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Organization

# **National child labour Survey**

## **Country report**

**Zimbabwe 1999**

**International  
Programme on  
the Elimination  
of Child labour  
(IPEC)**

**Central Statistical Office (CSO)  
Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Zimbabwe**

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## List of Abbreviations

<b>ALB</b>	Agricultural Labour Bureau
<b>CBA</b>	Collective Bargaining Agreement
<b>CL</b>	Communal Lands
<b>CLS</b>	Child Labour Survey
<b>CLF</b>	Child Labour Fund
<b>CSO</b>	Central Statistical Office
<b>CWF</b>	Child Welfare Forum
<b>EMCOZ</b>	Employers Confederation of Zimbabwe
<b>ESPP</b>	Enhanced Social Protection Programme
<b>FPL</b>	Food Poverty Line
<b>GAPWUZ</b>	General Agricultural Plantation Workers Union of Zimbabwe
<b>ICDS</b>	Inter-Censal Demographic Survey
<b>IM-LFS</b>	Indicator Monitoring - Labour Force Survey
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>ILO/SAMAT</b>	International Labour Organisation/Southern African Multi-Disciplinary Advisory Team
<b>ILO/IPEC</b>	International Labour Organisation/International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
<b>ISSA</b>	Integrated System for Survey Analysis
<b>LSCFA</b>	Large Scale Commercial Farming Area
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MPSLSW</b>	Ministry Of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare
<b>MSEA</b>	Master Sample Enumeration Area
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>PAPP</b>	Poverty Alleviation Action Programme
<b>PASS</b>	Poverty Assessment Study Survey
<b>RA</b>	Resettlement Area
<b>SSCFA</b>	Small Scale Commercial Farming Area
<b>SS + RA</b>	Small Scale Commercial Farming Area and Resettlement Area
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>U/SU</b>	Urban and Semi Urban Areas
<b>ZCTU</b>	Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Union
<b>ZHS</b>	Zimbabwe Health Survey
<b>ZIDAWU</b>	Zimbabwe Domestic and Allied Workers Union
<b>ZMS</b>	Zimbabwe Master Sample
<b>ZNHSCP</b>	Zimbabwe National Household Surveys Capability Programme

## FOREWORD

The Government of Zimbabwe has placed the issue of child labour high on its national development agenda, following the ratification of major regional and international conventions, covenants and instruments which relate to welfare and rights of children. The key instruments are the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989); the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age (1973) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children (1990).

It is for this reason that the Government, through the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare and the Central Statistical Office (CSO) decided to conduct a comprehensive national Child Labour Survey (CLS), targeting children aged 5 to 17 years. The survey was carried out in September 1999 as a supplementary in-depth enquiry to the June 1999 - Indicator Monitoring Labour Force Survey (IM-LFS). The main objective of the survey was to determine the nature and extent of child labour in Zimbabwe and identify areas for action.

The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare is delighted to present to all stakeholders, in the Government, private sector, Non-Governmental Organisations, trade unions and the general public the results of this Survey. The report is divided into six major chapters. Chapter 1 gives the socio-economic background of Zimbabwe against which the child labour situation should be mirrored. Chapter 2 outlines the justification and objectives of the Survey, while Chapter 3 describes the methodology used. Chapter 4 gives the demographic and social characteristic of the target children as well as the housing characteristics of the household where they live. Chapter 5 which is the central part of the research is devoted to working children, their working conditions, why they are working and impact of work on education, health and safety. It is on the basis of these findings that the conclusions and policy recommendations in Chapter 6 are given. An executive summary has also been provided for ease of reference.

I would like, at this juncture, to express the Government of Zimbabwe's sincere gratitude and thanks to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for funding and providing the needed technical assistance. The technical inputs from Mr George Okutho of ILO/International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), and Mr. Jackson Nkrulu of ILO/Southern Africa Multi-Disciplinary Advisory Team (SAMAT) – Harare were very valuable and are highly acknowledged.

With regard to the technical aspect of the survey, the Ministry is indebted to the following officials from Central Statistical Office (CSO) Messrs O. Manyame, D. H. Matimba, R. Sango, P. Majoni, J. Masango and O. Mtapuri from the Ministry.

For the administration of the Survey, the Ministry acknowledges the work of the following officials who together with the CSO officials constituted the Child Labour Management team: P. Mudyawabikwa (Chairman), C.Z. Vusani, N. Mangozho, N. Bara, G.D. Mhlanga, O. Mtapuri, N. Ndhlembeu, N. Simango, E. Mandiwoma, L. Mazingi. The Ministry is also indebted to Mrs S. Mugoni from the then Ministry of Information who was responsible for co-ordinating the publicity of the Survey.

The support of the Ministry's Senior Management, CSO Directorate, ILO/Southern Africa Multi-Disciplinary Advisory Team (SAMAT), Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) and Employers Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (EMCOZ) is also acknowledged. Their valuable support, ideas and guidance contributed greatly to the success of the Survey.

The Ministry would like to thank all the 40 provincial team leaders/supervisors and the 195 enumerators drawn from CSO, Ministries of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare; Education, Sports and Culture; Youth, Gender and Employment Creation, and Justice Legal and Parliamentary Affairs.

Last but not least the contribution of data entry operators from CSO and the Ministry and all those who participated at the various stages of the Survey is acknowledged.

It is with great pleasure and honour that I commend this report to all policy makers from the tripartite arrangement, administrators, planners, developing partners and the general public.

J. G. Moyo (M.P)

**MINISTER OF PUBLIC SERVICE, LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Technical Design of the Survey

- (1) The Child Labour Survey (CLS) - hereafter referred to as the Survey - was carried out in September 1999 as a supplementary in-depth enquiry to the June 1999 - Indicator Monitoring Labour Force Survey (IM-LFS). The main objective of the survey was to determine the nature and extent of child labour in Zimbabwe, determine their working conditions and effects on the health, education and normal development. The Survey targeted children aged between 5 and 17 years.
- (2) The Survey covered all the ten provinces of Zimbabwe, and was household-base. Out of a targeted 13,327 households, 12,415 households (representing a 93.2% response rate) were interviewed. Out of 19,361 children aged 5-17 who were found during the Indicators Monitoring Labour Force Survey, 16,464 were also interviewed during the Child Labour Survey, representing a response rate of 85.0%. Because of the time lag between the two surveys, some children had changed households, some had died and a number of households especially in the urban areas had moved. It is, however, our considered view that these changes have not significantly affected the validity of Survey results.

## Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Children and their Household Situation

- (3) The 1997 Inter Censal Demographic Survey estimated that the number of children aged 5-17 at 4.44 million. It is projected that it has grown to 4.67 million by September 1999. Their (children) relative proportion to the total population has remained relatively the same, 37.5% and 37.33% in 1997 and 1999 respectively. More than three quarter (79%) of the children live in the rural area.
- (4) In terms of sex ratio, while female in the urban areas outnumber the males in all age cohorts, the reverse is true in the rural areas where males proportionally dominate at about 51%. However, when the situation is analysed by province, the sex ratios is skewed in favour of the males per 100 females ranging from 89 males per 100 females for Bulawayo to the highest of 112 males per 100 females in Mashonaland West.
- (5) Overall, slightly over three quarter (79.1 %) of the children (5-17) reported to be currently attending school. Seventeen percent (17%) were not attending school and less than 1 percent were in part school. In all the provinces, the percentage of male children in full time school ranged from 74 percent in Matabeleland South to 87 percent in Bulawayo. Also for all the provinces, the percentage of male children in part time school was less than 2 percent. Overall, 16 percent of the male children were not attending school.

- (6) The percentages of female children in full time school varied from 74 percent in Midlands to 83 percent in Bulawayo. Similarly to the male children the percentage of female children in part time school was less than 2 percent for all the provinces. Out of the total female children 17 percent were not attending school.
- (7) The major reasons for not going to school were either “children too young to go to school” (35 percent) or “could not afford schooling” (26 percent). There were no male children who indicated that they were not going to school because they were working in own business for income. The major reasons for not going to school in rural areas were child too young (34 percent) and could not afford schooling (28 percent). In urban areas like in rural areas the major reasons for not going to school were too young (29 percent) and could not afford schooling (15 - 19 percent).
- (8) The majority (78%) of households interviewed either own or had purchased the houses they occupied. This high proportion however conceals the poor qualities of these houses. Majority of them are either the traditional dwelling units in which a number of buildings are made of pole and dagga/bricks with thatched roofs or mixed dwelling unit where one or more of the buildings in a cluster is built of materials more than pole and dagga/bricks and thatched roofs.
- (9) The majority of the rural households (58.5%) in the country fetch their water for drinking and cooking from protected wells and boreholes. Almost all households in the urban areas had access to safe water as compared to the 69% in the rural households. Of the urban households who had tapped water 44% had it inside their houses and 44% outside. Only 1% of the rural families had tapped water inside their dwellings, two percent got it from outside the houses and 8% from communal taps.
- (10) Approximately 36% of the households in the country did not use any toilet facility, in other words they use the bush system. Over a quarter (28%) use Blair toilets, a quarter used the flush toilet and only 10% used pit latrine. The flush toilet, the most modern facility was concentrated mainly in the urban areas where 97% households were found to be using it.
- (11) Nationally, three quarter (75%) of the households use wood as their main source of energy for cooking. Almost the entire (97%) households in the rural areas used this source of energy, 1 % each use electricity and paraffin.

### **Working Children**

- (12) The activities in which children (5-17) are involved were broadly divided into economic and non-economic ones. According to international (ILO) definition, if a person spends at least one hour a week on any activity for pay, profit and/or family gain (including unpaid family worker), then that person described to be economically active.

- (13) However, the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare decided to introduce three major variations, namely: (a) a cut off of three hours or more per day in relation to economic activities; (b) provision to allow for involvement of children aged 15 and above in some form of work in accordance to Statutory Instrument No. 72 of; and (c) a cut off of five hours or more per day for children involved in housekeeping activities as constituting child labour.

#### **For All Children (5-17)**

- (14) Without applying any cut-off point with respect to time spent in an economic activity, over a quarter - 26,3% (1,225,868) of the children were involved in some economic activity of one nature or another. The Midlands commands the highest proportion of such children with 30%, followed by Masvingo (22.7%) and Manicaland with 21.4%. Matebeleland North and South with 1.2% each account for the least proportion of economically active children aged 5-17 years.
- (15) Over 90% of the economically active children reside in the rural areas. The age cohort 10-14 accounts for the majority of the children involved in economic activities, followed by those in the age group 15-17 with about 33%. Males dominate in the rural areas with 53%, while in the urban areas it appears such activities are shared equally between the two sexes.
- (16) Most of the children (88%) were not in paid employment, they worked as unpaid family workers either in household enterprises or assisted parents for no direct payment. This consists of work done during school holidays or outside schooling hours such as assisting in household agricultural activities in the communal areas. More children in the rural areas (90%) were engaged in such household activities as compared to 75% of their urban counterparts.
- (17) When a 3-hour per day cut-off is applied for economic activities, out of the economically active children (5-17), more than half of them (53.6%) are involved in the activity for at least 3 hours, a total number of 657,44 children. This proportionately represents 14% of all children aged 5-17. Provincial differentials can be observed where the phenomenon is most pronounced in the Midlands (28.5%), Masvingo (24.4%) and Manicaland (21.1%).

#### **For Children Aged 5-14 in line with Statutory Instrument No. 72 of 1997**

- (18) Without imposing a time limit, 826412 children aged 5 –14 are involved in economic activities. These children constitute 67.4% of all children found to be economically active.
- (19) When the 3-hour or more cut off point is applied, 49.2% out of 826412 children aged 5-14 economically active children are found to fall in this category. This figure of 406958 persons, represents 33.2% of all economically active children aged 5-17 and 8.7% of the total population of children (5-17).

#### **Non-economic Activities/Housekeeping**

- (20) Of all the children aged 5-17 involved in non-economic activities, 79.4% reported that they were involved for 4 hours and less, while 4.3% (140050) were involved for 5 hours and more, 16.3% reported non-engagement at all. The prevalence of children aged 5-17 involved in housekeeping chores for 5 and more hours is highest in Masvingo (27.1%), followed by Midlands with 26.7% and Manicaland with 17.8%. The incidence of housekeeping activities is less pronounced in the rest of the provinces. About 87.4% of children aged 5-17 involved in housekeeping activities live in the rural areas.
- (21) This practice to large extent affects the cohort age 15-17 which account for about 60% of all the cases, followed by the age group 10-14 with 29.3%. Children in the age group 5-9 were found to be involved in housekeeping activities for 5 hours and more. This accounts for about 11% of the practice. Summaries of these findings are presented in table below.

#### **Working Status of Zimbabwean Children (5-17)**

<b>Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%Total (5-17)</b>
(a) Total Number of Children	4,667,599	100.0
(b) Economically Active		
(i) Without Time Limit		
- Children (5-17)	1,225,686	26.3
- Children (5-14)	826,412	17.7
(ii) With Time Limit (at least 3 hours)		
- Children (5-17)	657,444	14.1
- Children (5-14)	406,958	8.7
(c) Non-economic/Housekeeping	140,050	3.0

#### **Some Cause-Effect relationships**

- (22) About 81% of the economically active children aged 5-17 were attending school on a full-time basis and about 1% on part-time basis. About 19% of these children were not attending school. A 7-percentage point difference can be observed between the rural and urban areas where non-attendance is highest in the urban areas at 25.3%.
- (23) About 88% of the economically active children aged 5-17 come from households where incomes are below the Z\$2000 threshold. As income increases to above Z\$3000, the involvement of children in economic activities tapers and decreases to proportions below 1%. Males are proportionately most involved in economic activities at 53.4% against their female counterparts who accounted for 46.6%.
- (24) Furthermore, as household size increases, so does the prevalence of child economic activities, which reached a peak as family size reached 5/6 members. This group accounted for 33.4% of all economically active children aged 5-17. However, some tapering of the incidence thereafter can be observed dropping to account for about 20.4% of the children as family size reaches 9 and above.

- (25) Almost half (44.9%) of all economically active children aged 5 –17 come from female-headed households.

### **Working Conditions**

- (26) Overall, about 71% of the children worked for less than 4 hours per day, which means that almost a third (29%) do work “excessive” hours. This should be viewed in terms of what impact it can have on other activities. On average, for the full time and part time school, 44% worked for less than 3 hours and about 29% for 3-4 hours per day.
- (27) Nearly 12% of the working children in the country were in paid employment and out of this, 7% received monthly wage payments, 2% were on piece rate and about 1% were paid on a weekly basis. The highest number of children in paid employment was found in Mashonaland Central province (94%), this means only 6% were engaged solely in household work.
- (28) Very few children (about 7%) save from their earnings while 8 percent did not save at all. The majority ‘other’ 85% were those who were paid in kind as well as those not in paid employment i.e. those who assisted with household work in their own family settings.
- (29) About 66% of the working children in Zimbabwe reported that they had no problems with their work while 9% said they faced difficulties. More children in rural than in urban areas did have problems with their work. But more than two third (67%) who were not satisfied with their jobs. The reasons why they were not satisfied were “the pay was too low” and “the work was too hard for them”.

### **Occupational Health and Safety**

- (30) Safety and Health problems arise mainly because as children they are not supposed to be working. Children’s physical proportion, working capacity and limitation are not taken into consideration in designing work methods, tools and equipment. Seventy percent (70%) of the children were found to operate some form of tool at their workplace compared to 7 percent who reported that they did not use any tool.
- (31) Among the children who were ever injured or were ill due to work in their life, 3 percent reported to have done so frequently, 10 percent occasionally and 61 percent seldom. The frequency of injury/illness for the rural areas was comparable to the national rates.
- (32) A high proportion of injuries were in agriculture (52%), while transport had the least proportion of injuries of less than 1 percent. In rural areas, 56 percent of the injuries were in agricultural sector, compared to less than 1 percent in mining and transport. The situation is quite different in urban areas where the injuries range from 2 percent in agriculture to 11 percent in manufacturing and other.



- (33) In Mashonaland Central Province, 70 percent working children were injured in agricultural industry, 5 percent in mining, 10 percent in domestic services and construction industries. It is also interesting to note that Mashonaland Central Province was the only province that reported injuries in the mining industry. Harare Province had the least proportion of injuries by industrial sector, 5 percent in domestic services, 9 percent in transport and 3 percent in other i.e. unclassified industries. The situation is somewhat different in Bulawayo where 25 percent of the children reported that they were injured in the domestic services and 50 percent in other industries.

### **Perceptions of Parents/Guardians**

- (34) Parents or guardians with working children were asked to give reasons for letting their children work. It was that the major reasons for letting children work were “To supplement household income” and “To help household in enterprise.”
- (35) About 37 percent of the parents/ guardians stated that nothing would change if child stops working. Thirty three percent stated that household standard of living would decline. Nineteen percent of the parents/ guardians cited that household enterprise cannot operate fully and that other labour cost would not be affordable.

### **Actions and Policy Recommendations**

1. The current programmes on child labour are narrow in scope since almost all initiatives including those of Government are mainly focused on advocacy. These activities are being carried out under the auspices of the Child Welfare Form (CWF). The CWF should be capacitated in order to develop clear-cut programmes of action to combat child labour. Members of CWF should be trained in community mobilisation and public awareness raising.
2. CWF should put in place proper awareness – raising and information programmes for specific target groups. Priority should be given to parents, teachers (especially in primary schools) and employers in the agriculture and private domestic sectors.
3. There is need to consider establishing a Child Labour Fund (CLF) which should be administered by the CWF. The money would be used for national activities for combating child labour. This can be in the form of a statutory fund. The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare should establish a Child Labour Unit which will provide the Secretariat to the new-look CWF.
4. The reason for child labour in Zimbabwe is attributed largely to poverty. Children who are found working are doing so to supplement household incomes. Close to half (45%) of the households are living below the Food Poverty Line (FPL), Z\$1 290, and are unable to meet basic nutritional needs (1995 Poverty Assessment Study Survey). It is therefore important to address

the poverty question by improving the living and working conditions of the rural poor and strengthening their micro-economic income generating capacities.

