



International
Labour
Office

ZAMBIA CHILD LABOUR DATA COUNTRY BRIEF

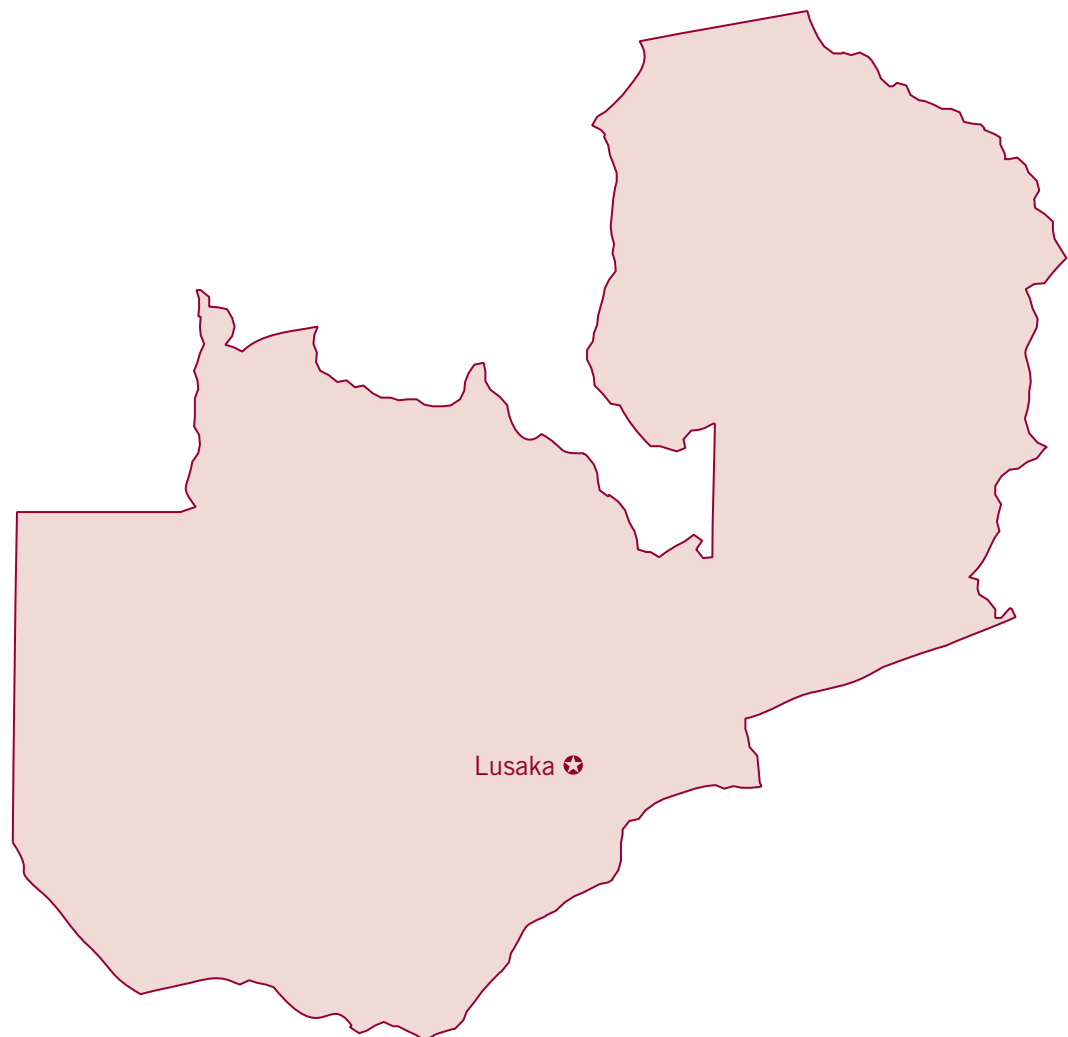


International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

SELECTED SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

Population (millions)	11.5
Population under 15 years (percentage of total)	476
Literacy rate (percentage of people ages 15 and above)	68
Net primary school enrolment rate	80
GDP per capita, PPP	\$943
Human Development Index Value	0.407
HDI ranking	165/177

Source: 2004 data from UNDP Human Development Report 2006



I. Legislative Framework

RATIFIED CONVENTIONS RELATING TO CHILD LABOUR

Convention	Ratification	Entry into force
The Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) (minimum age specified: 15 years)	09-02-1976	09-02-1977
The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182)	10-12-2001	10-12-2002
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	06-12-1991	05-01-1992

RELEVANT NATIONAL LEGISLATION

- The Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act, 1996 (No. 18 of 1996);
- Employment Act (No. 57 of 1965) (as amended 1997);
- Employment of Young Persons and Children Act (No. 10 of 1933) (as amended 1994);

