampling probabilities at first-stage selection of EAs and probabilities of selecting the households were used to calculate the weights. The weights of the sample are equal to the inverse of the probability of selection.

The probability of selecting EA i was calculated as

$$Phi = \frac{\alpha h * Mhi}{\sum_{i=1}^{Nh} Mhi}$$

The weight factor is, thus, given as

$$Whi = \frac{1}{Phi}$$

Where: Phi is the first stage sampling probability of (SEA), ah is the number of SEAs selected in stratum h, Mhi is the size (households according to the Census frame) of the ith SEA in stratum h, and $\sum_{i=1}^{Nh} Mhi$ is the total size of stratum h.

The selection probability of the household was calculated as:

$$Ph = \frac{nh}{Nh}$$

Where, nh is the number of households selected from stratum h,

Nh is the total number of households in stratum h.

Let $Yhij$ be an observation on variable Y for the jth household in the ith SEA of the hth stratum. Then the estimated total for the hth stratum is:

$$Yh = \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha h} \sum_{j=1}^{nh} Whi * Yhij$$

where, Yh is the estimated total for the hth stratum., Whi is the weight for the jth household in the ith SEA of the hth stratum, i=1-ah is the number of selected EAs in the stratum, j=1-nh is the number of sample households in the stratum. The national estimate is given by:

$$Y = \sum_{h=1}^{H} Yh$$

Where, Y is the national estimate, h=1, ..., H is the total number of strata. For this survey, H = 20 (the ten provinces by rural and urban taken as a separate domains).

2.9. Quality Control

In order to ensure reliability and credibility of data collected some quality control measures designed for the survey included visitation to field work sites by members of the technical team to offer technical support during data collection. The supervisors remained with their assigned teams until the field work was complete. On a daily basis, the supervisors also did basic edits as filled-in questionnaires were handed in. At data entry stage, data entry screens were designed to control for all screening and skipping instructions to ensure smooth flow of responses.

2.10. Limitation

Even though the listing of households in an EA was also designed to classify households into three mutually exclusive categories as stated in part 1.3.2 above in order to have households with working children separate from those without working children, the final dataset shows that working children are in all the three categories. In some cases, households deemed to have working children do not actually have any child at all. This problem may have arisen due to the unforeseen changes in the composition of the households due to migratory nature of the population that could have taken place from the time the listing exercise was done to actual enumeration, taking into account that the listing exercise, in some EAs, take few days before enumeration.

2.11. Concepts and Definitions

This section presents definitions and concepts used during the survey. Note that the definitions and concepts used in this report are only for the indicators that are presented here.

Total Population

Is the total number of all persons of both sexes aged 0 years or older in a given territory at a specified point in time.

A child

According to the Employment of Children and Young peoples' Act (Cap. 274) of the Laws of Zambia, a child is any person aged 14 years or below. Article 14 of the Constitution regards any person aged 15 years or below as a child. The constitution takes precedence over the Act.

For the purposes of international comparisons in line with the International Labour

Organisation (ILO) recommendations and being consistent with the previous surveys, a child in this report is defined as any person aged 5 to 17 years.

Child labour

Child labour is defined as follows:

- Children 5 -11 years engaged in any economic activity.
- Children 12-14 years engaged in any economic activity for 14 hours or more per week.
- Children 15-17 years engaged in any economic activity for 28 hours or more per week.

Employed Population

Is the total number of persons who have a paid job in cash or in kind, are in self-employment or are in contributing family work. All persons who have a paid job and are on leave, as well as those in self-employment but are absent from work due to various reasons such as inadequate raw materials, labour dispute, absence of business opportunities, etc., are all considered employed.

In addition, employed population includes persons engaged in market economic activities such as selling of goods, production of goods and services and some non-market economic activities such as production of goods and services for own consumption performed for at least one hour. For example, collecting firewood, growing of crops for household consumption only, fishing for household consumption, etc. This is in conformity with the principles outlined in the 2008 Systems of National Accounts.

Industry

Refers to an economic activity that takes place at the employed person's place of work. Industry is well defined in the International Standard for Industrial Classification of all Economic activities (ISIC), commonly used by the United Nations. The classification is used to classify statistical units, such as establishments or enterprises, according to the economic activity in which they mainly engage. At each level of ISIC, each statistical unit is assigned to one and only one ISIC code. The set of statistical units that are classified into the same ISIC category is then often referred to as an industry, such as "the furniture industry", which would refer to all units classified in ISIC division 31 (Manufacture of furniture), or the "construction industry", which would refer to all units classified in ISIC section F (Construction). This standardized categorization or subdivision of the complete set of producing units in an economy makes ISIC an important tool for socio-economic statistics that need to be arranged in accordance with the productive system of the economy.

Broad Structure of the ISIC

The broad structure of the ISIC rev. 4 is as follows:

A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing

B - Mining and quarrying

C - Manufacturing

D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation   activities

F - Construction

G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

H - Transportation and storage

I - Accommodation and food service activities

J - Information and communication

K - Financial and insurance activities

L - Real estate activities

M - Professional, scientific and technical activities

N - Administrative and support service activities

O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security

P - Education

Q - Human health and social work activities

R - Arts, entertainment and recreation

S - Other service activities

T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use

U - Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

Occupation

Refer to the actual task or job performed by workers in their workplaces. Occupation is well defined in the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO), commonly used by the International Labour Organization (ILO).). ISCO is a tool for organizing jobs into a clearly defined set of groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job. ISCO-08 classifies jobs into 436 unit groups. These unit groups are aggregated into 130 minor groups, 43 sub-major groups and 10 major groups, based on their similarity in terms of the skill level and skill specialization required for the jobs. The ISCO-08 categorizes workers into 10 Major Groups as follows:

- Managers
- Professionals
- Technicians and associate professionals
- Clerical support workers
- Service and sales workers
- Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
- Craft and related trades workers
- Plant and machine operators, and assemblers
- Elementary occupations
- Armed forces occupations

These Major groups are further divided into sub-major groups, minor groups and unit

groups.

Skill

A skill is the learned ability to carry out pre-determined results often with the minimum outlay of time, energy, or both. Skills can often be divided into domain-general and domain-specific skills. For example, in the domain of work, some general skills would include time management, teamwork and leadership, self motivation and others, whereas domain-specific skills would be useful only for a certain job. Skill usually requires certain environmental stimuli and situations to assess the level of skill being shown and used.

Status in Employment

Refers to whether an employed person is either: a) A paid employee b) An employer c) A self employed or d) Unpaid family worker.

Hours of Work

Hours of work is defined as the number of hours the employed population spent in performing their work.

Educational Level

Educational level, in this report, is defined in terms of the grading system in the formal education, largely depending on the standard of education was acquired. It includes education below grade 1 such as nursery or older grade 12 such as "A" levels, certificate, diploma, etc.

Economic Activities

Non-economic Activities (Household chores): The majority of Zambians believe it is important for children to take part in housekeeping duties so that they grow up to be responsible citizens. Therefore, housekeeping duties are usually universal in the Zambian society. In this survey, children who spent four hours or more on housekeeping duties per day were regarded as working. This definition caters for both international and local interests. The most common household chores in Zambia are the following:-

● *Fetching and chopping firewood*

● *Preparing of food by pounding, cutting, husking, etc*

● *Cooking*

- *Washing dishes*

- *Taking care of younger siblings*

- *Cleaning the house and its surroundings*

- *Washing and ironing clothes*

The list provided above is not exhaustive but includes the most common household chores. These are universal in both rural and urban areas.

Chapter Three

Demographic Characteristics

3.1 Introduction

The significance of demographic characteristics of a population cannot be over emphasized as they provide a basis for analyzing population characteristics and their relationships with other determinants of population change. This chapter provides information on the size, age, sex and distribution of the population of Zambia.

3.2 Population Composition and Distribution

Table 3.1 shows the percentage distribution of the population by province, rural/urban and sex. In 2012 the total population was estimated at 14,375,601. Of this population, 60.2 percent was in the rural areas while 39.8 percent was in the urban areas. Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of 17.3percent followed by Copperbelt Province with 15.3percent. Muchinga Province had the lowest proportion at 5.6percent.

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of the Population by Rural/Urban, Province, and Sex, Zambia 2012

Rural/Urban and Province	Sex					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,375,601	100	7,089,087	100	7,286,514	100
Rural/Urban						
Rural	8,654,110	60.2	4,310,266	60.8	4,343,844	59.6
Urban	5,721,491	39.8	2,778,821	39.2	2,942,670	40.4
Province						
Central	1,398,004	9.7	683,359	9.6	714,645	9.8
Copperbelt	2,195,257	15.3	1,067,894	15.1	1,127,363	15.5
Eastern	1,677,667	11.7	831,671	11.7	845,996	11.6
Luapula	1,189,244	8.3	600,997	8.5	588,247	8.1
Lusaka	2,491,054	17.3	1,222,606	17.2	1,268,448	17.4
Muchinga	810,460	5.6	406,418	5.7	404,042	5.5
Northern	1,169,443	8.1	589,110	8.3	580,333	8
North Western	774,420	5.4	385,127	5.4	389,293	5.3
Southern	1,698,796	11.8	844,855	11.9	853,941	11.7

| Western | 971,256 | 6.8 | 457,050 | 6.4 | 514,206 | 7.1 |

Age and Sex Composition

The 2012 LFS collected information on age in completed years at the time of enumeration. It also collected information on sex of all respondents.

Figure 3.1 presents a population pyramid showing the age and sex structure for Zambia. The structure shows higher population in the younger age groups and a lower population in older age groups.

Figure 3.1: Population structure by Age and Sex, Zambia 2012
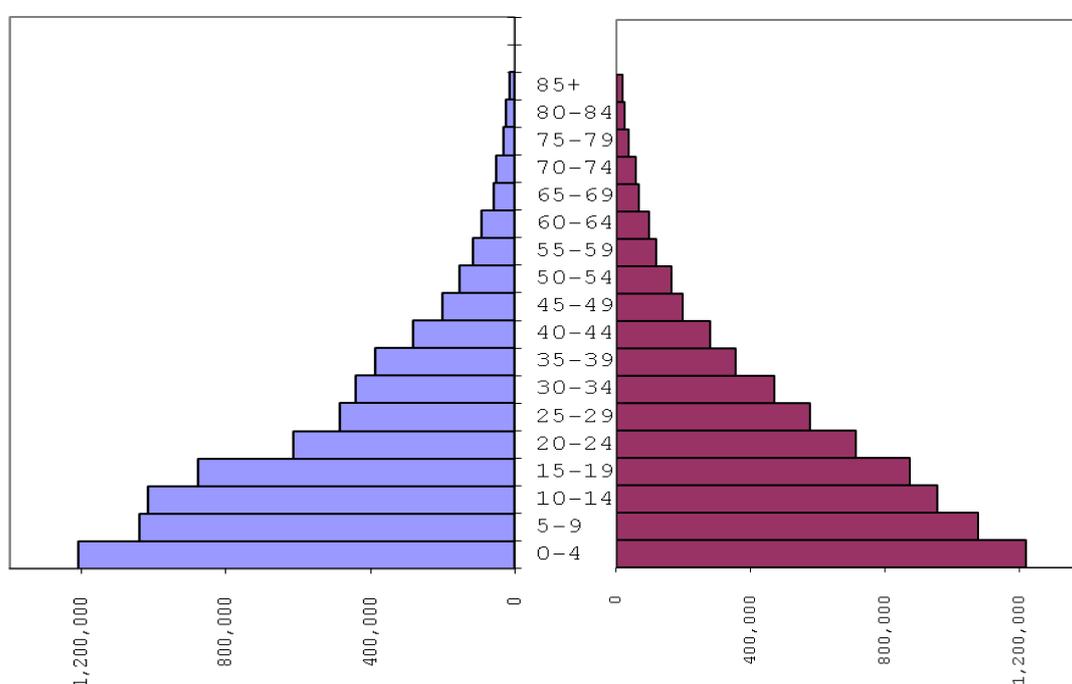
3.3. Composition and Distribution of children Aged 5-17 years

Table 3.2 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years by sex, rural/urban and province. Out of 5,189,560 children aged 5-17 years, 49.4 percent were females while 50.6 percent were males. The table further shows that 62.9 percent of all the children were in rural areas and 37.1 percent in urban areas.