5. Majority (82%) of the working children are in the agricultural sector where children of the workers in this sector are engaged to supplementing household incomes and/or assist their parents. It is therefore recommended that the rate of piecework be adequate and allocation for task workers must be achievable within a regular working day. This should be done in order to ensure that such work does not encourage adult workers to use children for increasing their output or to finish a day's task.
6. This position should be enshrined in the Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs) entered into by the Agricultural Labour Bureau (ALB) and the General Agricultural Plantation Workers Union of Zimbabwe (GAPWUZ) under the auspices of the National Employment Council for the Agricultural Industry. Over and above this, the CBA's should spell out a clear stance against child labour.
7. Another contributing factor towards child labour is the helplessness or the state of desperation characteristic of orphans in general and those children who now find themselves in such a situation due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. To work is therefore a question of survival to these orphans who have inadequate support from the communities. The National Aids Council established in 1999, which administers the Aids Levy, should apart from taking care of people living with HIV/AIDS, education and carrying out awareness campaigns, deliberately take care of children orphaned as a measure to combat child labour.
8. It is recognised that there is adequate legislation against child labour in Zimbabwe but what is needed is strict enforcement. Labour Inspectors and Social Welfare Officers of the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare should be trained to handle child labour cases which are different from the traditional cases. Deliberate efforts should be made to enhance co-operation between labour inspectors, social workers, employers and workers organisations.
9. The Survey results provide an opportunity to develop intervention programmes. Through the CWF and/or other initiatives, the non-governmental organisations are urged to formulate intervention programmes to combat child labour. This is because child labour requires a multi-pronged approach involving different institutions in addition to government efforts.
10. The Survey did not cover the "hidden" activities of children or those that are not done within the household, for example children who live on the streets (street children). The issue of street children needs to be systematically looked into. They are found in all the major cities in Zimbabwe. The other area of further research is the worst forms of child labour which are covered by ILO convention No. 182 (1999). These are; all forms of slavery, bondage, use of children for prostitution and engaging of children in illicit activities including

pornography. Although the worst forms of child labour may not be common features of the Zimbabwe society and economy, isolated cases of bondage (rural areas) and commercial sex involving male and female children have been reported in the media.

11. Finally, The ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) is the world's largest technical co-operation programme on child labour. IPEC inspires, guides and supports national initiatives to eliminate child labour. In order to further benefit from this assistance Government is argued join IPEC as participating country by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Such assistance from IPEC would complement national initiatives in developing and implementing measures which aim at preventing child labour, removing children from hazardous work, providing for their rehabilitation, social reintegration and providing alternatives for them and their families.

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## 1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

This Chapter provides the contextual background against which the analysis of the Child Labour Survey should be mirrored. It is generally accepted that the incidence of child labour has a lot to do with the socio-economic environment in which the children live, both at the micro and macro levels. Understanding these factors will therefore contribute significantly to the appreciation of the salient causes of this phenomenon.

### 1.1 *Population and the Economy*

The population of Zimbabwe was 7.6 million in 1982. By 1987, it was estimated to have risen to 8.7million. The 1992 Population Census of Zimbabwe established the population at 10.4 million, indicating an average growth rate of about 3% between 1982 and 1992. The 1997 Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS) estimates the population to have grown to 11.8 million. According to ICDS, children aged between 5-17 accounted for 37.25 percent of the projected population. Majority of the population (including children aged 5-17) live in the rural areas (67.5%)

The economy of Zimbabwe rests principally on the agricultural, mining and manufacturing sectors. At the time of independence in 1980, mining accounted for about 8%, agriculture 15% and manufacturing about 25% of GDP<sup>1</sup>. Tobacco is the main cash and export crop with annual production exceeding 200,000 tones. Maize is the main staple food for both the rural and urban populations. Horticultural products such as citrus, flowers and vegetables have been gaining in importance. Overall, agriculture provides the raw materials for the bulk of the industrial production processes.

Zimbabwe's manufacturing sector is fairly diversified and sophisticated producing over 6000 separately identifiable products such as metal and metal products, pharmaceuticals, cement, paints, clothing and footwear, as well as paper and paper products. Over time, the world recession, foreign currency shortages and intermittent droughts have adversely affected the sector because about 25% of its inputs and 70% of the machinery are imported. Mining has been the second major foreign currency earner after agriculture. The country has deposits of over 50 different minerals, principally for export. Some of the key minerals include nickel, chromite, gold, asbestos and new additions include platinum and diamonds.

The country's key export commodities include gold, ferro-alloys, asbestos, tobacco, sugar, maize, iron and steel, cotton, textiles and coffee. Imports into Zimbabwe include power machinery, telecommunications equipment, switch gears and spare parts. South Africa, Botswana, U.K. Germany, the Netherlands, USA, Japan and Italy are Zimbabwe's main trading partners.

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<sup>1</sup> *Zimbabwe in Brief 1996: Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunication. Printed by Government Printer, Harare: page 8-9,24.*

Cyclical fluctuations have characterised the performance of the economy, impacting negatively on the performance of those key sectors of the Zimbabwe economy. Since 1991, Zimbabwe has been implementing macro-economic reforms through the Economic Structural Adjustment Program (ESAP), with the ultimate goal to realise “Growth with Equity”. One of the key objectives of ESAP was to attain an average annual growth rate of 5% and expand employment opportunities in the private sector. Before ESAP, State-led growth was constrained as an average of about 18 000 jobs were being created annually, representing about 10% of the required jobs. Hence, liberalisation was viewed as a way to catapult the economy to greater heights. Between 1988 and 1993, the economy attained an annual average growth rate of about 2.4%. Growth during this period was heavily affected by the 1992 drought when GDP fell by about 6.2% in real terms. Both foreign and local investment fell between 1980 and 1989 as in 1980 investment was about 16% of GDP but by 1989, it had dropped to about 11% in real terms. During the period 1991 – 1997, the economy posted an average growth rate of 1.9%.

According to the 1995 Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS), the prevalence of poverty is greatest in the rural areas where 75% of the households fall into the total poor category against 39% in the urban areas. According to the PASS report published by the Central Statistical Office in 1998, the number of poor people has increased from 53% in 1990/91 to 76% by 1995/96. Poverty is most severe in the driest regions, with female-headed households more prone to affliction to poverty than male-headed households and poor households were more often than not headed by persons with little or no formal education. Poverty has been a consequent of the erratic economic growth and recurrent drought.

Hence, in 1995 the Government of Zimbabwe launched the Poverty Alleviation Action Plan (PAAP) whose aim was to reduce poverty and unemployment through social mobilisation, investment in economic and social infrastructure and the creation of income generation opportunities. The poor have been facing various shocks including increase in the prices of basic commodities of mealie - meal, milk, sugar, cooking oil and bread as well as transport costs at a time when the gap is yawning between the increasing labour force and contracting new jobs being created in the economy.

Simultaneously, the Zimbabwe Program for Economic and Social Transformation (ZIMPREST) for the period 1996 – 2000 was launched as a follow up of ESAP to effect, *inter alia*, parastatal, financial sector and civil service reforms. The fundamental objective of ZIMPREST was to “achieve a sustained high rate of economic growth and speedy development in order to raise incomes and standards of living of all people, and expand productive employment of rural peasants and urban workers.” Based on its minimum average GDP growth target of 6% per annum, it forecast the creation of 42 200 new jobs per annum in the formal sector and a per capita income growth of 3.4%. Some of the key themes of ZIMPREST were restoration of macroeconomic stability (low interest and inflation rates and a stable exchange rate) and the pursuit of economic empowerment and poverty alleviation.

Real economic growth averaged 2% in the last 5 years resulting from, *inter alia*, poor export performance, poor commodity prices on the world market as well as low investment levels. The challenges for the government is to bring inflation to single

digit levels at a time when it hovered around the 40 - 50% mark in 1999. According to the 1997 Inter-Censal Demographic Survey Report (ICDS), the unemployment rate was 7% as more and more people were joining the informal sector. However, the unemployment rate is currently considered to be high with the youth being the most affected.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is taking a huge toll on the labour force. It is estimated that Zimbabwe is recording an average weekly rate of between 1000 – 1500 deaths as a result of the pandemic. Further declines in life expectancy and population growth will be experienced. The pandemic's effect have been felt most among the age-group 15 – 40, which is the most productive group. The impact of HIV/AIDS has affected the highly qualified people and, therefore, affecting the supply of labour and obviously deepening the skills shortages which are already existing dealing a big blow on competitiveness. Zimbabwe has, however, promulgated a statutory instrument in terms of the Labour Relations Act Chapter 28:01 which prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of a person's HIV/AIDS status. Also in response to the calamity, the Government of Zimbabwe has launched a HIV/AIDS fund to address the issue through a compulsory payment of a 3% levy on Pay As You Earn and Corporate tax liability which began in January, 2000.

In December 1999 the government launched the Millennium Economic Recovery Plan (MERP) earmarked to span 18 months from January 2000 to June 2001. The plan's hallmarks are to restore macro-economic stability through addressing the key economic fundamentals such as reduction of the budget deficit, interest rates and inflation as well as a stable foreign exchange and balance of payment position.

## **1.2 Education in Zimbabwe**

Between 1980 and 1990, the government introduced and implemented free education for all children of school-going as a fundamental basic human right. To achieve this goal, schools were built within walking distances in marginal and disadvantaged areas. Primary school spans seven years and secondary lasts for 6 years. Children with special needs are also catered for with the provision of specialist teachers for the visual and hearing impaired, physically handicapped and mentally retarded pupils.

Since 1990, the education system introduced cost recovery in urban areas, while in rural areas development levies are raised. A sizeable number of educational institutions receive Government grants and a majority of the teachers are civil servants. Although expenditure on education as proportion of the Gross National Product (GNP) increased from 2% in 1980 to 7% in 1990, and slightly fell to 6.3% (Education Statistics, July 1998), the introduction of cost recovery have had negative impact on school enrolment.

### **Primary and Secondary School Enrolments**

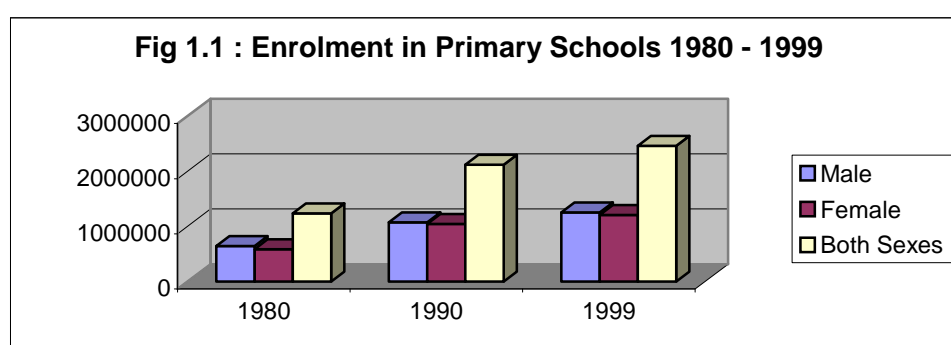
As a result of the free education policy, there was marked increase in school enrolment at both primary and secondary levels. According to the Education Statistics Report of July, 1998 by the Central Statistical Office, about 3 million persons aged 5 – 20 were enrolled in the primary and secondary schools alone in 1990. By 1994 the

figure had risen to 3.16 million. Table 3.5 Figure 1.1 below show enrolment increased by about 72% for both sexes in 1990 as compared to 1980 and by about 16% in 1999 as compared to 1990.

**Table 1.1: Enrolment in Primary Schools 1980 – 1999**

	1980	1990	1999	1999(%)
Male	647800	1073400	1251533	50.9
Female	588200	1046400	1208790	49.1
Both Sexes	1236000	2119800	2460323	100.0

Source : Education Statistics Report, CSO, July, 1998



A similar picture is depicted by data in Table 1.2 where secondary enrolment increased nine-fold in 1990 compared to 1980. These increased by 25% in 1999 as compared to 1990. The upward trend in enrolments is evident.

**Table 1.2: Enrolment in Secondary Schools 1980 – 1999**

	1980	1990	1999	1999 (%)
Male	40990	378000	443067	53.1
Female	31330	287800	391813	46.9
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>72320</b>	<b>665800</b>	<b>834880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : Education Statistics Report, CSO, July, 1998

## Internal Efficiency of the Education System

### *School Attendance by Age and Sex*

According to the data in Table 1.3 below, for both sexes it can be observed that between 1982 and 1992, there was a reduction of about 1 percentage point in the number of those “At School”, while there were huge changes in the percentages of those who “Left School” and those who “Never Attended School”. With respect to those who “Left School”, with an 8.8 percentage-point increase, this could be a result of the harsh economic climate following the introduction of cost recovery measures. However, with respect to those who “Never Attended” school, a 8.1 percentage-point reduction is testimony to the encouragement by Government of private participation

in the delivery of education which resulted in the mushrooming of more private educational institutions and, hence, increased enrolments as well as its programmed literacy campaigns. The literacy rate in Zimbabwe is above 80%.

**Table 1.3: Percent of Population by School Attendance, Zimbabwe 1982 and 1992**

Age/Sex	1982			1992		
	At School	Left School	Never Attended	At School	Left School	Never Attended
<b>Male</b>						
5/6 – 9	48.3	0.6	50.8	60.7	0.8	38.6
10 – 14	92	2	5.7	91.9	6.2	2
15 - 19	75.6	18.7	6.2	56.8	41.8	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>Female</b>						
5/6 – 9	50	0.6	50.1	62.5	0.7	36.8
10 – 14	90.3	2.8	6.5	90.6	7.4	2
15 - 19	50.5	37.8	11.1	38.4	59.3	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>Both Sexes</b>						
5/6 – 9	49.7	0.5	49.6	61.4	0.7	37.6
10 – 14	92.7	2.4	4.8	91.2	6.8	2
15 - 19	64	28.1	7.8	47.5	50.7	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>

Source : Education Statistics Report, CSO, July, 1998

### *Drop-out Rates*

According to the data presented in Table 1.5 below, it can be observed that drop-outs are most common among the grades 1-4 as well as the grades 6-7. Drop-outs are the proportion of pupils who fail, for one reason or another, to progress to the next higher grade. These two groups constitute the most vulnerable group within the grade 1-7 cohorts.



**Table 1.5: Drop - out Rates in Primary Schools by Grade and Sex, 1985/86 - 1995/96**

	<b>1985/86</b>	<b>1991/92</b>	<b>1995/96</b>
<b>Grade 1 - 2</b>			
Male	9.3	14.2	11.5
Female	10.2	10.3	12.3
Both Sexes	9.8	12.3	11.9
<b>Grade 2 - 3</b>			
Male	3.3	6	4.9
Female	3.1	3.9	4.6
Both Sexes	3.2	4.7	4.8
<b>Grade 3 - 4</b>			
Male	3.8	6	4.3
Female	3	4	3.8
Both Sexes	3.4	5	4
<b>Grade 4 - 5</b>			
Male	3.3	5.3	3.1
Female	3.9	2.7	1.7
Both Sexes	3.6	4	2.4
<b>Grade 5 - 6</b>			
Male	3.2	3.2	0
Female	4.8	0.7	0.2
Both Sexes	4	2	0
<b>Grade 6 - 7</b>			
Male	2.2	6.9	2.5
Female	6.9	8.1	3.4
Both Sexes	4.4	7.5	2.9
<b>Total</b>			
<b>Male</b>	<b>43300</b>	<b>74400</b>	<b>49530</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>52200</b>	<b>50800</b>	<b>49327</b>

Source : Education Statistics Report, CSO, July, 1998

## **2 JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE CHILD LABOUR SURVEY**

### **2.1 Background and Justification**

The Government of Zimbabwe attaches great importance to the welfare and rights of children and is one of the priorities on the national development agenda. The Government has ratified major regional and international conventions, covenants and instruments with an accent on the welfare and rights of the child such as UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989); the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention No.138 on Minimum Age (1973)<sup>2</sup> - which was ratified in June 2000, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children (1990), which was ratified in 1995.

Within the national regulatory framework, child work is governed by Statutory Instrument (S.I.) 72 of 1997 (Labour Relations Employment of Children and Young Persons Regulations, 1997 as amended by S.I. 155 of 1999, promulgated in terms of the Labour Relations Act (Chapter 28:01). This piece of legislation is in sync with ILO Convention No.138 on Minimum Age (1973). It is a punishable offence to violate it. To cater for children who perform household activities as part of their socialisation process, additional safeguards are enshrined in the Children's Protection and Adoption Act (Chapter 5:06), which makes it an offence to exploit, or abuse children in the process of involvement in child work.

In pursuit of these goals, the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MPSLSW), is working with the relevant Government Departments, Non Governmental Organisations and international organisations to develop and implement programmes<sup>3</sup> for improving the welfare of children and also sensitisation of the general population on the rights of children.

While these programmes have played a significant role in public awareness, the Government of Zimbabwe is still to address, in its totality, the problem of working children. Prior to undertaking the Child Labour Survey (CLS), the exact number and distribution of working children at the national and regional levels were not available. Information available were only limited to specific sectors and hence incomplete in coverage and depth. Examples include the following:

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<sup>2</sup> Zimbabwe is poised to ratify ILO Convention 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999) in the next parliamentary sitting after the Cabinet had approved ratification in April 2000.

<sup>3</sup> Current programmes on child labour are conducted within the framework of the Child Welfare Forum (CWF), an inter-sectoral body responsible for formulating, monitoring and implementing policies related to child welfare issues. Most of the initiatives have focused on advocacy with respect to child abuse, drug use, street children, and child rights in general.

- (a) The International Child Labour Study 1994 by the US Department of Labour. The report based its conclusion on the information obtained from an ILO sponsored workshop held in Zimbabwe in 1992 – “Towards Action against Child Labour in Zimbabwe”. The report concluded that young children are found working in Zimbabwe’s export oriented Mining and Agricultural sectors.
- (b) Inside Our Mining World – Ministry of Health and Child Welfare and UNICEF 1995. The report concluded that child labour is rampant in commercial agriculture.
- (c) Child Labour in Commercial Agriculture in Zimbabwe: Dr Rene Loewenson, 1993. The report concluded that child labour is rampant in commercial agriculture.
- (d) Struggling to survive – Muchine and Nyandiya – Bundy (University of Zimbabwe – Department of Psychology) 1991. The study sampled 520 children in the streets of Harare, Bulawayo, Mutare, Gweru and Masvingo. Eighty five (85%) percent of the surveyed population were found to be children who spent part of their time in the trading centres and returned home at the end of the day. The other 15% worked and lived in the streets and were termed “children of the streets.”
- (e) The state of the World’s Children 1997 UNICEF Report. This report indicated that in Zimbabwe, some children work a 60-hour week picking cotton or coffee for about \$1 per kilogram.