REGULATION OF WORK FOR PERSONS BELOW 18 YEARS

Regulation of work for persons below 18 years	Age	Legislation
General minimum age for admission to employment or work	15 years	Section 12 of the Employment Act
Admission to light work activities	Not specified	
Admission to hazardous work	18 years	Section 217 (a) of the Employment of Young Persons and Children Act The list of the types of hazardous work has not been determined

II. Child Labour Indicators

Key child labour indicators can be derived from the Zambian Child Labour Survey (CLS), conducted by the Central Statistical Office in conjunction with the Household Food Security, Health and Nutrition Information Systems in 1999. The survey was carried out within the framework of the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme (SIMPOC) of the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). The NCLS collected information on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of boys and girls ages 5 to 17 years and their households.

Children's activities

Results from the Zambian National Child Labour Survey (SIMPOC, 1999) indicate that 11.3 per cent (0.16 million) of boys and 10.3 per cent (0.14 million) of girls ages 5-14 are engaged in some form of economic activity, resulting in 10.8 per cent (0.30 million) of all children in that age group working. Approximately 7.9 per cent (0.25 million) of children participate in the labour force without attending school. The percentage is slightly higher for boys (8.4 per cent) than for girls (7.4 per cent). Children in rural areas are more likely to work without attending school (11.1 per cent vs. 2.1 per cent) than children in urban areas. The gender gap between working children who do not attend school is higher in rural areas (2.0 percentage points, i.e. boys: 12.1 per cent vs. girls: 10.1 per cent) than in urban areas (0.7 percentage points, i.e. boys: 1.8 per cent vs. girls: 2.5 per cent).

CHILDREN AGED 5–14, BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND RESIDENCE

Sex	Activity	Urban		Rural		Total	
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Male	Work only ^a	1.8	9,997	12.1	121,784	8.4	131,781
	Study only ^b	63.5	351,421	46.3	466,665	52.4	818,086
	Work and study ^c	0.6	3,141	2.1	21,335	1.6	24,476
	Total work*	2.7	13,138	16.0	143,119	11.3	156,257
	Total study**	64.1	354,562	48.4	488,000	54.0	842,562
	Neither	34.1	188,820	39.5	398,362	37.6	587,182
Female	Work only ^a	2.5	13,924	10.1	102,754	7.4	116,678
	Study only ^b	65.3	369,370	46.5	472,968	53.3	842,338
	Work and study ^c	0.7	3,679	2.2	22,427	1.6	26,106
	Total work*	3.5	17,603	14.0	125,181	10.3	142,784
	Total study**	66.0	373,049	48.7	495,395	54.9	868,444
	Neither	31.6	178,596	41.2	418,277	37.7	596,873
Total	Work only ^a	2.1	23,921	11.1	224,538	7.9	248,459
	Study only ^b	64.4	720,791	46.4	939,633	52.8	1,660,424
	Work and study ^c	0.6	6,820	2.2	43,762	1.6	50,582
	Total work*	3.1	30,741	15.0	268,300	10.8	299,041
	Total study**	65.0	727,611	48.6	983,395	54.4	1,711,006
	Neither	32.8	367,416	40.3	816,639	37.7	1,184,055

* "Total work" refers to children that work only and children that work and study, i.e. a+c.

** "Total study" refers to children that study only and children that work and study, i.e. b+c.

Almost 71 per cent of children ages 5-14 are involved in at least one hour of household chores a day. Girls are more likely than boys to carry out household chores (73.5 per cent vs. 68.3 per cent).