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Children (Aged 5-17 years) by Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2012

Sex, Rural/Urban and Province	Number of Children	Percent
Total	5,189,560	100
Sex		
Male	2,623,553	50.6
Female	2,566,007	49.4
Rural/Urban		
Rural	3,262,549	62.9
Urban	1,927,011	37.1
Province		
Central	518,904	10.0
Copperbelt	745,164	14.4
Eastern	624,946	12.0
Luapula	437,874	8.4
Lusaka	808,962	15.6
Muchinga	312,572	6.0
Northern	460,394	8.9
North Western	286,757	5.5
Southern	639,915	12.3
Western	354,072	6.8

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Figure 3.2 shows the percentage distribution of children (aged 5-17 year) by province. Lusaka Province had the highest percentage share of children aged 5-17 years at 15.6 percent followed by Copperbelt Province at 14.4 percent. North Western Province had the lowest percentage share at 5.5 percent.

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Children (Aged 5-17 years) by Province, Zambia 2012
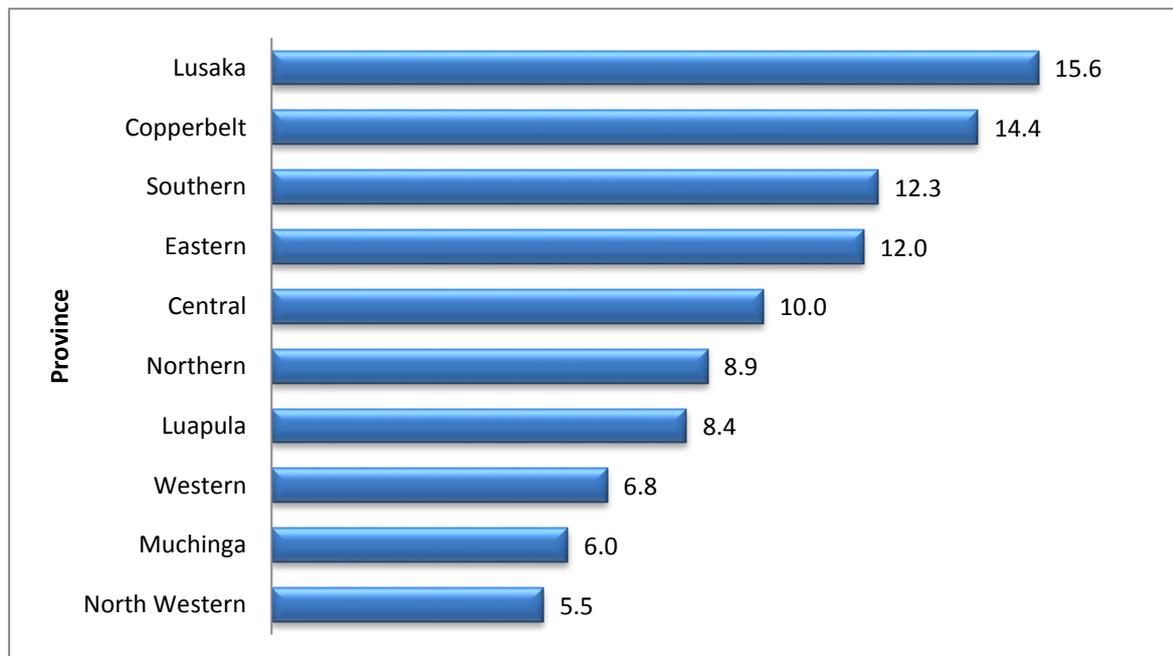
Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 3.3 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years by age group and sex. Results show that children aged 5-9 years accounted for the largest population at 2,114,392 while 15-17 had the lowest population at 1,102,862. All age groups had more males than females except for age group 5-9 years. In age groups 10-14 years and 15-17 years males accounted for (51.6 percent and 51.4 percent) respectively.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Children (Aged 5-17 years) by Age Group and Sex, Zambia 2012

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,189,560	100	2,623,553	50.6	2,566,007	49.4
5-9	2,114,392	100	1,039,341	49.2	1,075,051	50.8
10-14	1,972,306	100	1,017,448	51.6	954,858	48.4
15-17	1,102,862	100	566,764	51.4	536,098	48.6

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

3.4 Distribution of Household Heads

The 2012 LFS estimated 2,818,425 households in Zambia. Table 3.4 shows the number of

households, Percentage distribution of headship by sex and rural/urban. There were more households in the rural areas at 1,660,914 than in the urban areas at 1,157,511. There were more male headed households at 75.8 percent than female headed households at 24.2 percent.

Table 3.4 also shows the percentage distribution of household headship by sex, rural/urban and province. Overall, there were more male headed households than the female headed. Northern Province had the largest number of male headed households at 83.1 percent while Western Province had the lowest at 62.6 percent. Western and North Western Provinces had the highest number of female headed households at 37.4 percent and 27.0 percent, respectively.

Table: 3.4 Percentage distribution of households by sex, and province, Zambia 2012

Province	Total		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,818,425	75.8	24.2
Central	263,070	76.9	23.1
Copperbelt	421,105	76.1	23.9
Eastern	334,958	76.6	23.4
Luapula	227,964	76.7	23.3
Lusaka	526,967	75.9	24.1
Muchinga	156,007	78.7	21.3
Northern	227,219	82.1	17.9
North Western	134,565	73.0	27.0
Southern	333,966	76.0	24.0
Western	192,604	62.6	37.4

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 3.5 shows the percentage distribution of households by rural/urban and province. Results show that in rural areas Northern Province had the highest the proportion of males headed households at 83.1 percent while females accounted for 16.9 percent. Furthermore results also show that in urban areas Muchinga Province had the highest proportion of male headed households at 79.9 percent while females had the lowest proportion at 20.1 percent

Table: 3.5 Percentage distribution of households by Rural/Urban, and province, Zambia 2012

Province	Total Number of Households	Rural			Urban		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,818,425	1,660,914	75.9	24.1	1,157,511	75.6	24.4
Central	263,069	187,731	78	22	75,338	73.9	26.1
Copperbelt	421,106	89,492	77.3	22.7	331,614	75.8	24.2
Eastern	334,958	293,250	76.6	23.4	41,708	76.1	23.9
Luapula	227,964	187,206	76.9	23.1	40,758	76	24
Lusaka	526,967	74,895	76.9	23.1	452,072	75.7	24.3
Muchinga	156,007	129,663	78.4	21.6	26,344	79.9	20.1
Northern	227,219	187,975	83.1	16.9	39,244	77.6	22.4
North Western	134,565	103,017	72.2	27.8	31,548	75.6	24.4
Southern	333,965	241,510	76.3	23.7	92,455	75.2	24.8
Western	192,604	166,175	61.5	38.5	26,429	69.7	30.3

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

3.5. Average Household Size

Table 3.6 shows the average household size by Province, household head, and rural/urban. The average household size for Zambia was 5.1 persons. The average household size was 5.2 persons in rural areas and 4.9 persons in urban areas. The average household size in male and female headed households was 5.3 persons and 4.4 persons, respectively.

North Western Province recorded the highest average household size of 5.7 persons while Lusaka Province recorded the lowest household size of 4.7 persons.

North Western Province also recorded the highest average household size of 6.2 persons while Lusaka Province had recorded the lowest average at 4.7 persons. Copperbelt Provinces recorded the highest average household size of 4.8 persons for female-headed households while Southern Province recorded the lowest average household size of 3.9 persons.

Table 3.6: Average Household size by Sex of the household head, Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2012

Province	Percentage Distribution of Households			Household Size By Rural/Urban			Household Size By Sex of Head			Total Household s
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Total	58.9	41.1	100	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.3	4.4	5.1	2,818,425
Central	71.4	28.6	100	5.6	4.7	5.3	5.5	4.7	5.3	263,070
Copperbelt	21.3	78.7	100	4.7	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.2	421,105
Eastern	87.5	12.5	100	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.2	5.0	334,958
Luapula	82.1	17.9	100	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.4	4.5	5.2	227,964
Lusaka	14.2	85.8	100	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	526,967
Muchinga	83.1	16.9	100	5.2	5	5.2	5.4	4.5	5.2	156,007
Northern	82.7	17.3	100	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.4	4.1	5.1	227,219
North Western	76.6	23.4	100	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.2	4.7	5.8	134,565
Southern	72.3	27.7	100	5.3	4.5	5.1	5.5	3.9	5.1	333,966
Western	86.3	13.7	100	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.6	4.1	5.0	192,604

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

3.6. Population Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years by Age Group and Household Size

Table 3.7 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years by age-group and household size. Results show that the highest number of children were in households of size 6-7 members. Overall, 34.7 percent of children were in households of size of 6-7 members, followed by 24.7percentand 21.6 percent in households of size 4-5 members and 8-9 members, respectively.

Table 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Children (Aged 5-17 years) by Age Group and Household size, Zambia 2012

Age Group	Number of Household members													
	Total		1		2-3		4-5		6-7		8-9		10+	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,189,560	100	1,223	0.0	264,317	5.1	1,281,964	24.7	1,799,163	34.7	1,120,665	21.6	722,227	13.9
5-9	2,114,392	100	-	0.0	83,635	4.0	562,892	26.6	786,039	37.2	422,498	20.0	259,327	12.3
10-14	1,972,307	100	-	0.0	90,274	4.6	469,080	23.8	676,808	34.3	451,102	22.9	285,042	14.5
15-17	1,102,862	100	1,223	0.1	90,407	8.2	249,991	22.7	336,316	30.5	247,065	22.4	177,859	16.1

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Chapter Four

Activities of Children

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents statistics on activities of children aged 5–17 years. The chapter specifically focuses on the childrens' economic activities – market activities - and household chores – non-market activities.