These were small-scale (area/sector focused) studies, which did not provide the national picture of the magnitude, nature, and causes of child labour. Moreover, although the Central Statistical Office (CSO) through the periodic Labour Force Surveys collect information in employment by age groups, their results cannot be used for a detailed study on the child labour situation in Zimbabwe as they were not designed with the specific objective of studying the extent, causes and structure of child labour.

Nevertheless, it was generally observed that thousands of young children are joining the labour market. Most of these children work on farms, businesses and even in households. They often work under hazardous conditions, which were detrimental to their health, education and normal development. The reasons behind such employment remained largely unexplained although poverty and the lack of adequate education were sighted. On the other hand, it is argued that in the long run, children working full-time can perpetuate poverty as they are unlikely to get education needed to secure decent jobs as adults, and consequently their own children may fall victim of the same trap.

This challenge requires a new set of policies and action programme based on the most recent information and data, because of the dynamism of the population structure and the labour market. Statistical data are indispensable tools for facilitating in-depth analysis, research, decision-making, planning as well as formulating, implementation

and monitoring of policies and programmes in any field. The levels of detail and reliability of the data as well as their usage and interpretation directly influence the effectiveness these process in the real world.

Therefore the availability of detailed data on working children, in particular, and its analysis on a continuous basis are essential for establishing targets, formulating and implementing interventions and monitoring policies, regulations and programmes aimed not only at minimising the negative consequences of child labour in the short-term, but also at the eventual elimination of the practice.

## **2.2 The Strategy**

The Government of Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MPSLSW) decided to undertake a comprehensive survey of activities of children, hereafter referred to as Child Labour Survey (CLS). The CLS was conducted as a module attached to the 1999 Indicator Monitoring Labour Force Survey.

The modular child labour survey went beyond the statistical count of the number of economically active children. It also provides needed information on children engaged in non-economic activities and on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of all working children who are of the school going age and their working conditions, including injuries/illnesses suffered and reasons for working.

## **2.3 Objectives of the Survey**

The overall objectives of the module Child Labour Survey (CLS) were to generate quantitative data on child labour and to begin the process of establishing a data-base containing both quantitative and qualitative information on child labour in Zimbabwe. Specifically, this survey aimed to achieve the following: -

- (a) To collect information on the character, nature, size and reasons for child labour in Zimbabwe, and to determine the conditions of work and their effects on the health, education and normal development of children. Many child labour variables were incorporated in the survey in order to get insight of the different aspects of working children and their families including their demographic and socio-economic characteristics: levels of education and training (enrolments and attendance), occupations, skill-levels, hours of work, earnings and other working and living conditions; and the perceptions of the parents/guardians about child labour;
- (b) To establish quantitative and qualitative information system (database) on child labour, which will be updated on a regular basis as fresh information, becomes available through new surveys and other administrative records. This database will also include information on existing labour laws and regulations, policies and programmes, and international instruments. Also included is information about organisations and individuals involved in labour statistics and research on child labour; which together will be used for monitoring child labour situation over time in the country.

- (c) To provide a comprehensive analysis of the state of Zimbabwe's working children through identification of major parameters, priority groups, patterns and the determination of working conditions of children and their effects. These should provide inputs towards developing policies and action programmes for elimination of child labour.
- (d) To produce, present and disseminate a comprehensive National Report on Child labour in Zimbabwe giving the highlights of the statistical findings and results of the in-depth analysis, thereby enhancing the knowledge and understanding required to promote a sustainable campaign against the practice.
- (e) To produce data that will be integrated into the ILO's database on child labour and will be used to carry out further analysis to prepare a global trend report on child labour.

The database will become the basis for planning multi-sectoral integrated interventions and monitoring the implementation and assessing the impact; providing dependable data to measure effectiveness of policies and action programmes.

## **3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Scope and Coverage**

The Child Labour Survey (CLS) was a module to the Indicator Monitoring Labour Force Survey (IM-LFS) conducted by Central Statistical Office (CSO) in June 1999. The IM-LFS is a component of the on-going integrated Household-based Indicators Monitoring Surveys started by CSO in 1993. These surveys have a fixed and limited data content designed for monitoring living conditions. In this respect the Child Labour Survey was intended to be an in-depth inquiry to provide a national picture on the nature, magnitude and causes of child labour in Zimbabwe.

The module child labour survey, covered all the ten provinces of Zimbabwe, and was household-based. This is so because the household is the best unit of measurement for identifying its members and quantifying their socio-economic characteristics as well as particulars of the dwelling and conditions that force children to work. The survey used a *de-jure* approach during data collection, i.e all the persons interviewed were the usual members of the household present at their usual residence as well as those who were temporarily absent from their place of usual residence. A total of 395 EAs were covered and a total of 13 327 households with 19 361 children age 5-17 years who were enumerated in the Labour Force survey were visited. National coverage also allowed the determination of the level of child labour and its nature, causes, consequences and distribution in all its forms at provincial level.

### **3.2 Sample Design and Implementation**

The area-sampling frame used for the CLS was the 1992 Zimbabwe Master Sample (ZMS 92) developed by CSO following the 1992 Population Census. The ZMS 92 included 395-enumeration areas (EAs) stratified by province and land use sector. The ZMS 92 was revised in 1997 for the Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS). With the exception of Harare and Bulawayo, each of the remaining eight provinces was stratified into four (4) groups according to land use sector as follows:

- (i) Communal Lands (CL)
- (ii) Large Scale Commercial Farming Areas (LSCFA)
- (iii) Main Urban and Other Urban Areas, (U/SU) and
- (iv) Small Scale Commercial Farming Areas (SSCFA) and Resettlement Areas (RA)

Only one urban stratum was formed in each of Harare and Bulawayo. This resulted in 34 strata. A two stage stratified sampling design was applied with enumeration areas (EAs) as the first stage, and households as the second stage sampling units. In total 395 EAs were selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS), the size being the members of the households enumerated in the 1992 Population Census. The selection of the EAs was a systematic, one-stage operation, carried out independently for each of the 34 strata. Within each of these EAs, a complete household listing and mapping exercise was conducted from 1 to 14 April 1999, forming the basis for the second

stage sampling. The resultant households were selected by random systematic sampling. The self-weighting sampling technique ensured that all households in each province had an equal probability of being selected. It also simplified the analysis of data collected through the direct computation of percentages, means and ratios of population parameters from the sample, without necessarily weighting or raising factors.

A total of 13 591 households was selected from the household lists of 55 176 households. During the CLS, for each EA selected, the name of head of household and names of the children age 5-17 years in each household were provided to each enumerator to enable them to easily identify eligible interviewees. Details concerning the CLS sample design and estimation procedures are contained in Appendix A and B.

### **3.3 Survey Organisation**

#### **Manpower**

The fieldwork for CLS was carried out in all the 10 provinces. A total of 195 enumerators Enumerators/Interviewers who drawn mainly from Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare conducted the interviews during the period September 20-30, 1999. The teams were made up of supervisors, team leaders, enumerators and drivers. The composition of these teams varied from province to province depending on the sample allocation.

#### **Training**

Training of the national core-team, supervisors and enumerators was done at three levels. The first level was for the national core team members from CSO and MPSLSW, which was held from 4 to 6 August 1999 in Mutare. The target group for second level training was the provincial and district supervisors from all the country's ten provinces. The training was held in Gweru from 16 to 20 August 1999, with the national core team members as trainers. The third level training was conducted at three centres with supervisors trained at the second level as trainers. The third level training was done at three different venues because of the size of the group which was too large for most training centres available at that time.

A total of 195 enumerators and 40 team leaders drawn from CSO, MPSLSW and Ministry of Education were trained during the third level training. Training started on 14 September 1999 and ended on 17 September 1999. The third level training comprised of two days of theoretical instructions and mock interviews. A day was set aside for practice in the field using real respondents and another day for discussions of fieldwork experiences. At the end of the training, trainees were given a test to establish their understanding of the concepts and definitions in the training manual covered during training sessions. During the training period, communication between the three centres was maintained in order to ensure uniformity in training.

## **Data Collection Methodology**

A list of selected EAs was provided to each Provincial office. Besides the list of EAs, a list containing the name of head of household, names of children age 5-17 years in each household and physical address of the household to be interviewed were also provided to each enumerator.

For responding households, a questionnaire similar to IM-LFS questionnaire was used to collect data on child activity. Since the subject matter under this IM-LFS and the CLS was similar the relevant questions that were already contained in the IM-LFS were not repeated. The questionnaire for the CLS therefore only concentrated on variables dealing with children activities and their working conditions. (See Appendix C).

Interviews were conducted in the local languages. The approximate interview time to complete the CLS questionnaire was between 20 to 30 minutes per respondent. Respondents were as usual assured of the confidentiality of results under the provision of the Statistical Act, Chapter 10:15. Data collection started on 20 September 1999 and ended on 30 September 1999. Each enumerator covered an average of about 70 households during data collection period.

## **Supervision**

The CSO provincial supervisor coordinated the overall supervision of data collection in each province. The administrative and logistics activities were left to the PSLSW to co-ordinate. Each team leader was assigned 5 enumerators to supervise, and each enumerator covered 2 EAs. The national core team members from the Head Offices were assigned 1 to 2 provinces each to supervise.

Supervision concentrated mainly on quality control through, observing interviews, re-interviewing households when necessary, field editing of questionnaires to check for completeness and consistency.

## **Publicity**

The survey was extensively publicised through the local media. The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) radio and television, Herald and Chronicle newspapers were used at national level. At provincial and district levels, community newspapers, supervisors, team leaders and enumerators were used to publicize the survey. Officials from CSO, Ministry PSLSW appeared on TV programs where the child labour subject and the survey were discussed. Some advertising slots were also put on ZBC radio on the first days of data collection. Besides the media, T/shirts were also printed for all survey participants i.e. office and field staff to augment the publicity that had been done. Bags for carrying questionnaires in the field by enumerators were also printed with survey information as a way of publicizing the survey.

The Official launch of the Campaign for the ratification of the ILO Convention number 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of



the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999) by the ILO which coincided with the launch of the Child Labour Survey by the Minister of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare during the second level training in Gweru on 17 August 1999 helped in publicizing the survey. The occasion was covered on the national television and newspapers.

The publicity process was done in a very careful manner so as not to scare off potential respondents since the subject of child labour is a sensitive and controversial one. The aim was to ensure that respondents accept it as a study and not a witch-hunt for the parents, guardians and employers of children involved in this practice, this made respondents contribute willingly and honestly without any suspicions.

### **Transport**

There were no major transport problems encountered, as they were enough vehicles made available for the survey by the Ministry of PSLSW. At least every supervisor and team leader had access to a vehicle and this contributed a lot to the smooth flow of fieldwork supervision and data collection. The vehicles were also used to transport enumerators to their EAs.

### **3.4 Data Processing and Editing**

Soon after data collection, supervisors and team leaders in all the ten provinces spent about two days manually cleaning, editing and checking questionnaires and doing callbacks where necessary. This did not take much time since most of the manual editing had been done in the field.

During data entry, further editing of computer identified errors were done and corrections made. Data entry and editing were accomplished using the computer program – the Integrated System for Survey Analysis (ISSA). Data ranges in numerical values were used to eliminate erroneous data as a result of mistakes made during coding. For missing values, extra codes were devised to cater for the missing variables.

Data entry and verification started during the first week of November and was completed on 7 December 1999. Data from the survey questionnaires was captured at Central Statistical Office shortly after the interview period ended. The survey records were edited and corrected through a series of computer processing stages. The files were then merged with the Indicator Monitoring Labour Force Survey files.

### **3.5 Sample Allocation and Response Rates**

Table 1.3.8 below shows response rates for the CLS. A total of 13 327 households were selected in the sample, of which 12 415 were interviewed. The shortfall was largely due households no longer existing in the sampled enumeration areas (EAs). This yielded a household response rate of 93.2 percent.

Out of the targeted 13,327 households, 11,144 completed both the household and the children questionnaire. The remaining 1,271 completed only the household questionnaire either because the children concerned were away for the whole survey period, or they had permanently moved from the household and EA. In this case, sections with questions to be asked to the children themselves were omitted and treated as missing data. In such cases only questions requiring information from the Head of household were completed.

**Table: 1.3.8 Households Covered and Response Rates by Province, Zimbabwe, 1999 CLS**

Province	Number of Households			Response Rate
	Selected	Not Interviewed	Interviewed	
Manicaland	1 874	124	1750	93.4
Mash. Cent	1 121	94	1027	91.6
Mash. East	1 246	58	1188	95.3
Mash. West	1 438	120	1318	91.7
Mat. North	849	30	819	96.5
Mat. South	784	24	760	96.9
Midlands	1 714	181	1533	89.4
Masvingo	1 516	104	1412	93.1
Harare	1 963	155	1808	92.1
Bulawayo	822	22	800	97.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 327</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>12 415</b>	<b>93.2</b>

In some cases, children did not comprehend the questions put across to them and as a result they were not able to respond to some of the questions. This was very common among children in the age group 5-7 years. Most children in this age group were often too shy or afraid and gave illogical responses to questions. Some children could not respond because they were ill and some mentally incapacitated. A total of 912 households were treated as non-response because they had either totally refused to be interviewed, or the entire household had moved from the EA or the household was away for an extended period during data collection.

### **3.6 Reliability of Estimates**

The revised master sample has some limitation because of the small number of EAs it contains. This inevitably affected the sample size of the 1999 CLS. Consequently, the survey results may not indicate certain activities, which may be concentrated only in specific areas, and these may not be included in general national surveys such as this one. Such activities may come out clearly through conducting micro-studies.

A data file of the survey results, along with appropriate documentation, will be made available to ILO for integration into its database. The results obtained from the survey will provide a valuable benchmark data for labour specialists, program planners and program evaluators at Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare and other interested organisations and institutions. It will help assess the size and extent of child labour in Zimbabwe. The survey has thus produced representative data on the subject of child labour.

### **3.7 Sustainability**

During the implementation of the project, staff of MPSLSW and CSO were provided training on how to plan, conduct and carry out data processing of child labour inquiries. This training was meant to build national capacity in this area with a view to ensuring that such studies can be conducted on a continuous and sustainable basis. Indeed, one of the reasons for attaching the child labour inquiry to the IM-LFS, is the fact that the latter is conducted on a regular basis and therefore in the medium future, the child labour survey should become an integral part.

### **3.8 Lessons Learnt**

- During data collection most children, especially those below the age of nine (9), could not comprehend and respond to some questions logically. Hence it was difficult to seek independent information without asking their parents/guardians.
- Children were interviewed, in most cases at their homes and their parents or employers being aware that they were being interviewed for child labour. In some cases the children were found not to be entirely free to give their views and perceptions of the subject without fear of victimisation from parents and employers who might be exploiting them. This was, however, minimised through training of enumerators and explanation about the purpose of the survey.
- There was a time gap of three months between the Child Labour Survey, which was carried out in September 1999, and the Indicator Monitoring Labour Force Survey carried out in June 1999. By the time the Child Labour Survey was conducted some changes had taken place to the households, some children had changed households, some had died and a number of households especially in the urban areas had moved. It is however, our considered view that these changes have not significantly affected the results of the survey.
- At the beginning the term ‘Child Labour Survey’ was misunderstood and therefore created suspicion as to the objectives of the survey by parents or employers who are using children in adult work. Although much of the publicity was done using this terminology, the printing of survey T/shirts and questionnaire bags was done using ‘Child Activity Survey’ term

- Not all issues about child labour can be captured through one study without overloading the questionnaire and making it very difficult to administer. And yet there are other kinds of “hidden” activities of children that cannot be captured through the household-based approach. Some other related child welfare survey modules will be needed to be done separately on aspects like street children, child prostitutes and living conditions in children’s homes whose activities can not be studied by a household survey. Other supplementary useful information may be on child sexual abuse, drug abuse, married children, orphan-hood etc.
- The Child labour Survey should be viewed as a major step in trying to understand the issue of child labour, both from the conceptual and practical point of view. This will ensure that subsequent studies and research work by the Government, NGOs, private research organisations and educational institutions use the same concepts and definitions.

## 4 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE POPULATION

This Chapter provides the demographic and social characteristics of children (5-17) as well as their life circumstances. To do this the data from the 1992 Population Census results as well as the Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS) of 1997 have been used. This is because the 1992 Population Census, adjusted by the ICDS, formed the basis of the weighting the data from the CLS to the population. While the proportion of children aged 5-17 years had increased since the census, the proportions are more less constant in both CLS and the census/ICDS, taking the sampling error into account.

### 4.1 *Distribution by Province*

According to the 1997 ICDS out of the population of 11.8 million, children aged between 5 and 17 accounted for 37.25 percent (4.4 million). The CLS found that in September 1999, the total number of children within the same age group has grown to 4.67 million. Table 4.1 shows the distribution of the children by age and region using both the ICDS and CLS results.