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN INVOLVED IN HOUSEHOLD CHORES*, BY AGE AND SEX

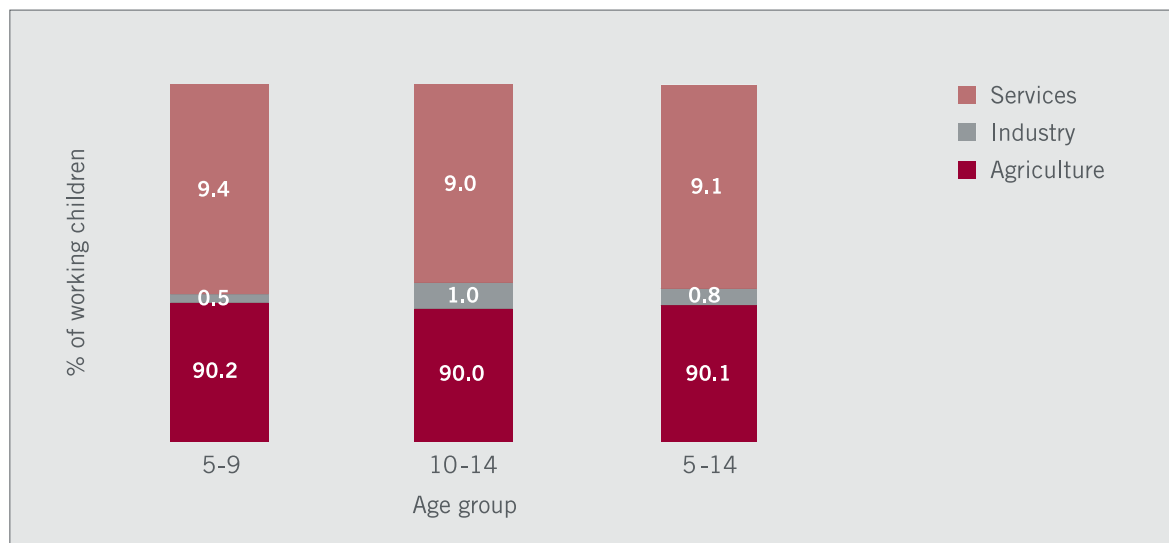
Age	Male	Female	Total
5	29.4	38.7	34.1
6	45.4	47.5	46.4
7	62.3	68.3	65.4
8	69.0	73.6	71.3
9	75.5	81.8	78.4
10	81.2	84.8	83.1
11	82.5	88.8	85.6
12	85.0	88.2	86.5
13	84.3	89.8	87.2
14	88.0	88.3	88.2
Total	68.3	73.5	70.9

* Children performing household chores for at least one hour per day

Characteristics and conditions of child labour

Among working children ages 5-14, approximately nine out of every ten are employed in the agricultural sector, 0.8 per cent are employed in the industrial sector and the remaining 9.1 per cent work in services. This breakdown by industry is also consistent among working children ages 5-9 and 10-14. Girls are more likely than boys to be employed in the services sector (11.3 per cent vs. 7.1 per cent) and less likely to be employed in the agricultural sector (87.8 per cent vs. 92.1 per cent).

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5-14 BY INDUSTRY AND AGE GROUP

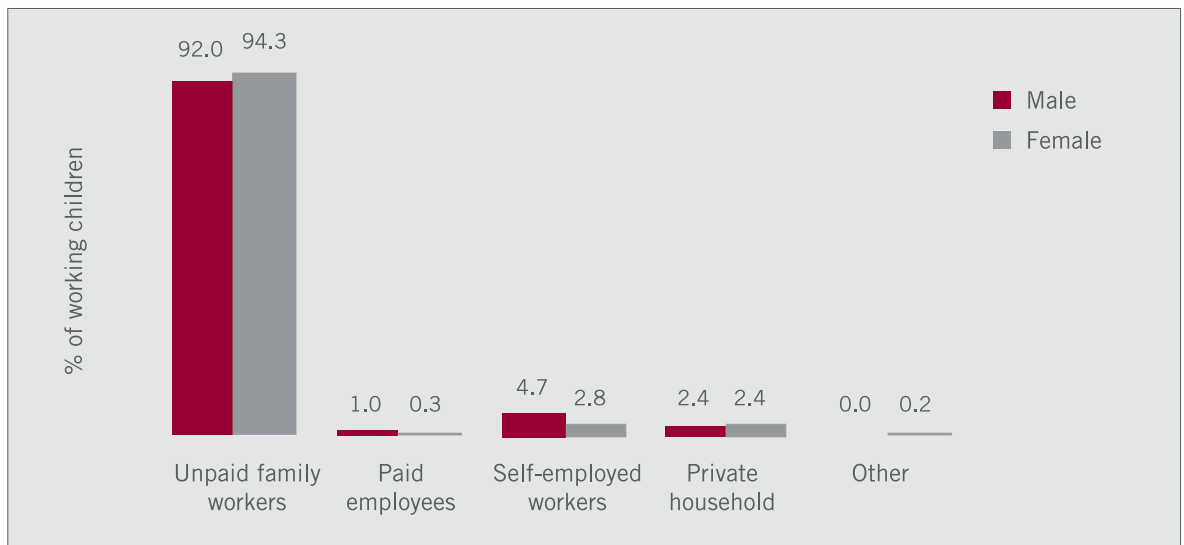


DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5-14 BY INDUSTRY AND SEX



An overwhelming percentage of working children ages 5-14 are employed as unpaid family workers (92.0 per cent in the case of boys and 94.3 per cent in the case of girls). More working boys (8.1 per cent) than girls (5.5 per cent) ages 5-14 are salaried or self-employed.