Table 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years by rural/urban, sex, age group and economic activity status. The table shows that out of the estimated 5,189,560 children, 38.4 percent were involved in market activities while 61.6 percent were involved in non-market activities. In both rural and urban areas, there were more children not working at 59.2 percent and 65.7 percent, respectively. In relative terms, children in the age group 15–17 years had the highest proportion of working children at 59.2 percent while children in the age group 5-9 years had the lowest proportion at 19.5 percent.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Children (aged 5-17 years) by Economic Activity Status, Rural/Urban, sex and Age-group Zambia 2012

Rural/Urban, Sex and Age Group	Economic Activity Status					
	Total		Working Children		Not Working Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,189,560	100	1,991,506	38.4	3,198,054	61.6
Rural/Urban						
Rural	3,262,549	100	1,330,052	40.8	1,932,497	59.2
Urban	1,927,011	100	661,454	34.3	1,265,557	65.7
Sex						
Male	2,623,553	100	1,022,750	39.0	1,600,803	61.0
Female	2,566,007	100	968,756	37.8	1,597,251	62.2
Age Group						
5-9	2,114,392	100	411,576	19.5	1,702,816	80.5
10-14	1,972,307	100	926,726	47.0	1,045,580	53.0
15-17	1,102,862	100	653,204	59.2	449,657	40.8

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years by province and economic activity status. Luapula, Lusaka and North Western provinces had more working children at 55.8, 56.3 and 54.4 percent, respectively. Western Province had the lowest proportion of working children at 14.4 percent.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Children (Aged 5-17 years) by Province and Economic Activity Status, Zambia 2012

| Province | Total | | Economic Activity Status | | | |
| | | | Working Children | | Not Working | |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,189,560	100	1,991,506	38.4	3,198,054	61.6
Central	518,904	100	242,125	46.7	276,779	53.3
Copperbelt	745,164	100	153,332	20.6	591,832	79.4
Eastern	624,946	100	146,101	23.4	478,845	76.6
Luapula	437,874	100	244,204	55.8	193,671	44.2
Lusaka	808,962	100	455,687	56.3	353,275	43.7
Muchinga	312,572	100	85,238	27.3	227,334	72.7
Northern	460,394	100	186,825	40.6	273,570	59.4
North Western	286,757	100	156,111	54.4	130,647	45.6
Southern	639,915	100	270,929	42.3	368,985	57.7
Western	354,072	100	50,956	14.4	303,116	85.6

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

4.2 Working Children by Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the percentage distribution of working children by major occupation and age group. Of the 1,991,506 working children, 77.4 percent were in Elementary Occupations, 17.8 percent were Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Workers, 3.8 percent were Service and Sales Workers, 1.0 percent were Craft and Related trades Workers.

In all age groups, elementary occupations had the highest proportion of working children; 90.5 percent in the age group 5-9, 80.5 in the age group 10-14, and 60.2 percent in the age group 15-17.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Working Children (Aged 5-17 years) by Major Occupation and Age Group, Zambia 2012

Major Occupation	Total		5-9		10-14		15-17	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,991,506	100	411,576	100	926,726	100	653,204	100
Service and Sales Workers	76,413	3.8	4,358	1.1	28,733	3.1	43,322	6.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Workers	354,387	17.8	33,903	8.2	146,019	15.8	174,465	26.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	19,439	1.0	652	0.2	2,932	0.3	15,855	2.4
Elementary Occupations	1,541,094	77.4	372,663	90.5	749,042	80.8	419,389	64.2
Other	173	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	173	0.0

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 4.4 shows the percentage distribution of working children by Major Occupation Group and Sex. For both males and females, Elementary occupations had the highest proportion of working children at 75.9 percent and 79.0 percent, respectively. The lowest proportion of working children was in Craft and related trade workers at 1.6 percent for males and 0.3 percent for females.

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Working Children by Major Occupation and Sex, Zambia 2012

Major Occupation	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,991,506	100	1,022,750	100	968,756	100
Service and Sales Workers	76,413	3.8	41,277	4.0	35,137	3.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Workers	354,387	17.8	189,057	18.5	165,330	17.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	19,439	1.0	16,501	1.6	2,937	0.3
Elementary Occupations	1,541,094	77.4	775,914	75.9	765,179	79.0
Other	173	0.0	-	0.0	173	0.0

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

4.3 Working Children by Industry

Table 4.5 shows the percentage distribution of working children by industry and sex. The highest proportion of working children was recorded in Activities of households as employers Industry at 65.4 percent followed by Agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry at 24.2 percent. Wholesale & retail trade Industry had 2.4 percent of the working children. Activities of households as employers had the highest proportion of working children for both males and females at 63.1 percent and 67.8 percent, respectively.

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Working Children by Industry and Sex, Zambia 2012

Industry	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,991,506	100	1,022,750	100	968,756	100
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	482,526	24.2	262,433	25.7	220,093	22.7
Mining and quarrying	1,427	0.1	1,427	0.1	-	0.0
Manufacturing	9,083	0.5	6,151	0.6	2,932	0.3
Water Supply Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11,394	0.6	3,662	0.4	7,732	0.8
Construction	13,912	0.7	13,142	1.3	770	0.1
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	48,182	2.4	28,457	2.8	19,725	2.0
Transportation and storage	4,204	0.2	3,911	0.4	293	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	2,170	0.1	669	0.1	1,501	0.2
Information and communication	3,826	0.2	2,650	0.3	1,175	0.1
Administrative and support services	281	0.0	281	0.0	-	0.0
Education	281	0.0	224	0.0	57	0.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	6,528	0.3	2,450	0.2	4,078	0.4
Other service activities	105,088	5.3	51,506	5.0	53,582	5.5
Activities of household as Employers	1,302,604	65.4	645,786	63.1	656,818	67.8

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

4.4 Working Children by Status in Employment

Figure 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of working children by status in employment. Unpaid family workers accounted for the highest proportion of working children at 92.4 percent.

Apprentices/Interns and Employers accounted for the lowest proportion at 0.1 percent each.

Figure 6.4: Percentage distribution of working children by status in employment, Zambia 2012
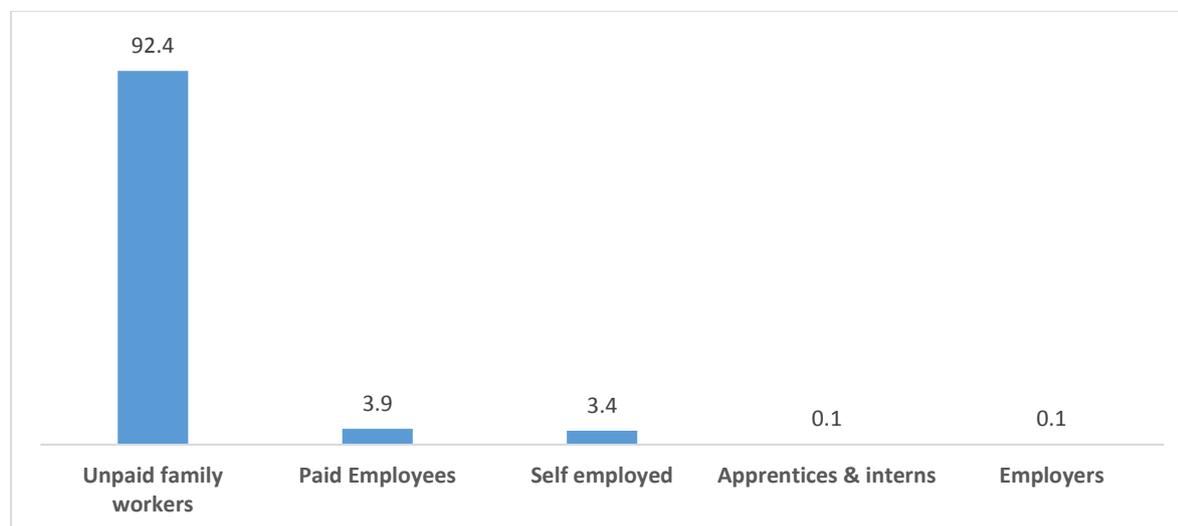
Table 4.6 shows the percentage distribution of working children by status in employment and age group. Results show that the 10 - 14 year-olds working children accounted for the highest proportion of 46.5 percent followed by the 15-17 year-old at 32.8 percent. The 5-9 year-olds accounted for the lowest proportion of 20.7percent.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Working Children (aged 5-17 years) by Status in Employment and Age Group, Zambia 2012

Employment Status	Total		5-9		10-14		15-17	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,991,506	100	411,576	20.7	926,726	46.5	653,204	32.8
Paid employees	78,373	100	2,038	2.6	25,772	32.9	50,563	64.5
Apprentices/interns	2,772	100	608	21.9	849	30.6	1,315	47.4
Employers	2,403	100	380	15.8	947	39.4	1,076	44.8
Self employed	68,128	100	2,650	3.9	16,287	23.9	49,191	72.2
Unpaid family workers	1,839,829	100	405,900	22.1	882,870	48.0	551,059	30.0

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of working children by status in employment and sex. Employers and apprentices/interns had more females at 92.0 percent and 56.3 percent respectively. Among the apprentices/Interns, 56.3 percent were females while among the

employers 92.0 percent were females.

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Working Children (Aged 5-17 years) by Status in Employment and Sex, Zambia 2012

Employment Status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,991,506	100	1,022,750	51.4	968,756	48.6
Paid employees	78,373	100	54,915	70.1	23,458	29.9
Apprentices/interns	2,772	100	1,210	43.7	1,562	56.3
Employers	2,403	100	192	8.0	2,211	92.0
Self employed	68,128	100	40,801	59.9	27,327	40.1
Unpaid family workers	1,839,829	100	925,631	50.3	914,198	49.7

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 4.8 shows the percentage distribution of working children by status in employment and province. Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of working children at 22.9 percent while Western Province had the lowest proportion at 2.6 percent. The table also shows that Lusaka province had the highest proportion of all unpaid family workers at 22.6percent while Western province had the lowest proportion at 2.0 percent. Copperbelt province recorded the highest proportion of 67.8 percent of all employers while Northern Province had the highest proportion of all self-employed at 13.6percent. It is worth noting that Lusaka Province recorded the highest proportion of all paid employees at 32.8 percent.

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Working Children (Aged 5-17 years) by Status in Employment and Province, Zambia 2012

Provinces	Total		Paid employees		Apprentices / Interns		Employers		Self employed		Unpaid family workers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,991,506	100	78,373	100	2,772	100	2,403	100	68,128	100	1,839,829	100
Central	242,125	12.2	3,646	4.7	-	0	-	0	5,037	7.4	233,441	12.7
Copperbelt	153,332	7.7	10,049	12.8	-	0	1,630	67.8	5,236	7.7	136,418	7.4
Eastern	146,101	7.3	11,000	14	65	2.3	-	0	3,842	5.6	131,194	7.1
Luapula	244,204	12.3	4,128	5.3	-	0	78	3.2	6,619	9.7	233,379	12.7
Lusaka	455,687	22.9	25,675	32.8	1,385	50	-	0	12,947	19	415,680	22.6
Muchinga	85,238	4.3	726	0.9	92	3.3	-	0	8,884	13	75,536	4.1
Northern	186,825	9.4	7,918	10.1	1,158	41.8	-	0	9,271	13.6	168,478	9.2
North Western	156,111	7.8	4,314	5.5	-	0	696	29	3,569	5.2	147,530	8
Southern	270,929	13.6	3,044	3.9	-	0	-	0	7,059	10.4	260,825	14.2
Western	50,956	2.6	7,873	10	73	2.6	-	0	5,663	8.3	37,347	2

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

4.5 Working Children by Level of Education

Table 4.9 shows the percentage distribution of working children by sex and level of education. Results show that 69.6 percent of working children had primary school education while secondary education and nursery education had 11.1 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively.