**Table 4.1 : Distribution of Children (5 - 17) by Province and Gender, ICDS, 1997 and CLS 1999**

	Male	Female	Total	Total Number	Percent of Total	Percentage in 1999
Manicaland	50.4	49.6	100.0	734187	16.6	16.7
Mashonaland Central	49.9	50.1	100.0	397845	9.0	9.2
Mashonaland East	48.8	51.2	100.0	448518	10.1	9.9
Mashonaland West	47.6	52.4	100.0	467371	10.6	10.6
Matebeleland North	49.9	50.1	100.0	279875	6.3	10.5
Matebeleland South	50.3	49.7	100.0	264456	6.0	5.9
Midlands	48.4	51.6	100.0	589567	13.3	13.4
Masvingo	49.2	50.8	100.0	499397	11.3	10.6
Harare	47.3	52.7	100.0	538701	12.2	12.8
Bulawayo	48.0	52.0	100.0	205209	4.6	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4425126</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	-	-	-	<b>11879273</b>	-	<b>12522268</b>
<b>%Total Population</b>	-	-	-	<b>37.25</b>	-	<b>37.33</b>

The percentage distribution of the population of children (5-17) varied from province to province. Manicaland accounted for the highest proportion with 16.7% followed by

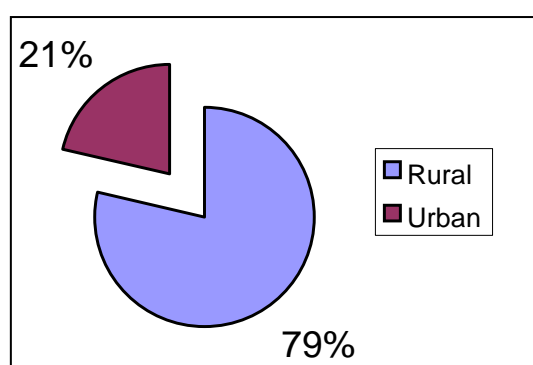
Midlands and Masvingo with each accounting for about 13.4% and 11.3% respectively. Bulawayo accounted for the least with 4.6 percent.

## 4.2 Rural/Urban Distribution

Information on the distribution of children by rural/urban is important for purposes of planning and coming with appropriate and targeted interventions as well as programming. The use of the 1992 Population Census definition of an urban area was made which considers any compact settlement pattern with a population of 2 500 persons or more and 50 percent or more of its employed population being in non-agricultural occupations. Any settlement that did not meet this criterion was considered rural. Table 4.2 also shows that 79% of the population of children (5 – 17) covered in the survey were residing in the rural areas and 21% in the urban areas. This observation is graphically illustrated in Figure 4.1.

**Table 4.2 Percent Distribution of Population by Rural/Urban**

Sector	Male	Female	Total	Total Persons	Percent Distribution
Rural	51.1	48.9	100.0	3 673 400	78.7
Urban	48.0	52.4	100.0	994 199	21.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 667 599</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Figure 4.1 Distribution of children (5 - 17) by rural/urban, Zimbabwe, CLS 1999**

Tables 4.3 and 4.4 show that females in the urban areas outnumber the males in all age cohorts. The reverse is true in the rural areas where males proportionally dominate at about 51%.

**Table 4.3 Distribution of Population Age 5 – 17 Years by Age Group, Sex, and Rural/Urban**

Age Group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-9	691 940	678 238	1 370 178	184 551	185 291	369 842
10-14	784 969	754 186	1 539 155	175 981	189 884	365 865
15-17	398 843	365 224	764 067	116 321	142 171	258 492
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 875 752</b>	<b>1 797 648</b>	<b>3 673 400</b>	<b>476 853</b>	<b>517 346</b>	<b>994 199</b>

**Table 4.4 Percent Distribution of Population Age 5 – 17 Years by Age Group, Sex, and Rural/Urban**

Age Group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-9	50.6	49.5	100.0	49.9	50.1	100.0
10-14	51.0	49.0	100.0	48.1	51.9	100.0
15-17	52.2	47.8	100.0	45.1	55.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data in Table 4.5 also shows that about 78% of the children (5 – 17) were in the age cohort 5 – 14 years and approximately one in four of all the children age 5 – 17 years were in the age group 15 – 17 (22%).

**Table 4.5 Percent Distribution of Population by Age Group**

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Total Persons	Percent Distribution
5-9	50.4	49.6	100.0	1 741 014	37.3
10-14	50.5	49.5	100.0	1 899 713	40.7
15-17	50.4	49.6	100.0	1 026 872	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 667 599</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 4.3 Age-Sex Structure

Sex ratio is the average number of males per 100 females. Thus a ratio below 100 is indicative of situation whereby females exceed the males while a ratio above 100 portrays the opposite situation. By virtue of the fact that more males were interviewed in the survey in all provinces except for Harare and Bulawayo, data presented in Table 4.6 show that the sex ratios have skewness in favour of the males per 100

females ranging from 89 males per 100 females for Bulawayo to the highest of 112 males per 100 females in Mashonaland West.

**Table 4.6 Percent Distribution of Children (5 – 17) by Province and Sex**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Sex Ratio</b>
Manicaland	50.5	49.6	100.0	101.7
Mashonaland Central	50.7	49.3	100.0	102.7
Mashonaland East	50.2	49.8	100.0	101.0
Mashonaland West	52.7	47.3	100.0	111.6
Matabeleland North	50.1	49.9	100.0	100.5
Matabeleland South	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.6
Midlands	50.3	49.7	100.0	101.1
Masvingo	52.2	48.8	100.0	105.0
Harare	48.6	51.4	100.0	94.4
Bulawayo	47.2	52.8	100.0	89.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101.7</b>

According to data in Table 4.7, in the rural areas the sex ratio was 105 males per 100 females and in the urban areas 92 males per 100 females. Studies on sex ratios in developing countries have shown that on average the sex ratio at birth is about 105 males per 100 females but usually ranging between 102 and 107 males per 100 females. The sex ratio in the Labour Force Survey 1999 was 93 males per 100 females.

**Table 4.7 Percent Distribution of Children (5-17) Rural/Urban**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Sex Ratio</b>
Rural	51.1	48.9	100.0	104.5
Urban	48.0	52.4	100.0	92.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101.7</b>

Table 4.8 also shows that age-specific sex ratios were about 102 males per 100 females in all the three age group categories.

**Table 4.8 Percent Distribution of Children (5-17) by Age Group**

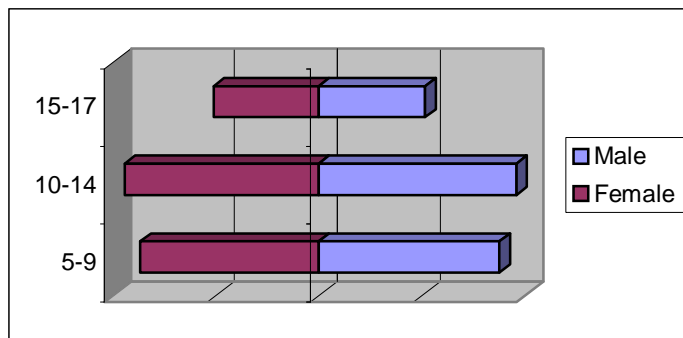
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Sex Ratio</b>
5-9	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.6
10-14	50.5	49.5	100.0	102.0
15-17	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101.7</b>



The distribution of children age 5 – 17 years covered in the survey is portrayed using an age-sex pyramid (Figure 4.2) with use of data from Table 4.9 below.

**Table 4.9: Distribution of Population by Sex and Age Group**

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
5 – 9	877 471	863 543	1 741 014	101.6
10 – 14	959 355	940 358	1 899 713	102.0
15 – 17	517 543	509 329	1 026 872	101.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 354 369</b>	<b>2 313 230</b>	<b>4 667 599</b>	<b>101.7</b>



**Figure 4.2: Age-Sex Pyramid**

#### **4.4 Current Schooling Status**

Overall, slightly over three quarter (79.1 %) of the children (5-17) reported to be currently attending school. Seventeen (17) were not attending school and less than 1 percent were in part school. Table 4.10 (a, b, and c) show school attendance by sex, province and rural/urban areas. In all the provinces the percentage of male children in full time school ranged from 74 percent in Matabeleland South to 87 percent in Bulawayo. Also for all the provinces, the percentage of male children in part time school was less than 2 percent. Overall 16 percent of the male children were not attending school.

**Table 4.10: Percentage of Children (5-17) by Sex, Current Schooling Status, Urban/Rural and Province**

*(a) Male*

Province	Current Schooling Status				Total Percent
	Full Time	Part Time	Not Attending	Non- Response	
Bulawayo	87.0	0.7	12.1	0.3	100
Manicaland	81.9	0.6	15.0	2.5	100
Mashonaland Central	84.5	0.9	14.6	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	79.7	1.2	13.9	5.2	100
Mashonaland West	81.1	0.6	14.8	3.5	100
Matabeleland North	74.7	0.6	22.7	2.0	100
Matabeleland South	74.4	0.4	22.9	2.3	100
Midlands	77.1	0.8	17.5	4.7	100
Masvingo	80.0	0.7	16.6	2.7	100
Harare	85.0	0.6	9.5	4.8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	78.7	0.7	17.5	3.1	100
Urban	85.5	1.0	10.5	3.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>100</b>

The percentages of female children in full time school varied from 74 percent in Midlands to 83 percent in Bulawayo. Similarly to the male children the percentage of female children in part time school was less than 2 percent for all the provinces. Out of the total female children 17 percent were not attending school.

**Table 4.10: Percentage of Children (5-17) by Sex, Current Schooling Status, Urban/Rural and Province**

*(b) Female*

Bulawayo	82.8	1.5	13.7	2.0	100
Manicaland	79.9	1.0	16.7	2.4	100
Mashonaland Central	79.3	1.4	19.3	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	81.6	1.1	13.1	4.2	100
Mashonaland West	76.4	0.8	19.3	3.4	100
Matabeleland North	77.3	0.9	21.0	0.8	100
Matabeleland South	76.7	0.9	18.8	3.6	100
Midlands	74.0	0.9	18.2	6.9	100
Masvingo	77.8	1.0	17.2	4.0	100
Harare	79.5	1.2	13.9	5.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	77.2	0.9	18.4	3.5	100
Urban	81.4	1.6	13.1	3.9	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>100</b>

In rural areas 78 percent of the children were in full time school and 18 percent were not attending school, while in urban areas 83 percent were in full time school and 12 percent were not attending school.

Province	Current Schooling Status				Total Percent
	Full Time	Part Time	Not Attending	Non- Response	
Bulawayo	84.8	1.1	12.9	1.2	100
Manicaland	80.9	0.8	15.8	2.4	100
Mashonaland Central	81.9	1.1	16.9	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	80.7	1.2	13.5	4.7	100
Mashonaland West	78.9	0.7	16.9	3.5	100
Matabeleland North	76.0	0.8	21.9	1.4	100
Matabeleland South	75.5	0.6	20.9	3.0	100
Midlands	75.5	0.8	17.9	5.8	100
Masvingo	78.9	0.9	16.9	3.3	100
Harare	82.2	0.9	11.7	5.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	78.0	0.8	17.9	3.3	100
Urban	83.3	1.3	11.9	3.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.4.1 Reasons for Not Going to School

For the male children the major reasons for not going to school were children too young to go to school (35 percent) or could not afford schooling (26 percent). There were no male children who indicated that they were not going to school because they were working in own business for income. The major reasons for not going to school in rural areas were child too young (34 percent) and could not afford schooling (28 percent). In urban areas like in rural areas the major reasons for not going to school were too young (29 percent) and could not afford schooling (15 - 19 percent). See Tables 4.11a to c.

**Table 4.11: Children (5-17) by Sex, Reason for Not Going to School, Urban/Rural and Province**

*(a) Male*

Province	No Suitable School	Not Permitting Schooling	School Too Far	Too young	Other	Cannot Afford Schooling	Not Interested	Failed at School	Disabled	Help in House-Keeping	Assist in House Business	Work for Wages	Work in own Business for Income	Non-Respo- nse	Total Percent
Bulawayo	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.6	10.5	21.1	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	100
Manicaland	0.4	0.0	1.2	47.7	2.5	21.4	3.3	2.1	3.7	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.0	14.8	100
Mashonaland Central	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	16.9	53.2	15.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	0.0	0.0	2.6	32.9	5.2	23.2	4.5	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	27.7	100
Mashonaland West	0.0	0.0	2.0	31.3	6.0	28.7	6.0	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	19.3	100
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	6.1	32.9	3.7	26.8	12.2	3.0	5.5	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.9	100
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.0	1.4	33.3	2.1	39.0	5.7	4.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	10.6	100
Midlands	0.4	0.7	3.2	31.8	7.5	24.3	4.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	21.8	100
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	2.0	42.6	3.7	20.9	5.3	3.7	2.0	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	15.6	100
Harare	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	16.9	9.0	1.1	5.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	34.8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	0.1	0.1	3.0	35.0	4.8	27.6	6.6	2.0	2.4	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	15.7	100
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.9	36.0	12.7	14.5	0.9	8.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	23.7	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>100</b>

**(b) Female**

Bulawayo	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	24.1	3.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	13.0	100
Manicaland	0.4	2.3	0.4	41.3	4.6	27.4	2.7	2.3	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	15.4	100
Mashonaland Central	2.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	17.0	54.0	13.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	0.7	0.0	2.9	35.0	5.1	22.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	26.3	100
Mashonaland West	0.6	0.0	1.8	23.4	14.4	31.1	4.2	1.8	3.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	17.4	100
Matabeleland North	1.4	0.0	9.0	37.5	6.3	34.7	2.8	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.9	100
Matabeleland	0.0	0.0	0.8	31.5	8.1	31.5	2.4	2.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	15.3	100
<b>South</b>															
Midlands	0.0	0.0	1.6	30.4	8.3	22.4	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	29.4	100
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	2.0	37.5	6.8	16.3	5.6	2.4	2.8	4.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	21.5	100
Harare	0.0	0.0	0.8	26.0	16.5	15.0	2.4	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	31.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	0.5	0.5	2.5	33.2	7.4	27.3	3.9	1.2	2.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.1	17.9	100
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.3	23.7	16.6	21.8	2.3	5.5	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.0	25.6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4.11: Children (5-17) by Sex, Reason for Not Going to School, Urban/Rural and Province**

*(c) Both sexes*

Province	No Suitable School	Not Permitting Schooling	School Too Far	Too Young	Other	Cannot Afford Schooling	Not Interested	Failed at School	Disabled	Help in House-keeping	Assist in House business	Work for Wages	Work in own Business for Income	Non Response	Total Percent
Bulawayo	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3	14.1	22.8	2.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	8.7	100
Manicaland	0.4	1.2	0.8	44.4	3.6	24.5	3.0	2.2	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.2	15.1	100
Mashonaland Central	1.1	0.6	4.5	0.0	16.9	53.7	14.1	1.1	2.8	1.7	0.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	0.3	0.0	2.7	33.9	5.1	22.9	2.4	0.7	2.4	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	27.1	100
Mashonaland West	0.3	0.0	1.9	27.1	10.4	30.0	5.0	2.2	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	18.3	100
Matabeleland North	0.6	0.0	7.5	35.1	4.9	30.5	7.8	1.9	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.5	100
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.0	1.1	32.5	4.9	35.5	4.2	3.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	12.8	100
Midlands	0.2	0.3	2.4	31.0	7.9	23.3	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	25.8	100
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	2.0	40.0	5.3	18.6	5.5	3.0	2.4	4.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	18.6	100
Harare	0.0	0.0	0.5	27.8	16.7	12.5	1.9	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	32.9	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Rural</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Urban</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>100</b>

## 4.5 Housing Characteristics

Focus here is on the housing characteristics of households with children (5-17). Housing conditions can be used to measure the quality of life of household members including children. Information on housing characteristics collected from households with children age 5-17 years was mainly on; - type of dwelling units used by the household namely; tenure status of the household's dwelling units; source of water for drinking and cooking; type of toilet used; availability and use of electricity.

### 4.5.1 Tenure Status

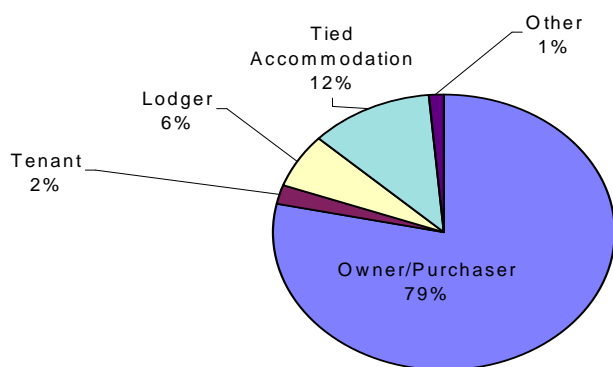
Tenure status refers to the arrangement under which the household occupies its living quarters and the nature of its right to be there. The responses solicited were; (1) owner/purchaser; (2) tenant; (3) lodger; (4) tied accommodation.

The percentage distribution of households with children age 5-17 years by tenure status is shown in figure 4.3 and Table 4.12 below.

**Table 4.12: Tenure Status of Households with Children (5-17) by Province**

Province	Owner/ Purchaser	Tenant	Lodger	Tied Accommodation	Other	Total
Manicaland	81.8	2.7	2.9	11.7	0.8	100
Mashonaland Central	73.1	0.2	1.4	24.4	0.8	100
Mashonaland East	80.0	1.5	2.2	15.1	1.1	100
Mashonaland West	64.5	1.2	7.1	25.6	1.6	100
Matabeleland North	79.3	2.6	1.5	16.5	0.2	100
Matabeleland South	90.1	0.7	1.3	7.5	0.4	100
Midlands	85.4	2.1	4.2	7	1.4	100
Masvingo	90.8	1.6	2.3	4.6	0.6	100
Harare	53.5	7	30.5	4.1	4.9	100
Bulawayo	69.8	4.7	20.5	0.7	4.4	100
Rural	87.5	0.2	0.4	11.1	0.8	100
Urban	50.1	8.7	24.8	13	3.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>100</b>

The majority (78%) of households with children in Zimbabwe were owners or purchasers of the houses they occupied.



**Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Households with Children (5-17) by Tenure Status**

Half of the households in the urban areas owned or were purchasing the dwelling units they used. Owners/purchasers had the highest proportion due to the predominance of the rural population in Zimbabwe where 88% of the households with children fell in this category. The national picture further shows that households that used tied accommodation had the second highest proportion of 12% which was by far less than the majority owners/purchasers, followed by 12% lodging households and lastly tenants at 2%.

The rural/urban analysis in Table 4.10 indicates that in the rural areas where owners dominated, tenants and lodgers constituted far less than 1%. The tied accommodation in the rural sector stood at 12% and the most likely households to use tied accommodation in the rural areas are those headed by teachers, nurses and commercial farm workers. In the urban areas owner/purchaser households accounted for 50% while lodgers were half of that at 25%. Harare and Bulawayo, which are urban only provinces, dominated all other provinces with 31 and 20 percent respectively.