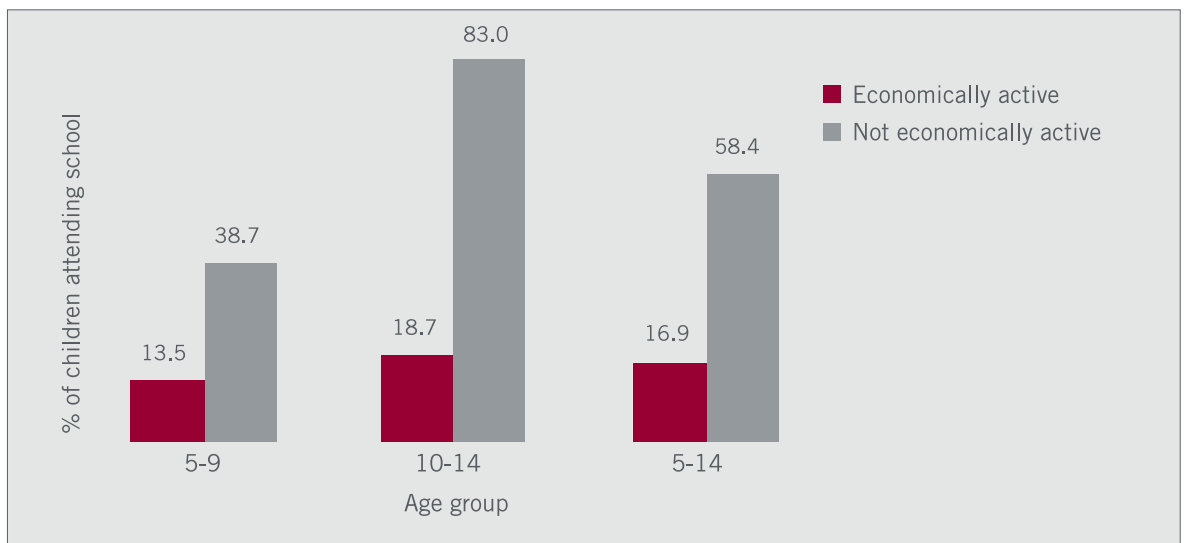
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5-14 BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT AND SEX



Child labour and children's education

Among children ages 5-14 those who are economically active are less likely to attend school than those who are not (16.9 per cent vs. 58.4 per cent). This relationship holds for children in the 5-9 and 10-14 age sub-groups. In the former, only 13.5 per cent of economically active children attend school.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY VERSUS CHILDREN NOT IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



Children's activity status and household income* level

Children coming from the poorest households are more likely to be engaged in the labour force without attending school than children in households with the highest levels of per capita expenditure (14.9 per cent vs. 1.4 per cent). These findings are consistent among both boys (16.9 per cent vs. 0.7 per cent) and girls (13.0 per cent vs. 2.1 per cent). Only 34.4 per cent of children coming from the lowest-expenditure households attend school without participating in the labour force, as compared to 80.5 per cent of children in the richest households.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 5-14, BY PER CAPITA INCOME QUINTILES**, SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Sex	Type of activity	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Unspecified	Total
Male	Work only	16.9	11.9	4.9	3.1	0.7	0.0	8.4
	Study only	34.2	46.4	54.6	64.0	79.9	40.4	52.4
	Work and study	2.1	1.1	3.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.6
	Neither	46.8	40.6	37.2	32.0	19.1	59.6	37.6
Female	Work only	13.0	10.6	5.7	2.7	2.1	0.0	7.4
	Study only	34.5	44.9	52.9	70.2	81.1	47.4	53.2
	Work and study	2.2	1.8	2.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.7
	Neither	50.3	42.7	38.6	26.1	16.6	52.6	37.7
Total	Work only	14.9	11.3	5.3	2.9	1.4	0.0	7.9
	Study only	34.4	45.6	53.8	67.2	80.5	44.4	52.8
	Work and study	2.1	1.4	3.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.6
	Neither	48.6	41.7	37.9	29.0	17.8	55.6	37.7

Note: Totals may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

* The household expenditure is used as a proxy for income.

** Figures should be interpreted with caution as estimates are based on a small sample size

III. Information on the worst forms of child labour

RATIFICATION OF SPECIFIC TREATIES

CONVENTION	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE
Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	Not ratified	
Optional Protocol to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict	Not ratified	
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC)	Not ratified	
Human Trafficking Protocol, supplementing the CTOC	Not ratified	
Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, supplementing the CTOC	Not ratified	
The ILO Forced Labour Convention (No. 29)	02-12-1964	02-12-1965

SIMPOC studies

- Child Labour Survey Country Report, ILO-IPEC and the Central Statistical Office of Zambia, 1999.
- Rapid Assessment on HIV/AIDS and child labour in Zambia, 2004.

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