At primary level, male and female working children accounted for 69.3 percent and 69.9 percent, respectively. The lowest percentages among the male and female working children were 7.8 percent and 8.1 percent at nursery level, respectively.

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Working Children (aged 5-17 years) in economic activities by Sex and Level of Educational, Zambia 2012

Level of Education	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,991,506	100	1,022,750	100	968,756	100
None	226,793	11.4	130,272	12.7	96,521	10.0
Nursery	158,333	7.9	79,545	7.8	78,788	8.1
Primary	1,385,879	69.6	708,856	69.3	677,023	69.9
Secondary	220,501	11.1	104,077	10.2	116,424	12.0

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 4.10 shows the percentage distribution of children in economic activities by age group and level of Educational. Results show that the highest education level for working children in the age groups 5-9 years, 10-14 years and 15-17 years was primary at 46.5 percent, 85.3 percent and 61.9 percent, respectively. The Lowest education level for working children in the age group 15-17 years was nursery level at 0.2 percent.

Figure 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Children in Economic Activities by Age Group and Level of Educational, Zambia 2012

Level of Education	Total		5-9		10-14		15-17	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,991,506	100.0	411,576	100	926,726	100	653,204	100
None	226,793	11.4	92,003	22.4	86,916	9.4	47,874	7.3
Nursery	158,334	8.0	128,144	31.1	28,920	3.1	1,270	0.2
Primary	1,385,879	69.6	191,300	46.5	790,058	85.3	404,521	61.9
Secondary	220,501	11.1	129	0	20,832	2.2	199,540	30.5

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

4.4 Children Involved in Household Chores

The 2012 LFS also collected information on children who were involved in non-market activities - household chores. Table 4.11 shows the percentage distribution of children involved in household chores by sex, rural/urban and province. There was an estimated 746, 030 children involved in household chores. Results show that of all the children involved in household chores, 51.3 percent were male and 48.7 percent were female. And it also shows that of all children involved in household chores, 63.4 percent were in rural areas and 36.6 percent were in urban areas.

North Western Province had the highest proportion of children involved in house hold chores

at 79.5 percent while Western Province had the lowest proportion at 29.8 percent.

Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Children (aged 5-17 years) by Involvement in Household Chores, Sex, Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2012

Sex, Rural/Urban and Province	Total		Children involved in Household Chores		Children involved in other economic activities		Child Labourers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,991,506	100	746,030	100	340,325	100	905,151	100
Male	1,022,750	51.4	382,562	51.3	190,141	55.9	450,047	49.7
Female	968,756	48.6	363,468	48.7	150,185	44.1	455,104	50.3
Rural/Urban								
Rural	1,330,052	66.8	473,087	63.4	234,719	69	622,247	68.7
Urban	661,454	33.2	272,943	36.6	105,607	31	282,904	31.3
Province								
Central	242,125	12.2	67,317	9	50,478	14.8	124,330	13.7
Copperbelt	153,332	7.7	73,437	9.8	3,652	1.1	76,243	8.4
Eastern	146,101	7.3	29,351	3.9	41,018	12.1	75,732	8.4
Luapula	244,204	12.3	45,595	6.1	99,385	29.2	99,223	11
Lusaka	455,687	22.9	185,098	24.8	80,595	23.7	189,994	21
Muchinga	85,238	4.3	33,563	4.5	18,515	5.4	33,159	3.7
Northern	186,825	9.4	106,852	14.3	6,976	2	72,997	8.1
North-Western	156,111	7.8	84,895	11.4	3,506	1	67,710	7.5
Southern	270,929	13.6	115,427	15.5	4,832	1.4	150,670	16.6
Western	50,956	2.6	4,494	0.6	31,369	9.2	15,094	1.7

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 4.12 shows the percentage distribution of working children aged 5-17 years by Involvement in household chores, sex, rural/urban and province. Results show that 77.0 percent of the working children aged 5-17 years were involved in household chores while 23.0 percent were not. In rural areas 74.7 percent of the working children aged 5-17 years were involved in household chores while 25.3 percent were not. In urban areas 81.6 percent were involved in household chores while 18.4 percent were not. Male and female working children involved in household chores accounted for 75.2 percent and 78.9 percent, respectively.

Southern Province had the highest proportion of working children involved in household chores at 97.1 percent whereas Western Province had the lowest at 15.1 percent.

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of working children aged 5-17 years by Involvement in household chores sex, rural/urban and province, Zambia 2012

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Total	746,030	100	382,562	100	363,468	100
5-9	-	0	-	0	-	0
10-14	354,487	47.5	185,037	48.4	169,450	46.6
15-17	391,543	52.5	197,525	51.6	194,018	53.4

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Chapter Five

Education Characteristics of Children

5.1 Introduction

The phenomenon of child labour cannot be delinked from education. Education is a crucial component of any effective effort to eliminate child labour. A substantial amount of literature exists to explain the inter-linkages between child labour and education. With renewed interest in child labour as an economic and social challenge, researchers have been assessing these linkages to the core elements of human capital, and evidence show that children with no access to education have little alternative but enter the labour market, where they are often forced to work in dangerous and exploitative conditions.

This section presents information on the historical school attendance status and level of education completed by children aged 5–17 years. It further presents reasons as causes for dropping out of school by children, which in turn are perceived to be the primary determinants of childrens' entry in the labour market. In conclusion, the section provides an overview of skills and vocational training that children have undergone.

5.2 School Attendance

The 2012 LFS collected information on childrens' school attendance specifically focusing on those who have ever attended school, never attended and those currently attending school. In addition, the survey gathered information on reasons which led to children dropping out of school before the expected time and for not enrolling to attend school.

5.2.1 Children who Ever Attended School

Table 5.1 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years by rural/urban and school attendance status. Results show that out of 5.2 million children, an estimated 3.9 million children had ever attended school, representing 74.9 percent of children aged 5-17 years. In urban areas, the proportion of children who had ever attended school was higher at 85.1 percent than 68.9 percent in rural areas.

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 years by School

Region	Total		School Attendance Status			
			Ever Attended		Never Attended	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,189,560	100.0	3,889,522	74.9	1,300,037	25.1
Rural	3,262,549	100.0	2,249,291	68.9	1,013,258	31.1
Urban	1,927,011	100.0	1,640,231	85.1	286,779	14.9

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Figure 5.1 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years who had ever attended school by sex and rural/urban. The figure shows that out of all males who had ever attended school, 59.3 percent were in rural areas while 40.7 percent were in urban areas. It also shows that 56.4 percent of all females were in rural areas and 43.6 percent were in urban areas.

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 years Who Ever Attended School by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2012
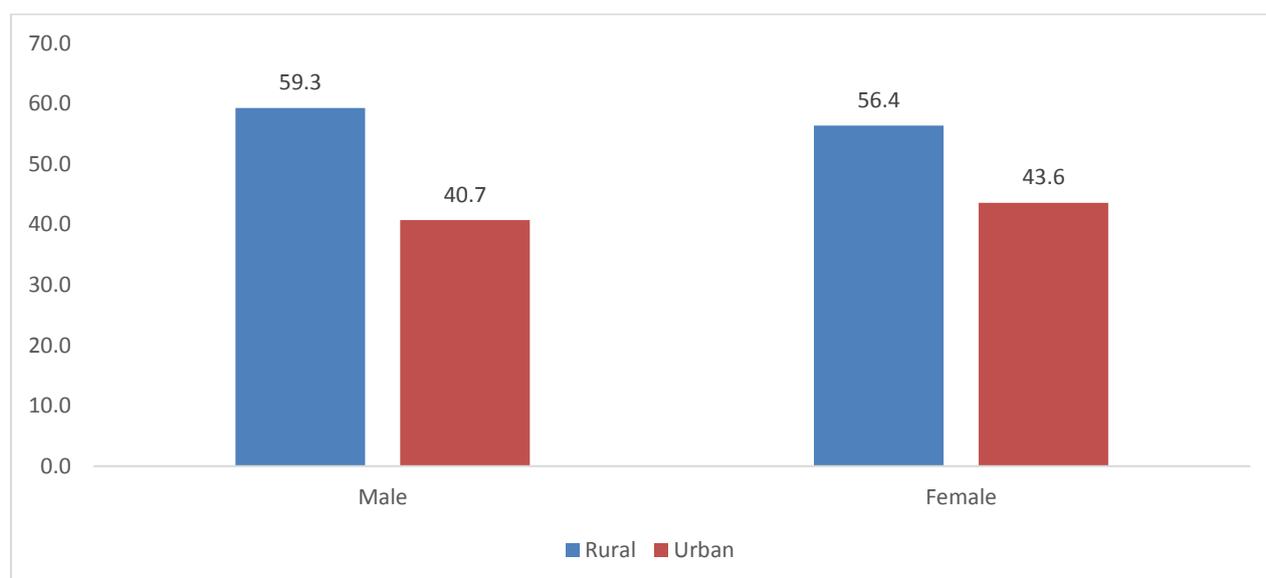
Figure 5.2 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5 -17 years who had ever attended school by age group. The figure shows that children aged 10-14 years accounted for the highest proportion of 46.5 percent. It is worth noting that children aged 5-9 years and 15-17 years accounted for 26.9 percent and 26.7 percent, respectively.

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5-17 years Who Ever

Attended School by Age Group, Zambia 2012
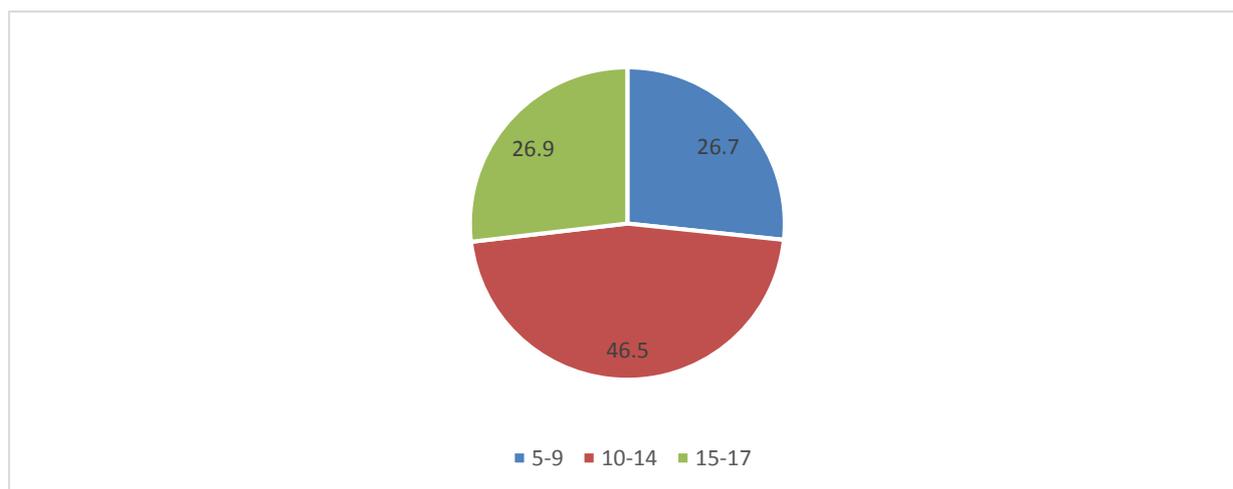
Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

5.2.2 Children who Never Attended School

Table 5.3 shows the percentage distribution of children who never attended school by age group and sex. Results show that 82.9 percent of children who had never attended school were in the age group 5-9 years compared to 12.7 percent in the age group 10-14 and 4.5 percent in the age group 15-17 years.