#### 4.5.2 Type of Dwelling Unit

Type of dwelling unit refers to type of housing structure occupied by the households. Traditional dwelling units are found in the old style family settlement in which a number of buildings are made of pole and dagga/bricks with thatched roofs. A mixed dwelling unit is found in old style family settlement where one or more of the buildings in a cluster is built of materials more than pole and dagga/bricks and thatch. A detached dwelling is a structurally separate dwelling unit which is built of materials other than pole and dagga, while a semi-detached dwelling units consists of one or two dwelling units with a common wall between them. Flat/Town-house are residential buildings with several floors, also included in this category are one of three or more dwelling units with in a row divided by common walls, with their gardens separated by fences, hedges or walls.

The summary of the survey results on type of dwelling units used by households with children (5-17) presented in Table 4.13 indicates that the traditional type of dwelling unit, which is still very common in the rural areas accounted for the largest proportion

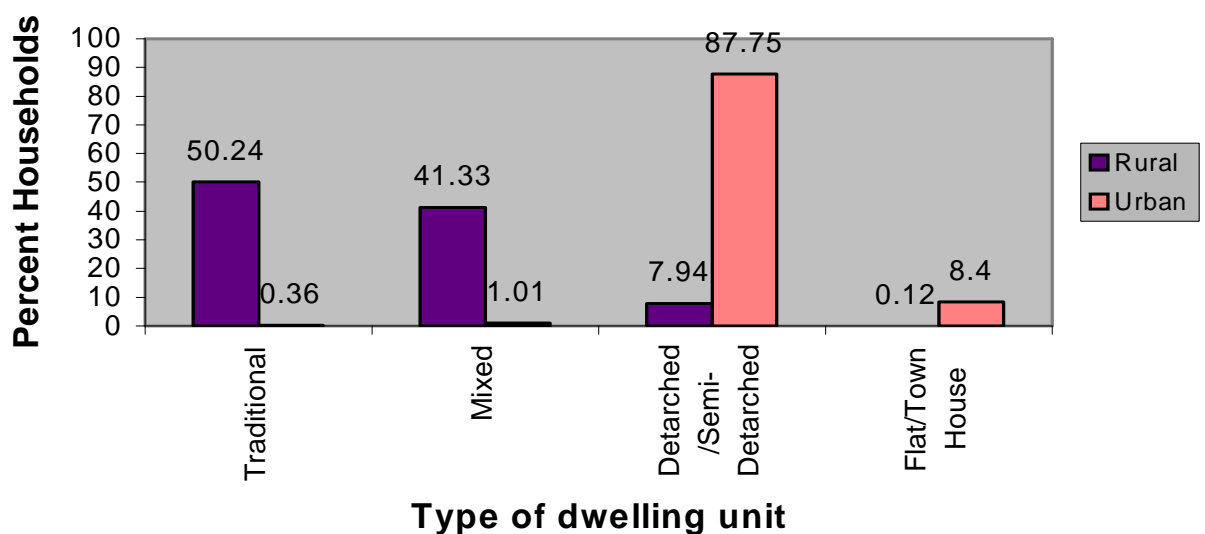


in the country with 38%. Only 0.36% of the urban households lived in such structures implying a very insignificant number of urban children staying in traditional dwelling units.

**Table 4.13: Type of Dwelling Units for Households with Children (5-17) by Province**

Province	Traditional	Mixed	Detached/Semi-Detached	Flat/Town House	Other	Total
Manicaland	39.3	39.0	18.5	2	1.2	100
Mashonaland Central	48.7	36.9	12.6	0.2	1.6	100
Mashonaland East	31.9	53.1	13.9	1.4	0	100
Mashonaland West	31.9	31.6	34.2	0.6	1.7	100
Matabeleland North	61.8	19.2	18.4	0	0.6	100
Matabeleland South	53.3	34.2	11.4	0.2	0.9	100
Midlands	44.1	31.7	23.6	0.1	0.5	100
Masvingo	51.1	36.8	12.0	0.1	0	100
Harare	0	1.4	83.9	12.8	1.9	100
Bulawayo	0	0	89.6	9.1	1.3	100
Rural	50.2	41.3	7.9	0.1	0.4	100
Urban	0.4	1.0	87.8	8.4	2.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100</b>

At 32% the proportion of households living in mixed type of dwelling units was not very different from the proportion living in the traditional type. These two types were mainly found in the rural areas and together they constitute up to 70% of the households nationally and about 92% of the rural households. On the other hand the most commonly used type of housing used by the urban households was detached and semi-detached. Though it had a national percentage of about 28, it constituted 88% of the urban households. In the rural sector, this type was found mainly at schools and clinics and is used by nearly 8% of the rural households.



**Figure 4.4: Distribution of Households with Children (5-17) by Type of Dwelling Unit by Rural/Urban**

### 4.5.3 Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking

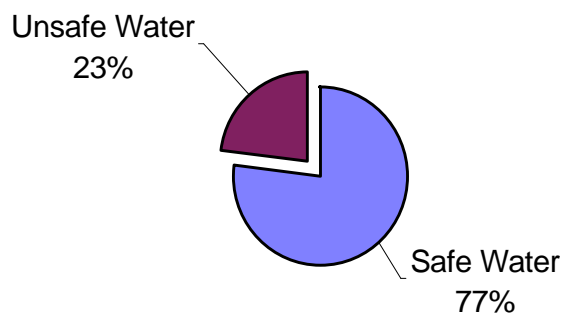
In Table 4.14 below it can be observed that the majority of the rural households in the country fetched their water for drinking and cooking from protected wells and boreholes. There were no significant differences in proportion of households that got their water from unprotected wells, piped water inside or outside houses. These accounted for 14, 13 and 12 percent respectively.

**Table 4.14: Households with Children (5-17) by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking**

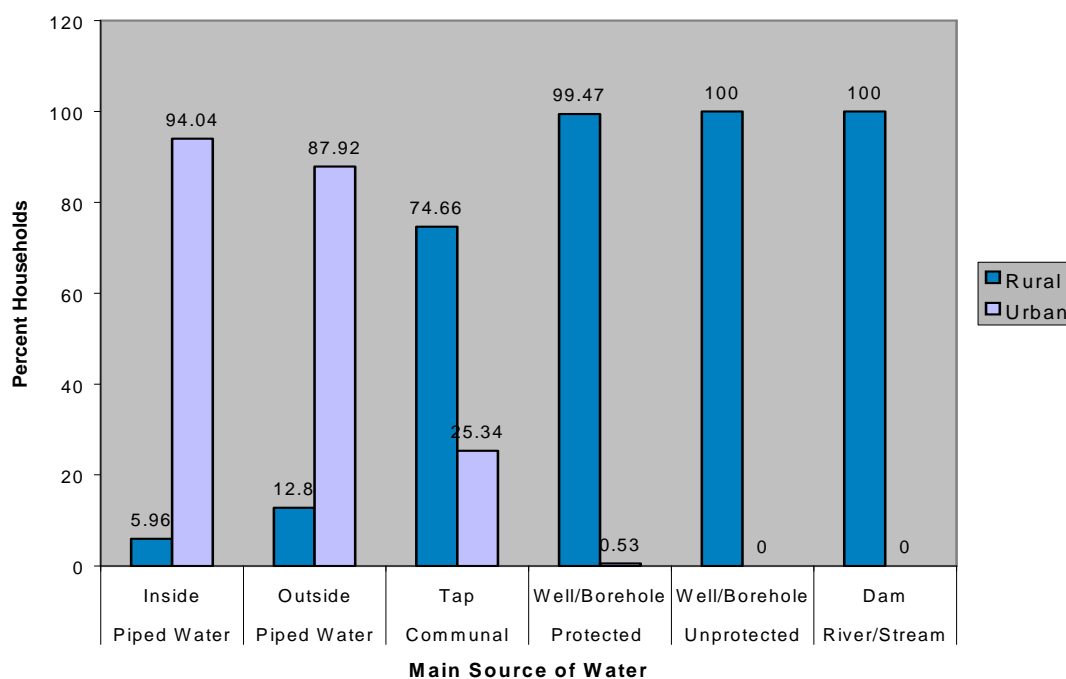
Province	Piped Water Inside	Piped Water Outside	Communal Tap	Protected Well/Borehole	Unprotected Well/ Borehole	River/ Stream Dam	Other	Total
Manicaland	4.8	9.1	6.1	53.2	17.4	8.9	0.4	100
Mashonaland Central	2.67	9.6	16.7	58.5	9.2	3.5	0	100
Mashonaland East	0.7	5.6	12.9	59.1	18.2	3.4	0.1	100
Mashonaland West	12.7	14.4	14	37.4	13	7.3	1.3	100
Matabeleland North	11.5	3.2	6.4	47.4	12.4	18.8	0.2	100
Matabeleland South	8.8	1.1	6.4	61	7.0	15.4	0.4	100
Midlands	8.1	9.1	4.4	49.2	13.6	15.2	0.4	100
Masvingo	5.3	4.1	3.7	47.2	31.6	7.3	0.8	100
Harare	36.1	56.2	5.1	2.2	0	0	0.5	100
Bulawayo	59.1	35.9	4.7	0	0	0	0.3	100
Rural	0.9	2.1	7.6	58.5	19.2	11.1	0.5	100
Urban	43.9	46.9	7.9	1	0	0	0.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	6	12.8	74.7	99.5	100	100		
Urban	94.0	87.9	25.3	0.5	0	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		

An estimate of households using what could be termed safe water can be obtained. Generally households relying on Piped/tapped water, water from protected well and, from boreholes can at least be said to have access to safe drinking water. Percentage of households with safe water stood at about 77%. Figure 4.5 (b) shows the distribution of households by safe and unsafe water.

Almost all households in the urban areas had access to safe water as compared to the 69% in the rural households. About 59% of the households who had access to safe water get it from protected wells and boreholes. Of the urban households who had tapped water 44% had it inside their houses and 44% outside. Only 1% of the rural families had tapped water inside their dwellings, two percent got it from outside the houses and 8% from communal taps.



**Figure 4.5 (a) Distribution of Households with 5-17 years by Safe and Unsafe Water for drinking and cooking in Zimbabwe**



**Figure 4.5(b) Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking in Rural and Urban Areas of Zimbabwe**

#### 4.5.4 Type of Toilet Facility

After looking at sources of water, another housing condition that determines the exposure of children to health hazard is the toilet facility used by the households as summarised in Table 4.15. Approximately 36% of the households in the country did not use any toilet facility, in other words they used the bush system. Next is 28% who used blair toilets, a quarter used the flash toilet and only 10% used pit latrine. The flash toilet, the most modern facility was concentrated mainly in the urban areas where 97% households were found to be using it.

**Table 4.15: Households with Children (5-17) by Toilet Facility Used**

Province	Flush System	Blair Toilet	Pit Latrine	None	Other	Total
Manicaland	12.2	38.6	21.3	27.9	0	100
Mashonaland Central	9.4	44.6	11.8	34.2	0	100
Mashonaland East	7.3	40.9	17.1	34.8	0	100
Mashonaland West	28.2	23.4	8.2	39.5	0.7	100
Matabeleland North	16.7	13.9	0.9	68.2	0.4	100
Matabeleland South	9.7	44.5	3.8	41.9	0.2	100
Midlands	19.3	24.8	0.6	45.8	0.5	100
Masvingo	8.8	30.2	7	54	0.1	100
Harare	93.8	3.6	2.1	0	0.5	100
Bulawayo	99.7	1	0	0	0	100
Rural	1.7	37	12.8	48.3	0.3	100
Urban	96.6	1	1	0.3	0.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100</b>

Nearly all households in Bulawayo used the flush toilet facility. The situation was not as rosy in the rural areas where the largest proportion of 48%, which is almost half the rural households with children (5-17), did not use any toilet facility but the bush system. The other half used blair (37%) and pit latrines (13%). Close to 2% reported to have flush toilets.

#### 4.5.5 Households with Electricity in Dwelling Units

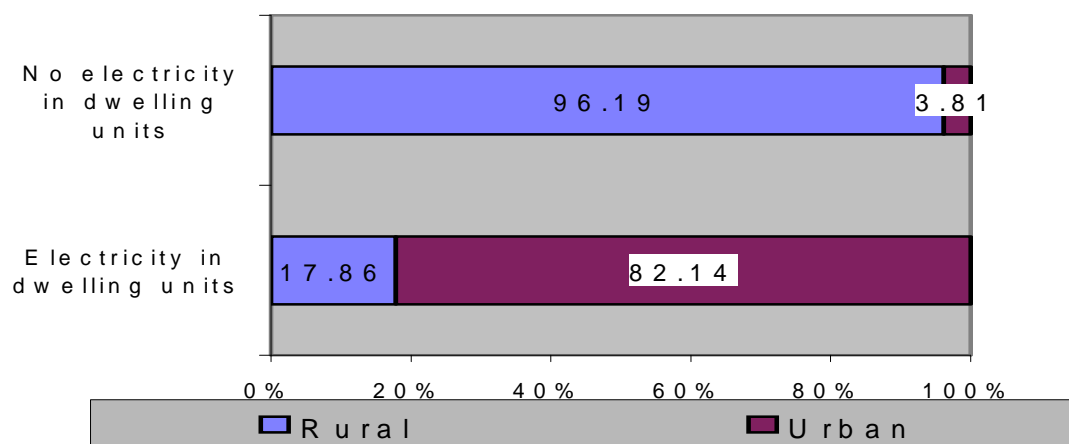
According to Table 4.16, 73% of the households with children (5-17) in Zimbabwe had no electricity in their dwelling units. As expected the proportion of households with electricity in the urban areas was by far bigger than in the rural, 89% as compared to only 6%. This was another living condition that reflected better lifestyles for urban children.

Province	Electricity in Dwelling Units	No Electricity in Dwelling Units
Manicaland	15.5	84.5
Mashonaland Central	13.0	87
Mashonaland East	14.8	85.2
Mashonaland West	31.4	67.6
Matabeleland North	17.8	82.7
Matabeleland South	10.3	89.7
Midlands	20.1	79.9
Masvingo	10.8	89.3
Harare	84.5	15.5
Bulawayo	98.7	1.4
Rural	6.3	93.7
Urban	88.7	11.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>73.3</b>

**Table 4.14(b)**

Rural	17.9	96.2
Urban	82.1	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Figure 4.6 below is a graph that shows the rural/urban percent distribution of households with/without electricity in dwelling units.



**Figure 4.6 Percent distribution of households by electricity in dwelling units**

#### 4.5.6 Main Source of Energy for Cooking

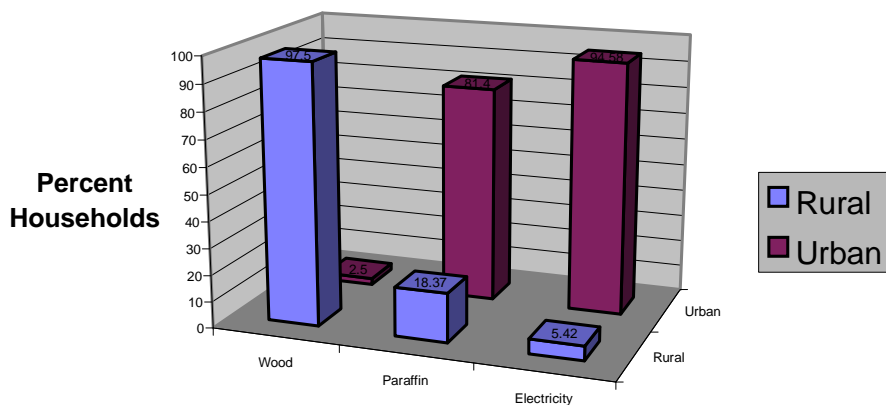
Information on main source of energy for cooking is presented in Table 4.15. Nationally, seventy five percent of the households with children (5-17) years used wood as their main source of energy for cooking, this was because of the country's predominantly rural population. Almost all (97%) households in the rural areas used this source of energy, 1 % each used electricity and paraffin.

Province	Wood	Paraffin	Electricity	Gas	Coal
Manicaland	90.1	4.3	5.5	0.1	0
Mashonaland Central	90.6	2.7	6.7	0	0
Mashonaland East	89.6	5.2	5.1	0	0.1
Mashonaland West	73.1	5.7	20.4	0.2	0
Matabeleland North	83.8	1.3	14.7	0	0
Matabeleland South	90.1	1.8	8.1	0	0
Midlands	80.6	4.8	14.2	0	0.1
Masvingo	93.5	1	5.4	0.1	0
Harare	2.1	25.5	71.5	0.5	0
Bulawayo	0.3	3.4	96	0.3	0
Rural	97.1	1.4	1.4	0	0
Urban	7.6	18.4	73.4	0.3	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 4.17 (b)

Rural	97.5	18.4	5.4
Urban	2.5	81.4	94.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

It is not surprising that urban households topped in the use of electricity at 73%. The national picture on the use of electricity was not very encouraging as only 20% of the households with children 5-17 years were found to be privileged. Only one percent of the rural households enjoyed the use of electricity. The second widely used source of energy in the urban households was paraffin but the proportion was not as large at 8%. Coal and gas are used by an insignificant proportion of households both in the urban and rural areas.



**Figure 4.7 Rural/Urban Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking**

#### **4.6 Household Headship**

A household is a group of related or unrelated persons who usually reside in the same dwelling usually private and share common housekeeping arrangements for food and other essentials for living. A single person can constitute a household. A household is important because people reside in it as a basic social and economic unit of society where all day-to-day living arrangements are organised. Private dwellings include a house, flat, or even a room, whether privately or publicly owned, a shack, dormitory, a house attached to, or rooms above a shop/office but excludes group quarters such as jails, hotels, motels, guest houses, military establishments, convents and seminaries which are all not considered in household analysis. The head of the household is the person responsible for the day-to-day running of the household.

Information on household headship for the population of children (5 – 17) years is presented in Tables 4.18 and 4.19. According to data in Table 4.18 all provinces except Matabeleland South (49%) had above 50% of the children aged 5 –17 years in male-headed households. The proportion of children in male-headed households was 77% for Harare (highest), Bulawayo and Mashonaland West each with 69 %, Mashonaland Central 66% and Matabeleland South with 49% (lowest).

**Table 4.18: Children in Male/Female Headed Households by Province.**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Children in Male Headed Households</b>	<b>Children in Female Headed Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Manicaland	50.3	49.7	100.0
Mashonaland Central	66.0	34.0	100.0
Mashonaland East	55.0	45.0	100.0
Mashonaland West	68.7	31.3	100.0
Matabeleland North	55.8	44.2	100.0
Matabeleland South	49.1	50.9	100.0
Midlands	58.4	41.7	100.0
Masvingo	50.5	49.5	100.0
Harare	76.9	23.1	100.0
Bulawayo	68.9	31.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4.19 shows that in the rural areas about 53% of the children are in male-headed households while 47% are in female-headed households. In the urban areas, 75% of the children live in male-headed households and the remaining 25% in female-headed households. These pieces of information are crucial, as studies undertaken elsewhere have shown some positive correlation between children in especially difficult circumstances and female headship of households among other factors including the prevalence of poverty. In this study, female headship is strongest in the rural areas accounting for 47% of the children (5-17) against 25% in the urban areas. Usually, females assume headship in the absence of their husband, an older male or in the case of divorce or widowhood.

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Children in Male Headed Households</b>	<b>Children in Female Headed Households</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Rural	53.3	46.7	100.0
Urban	75.2	24.8	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to the data in Table 4.20, about 42% (6922) of all the children (5 – 17) years stay in a female-headed household. On average the distribution of the children according to sex is about 50%. There are no significant variations from province to province as the difference is about one or two percentage points around the 50% mark.



<b>Province</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Manicaland	51.5	49.0	100
Mashonaland Central	49.3	50.7	100
Mashonaland East	50.1	49.9	100
Mashonaland West	51.5	48.5	100
Matabeleland North	50.9	49.1	100
Matabeleland South	48.7	51.3	100
Midlands	50.6	49.4	100
Masvingo	51.1	48.9	100
Harare	48.0	52.0	100
Bulawayo	48.5	51.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>100</b>

## **4.7 Migration Status of Children (5 –17)**

Migration statistics are important as they enable the appreciation of the amount and patterns of movements of children into and out of an area occurring over time and reasons for these movements. Such data is necessary for understanding the nature and magnitude of problems arising from these movements and assists in their resolution as well as the design of coping strategies to alleviate them.

### **4.7.1 Internal Migration Patterns of Children (5 – 17)**

A question was posed to all respondents on whether they have ever changed their usual place of residence or not. This was done in order to assess the frequency of their movements and unravel the underlying causes behind those movements. The reasons necessitating those movements can either be economic and/or non-economic as well as other considerations.

The responses to whether the children age 5-17 years have changed their usual place of residence by province, sex and rural/urban are presented in Table 4.21. Midlands province recorded the highest proportion (18%) of those who changed their usual place of residence, followed by Masvingo and Matabeleland South with 17.7% and 17% respectively. The lowest proportion was recorded for Harare with 13%. Overall, sixteen percent (about 2600) of all the children age 5-17 years had changed their usual place of residence.

<b>Province</b>	<b>Changed</b>	<b>Not Changed</b>	<b>Non Response</b>	
Manicaland	16.0	83.9	0.1	100.0
Mashonaland Central	16.9	83.1	0	100.0
Mashonaland East	16.3	83.7	0	100.0
Mashonaland West	14.3	85.7	0	100.0
Matabeleland North	11.4	88.6	0	100.0
Matabeleland South	17.2	82.8	0	100.0
Midlands	18.0	81.9	0.1	100.0
Masvingo	17.7	82.2	0.1	100.0
Harare	12.7	87.3	0	100.0
Bulawayo	14.9	85.1	0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to the data presented in Table 4.22, a similar pattern can be observed for both the rural and urban areas where about 16% had changed their usual place of residence. Non-responses are quite insignificant (0.1).

**Table 4.22 Composition of Children Who Have Changed Usual Place of Residence by Rural/Urban**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Changed</b>	<b>Not Changed</b>	<b>Non Response</b>	
Rural	16.1	83.9	0.1	100.0
Urban	15.2	84.8	0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4.23 shows that proportionately, the age cohort 15-17 years had the highest propensity to change their usual place of residence recording 22%, while the age group 5-9 had the least propensity with 13%.

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Changed</b>	<b>Not Changed</b>	<b>Non Response</b>	
5-9	12.8	87.1	0.1	100.0
10-14	15.2	84.7	0.1	100.0
15-17	22.2	77.8	0.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **4.7.2 Gender and Migration**

After the data had been disaggregated according to gender, the proportion of children age 5 –17 who had changed residence was higher among females (55%) than males (45%). This is shown in Table 4.24. Harare accounted for the highest proportion (63%) of females who changed their usual place of residence followed by Mashonaland East, Matabeleland South, Bulawayo and Masvingo each with about 56%. Only in Mashonaland West and Matabeleland North did males proportionately outnumber females by between 2 and 5 percentage points respectively. Overall females constituted about 55% of those children (5-17) who had changed their usual place of residence.

**Table 4.24: Gender Composition of Children Who Have Changed Usual Place of Residence by Province and Rural/Urban**

Province	Changed			Not Changed			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	45.0	54.0	100	51.1	48.9	100.0	50.3	49.7	100
Mashonaland Central	45.3	54.7	100	51.8	48.2	100.0	50.7	49.3	100
Mashonaland East	43.9	56.1	100	51.5	48.5	100.0	50.3	49.7	100
Mashonaland West	52.9	47.1	100	52.7	47.3	100.0	52.7	47.3	100
Matabeleland North	51.0	49.0	100	49.9	50.1	100.0	50.1	49.9	100
Matabeleland South	44.1	55.9	100	51.7	48.3	100.0	50.4	49.6	100
Midlands	45.4	54.6	100	51.3	48.7	100.0	50.3	49.7	100
Masvingo	44.3	55.7	100	52.8	47.2	100.0	51.2	48.8	100
Harare	37.4	62.6	100	50.2	49.8	100.0	48.6	51.4	100
Bulawayo	44.3	55.7	100	47.7	52.3	100.0	47.2	52.8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.25 shows that among those who have changed their usual place of residence, in both the rural and urban areas, females predominate by constituting about 55%. Among those who did not change their usual place of residence, more males (52%) than females in the rural areas were recorded while the opposite was true in the urban areas where more females at about 51%, had not changed their usual place of residence.

**Table 4.25: Gender Composition of Children Who Have Changed Usual Place of Residence by Rural/Urban**

Sector	Changed			Not Changed			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	46.5	53.5	100	52.0	48.0	100.0	51.1	48.9	100
Urban	41.4	58.6	100	49.1	50.9	100.0	47.9	52.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.26 shows that the phenomenon is most pronounced among females in the age group 15-17 years where they constituted about 60% of the children who changed their usual place of residence in that age group. In the age group 5-14 years, females constituted about 52%.

**Table 4.26 Gender Composition of Children Who Have Changed Usual Place of Residence by Age**

Age Group	Changed			Not Changed			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-9	47.8	52.2	100	50.7	49.3	100	50.4	49.6	100
10-14	48.3	51.7	100	50.9	49.1	100	50.5	49.5	100
15-17	39.6	60.4	100	53.4	45.6	100	50.4	49.6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>100</b>

Information on children staying away was collected because children under the guardianship of relatives and friends are more susceptible to abuse as well as other arrangements detrimental to their developments. Table 4.27 shows that about a quarter - 24% constituting about 4000, of the children (5-17) were staying away for one reason or another.

Generally, information gathered in the 1999 CLS shows that females more than males stayed away. Matabeleland North with 61% females staying away topped the list. Only in Mashonaland East (45%) and Bulawayo (48%) were females outnumbered by males among those who stayed away. Usually, children who stay away do so as grandchildren, nieces, nephews and cousins as a result of divorces of parents, death of either parent, or movement of parent in search of work.

Province	Male	Female	Non Response	Percent	Percent Distribution
Manicaland	48.8	51.2	0	100.0	15.3
Mashonaland Central	43.7	53.9	2.4	100.0	6.2
Mashonaland East	55.1	44.9	0	100.0	7.7
Mashonaland West	47.0	52.6	0.4	100.0	5.8
Matabeleland North	39.4	60.6	0	100.0	5.6
Matabeleland South	45.9	54.1	0	100.0	8.4
Midlands	41.3	57.5	1.2	100.0	12.5
Masvingo	41.2	58.4	0.4	100.0	17.2
Harare	44.3	55.7	0	100.0	5.1
Bulawayo	51.6	48.4	0	100.0	16.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to data in Table 4.28, a majority of the children (62%) who stayed away were based in the rural areas, a majority of whom were females (54%).

**Table 4.28 Percent Distribution of Children Staying Away by Rural/Urban**

Sector	Male	Female	Non-Responses	Percent	Percent Distribution
Rural	45.0	54.4	0.6	100.0	62.4
Urban	47.9	52.1	0	100.0	37.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4.29 shows that the age cohort 10-14 years accounted for the highest proportion (41%) of the children age 5-17 years staying away, hence, can be considered the age group, which is most migratory. The other two age groups, 15-17 years and 5-9 years, with 30% and 29% respectively closely follow this group. Overall, females constitute about 54% of those children staying away.

**Table 4.29: Percent Distribution of Children Staying Away by Age Group**

Age Group	Male	Female	Non-Responses	Percent	Percent Distribution
5-9	44.8	53.8	1.0	100.0	28.6
10-14	46.5	53.5	0	100.0	41.0
15-17	46.6	53.4	0	100.0	30.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 4.8 Emerging Issues

The chapter examined some of the population characteristics of children age 5-17 years on the basis of the 1999 CLS. The total population of children age 5 – 17 years covered in the 1999 CLS were 16464, of whom 79% were residing in the rural areas and a majority (78%) of whom were from the age cohort 5-1 years. In this survey, the average sex ratio was 102 males per 100 females.

The survey results on housing conditions show that the living standards of children in urban areas were generally higher than of their rural counterparts. The fact that most of the rural households lived in traditional housing structures, did not have any toilet facility and did not have electrified dwelling units shows that poverty was still threatening the living conditions of children. It was however encouraging to note that most of the households from where children came from at least had access to safe water for drinking and cooking. The situation was not bad both at a national scale and even by sector, rural/urban though the urban folk continued to be better off.

Female headship of households is strongest in the rural areas while males tended to head most households in the urban areas.

Sixteen percent of the children changed their place of usual residence both in the urban and rural areas. Females constituted 55% of those children age 5-17 years who had changed their place of usual residence especially in the 1517 age group and the rural areas.

## 5 THE WORKING CHILDREN

This chapter focuses on children activities (economic and non-economic), income and earnings, employment conditions, and occupational health and safety of children aged between 5-17 years. The analysis is presented by sex; province; and urban and rural areas.

### 5.1 *Economic and Non-economic Activities*

The division of child labour into economic versus non-economic activities is based on a series of agreements reached between the ILO and member states that are signatories to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Economic activities are further categorised into two broad areas namely:

- (a) *Activities for Pay, Profit and/or Family Gain*, including running any kind of business, big or small for the child him/herself; helping unpaid in a family business; helping in farming activities on the family plot, food garden, cattle post or kraal; catching or gathering any fish, prawns, shellfish, wild animals or any other food, for sale or family consumption; doing any work for a wage, salary or any payment in kind; and begging for money or food in public.
- (b) *Other Economic Activities*, including fetching wood and/or water; and carrying out unpaid domestic work for people in households which do not contain the any of the child's parents, or grandparents or spouse.

According to the ILO definition, if a child spends at least one hour a week on any of the above economic activities, this constitutes economic child labour. However, the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare decided to introduce three major variations, namely: (a) a cut off of three hours or more per day in relation to economic activities; (b) provision to allow for involvement of children aged 15 and above in some form of work as per national law; and (c) a cut off of five hours or more per day for children involved in housekeeping activities as constituting child labour.

These positions are consistent with labour regulations governing employment of young persons as contained in the Statutory Instrument 72 of 1997 Labour Relations (Employment of Children and Young Persons) Regulations, 1997 as amended by SI 155 of 1999. These regulations stipulate that while performing light work as defined a child should not work more than six hours per day. These regulations are also consistent with the ILO convention number 138 minimum age (1973) ratified by the Government of Zimbabwe in June 2000.

**Non-Economic Child Labour Activities** also consist of two sub-categories, namely:

- (a) ***Housekeeping and Family Care Activities*** (household chores), where either a parent or grandparent or guardian or more than one of these relatives is present in the household.
- (b) ***School Maintenance, Cleaning or School Activities***, for example, cleaning toilets, maintaining the school grounds.

There is no commonly shared definition of how many hours of household chores constitute child labour in a home where a parent or grandparent or guardian is present. The ILO does regard excessive household chores and family care activities as child labour. It also recommends that household chores in the family home (where a parent or grandparent or guardian is present) are counted as child labour if it takes seven hours or more of the child's time each week.

In accordance with ILO guidelines school maintenance is counted as child labour if it takes five hours or more of child's time each week. There is again no commonly shared international definition of how many hours of school maintenance work constitute child labour, even though school maintenance is regarded as child labour in other countries. However, in the case of Zimbabwe CLS, no information was sought with regard to the child labour situation at schools. Thus, non-economic activities in this survey is restricted to housekeeping activities.

### **5.1.1 Economically Active Children (5-17)**

According to the estimates from the CLS, children aged 5-17 constituted a population of 4,245,809 persons comprising 2,104,472 males and 2,141,337 females. The Inter Censal Demographic Survey of 1997 (ICDS) put the number of children aged 5-17 at 4,425,128 persons. This gives an estimation difference of 4.05%. However, this figure has to be adjusted to take into account non-response; children in institutions and other places outside the household, and the estimated natural growth rate between 1997 and 1999.

The projected total number of children aged 5-17 as of September 1999 is estimated at 4,667,599 persons. This projected is used in the report to estimate the extent and quantum of child labour in Zimbabwe. The analysis is done without applying a cut-off with respect to time taken in an economic activity; and then a 3-hour cut-off time is then imposed.

#### **(a) Without Time Limit**

Without applying any cut-off point with respect to time spent in an economic activity, Table 5.1 shows that about 26,3% (1,225,868) of the children aged 5-17 were involved in some economic activity of one nature or another. The Midlands commands the highest proportion of such children with 30%, followed by Masvingo (22.7%) and Manicaland with 21.4%. Matebeleland North and South with 1.2% each account for the least proportion of economically active children aged 5-17 years.

**Table 5.1: Economically Active Children (5-17) by Province**

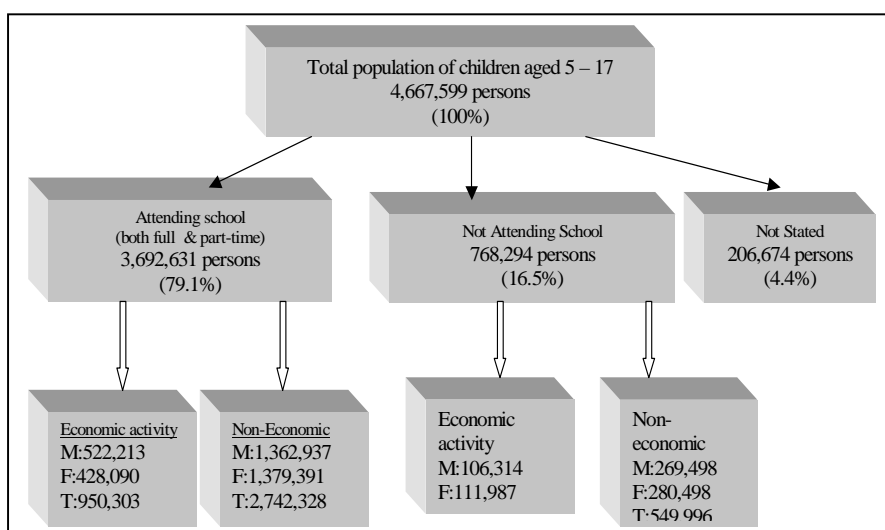
Province	Population			Involved in Economic Activities	
	Population Census 1992	ICDS 1997	1999 Projections	1999 Projections	Percentage Distribution
Bulawayo	177,662	205,209	217,389	12,259	1.0
Harare	410,218	538,701	600,732	53,938	4.4
Manicaland	626,655	734,187	782,200	262,336	21.4
Mashonaland Central	330,605	397,846	428,427	50,261	4.1
Mashonaland East	412,283	448,518	463,889	104,199	8.5
Matebeleland North	409,869	467,371	492,571	14,710	1.2
Mashonaland West	510,007	499,397	495,215	67,423	5.5
Masvingo	251,230	279,875	292,228	278,272	22.7
Matebeleland South	236,765	264,256	276,419	14,710	1.2
Midlands	507,341	589,568	626,077	367,760	30.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,872,635</b>	<b>4,425,128</b>	<b>4,667,599</b>	<b>1,225,868</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 5.2 shows that over 90% of the economically active children reside in the rural areas. The age cohort 10-14 accounts for the majority of the children involved in economic activities, followed by those in the age group 15-17 with about 33%. Males dominate in the rural areas with 53%, while in the urban areas it appears such activities are shared equally between the two sexes.

<b>Table 5.2: Economically Active Children (5-17) by Rural/urban and Age group</b>					
	Percentage			Children in economic activity	
	Male	Female	Total	1999 Estimate	% Distribution
Sector					
Rural	53.8	46.2	100	1,109,411	90.5
Urban	50.0	50.0	100	116,457	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,225,868</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5 - 9	53.9	46.1	100	245,174	20.0
10 - 14	53.7	46.3	100	581,061	47.4
15 - 17	52.9	47.1	100	399,633	32.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,225,868</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The activity status of children aged 5 –17 is graphically illustrated in Figure. 5.1 below.





**Figure 5.1: Activity status of children aged 5 –17, CLS Zimbabwe 1999**

**(b) With Time Limit**

When a 3-hour per week cut-off is applied for economic activities, tables 5.3 and 5.4 show that of all the children (5-17) found to be economically, more than half of them (53.6%) are involved in the activity for 3 hours and more. This proportionately represents 14% of all children aged 5-17. Provincial differentials can be observed where the phenomenon is most pronounced in the Midlands (28.5%), Masvingo (24.4%) and Manicaland (21.1%).