Analysis by sex shows that the pattern is similar in both males and females with the highest proportions in the age group 5-9 years while the lowest proportions in the age group 15-17 years. However, it is worth noting that females had a higher proportion in the age group 5-9 years accounting for 84.6 percent relative to 81.2 percent for males. Males had a higher proportion in the age group 15-17 years at 5.0 percent than females at 3.9 percent.

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Children (Aged 5-17 years) who never attended school by Age Group and Sex, Zambia 2012

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,300,037	100.0	677,966	100.0	622,071	100.0
5-9	1,077,182	82.9	550,734	81.2	526,448	84.6
10-14	164,971	12.7	93,502	13.8	71,469	11.5
15-17	57,884	4.5	33,730	5.0	24,154	3.9

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

5.1.3 Children Currently Attending School

Information on the school attendance status of children was collected to include not only

those who had ever attended school but also those who were currently in school. Table 5.4 shows that there was an estimated 3.5 million children who were currently attending school out of the 3.9 million children who had ever attended school, representing a proportion of 90.5 percent. Only 9.5 percent were not currently in school but had since dropped out of school. The proportion of children currently in school in urban areas was higher at 90.7 percent than in rural areas at 90.4 percent.

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Children Currently Attending School (aged 5-17 years) by School Attendance Status and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2012

Rural/Urban	Total		Currently Attending		Currently Not Attending	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,889,522	100.0	3,520,365	90.5	369,158	9.5
Rural	2,249,291	100.0	2,032,300	90.4	216,991	9.6
Urban	1,640,231	100.0	1,488,065	90.7	152,166	9.3

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Figure 5.3 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years currently attending school by age group and sex. The figure shows that age group 10-14 years had the highest proportion of children currently attending school at 48.3 percent while age group 5-9 years accounted for the second highest at 28.8 percent and age group 15-19 years accounted for the lowest proportion of 22.9 percent. It is worth noting that data disaggregated by sex shows a similar pattern with respect to age distribution and school attendance. In both males and females, age group 10-14 years accounted for highest proportions at 49.3 percent for males and 47.3 percent for females.

Figure 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Children Currently Attending School aged 5-17 years by Age Group and Sex, Zambia 2012
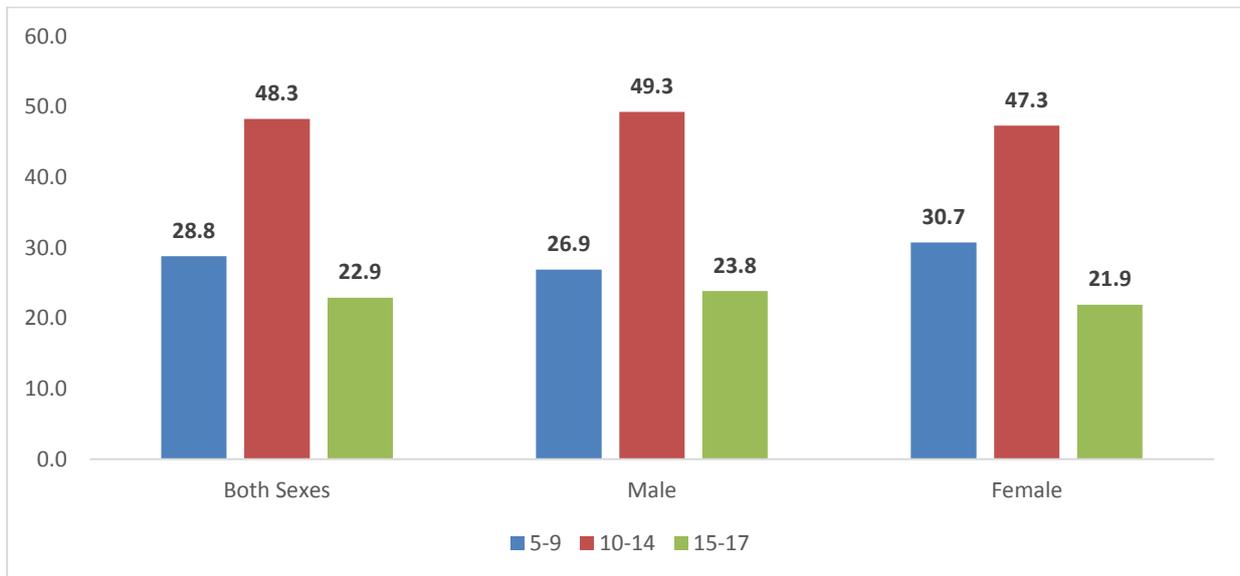
5.1.4 Children Currently Not in School

Children 'not in school' combines children who never attended school and those who were once attending school and are no longer in school. In 2012, there was an estimated 1,669,195 children not currently attending school. Figure 5.4 shows the percentage distribution of children not currently in school by rural/urban and sex. Results show that out of 1.7 million children, 73.7 percent were in rural areas and 26.3 percent were in urban areas. And it also shows that of these, males accounted for 50.9 percent and females accounted for 49.1 percent.

Figure 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Children not currently in school Aged 5-17 years by rural/urban and sex, Zambia 2012
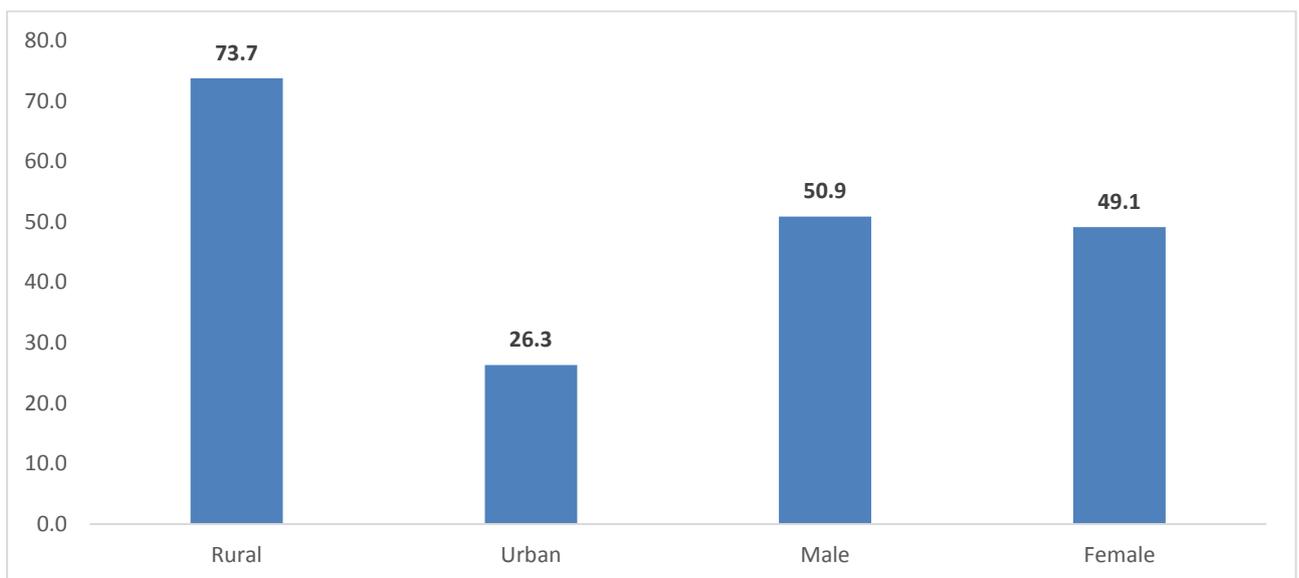
Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

5.1.4 Children Not in School and Not Working

In the 2012 LFS, there was an estimated 2,010,431 children who were not in school and not in employment. Table 5.5 shows the percentage distribution of children not in school and not employment by age group, sex and rural/urban. Results show that unlike males in urban areas, males residing in rural areas accounted for a higher proportion of 51.3 percent than females. In age groups 10-14 years and 15-17 years however, males in rural areas accounted for higher proportions of 52.1 percent and 57.2 percent respectively.

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Children Not In School and Not Working by Sex and Age Group, Zambia 2012

Sex and Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,010,431	100.0	1,075,258	100.0	935,173	100.0
Male	998,808	49.7	551,620	51.3	447,187	47.8
Female	1,011,624	50.3	523,638	48.7	487,985	52.2
5-9						
Total	699,466	100.0	355,522	100.0	343,944	100.0
Male	330,032	47.2	166,330	46.8	163,702	47.6
Female	369,434	52.8	189,193	53.2	180,242	52.4
10-14						
Total	925,764	100.0	533,012	100.0	392,753	100.0
Male	471,070	50.9	277,926	52.1	193,144	49.2
Female	454,694	49.1	255,086	47.9	199,609	50.8
15-17						
Total	385,201	100.0	186,724	100.0	198,476	100.0
Male	197,706	51.3	107,364	57.5	90,341	45.5
Female	187,495	48.7	79,360	42.5	108,135	54.5

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

5.6 Skills/Vocational Training

This section presents results pertaining to skills/vocational training of children aged 15-17 years. Table 5.6 shows percentage distribution of working children who received skills training by sex, rural/urban and province. The table shows that of the 1,991,506 working children, 0.9 percent received skills training. Out of 1,022,750 males and 968,756 females, 1.1 percent and 0.8 percent received skills training, respectively. The percentage of children that received skills training in rural areas was 0.9 percent and 1.0 percent in urban areas.

The proportion of children who received skills training in Muchinga and Copperbelt provinces accounted for 2.8 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively. Luapula and North western provinces did not have any children who received skills training.

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Working Children (aged 15-17) and Received Skills Training by Sex, Rural/Urban and Province Zambia 2012

Sex, Rural/Urban and Province	Working Children	Received Skills Training	Never received Skills Training	Total
Total	1,991,506	0.9	99.1	100
Male	1,022,750	1.1	98.9	100
Female	968,756	0.8	99.2	100
Rural	1,330,052	0.9	99.1	100
Urban	661,454	1.0	99.0	100
Central	242,125	0.7	99.3	100
Copperbelt	153,332	2.1	97.9	100
Eastern	146,101	0.6	99.4	100
Luapula	244,204	0.0	100.0	100
Lusaka	455,687	0.3	99.7	100
Muchinga	85,238	2.8	97.2	100
Northern	186,825	1.1	98.9	100
North Western	156,111	0.0	100.0	100
Southern	270,929	2.1	97.9	100
Western	50,956	1.9	98.1	100

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

5.3 School Dropout and Reasons

This section presents information on the reasons for dropping out of school as reported by children during the survey. It is worth noting that the survey provided a list of predetermined reasons from which the respondent selected the most applicable response in their situation.