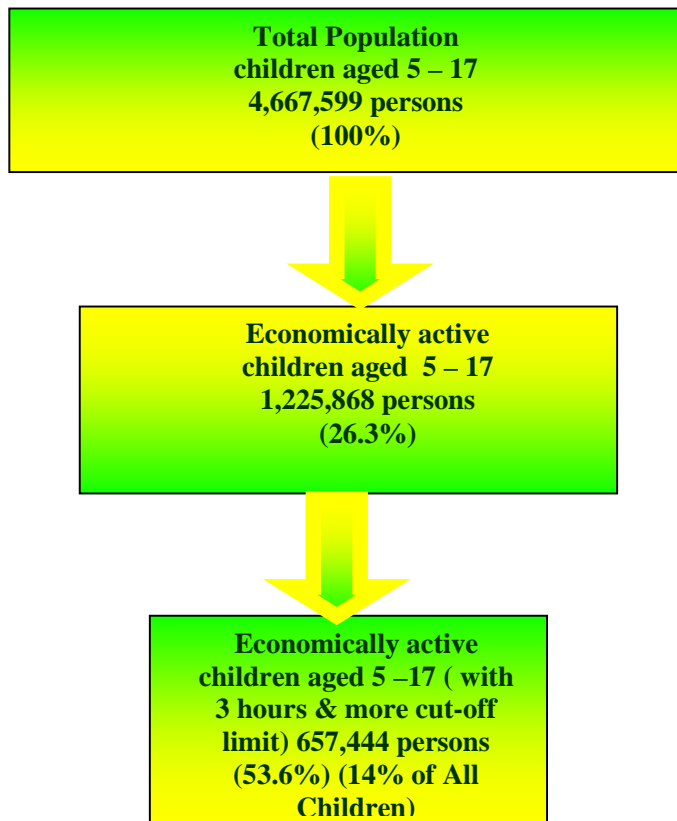
Province	Male	Female	Total	Total Persons	Percentage
Manicaland	49.7	50.3	100	138721	21.1
Mashonaland Central	42.9	57.1	100	27613	4.2
Mashonaland East	54.8	45.2	100	47336	7.2
Mashonaland West	50.4	49.6	100	40104	6.1
Matebeleland North	57.1	42.9	100	11834	1.8
Matebeleland South	60.0	40.0	100	9862	1.5
Midlands	52.3	42.7	100	187371	28.5
Masvingo	52.5	47.5	100	160416	24.4
Harare	46.2	53.8	100	25640	3.9
Bulawayo	44.8	55.2	100	8547	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>657444</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Sector					
Rural	52.3	47.7	100	594329	90.4
Urban	42.3	57.7	100	63115	9.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>657444</b>	<b>100</b>

According to Table 5.4 below, the cohort age 10 – 14 is in the preponderance accounting for 285331 persons (43.4%) of children aged 5 – 17 involved in an economic activity for 3 hours and more who totaled 657444 persons, followed by the age group 15 – 17 with 38.1%.

<b>Table 5.4: Percentage of Economically Active Children (5-17) who Worked for at least 3 Hours by Age group and Sex</b>					
Age Group	Percentages			1999 Projection	Percentage Distribution
	Male	Female	Total		
5 – 9	55.1	44.9	100.0	121627	18.5
10 – 14	51.6	48.4	100.0	285331	43.4
15 – 17	49.1	50.9	100.0	250486	38.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>657444</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The quantum of economically active children aged 5 –17 in relationship to the overall population aged 5 –17 is shown diagrammatically in Figure 5.2.



**Figure 5.2: Economically active children aged 5 – 17**

### **5.1.2 Economically Active Children aged 5-14**

The Statutory Instrument (S.I) 72 of 1997 as amended by S.I. 155 of 1999, promulgated in terms of the Labour Relations Act (Chapter 28:01), permits children aged 15 and above to work under controlled conditions. The following looks at the child labour situation taking this into account, in particular economically active children aged 5-14. Like in the previous analysis, two scenarios are developed. One in which there no time limit and the other where the 3- or more cut – off point in economic activity is applied.

#### **(a) Without Time Limit**

According to the data in Table 5.5, and without imposing a time limit, 826412 children aged 5 –14 are involved in economic activities. These children constitute 67.4% of all children found to be economically active. The provincial distribution of economically active children aged 5-14 is presented also in Table 5.5 below.

<b>Table 5.5: Economically active Children (5-14) by Province, Sex and Rural/urban.</b>					
Province	Male	Female	Total	Total Persons	Percentage
Manicaland	53.7	46.3	100	173547	21.0
Mashonaland Central	50.9	49.1	100	30577	3.7
Mashonaland East	50.4	49.6	100	69419	8.4
Mashonaland West	55	45	100	42147	5.1
Matebeleland North	66.7	33.3	100	6611	0.8
Matebeleland South	45.5	54.5	100	5785	0.7
Midlands	53.6	46.4	100	262798	31.8
Masvingo	54.7	45.3	100	199992	24.2
Harare	54.8	45.2	100	29751	3.6
Bulawayo	61.9	38.1	100	5785	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>826412</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sector</b>					
Rural	53.6	46.4	100	762778	92.3
Urban	54.7	45.3	100	63634	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>826412</b>	<b>100.0</b>

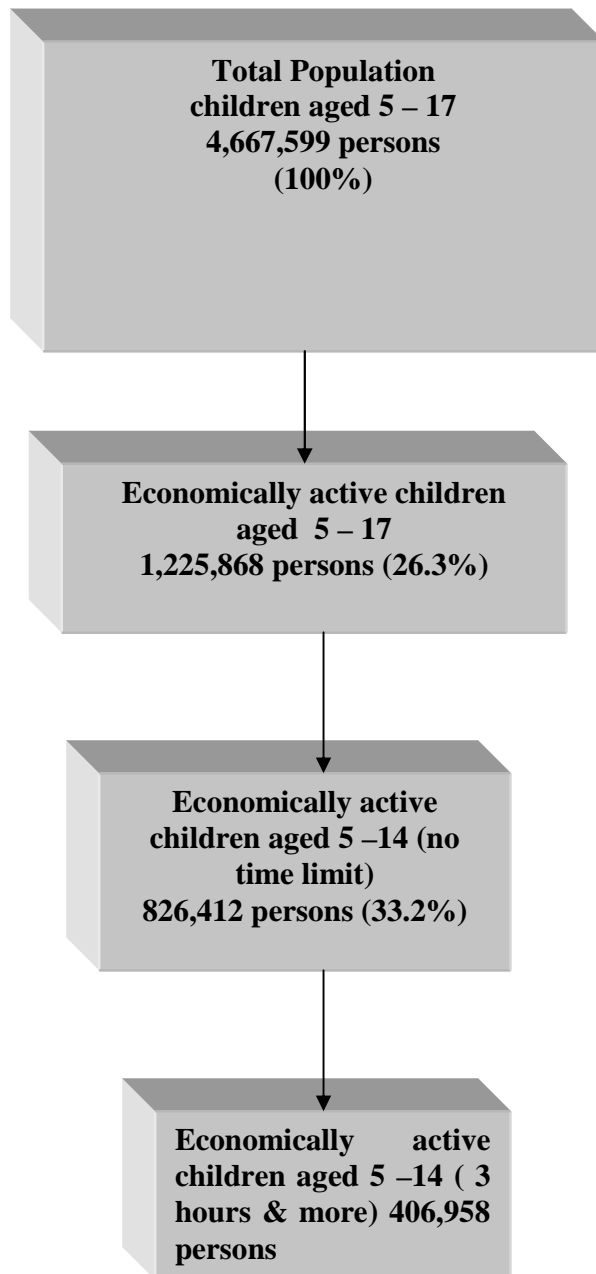
The cohort age 10-14 accounts for the majority of economically active children (70.3%) within the 5-14 age group as shown in Table 5.6 below.

<b>Table 5.6: Economically Active Children (5-14) by Age group and Sex</b>					
Age group	Percentages			1999 Projection	Percentage
	Male	Female	Total		
5 – 9	53.9	46.1	100.0	245444	29.7
10 - 14	53.7	46.3	100.0	580968	70.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>826412</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**(b) With Time Limit**

When the 3-hour or more cut off point is applied, 49.2% out of 826412 children aged 5-14 economically active children are found to fall in this category. This figure of 406958 persons, also represents 33.2% of all economically active children aged 5-17 and 8.7% of the total population of children aged 5-17. This is shown in Table 5.7 and graphically illustrated in Figure 5.3.

Age Group	Male	Female	% Total	1999 Projection	% Distribution
5 - 9	55.1	44.9	100.0	121627	29.7
10 - 14	51.6	48.4	100.0	285331	70.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>406958</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Figure 5.3: Economically active children aged 5 –14**

### 5.1.3 Non-Economic Activities/Housekeeping

Of all the children aged 5-17 involved in non-economic activities, 79.4% reported that they were involved for 4 hours and less, while 4.3% (140050) were involved for 5 hours and more, 16.3% reported non-engagement at all.

According to Table 5.9, the prevalence of children aged 5-17 involved in housekeeping chores for 5 and more hours is highest in Masvingo (27.1%), followed by Midlands with 26.7% and Manicaland with 17.8%. The incidence of housekeeping activities is less pronounced in the rest of the provinces. About 87.4% of children aged 5-17 involved in housekeeping activities live in the rural areas. This phenomenon to a large extent affects the cohort age 15-17 which account for about 60% of all the cases, followed by the age group 10-14 with 29.3%. The age group 5-9 is also subjected to housekeeping activities for 5 hours and more. It accounts for about 11% of the phenomenon.

<b>Table 5.9: Percent Distribution of children (5-17) involved in housekeeping activities for at least 5 hours by Province, Rural/urban and Sex</b>					
Province	Male	Female	Percent	Total Number	Percentage
Manicaland	42	58	100	24929	17.8
Mashonaland Central	28.6	71.4	100	7983	5.7
Mashonaland East	41.9	58.1	100	8823	6.3
Mashonaland West	33.3	66.7	100	8543	6.1
Matebeleland North	53.3	46.7	100	4202	3
Matebeleland South	50.0	50.0	100	2241	1.6
Midlands	41.7	58.3	100	37393	26.7
Masvingo	44.0	56.0	100	37954	27.1
Harare	5.3	94.7	100	5322	3.8
Bulawayo	22.2	77.8	100	2521	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>140050</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sector</b>					
Rural	43.5	56.5	100	122404	87.4
Urban	14.5	85.5	100	17646	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>140050</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age Group</b>					
5 – 9	53.7	46.3	100	15265	10.9
10 – 14	44.8	55.2	100	41035	29.3
15-17	35.1	64.9	100	83890	59.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>140050</b>	<b>100</b>

Taking into consideration economically active children aged 5-14 (with no time limit) of 826,412 and those children aged 5-17 involved in housekeeping activities for at least 5 hours a day, who number 140,050, the incidence of child labour constitutes 20.7% out of

all the children aged 5-17. However, if a cut-off point of 3 hours and more is imposed on economically active children aged 5-14 (406,958), the incidence of child labour drops to 11.7%.

Table 5.10 shows the distribution of the children by age group and sex who reported non-engagement in any activity. The cohort age 5-9 dominates, accounting for 77.8% of children aged 5-17 not involved in an activity followed by the age group 10-14 with 16.9%. The age group 15-17 accounted for 5.3% pointing to situation of idleness.

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Total Persons	% Distribution
5 - 9	55.9	44.1	100	416	77.8
10 - 14	63.8	36.2	100	90554	16.9
15 - 17	58	42	100	28399	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>535821</b>	<b>100</b>

## **5.2 Working Children and Selected Cause-Effect Relationships**

### **5.2.1 Activity and School Attendance**

Table 5.11 presents the schooling status of the economically active children aged 5-17 years. The data show that about 81% of the economically active children aged 5-17 were attending school on a full-time basis and about 1% on part-time basis. About 19% of these children were not attending school. A 7-percentage point difference can be observed between the rural and urban areas where non-attendance is highest in the urban areas at 25.3%.

Sector	Full time	Part time	Not attending	% Total
Rural	81.3	0.7	18	100.0
Urban	72.3	2.4	25.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### **5.2.2 Activity and Household Income**

The relationship between household income and economic activity of children aged 5-17 is examined in Table 5.12. About 88% of the economically active children aged 5-17 come from households where incomes are below the Z\$2000 threshold. It can be observed that as income increases to above Z\$3000, the prevalence of involvement of children in economic activities tapers and decreases to proportions below 1%. Males are

proportionately most involved in economic activities at 53.4% against their female counterparts who accounted for 46.6%.

Household income	Male	Female	Total	Total persons	% Distribution
under \$500	52.4	47.6	100.0	532027	43.4
\$500-\$999	54.1	45.9	100.0	354276	28.9
\$1000-\$1999	55.4	44.6	100.0	191235	15.6
\$2000-\$2999	55.6	44.4	100.0	73552	6.0
\$3000-\$3999	46.7	53.3	100.0	34324	2.8
\$4000-\$4999	56.1	43.9	100.0	15936	1.3
\$5000-\$5999	60.0	40.0	100.0	11033	0.9
\$6000-\$6999	64.3	35.7	100.0	3677	0.3
\$7000 and above	34.2	65.8	100.0	11033	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1225868</b>	<b>100.0</b>

A striking link can also be observed between household income and involvement in non-economic activities. According to data presented in Table 5.13, as income increases, involvement of children aged 5 –17 in non-economic activity also decreases. Females are proportionately in the preponderance in non-economic activities at 51%.

Household income	Male	Female	Total	Percent Distribution
Under \$500	49.5	50.5	100.0	33.6
\$500-\$999	49.9	50.1	100.0	26.2
\$1000-\$1999	49.6	50.4	100.0	16.3
\$2000-\$2999	49.5	50.5	100.0	8.9
\$3000-\$3999	46.5	53.5	100.0	5.5
\$4000-\$4999	49.2	50.8	100.0	3.3
\$5000-\$5999	46.8	53.2	100.0	2.0
\$6000-\$6999	46.6	53.4	100.0	1.5
\$7000 and above	49.5	50.5	100.0	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 5.2.3 Activity and Household Size

Data on another causal relationship between household size and economic activity is presented in Table 5.14. According data in Table 5.14, as household size increases, so does the prevalence of child economic activities, which reached a peak as family size reached 5/6 members. This group accounted for 33.4% of all economically active children aged 5 –17. However, some tapering of the incidence thereafter can be observed dropping to account for about 20.4% of the children as family size reaches 9 and above.



Household size	Male	Female	Total	Total persons	% Distribution
<3 members	49.6	50.4	100	95617	7.8
3-4	53.3	46.7	100	136071	11.1
5-6	53.4	46.6	100	409440	33.4
7-8	55.6	44.4	100	334662	27.3
9+	51.5	48.5	100	250078	20.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1225868</b>	<b>100.0</b>

With regard to non-economically active children aged 5-17, a similar pattern can be discerned where the peak of child involvement in non-economic activity is reached as family size is at 5/6 members, however, slowing down thereafter. Therefore, the greatest concentration of children involved in both economic and non-economic activities can be found in 5/6 member size households. Data in Table 5.15 below also bears testimony to these findings.

Household size	Male	Female	Total	% Distribution
<3 members	50.1	49.9	100	8.9
3-4	47.5	52.5	100	13.5
5-6	48.9	51.1	100	35.9
7-8	49.8	50.2	100	25.8
9+	51	49	100	15.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 5.2.4 Activity and Tenure Status

The relationship between tenure status and economic activity is examined in Table 5.16. A majority of the economically active children aged 5-17 come from Owner/Purchaser households. Tied Accommodation where about 6% of the children come from follows this. Other tenure arrangements account for insignificant proportions of children aged 5 – 17 in economic activities.

Tenure	Male	Female	Total Percent	Total Persons	% Distribution
Owner/Purchaser	54	46	100	1103281	90.0
Tenant	43.1	56.9	100	18388	1.5
Lodger	41.8	58.2	100	25743	2.1
Tied Accommodation	46.9	53.1	100	68649	5.6
Other	64.1	35.9	100	9807	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1225868</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data on tenure status with regard to children involved in non-economic activity is provided in Table 5.17. About 81% of children age 5-17 involved in some non-economic activity come from Owner/Purchaser accommodation. Tied Accommodation accounts for 10% of children involved in non-economic activities.

Tenure	Male	Female	Total Percent	% Distribution
Owner/Purchaser	49.6	50.4	100	80.5
Tenant	49.3	50.7	100	2.4
Lodger	44.7	55.3	100	5.2
Tied Accommodation	50.7	49.3	100	10.7
Other	45.8	54.2	100	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 5.2.5 Activity and Household Headship

Table 5.18 shows the distribution of all economically active children in female-headed households. 44.9% (550,847) of all economically active children aged 5 –17 who number 1,225,868 persons come from female-headed households. The provincial distribution is shown in 5.18 where the provinces of Midlands, Masvingo and Manicalnd dominate in that order.

Province	Male	Female	Total	Total Persons	% Distribution
Manicaland	52.2	47.8	100	136610	24.8
Mashonaland Central	44.4	55.6	100	15424	2.8
Mashonaland East	54.9	45.1	100	37458	6.8
Mashonaland West	52.1	47.9	100	20932	3.8
Matebeleland North	65.4	34.6	100	7161	1.3
Matebeleland South	45.8	54.2	100	6610	1.2
Midlands	52.9	47.1	100	164703	29.9
Masvingo	50.2	49.8	100	142119	25.8
Harare	54.6	45.4	100	15974	2.9
Bulawayo	38.5	61.5	100	3856	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>550847</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 5.3 Working Conditions of the Children

### 5.3.1 Industry and Employment Status

Table 5.19 shows that most of the economically active children (5-17) who reported to be in paid employment were primarily in the “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industrial

sector (57%) followed by “Private domestic” (36%). Most of the own account workers were in the industries “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” (63 percent) and “Construction” (19 percent). For the Unpaid Family Worker category, a majority (96%) of the children was in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”.