The survey shows that an estimated 369 158 children had reported dropping out of school due to various reasons. Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of school dropouts by main reason and age group. The table also shows that the most reported reason for dropping out of school by children was the high cost of school requirements accounting for 44.2 percent. It is followed by the lack of interest in school at 23.0 percent. School environment not conducive was the least reported reason for dropping out of school, accounting for 0.2 percent.

Children in different age groups had divergent reasons for dropping out of school. Most children aged 10-14 and 15-17 years reported the high cost of school requirements as the main reason for dropping out of school accounting for 69.1 and 37.2

percent, respectively while most children aged 5-9 years reported the under-age status as the main reason for dropping out of school at 52.6 percent.

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of School Dropouts by Reason and Age Group, Zambia 2012

Reasons	Total		5-9		10-14		15-17	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	369,158	100	23,281	100	106,929	100	238,947	100
Under age	12,601	3.4	12,254	52.6	-	0.0	347	0.1
Differently abled (Disabled)	1,095	0.3	-	0.0	343	0.3	753	0.3
Illness	6,570	1.8	-	0.0	1,206	1.1	5,363	2.2
School is too far.	26,466	7.2	9,293	39.9	9,805	9.2	7,368	3.1
Cannot afford school cost	163,201	44.2	429	1.8	73,900	69.1	88,872	37.2
Family does not allow schooling	1,518	0.4	340	1.5	-	0.0	1,178	0.5
Not interested in school	84,803	23.0	965	4.1	10,111	9.5	73,727	30.9
School not considered valuable	8,451	2.3	-	0.0	2,345	2.2	6,105	2.6
School environment not conducive	856	0.2	-	0.0	230	0.2	626	0.3
Help at home with household chores	5,649	1.5	-	0.0	514	0.5	5,135	2.1
Completed School	13,057	3.5	-	0.0	343	0.3	12,714	5.3
Other	44,890	12.2	-	0.0	8,132	7.6	36,758	15.4

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 5.8 shows the percentage distribution of school drop outs by reason. The main reason for dropping out of school as reported by males and females was the high cost of school requirements accounting for 44.4 percent and 44.1 percent, respectively. The least reported reason for dropping out of school among females was the unconduciveness of school environment accounting for 0.3 percent while the corresponding reason for males was both unconduciveness of school environment and disability accounting for 0.2 percent each.

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of School Dropouts by Reason and Sex, Zambia 2012

Reason	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	369,158	100	171,190	100	197,968	100
Under age	12,601	3.4	6,461	3.8	6,140	3.1
Differently Abled (Disabled)	1,095	0.3	343	0.2	753	0.4
Illness	6,570	1.8	2,354	1.4	4,216	2.1
School is too far.	26,466	7.2	10,316	6.0	16,150	8.2
Cannot afford school cost	163,201	44.2	75,941	44.4	87,260	44.1
Family does not allow schooling	1,518	0.4	790	0.5	728	0.4
Not interested in school	84,803	23.0	44,001	25.7	40,802	20.6
School not considered valuable	8,451	2.3	3,887	2.3	4,563	2.3
School environment not conducive	856	0.2	322	0.2	535	0.3
Help at home with household chores	5,649	1.5	2,449	1.4	3,200	1.6
Completed School	13,057	3.5	6,001	3.5	7,056	3.6
Other	44,890	12.2	18,325	10.7	26,565	13.4

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

5.5 Reasons for Not Enrolling to Attend School

This section presents statistics pertaining to children who never enrolled to attend by main reason. Table 5.9 shows the percentage distribution of children who never enrolled to attend school by main reason and sex. Results show that there were 481,573 working children who never enrolled to attend school for various reasons. The high cost of school requirements was the most reported reason for not enrolling to attend school at 41.9 percent while the least reported reasons were disability and unconducive school environment at 0.3 percent each.

Analysis by sex reveals that, the most reported reason for not enrolling to attend school by males was the high cost of school requirements at 45.4 percent relative to 38.3 percent for females. The least reported reason for not enrolling to attend school by males was the unconducive school environment at 0.1 percent, while the least reported reason by females was disability at 0.3 percent.

Table 5.9: Percentage Distribution of working Children (Aged 5-17 years) not attending school by reason and sex, Zambia 2012

Reason	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	481,573	100	247,160	100	234,412	100
Under age	55,051	11.4	28,162	11.4	26,889	11.5
Differently Abled (Disabled)	1,289	0.3	498	0.2	791	0.3
Illness	7,170	1.5	2,728	1.1	4,442	1.9
School is too far.	67,804	14.1	31,612	12.8	36,192	15.4
Cannot afford school cost	201,804	41.9	112,110	45.4	89,694	38.3
Family does not allow schooling	3,174	0.7	1,805	0.7	1,369	0.6
Not interested in school	86,843	18	45,588	18.4	41,255	17.6
School not considered valuable	10,480	2.2	4,152	1.7	6,328	2.7
School environment not conducive	1,543	0.3	230	0.1	1,313	0.6
Help at home with household chores	7,026	1.5	4,613	1.9	2,413	1
Completed School	6,519	1.4	3,148	1.3	3,371	1.4
Other	32,870	6.8	12,515	5.1	20,355	8.7

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 5.10 shows percentage distribution of working children not attending school by reason and age group. Results show that underage was the most reported reason for not attending school in the age group 5-9 years at 56.2 percent, while the high cost of school requirements was the most reported reasons in the age group 10-14 years and 15-17 years at 69.5 percent and 38.9 percent, respectively. The least reported reasons for not attending school in the age group 15-17 years were underage and unconducive school environment at 0.2 percent each.

Table 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Working Children not attending School by Reason and Sex, Zambia 2012

Reason	Total Number	%	5-9 Number	%	10-14 Number	%	15-17 Number	%
Total	481,573	100	97,113	100	152,085	100	232,375	100
Under age	55,051	11.4	54,590	56.2	99	0.1	362	0.2
Differently Abled (Disabled)	1,289	0.3	287	0.3	230	0.2	772	0.3
Illness	7,170	1.5	-	0.0	2,674	1.8	4,495	1.9
School is too far	67,804	14.1	33,995	35.0	22,018	14.5	11,791	5.1
Cannot afford school cost	201,804	41.9	5,758	5.9	105,651	69.5	90,395	38.9
Family does not allow schooling	3,174	0.7	696	0.7	650	0.4	1,828	0.8
Not interested in school	86,843	18.0	201	0.2	12,993	8.5	73,650	31.7
School not considered valuable	10,480	2.2	176	0.2	1,584	1.0	8,720	3.8
School environment not conducive	1,543	0.3	-	0.0	1,008	0.7	535	0.2
Help at home with household chores	7,026	1.5	422	0.4	540	0.4	6,064	2.6
Completed School	6,519	1.4	-	0.0	343	0.2	6,176	2.7
Other	32,870	6.8	988	1.0	4,295	2.8	27,587	11.9

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Chapter Six

Child Labour and Hazardous Work by Children

6.1 Introduction

Understanding the distinction between working children and child labour is the basis for formulating appropriate policies to fight the latter, considering that child labour is an undesirable phenomenon in our society. While working children is a broader concept which suggests any productive activity by a child and is within the general production boundary as defined by the System of National Accounts (SNA), child labour is a narrower and more precise concept usually associated with negativity. Its identification and measurement attracts overwhelming support from both national governments and international bodies.

Zambia's Employment of Young Persons and Childrens' Act categorically prohibits the engagement of persons below the age of 14 years in any industrial economic activity except where all employees of an enterprise are members of the same family. The Act also prevents the exposure of children to harsh working conditions.

Notwithstanding stringent legislative provisions in the Zambian legal framework with respect to child labour, the international standards also promote provisions that curtail any engagements of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in the types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable as guided by national legislation, ILO Minimum Age Convention (No. 138), of 1973 and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) of 1999 as well as their supplementing recommendations (Nos. 146 and 190).

In the 2012 LFS, specific questions that were not as detailed as would have been the case in a study to measure child labour were asked to collect information that would provide an indicative position of the extent of child labour in Zambia. The key variable used to determine the severity and intensity of work children are engaged in was the number of hours worked. Any work performed by children during which four or more hours were spent was considered child labour. This chapter presents a descriptive analysis of incidence of child labour by province, rural/urban and social-demographic characteristics.

6.2 Incidence of Child Labour

Table 6.1 shows the percentage distribution of child labourers by sex and rural/urban. Results show that there was an estimated 905,151 child labourers in 2012, out of whom 68.7 percent were in rural areas while 31.3 percent were in urban areas. Disaggregation of data by sex shows that both males and females accounted for a higher proportion in rural areas than in urban areas, at 70.4 and 67.1 percent, respectively.

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2012

Sex	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	905,151	100	622,247	68.7	282,904	31.3
Male	450,047	100	316,726	70.4	133,322	29.6
Female	455,104	100	305,521	67.1	149,583	32.9

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Figure 6.1 shows the percentage distribution of child labourers by province. The figure shows that Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of child labourers at 21.0 percent followed by Southern Province with 16.6 percent, while Western Province had the lowest proportion at 1.7 percent.

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Province, Zambia 2012
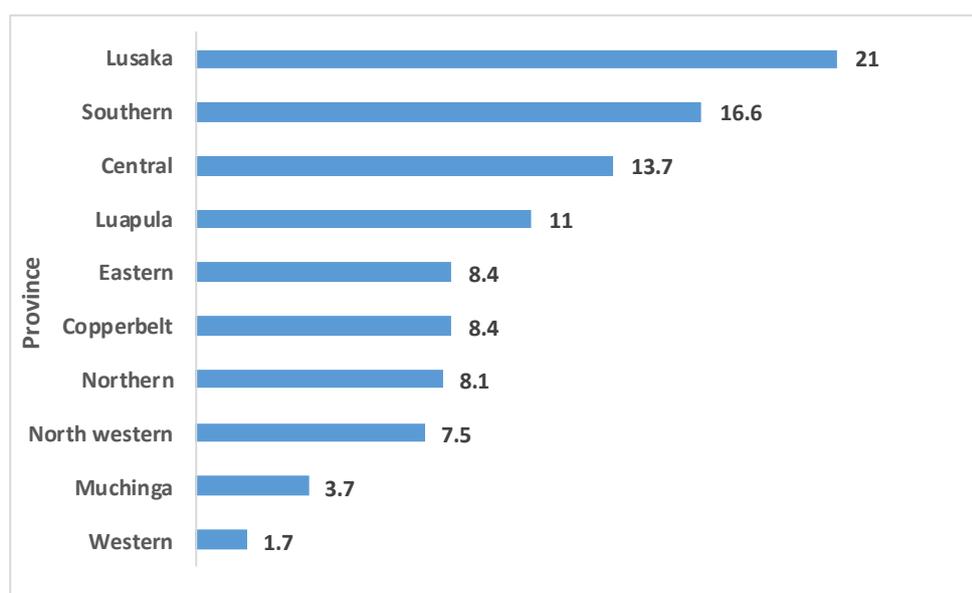
Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 6.2 shows the percentage distribution of child labourers by age, in single years, and sex. The table shows that child labourers aged 10 years accounted for the highest proportion of 20.1 percent, followed by the 9 and 11 year-olds at 15.8 percent and 15.4 percent, respectively. Child labourers aged 16 years accounted for the lowest proportion of 0.7 percent. Analysis by sex shows that it is also the 10 year-olds who accounted for the highest proportions of male child labourers at 20.6 percent and of female child labourers at 19.7 percent.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Age (Single years) and Sex, Zambia 2012

Age	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	905,151	100.0	450,047	100.0	455,104	100.0
5	19,673	2.2	7,851	1.7	11,822	2.6
6	37,526	4.1	21,064	4.7	16,462	3.6
7	86,798	9.6	38,697	8.6	48,101	10.6
8	124,714	13.8	58,506	13.0	66,208	14.5
9	142,865	15.8	69,715	15.5	73,150	16.1
10	182,168	20.1	92,666	20.6	89,502	19.7
11	139,313	15.4	76,663	17.0	62,649	13.8
12	56,701	6.3	26,690	5.9	30,010	6.6
13	37,961	4.2	19,753	4.4	18,208	4.0
14	51,043	5.6	25,067	5.6	25,976	5.7
15	8,089	0.9	4,823	1.1	3,266	0.7
16	6,657	0.7	2,153	0.5	4,505	1.0
17	11,644	1.3	6,399	1.4	5,245	1.2

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Figure 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Age in single years

Age	Percentage
17	1.3
16	0.7
15	0.9
14	5.6
13	4.2
12	6.3
11	15.4
10	20.1
9	15.8
8	13.8
7	9.6
6	4.1
5	2.2
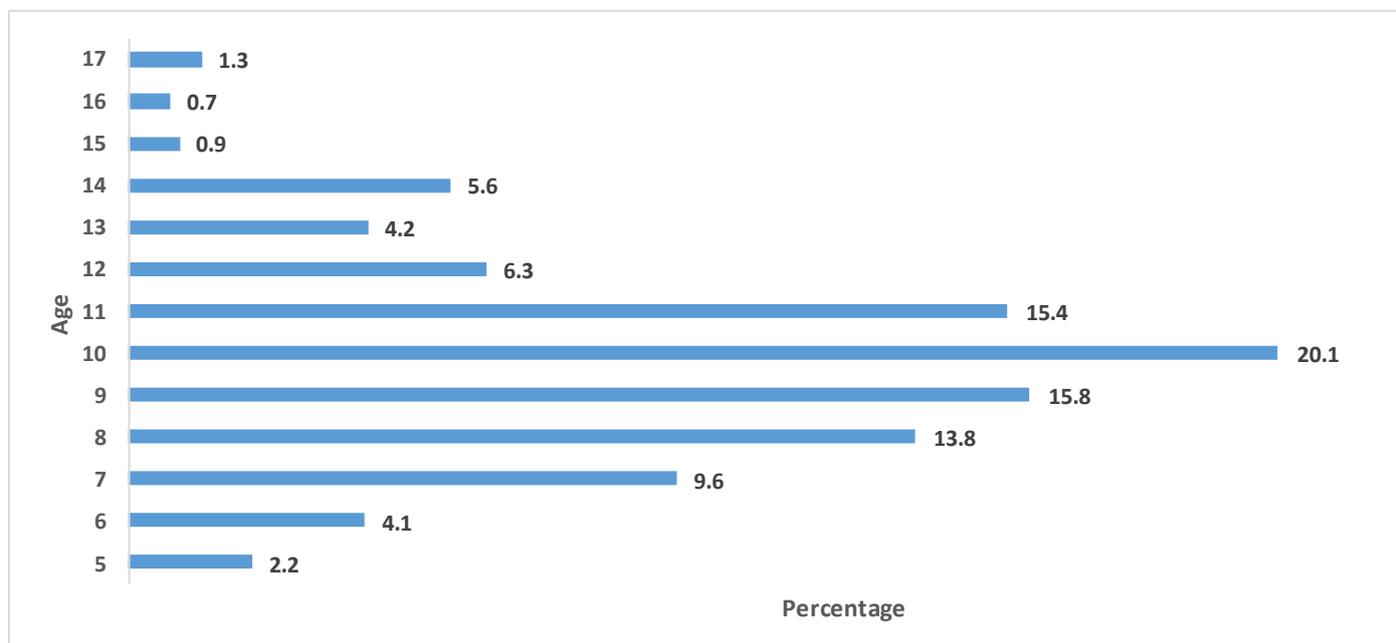
Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

6.3. Incidence of Child Labour by Industry

Figure 6.2 shows the percentage distribution of child labourers by industry. Results show that Activities of households as employers industry had the highest percentage of child labourers at 70.5 percent followed by Agriculture, forestry and fishing at 19.8 percent. The Transport and storage and the Accommodation and food services industries had the lowest percentage of less than 0.1 percent each.

Figure 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Industry, Zambia 2012

Industry	Percent
Activities of household as Employers	70.5
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	19.8
Other service activities	7.7
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	0.5
Water Supply Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3
Construction	0.3
Manufacturing	0.2
Information and communication	0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.1
Transportation and storage	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	0.0

Table 6.3 shows the percentage distribution of child labourers by industry and rural/urban. Results show that of the total child labourers in rural areas, 62.8 percent were in Activities of households as employers industry compared to 87.7 percent in urban areas. It is however worth noting that in rural areas 25.6 percent of child labourers were in Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry compared to 6.9 percent in urban areas.

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Industry and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2012

Industry	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	905,151	100.0	622,247	100.0	282,904	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	178,785	19.8	159,211	25.6	19,575	6.9
Mining and quarrying	716	0.1	406	0.1	310	0.1
Manufacturing	1,464	0.2	358	0.1	1,105	0.4
Water Supply Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4,276	0.5	4,276	0.7	-	0.0
Construction	2,754	0.3	967	0.2	1,787	0.6
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	4,423	0.5	3,234	0.5	1,188	0.4
Transportation and storage	373	0.0	345	0.1	28	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	124	0.0	0	0.0	124	0.0
Information and communication	855	0.1	855	0.1	-	0.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,789	0.3	314	0.1	2,475	0.9
Other service activities	70,055	7.7	61,740	9.9	8,315	2.9
Activities of household as Employers	638,538	70.5	390,540	62.8	247,998	87.7

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of child labourers by industry and age group. Results show that the highest proportion of child labourers were in the age group 10 − 14 years at 51.6 percent while the lowest proportion of 2.9 percent were in the age group 15-17 years.. Of all child labourers in Activities of households as employers industry, 50.7 percent were in the age group 10-14 years while 1.8 percent were in the age group 15-17 years. In the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, 55.7 percent were in the age group 10−14 years, whereas 4.3 percent were in age group 15 − 17 years.

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Industry and Age Group, Zambia 2012

Industry	Total		5-9		10-14		15-17	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	905,151	100	411,576	45.5	467,186	51.6	26,390	2.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	178,785	100	71,525	40.0	99,558	55.7	7,703	4.3
Mining and quarrying	716	100	-	0.0	716	100.0	-	0.0
Manufacturing	1,464	100	371	25.3	863	59.0	230	15.7
Water Supply Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4,276	100	1,834	42.9	2,442	57.1	-	0.0
Construction	2,754	100	464	16.8	1,844	67.0	446	16.2
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	4,423	100	1,442	32.6	2,565	58.0	416	9.4
Transportation and storage	373	100	28	7.5	345	92.5	-	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	124	100	124	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Information and communication	855	100	204	23.8	652	76.2	-	0.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,789	100	1,134	40.7	1,654	59.3	-	0.0
Other service activities	70,055	100	31,385	44.8	32,760	46.8	5,909	8.4
Activities of household as Employers	638,538	100	303,066	47.5	323,787	50.7	11,685	1.8

Table 6.5 shows t h e percentage distribution of child labourers by industry and province. Results show that of the total children employed in activities of households as employers, Lusaka province accounted for 28.9 percent while Western Province had 1.5 percent. Results also show that of the total children employed in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Eastern Province accounted for 31.3 percent while Central, Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces had 18.5 percent, 11.2 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively.

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Province and Industry, Zambia 2012

Industry	Total		Central		Copperbelt		Eastern		Luapula		Lusaka		Muchinga		Northern		North Western		Southern		Western	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	905,151	100	124,330	13.7	76,243	8.4	75,732	8.4	99,223	11.0	189,994	21.0	33,159	3.7	72,997	8.1	67,710	7.5	150,670	16.6	15,094	1.7
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	178,785	100	33,006	18.5	20,064	11.2	55,952	31.3	18,130	10.1	2,693	1.5	6,909	3.9	15,008	8.4	8,563	4.8	12,958	7.2	5,500	3.1
Mining and quarrying	716	100	-	0.0	310	43.3	406	56.7	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Manufacturing	1,464	100	-	0.0	924	63.1	58	3.9	252	17.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	230	15.7	-	0.0
Water Supply Sewerage, waste management and reme-diation activities	4,276	100	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	4,276	100.0	-	0.0
Construction	2,754	100	-	0.0	1,492	54.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	242	8.8	175	6.4	844	30.6	-	0.0
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	4,423	100	515	11.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	851	19.2	603	13.6	276	6.2	904	20.4	278	6.3	997	22.5	-	0.0
Transportation and storage	373	100	345	92.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	28	7.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	124	100	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	124	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Information and communication	855	100	211	24.7	-	0.0	441	51.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	204	23.8	-	0.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,789	100	543	19.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	132	4.7	1,593	57.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	520	18.7	-	0.0
Other service activities	70,055	100	795	1.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	5,172	7.4	464	0.7	312	0.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	63,312	90.4	-	0.0
Activities of household as Employers	638,538	100	88,916	13.9	53,452	8.4	18,876	3.0	74,562	11.7	184,640	28.9	25,634	4.0	56,842	8.9	58,693	9.2	67,329	10.5	9,593	1.5

6.4. Incidence of Child Labour by Occupation

Figure 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of child labourers by occupation. Child labourers working in elementary occupations accounted for the highest percentage of 85.9 percent followed by Skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers at 12.3 percent. The lowest proportion of child labourers worked as Craft and related trade workers at 0.4 percent.

Figure 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Occupation, Zambia
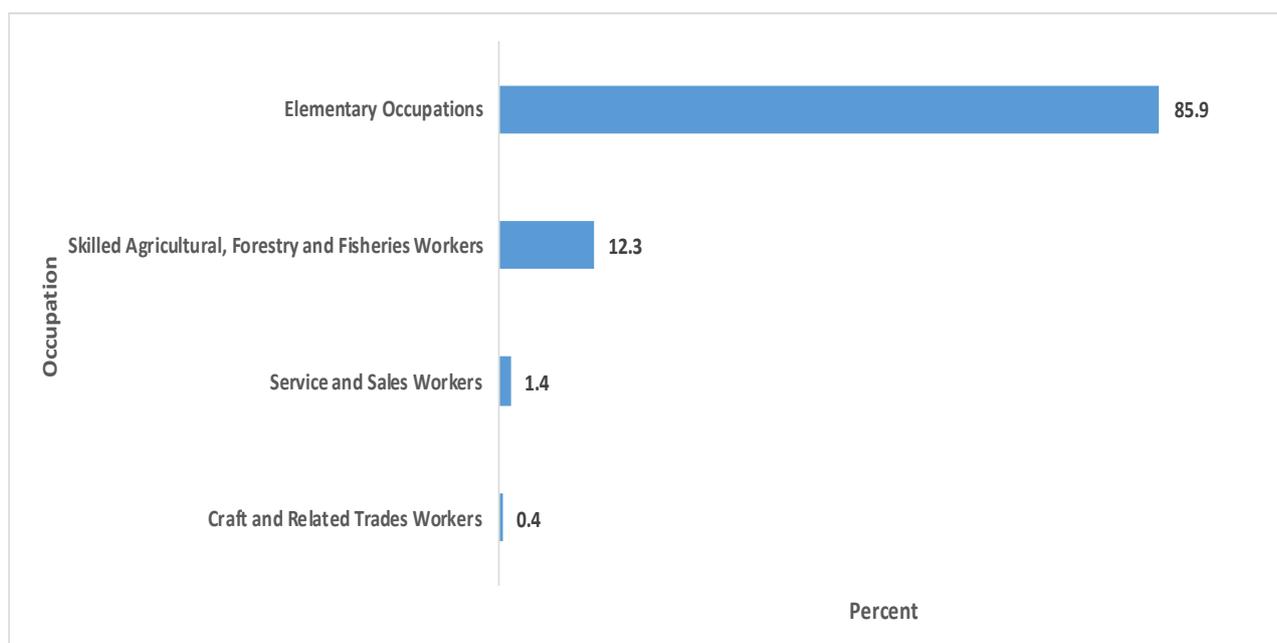
Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 6.6 shows the percentage distribution of child labourers by occupation and rural/urban. Results show that 93.6 percent of all child labourers in urban areas worked in elementary occupations. It is also shown that 82.5 percent of child labourers in rural areas worked in elementary occupations. However, a relatively significant proportion of 16.5 percent of child labourers in rural areas worked as Skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers compared to 3.0 percent in urban areas.

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Occupation and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2012

Major Occupation	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	905,151	100.0	622,247	100.0	282,904	100.0
Service and Sales Workers	13,007	1.4	4,571	0.7	8,436	3.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Workers	111,142	12.3	102,742	16.5	8,399	3.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,192	0.4	1,799	0.3	1,392	0.5
Elementary Occupations	777,811	85.9	513,134	82.5	264,677	93.6

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 6.7 shows the percentage distribution of child labourers by occupation and sex. Results show that 50.6 percent of child labourers working in elementary occupations were

females and 49.4 percent were males.   Males however, accounted for a higher proportion than females in both the Craft and related trade and the Skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries works at 89.5 percent and 51.4 percent, respectively.

Table 6.7: Distribution of Child Labourers by Occupation and Sex, Zambia 2012

Major Occupation	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	905,151	100	450,047	49.7	455,104	50.3
Service and Sales Workers	13,007	100	6,183	47.5	6,824	52.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Workers	111,142	100	57,147	51.4	53,995	48.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,192	100	2,857	89.5	335	10.5
Elementary Occupations	777,811	100	383,861	49.4	393,950	50.6

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 6.8 shows percentage distribution of child labourers by Major occupation and age group. Results show that child labourers in skilled Agricultural, Forestry and fisheries, who were in the age group 10–14 years had 63.6 percent while those who were in the age group 5-9 years and 15-17 years, accounted for 30.5 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively. In the craft and related trade occupation, the age group 10–14 years had 65.6 percent were as those who were in the age groups 5-9 years and 15-17 years, accounted for 20.4 percent and 14.0 percent, respectively

Table 6.8: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Major Occupation and Age Group, Zambia 2012

Major Occupation	Total		5-9		10-14		15-17	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	905,151	100	411,576	45.5	467,186	51.6	26,390	2.9
Service and Sales Workers	13,007	100	4,358	33.5	8,232	63.3	416	3.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Workers	111,142	100	33,903	30.5	70,674	63.6	6,564	5.9

| Craft and Related Trades Workers | 3,192 | 100 | 652 | 20.4 | 2,094 | 65.6 | 446 | 14.0 |
| Elementary Occupations | 777,811 | 100 | 372,663 | 47.9 | 386,185 | 49.7 | 18,964 | 2.4 |

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 6.9 shows percentage distribution of child labourers by Status in employment and rural/urban. Results show that of the total paid employees, 81.2 percent were in rural areas while 18.8 percent in urban areas. Results also show that of the total unpaid family workers, 68.6 percent were in rural areas while 31.4 percent in urban areas.

Table 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers By status in Employment and Rural/urban

Employment Status	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	905,151	100	622,247	68.7	282,904	31.3
Paid employees	11,444	100	9,292	81.2	2,152	18.8
Apprentices/ Interns	608	100	-	0.0	608	100.0
Employers	1,249	100	192	15.4	1,057	84.6
Self employed	9,979	100	7,882	79.0	2,097	21.0
Unpaid family workers	881,871	100	604,881	68.6	276,990	31.4

6.5. Child Labour Prevalence by Status in Employment

Figure 6.5 shows percentage distribution of child labourers by status in employment. Results show that unpaid family workers had the highest proportion of child labourers at 97.4 percent while Apprentices/Interns and Employers accounted for the lowest at 0.1 percent each.

Figure 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Status in Employment,

Zambia 2012
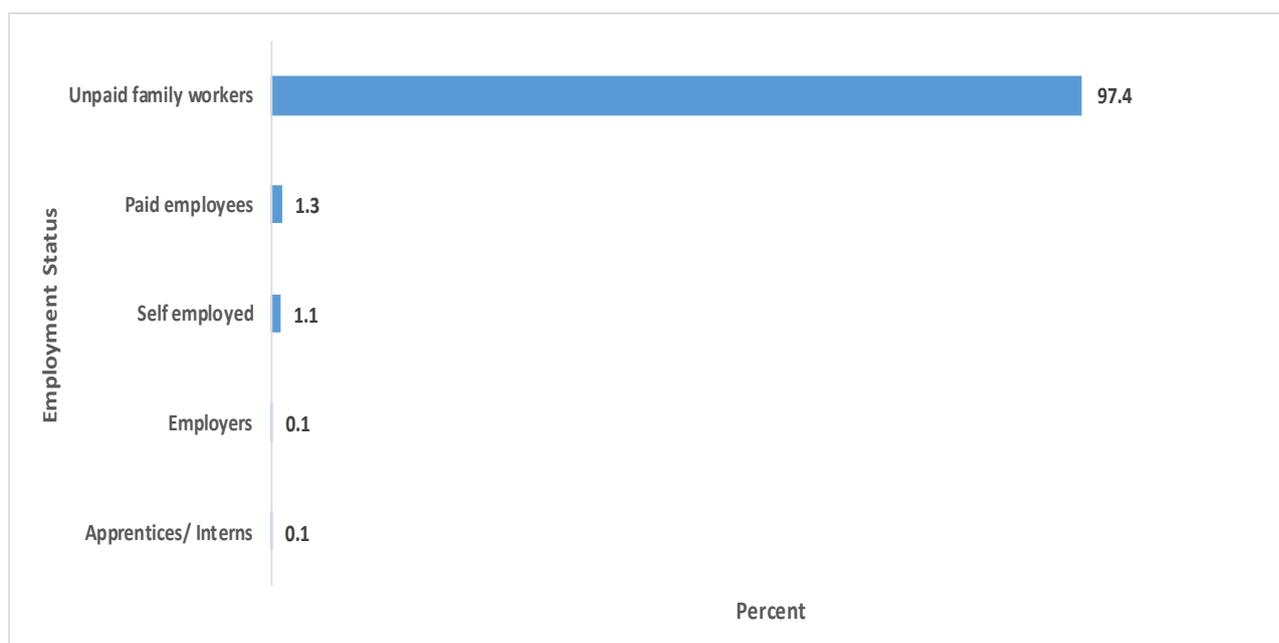
Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 6.10 shows percentage distribution of child labourers by Status in employment and Sex. Results show that of the total paid employees, 61.9 percent were males while 38.1 percent females. Results also show that of the total unpaid family workers, 49.3 percent were males while 50.7 percent were females.

Table 6.10: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Status in Employment and Sex, Zambia 2012

Employment Status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	905,151	100	450,047	49.7	455,104	50.3
Paid employees	11,444	100	7,081	61.9	4,362	38.1
Apprentices/ Interns	608	100	608	100.0	-	0.0
Employers	1,249	100	192	15.4	1,057	84.6
Self employed	9,979	100	7,144	71.6	2,836	28.4
Unpaid family workers	881,871	100	435,022	49.3	446,849	50.7

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 6.11 shows percentage distribution of child labourers by Status in Employment and Age Group. Paid employees had 77.9 percent of child labourers in the Age group 10-14 years while age group 15-17 years had 4.3 percent. Unpaid family workers, the 10–14 years age group accounted for 55.1 percent, whereas 15 – 17 years age group had 2.9 percent.

Table 6.11: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Status in Employment

and Sex, Zambia 2012

Employment Status	Total		5-9		10-14		15-17	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	905,151	100	411,576	45.5	467,186	51.6	26,390	2.9
Paid employees	11,444	100	2,038	17.8	8,916	77.9	490	4.3
Apprentices/ Interns	608	100	608	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Employers	1,249	100	380	30.4	869	69.6	-	0.0
Self employed	9,979	100	2,650	26.6	6,874	68.9	456	4.6
Unpaid family workers	881,871	100	405,900	46.0	450,527	51.1	25,444	2.9

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 6.12 shows percentage distribution of child labourers by Province and status in employment. Results show that of the total paid employees, Eastern Province accounted for 50.6 percent while western Province had 0.6 percent. Results also show that of the total unpaid family workers Lusaka Province accounted for 21.3 percent while Eastern, Muchinga and Western provinces had 7.7 percent, 3.7 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively.

Table 6.12: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Province and Status in Employment, Zambia 2012

Province	Total		Paid employees		Apprentices, Interns		Employers		Self employed		Unpaid family workers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	905,151	100	11,444	100	608	100	1,249	100	9,979	100	881,871	100
Central	124,330	13.7	359	3.1	-	0	-	0	647	6.5	123,324	14
Copperbelt	76,243	8.4	1,624	14.2	-	0	1,249	100	589	5.9	72,780	8.3
Eastern	75,732	8.4	5,795	50.6	-	0	-	0	1,743	17.5	68,194	7.7
Luapula	99,223	11	797	7	-	0	-	0	1,607	16.1	96,819	11
Lusaka	189,994	21	426	3.7	608	100	-	0	1,252	12.5	187,708	21.3
Muchinga	33,159	3.7	-	0	-	0	-	0	616	6.2	32,544	3.7
Northern	72,997	8.1	1,431	12.5	-	0	-	0	1,760	17.6	69,806	7.9
North Western	67,710	7.5	448	3.9	-	0	-	0	167	1.7	67,095	7.6
Southern	150,670	16.6	490	4.3	-	0	-	0	1,483	14.9	148,697	16.9
Western	15,094	1.7	73	0.6	-	0	-	0	116	1.2	14,904	1.7

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012