Industrial Sector	Paid Employee			Own Account Worker			Unpaid Family Worker			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	74.5	36.6	56.8	30.8	92.9	63.0	96.6	94.6	95.5	86.3	78.6	82.4
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	15.4	-	7.4	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.3
Manufacturing	4.3	-	2.3	7.7	-	3.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.8	1.0	1.9
Construction	3.2	-	1.7	30.8	7.1	18.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.8	0.7	1.7
Trade, restaurants & hotels	-	3.7	1.7	7.7	-	3.7	0.6	3.4	2.1	0.7	3.3	2.1
Transport & Communications	1.1	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.2
Health	1.1	-	0.6	7.7	-	3.7	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.3
Private Domestic	14.9	59.8	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	16.4	10.8
Other	1.1	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.6	-	0.3	0.7	-	0.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.3.2 Hours Worked

Table 5.20 shows the percentage of economically active children (5-17) by hours worked per day, schooling status and sex. Slightly over half (54%) the economically active males in full time school were working for less than three hours per day. For the female children in full time school, about 49% of them were also working for less than 3 hours per day. For part time school attendance, about 31% of the males was working for 3 to 4 hours while 5-6 hours also registered 31 percent. Similar observations were also made for the part time school female children where 26% reported as working for 3 to 4 hours and another 26 percent were working for 5 to 6 hours per day. On average, for the full time and part time school, 44% worked for less than 3 hours and about 29% for 3-4 hours per day. All in all, about 71% of the children worked for less than 4 hours per day.

<b>Hours Worked</b>	<b>Full Time School</b>			<b>Part Time School</b>			<b>Not Attending</b>			<b>Total</b>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<3	53.6	48.9	51.5	23.1	13.0	16.7	12.0	11.6	11.8	46.4	40.7	43.8
3-4	32.2	32.8	32.5	30.8	26.1	27.8	14.9	11.6	13.2	29.3	28.3	28.8
5-6	5.0	5.3	5.1	30.8	26.1	27.8	26.4	25.6	26.0	8.8	9.8	9.2
7-8	0.5	0.7	0.6	7.7	17.4	13.9	18.7	18.7	18.7	3.7	4.7	4.1
9+	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.7	17.4	13.9	15.7	23.5	19.7	2.8	5.2	3.9
Can't Answer	8.5	12.2	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	8.9	10.5	9.1	11.4	10.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.3.3 Working Children's Income

As shown in Table 5.21, most of the children (88%) were not in paid employment, they worked as unpaid family workers either in household enterprises or assisted parents for no direct payment. This consists of work done during school holidays or outside schooling hours such as assisting in household agricultural activities in the communal areas. More children in the rural areas (90%) were engaged in such household activities as compared to 75% of their urban counterparts. This may be so because the rural areas in Zimbabwe are made up mainly of communal farming settlements that rely on household members for agricultural labour.

Province	Piece Rate	Hourly	Weekly	Monthly	Other	Household Work/No pay	Total
Manicaland	2.1	0.2	0.2	5.9	1.6	90.2	100
Mashonaland Central	14.7	2.9	17.7	58.8	0	5.9	100
Mashonaland East	5.5	0	0.8	11	0.8	82	100
Mashonaland West	4.4	0.9	0.9	12.2	6.1	75.7	100
Matabeleland North	0	0	7.5	50	0	42.5	100
Matabeleland South	8.7	0	0	26.1	6.5	58.7	100
Midlands	0.4	0	0.1	1.4	0.6	97.6	100
Masvingo	1	0	0	5.4	0.3	93.3	100
Harare	2.5	0	2.5	10.1	5.1	79.8	100
Bulawayo	0	0	3.2	25.8	22.6	48.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sector</b>							
Rural	1.8	0.1	0.6	6.6	1.1	89.8	100
Urban	3.3	0	2	12.3	7	75.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>100</b>

Nearly 12% of the working children in the country were in paid employment and out of this, 7% received monthly wage payments, 2% were on piece rate and about 1% were paid on a weekly basis. The highest number of children in paid employment was found in Mashonaland Central province (94%), this means only 6% were engaged solely in household work.

Province	Under \$199	\$200-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$499	\$500-\$7000	Payment in kind	Household Work/No Payment	Total
Manicaland	3.1	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.5	91.2	100
Mashonaland Central	23.5	32.4	20.6	2.9	14.7	0	5.9	100
Mashonaland East	4.7	4.3	2.6	2.4	2.8	0	83.1	100
Mashonaland West	7.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	7.0	6.1	73.0	100
Matabeleland North	32.5	12.5	10.0	0.0	2.5	5.0	37.5	100
Matabeleland South	6.5	8.7	6.5	10.9	0	6.5	60.9	100
Midlands	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	97.8	100
Masvingo	1.0	2.7	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	93.1	100
Harare	4.4	0.0	3.8	2.5	6.3	1.9	81.0	100
Bulawayo	6.5	6.5	0.0	12.9	9.7	6.5	58.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Table 5.22b: Percentage of Children Working by Amount Paid per Month (Z\$)</b>								
<b>Province</b>	<b>Under \$199</b>	<b>\$200-\$299</b>	<b>\$300-\$399</b>	<b>\$400-\$499</b>	<b>\$500-\$7000</b>	<b>Payment in kind</b>	<b>Household Work/No Payment</b>	<b>Total</b>
Rural	3	2.4	1.9	0.8	1.3	0.8	89.9	100
Urban	4.3	1.3	4	4	5.3	3	78.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 5.22a shows that most of the working children were being paid less than Z\$500 per month, and of these, the largest proportion was getting less than Z\$200 (3%) and the least being those who got between Z\$400 and 499. The proportion of children in urban areas who worked for between Z\$500 and 7000 was more than that of the rural areas.

Apart from cash payments some children were being paid in kind, the information on this mode of payment was not quantified. Only the number of children who received such payment was solicited in the study. The items/goods involved varied from clothes to food and even livestock. Only about 1% of the working children were receiving payment in kind.

More than four-fifths (89%) of the children were not being paid anything for work done, not because they were employed and exploited but because their work involved usual household chores only.

#### **5.3.4 Savings from Children's Earnings**

Savings represent income not spent on direct consumption, but on consumption deferred into the future. Because of a variety of reasons children were found to be working and saving from their small earnings. This is because they needed some months of saving to come up with an amount that could be enough to buy something, be it clothes, school fees etc. These children save in a number of ways, very few, if any do so through the banks. Some keep the money on their own; some give it to parents or guardians; some to the employer and so on. There are children who save regularly while some do so occasionally.

According to Table 5.23, very few children (about 7%) save from their earnings while 8 percent did not save at all. The majority 'other' 85% were those who were paid in kind as well as those not in paid employment i.e. those who assisted with household work in their own family settings. This category was more prevalent in the rural areas where the percentage is as high as 87% as compared to the urban 64%. This is because more unpaid family workers were found in the communal areas where children assist parents in subsistence farming e.g. herding cattle, weeding in the family fields, harvesting and so on. In the urban areas examples of duties performed by unpaid family workers include, household chores, vegetable vending etc, in this case savings are done at household level not by the children.

<b>Table 5.23: Percentage of Working Children Who Save Earnings by Province</b>					
<b>Province</b>	<b>Save Regularly</b>	<b>Save Occasionally</b>	<b>No Savings</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Manicaland	3	1.6	7.2	88.2	100
Mashonaland Central	26.5	47.1	20.6	5.9	100
Mashonaland East	7.3	8.4	11	73.3	100
Mashonaland West	3.3	5.5	27.5	63.7	100
Matabeleland North	11.8	11.8	61.8	14.7	100
Matabeleland South	8	28	40	24	100
Midlands	0.6	0.5	1.7	97.3	100
Masvingo	1.3	1.6	6.6	90.6	100
Harare	9.9	6.9	15.3	67.9	100
Bulawayo	10.5	10.5	47.4	31.6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sector</b>					
Rural	2.7	3	7	87.4	100
Urban	8.2	7.3	21.0	63.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>

The urban/rural comparison shows that more children in the urban areas (15%) did some saving than those in the rural areas (6%). This is because those in the urban were getting more incomes than their rural counterparts. In the rural areas there is no much difference in proportion between children who saved occasionally and those who saved regularly, almost 3 percent each. The case was slightly different in the urban areas where about 8% save regularly and 7% occasionally.

Besides saving, some children give their earnings to parents and these were the children who worked in order to supplement household income. These were sent to work either by parents, by circumstances, or by choice. Table 5.24 shows the percentage distribution of children giving earnings to parents.



Province	All Through Employer	All by Self	Part Through Employer	Part by Self	Do Not Give	Other	Total
Manicaland	1.6	1.3	0.2	5.2	1.8	90.1	100
Mashonaland Central	0.0	23.5	2.9	47.1	26.5	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	4.2	5.8	0.5	10.5	5.8	73.3	100
Mashonaland West	1.1	9.9	0.0	14.3	11.0	63.8	100
Matabeleland North	11.8	32.4	0.0	29.4	8.8	17.7	100
Matabeleland South	12.0	8.0	4.0	28.0	24.0	24.0	100
Midlands	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	97.6	100
Masvingo	0.3	4.1	0.6	2.5	1.9	90.6	100
Harare	0.8	3.8	0.8	9.2	12.2	73.2	100
Bulawayo	10.5	26.3	0.0	21.1	5.3	36.8	100
Rural	1.2	3.0	0.3	5.0	2.6	87.9	100
Urban	2.2	7.3	0.4	10.3	10.7	69.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>100</b>

While some children (about 3%) gave earnings to parents ‘all by themselves’, some (1%) gave ‘all through the employer’ and 6% gave ‘part by themselves’. Children who did not give any earnings to parents constitute only 3%, the rest, 86% were those children who used different combinations of the above methods, sometimes ‘all by self’, sometimes they did not give any, sometimes part by self. Those who gave ‘through the employer’ sometimes gave all and sometimes part or nothing. This category also included unpaid family workers.

Eleven percent of the children in urban areas did not give any of their earnings to parents while only 3% in the rural did not. Poverty, which is one of the main causes of child labour is more prevalent in rural than urban areas. Most parents in urban areas are formally employed so most of their children who work do so just to look for pocket money for personal use. Children who said they do not give any of their earnings to parents include orphans some of whom may be working because they are heading households, especially with the increase in orphan hood due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Children giving earnings through the employer are most likely to be working under the arrangements of their parents in order to supplement household income and for the survival of the family. The same applies even to those giving all earnings to parents by themselves. It is unlikely that a child who chooses to go for work will give ‘all earnings’ to parents especially through the employer.

### **5.3.5 Other Employment Conditions**

Children were asked whether they face any problems or difficulties with their work, whether they were satisfied with their present jobs as well as to describe their relationships with their employers. Those who were having problems/difficulties with

their work or had bad relationships with employers or were not satisfied with their jobs were asked to give reasons. Questions were also asked on paid or unpaid overtime work, and also how their wage payments compared with those paid in their locality.

Working children refers to those children (5-17) either in paid employment or those engaged in household work usually referred to as 'unpaid family workers.' The latter are those engaged in household work that generate some income for the household e.g. selling vegetables, assisting parents in farming activities etc. Unpaid family workers perform these duties either on a full time or part time bases. Although some children work on a part time basis i.e. outside schooling hours, on weekends and on holidays, it is still very important to look at their working conditions as they have a bearing on their school attendance and performance.

**(a) Problems/Difficulties with Work**

Children were asked whether they have problems and difficulties with their employers. Table 5.25 shows, by province and rural/urban sector, the proportions of children who said they have/did not have any problems with their work.

Province	Difficulties	No difficulties	Non Response	Total
Manicaland	13.2	82.6	4.2	100
Mashonaland Central	17.7	82.4	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	7.3	32.5	60.2	100
Mashonaland West	11.0	74.7	14.3	100
Matabeleland North	11.8	76.5	11.8	100
Matabeleland South	12.0	80.0	8.0	100
Midlands	8.3	75.0	16.8	100
Masvingo	1.6	17.5	80.9	100
Harare	3.1	74.1	22.9	100
Bulawayo	15.8	84.2	0.0	100
Rural	9.1	64.9	26.0	100
Urban	5.2	73.8	21.0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>100</b>

About 66% of the working children in Zimbabwe reported that they had no problems with their work while 9% said they faced difficulties. More children in rural than in urban areas did have problems with their work. This maybe because the rural sector includes commercial farms where children were found to be working as well. The 25% 'Non response' category refers to those children who could not answer the question due to the fact that they were absent during the survey period or they refused to answer the question for various reasons. One of the reasons being that some of them were too young to comprehend the question and respond logically e.g. most children below the age of 10 could not.

**(b) Relationship With Employer**

After establishing that a child faced difficulties with his/her work, it was important to establish the child's relationship with the employer where exactly the child was having problems. This question was however not asked to those children who faced difficulties only but to all the working children in case some children could say they did not have any problems with the work but with the employer.

<b>Province</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Bad</b>	<b>Indifference</b>	<b>Household Enterprise</b>	<b>Total</b>
Manicaland	21.7	1.6	54.6	22.1	100
Mashonaland Central	76.5	2.9	5.9	14.7	100
Mashonaland East	15.7	5.2	2.6	76.4	100
Mashonaland West	18.7	2.2	2.2	76.9	100
Matabeleland North	76.5	0	0	23.5	100
Matabeleland South	56	0	0	44	100
Midlands	2.4	0.2	1.3	96.1	100
Masvingo	9.4	0.3	0.3	90	100
Harare	26	0.8	0	73.3	100
Bulawayo	42.1	5.3	0	52.6	100
Rural	13.5	1.2	1	84.3	100
Urban	26.2	1.3	0.4	72.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>100</b>

According to Table 5.26 above about 83% of the children did not answer this question since they did not work under employers as such but under their parents who they did not consider to be their employers. Some worked on their own as 'own account workers'. The former considered it as their duty to assist parents with household work for no direct payment. They also did the work as a way of learning skills, as part of their upbringing for future life while the latter run their own 'small informal' business activities like sweets vending in the streets. More children in rural (84%) than urban (72%) were engaged in household work. Children in rural areas normally assist in family agricultural activities in one way or another, mainly by herding cattle and working in the fields after school hours, on weekends or holidays.

Of the 17% who worked under employers, 15% said they had good working relations with their employers, about 1% were in bad relationships with their employers whilst another 1% were indifferent about their relationships with employers. The rural/urban comparison shows that more children in urban than rural had good relationships with their employers i.e. 26 against 14 percent respectively.

Those children who said they had bad relationships with their employers gave a variety of reasons and the most common perceived reasons for the bad relations were; employer wants too much work, long working hours, employer pays poorly, doesn't pay on time, abuses physically and abuses verbally.

Sector	Wants Too Much Work	Long Working Hours	Pays poorly	Doesn't pay on time	Abuses physically	Abuses verbally	Other	Total
Rural	1.5	0.3	1	1.7	0.3	1.2	94.1	100
Urban	3.7	0	7.4	0	0	0	88.9	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>100</b>

In Table 5.27 about 94% of working children in the country fell under 'other'. This category included those children who gave any other reasons from the ones listed above. Children who did not work under employers were also included here. These were children doing their own work i.e. own account workers as well as those working in household enterprises as mentioned before. Children who gave more than one reason were also included under 'other'.

About 2% of the children had bad relationships with their employers because of the employers' demand for too much work. Another 2% said its because the employer did not pay on time, followed by 1% each for poor payment, and verbal abuse. Less than 1% each complained of long working hours as well as physical abuse by the employer.

Seven percent of the children in urban areas said that their employers paid poorly while 4% cited too much work. Their rural counterparts' reasons were almost evenly distributed at less than 2% with 'employer doesn't pay in time' topping the list.

### **(c) Job Satisfaction**

Job satisfaction is usually derived from the working conditions, normally for a worker to be satisfied with the job, he/she has to be happy with the working conditions prevailing. Table 5.28 shows the percent distribution of working children by 'whether they were satisfied with their present jobs or not' While 27% of the children said they were satisfied, 67% said they were not , most of these being in the rural areas. Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland North had the highest percentage of children who were not

satisfied with 29% each. Harare and Manicaland were last with 8 and 6 percent respectively.

<b>Table 5.28: Percentage of Children Working by Job Satisfaction</b>				
<b>Province</b>	<b>Satisfied With Present Job</b>	<b>Not Satisfied</b>	<b>Indifferent/No Responses</b>	<b>Total</b>
Manicaland	29.0	6.0	65.0	100
Mashonaland Central	70.6	29.4	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	14.1	12.6	73.3	100
Mashonaland West	40.7	16.5	42.9	100
Matabeleland North	55.9	29.4	14.7	100
Matabeleland South	68.0	24.0	8.0	100
Midlands	30.9	3.2	65.9	100
Masvingo	5.0	4.1	90.9	100
Harare	29.8	8.4	61.8	100
Bulawayo	47.4	26.3	26.3	100
Rural	26.3	6.3	67.4	100
Urban	35.2	12.0	52.8	100
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>100</b>

More two third (67%) who were not satisfied with their jobs gave ‘reasons why they were not satisfied’ as shown in Table 5.29. Most of the children said they were not satisfied since the wages were too low and the work was too hard for them. Of those who complained of low wages, the urban sector had the highest proportion of 9% with Bulawayo (an ‘urban only’ province) having the highest out of all the provinces at 23%. The urban sector again had the highest percentage that complained of work being too hard.

The ‘Non response’ category in Table 5.29 also included those children who were indifferent with job satisfaction in Table 5.28.

<b>Table 5.29: Percentage of Children Working by Reasons for No Being Satisfied With Present Job</b>						
Province	Wages too Low	Work too Hard	Employer too Hard	Other	Non Response	Total
Manicaland	3.1	3.9	0.7	1.3	91.0	100
Mashonaland Central	6.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	5.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	85.5	100
Mashonaland West	18.2	5.5	0.0	1.8	74.6	100
Matabeleland North	40.0	15.0	0.0	10.0	35.0	100
Matabeleland South	30.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100
Midlands	0.9	3.3	0.2	0.0	95.7	100
Masvingo	2.6	0.7	0.0	1.3	95.4	100
Harare	6.2	7.2	1.0	2.1	83.5	100
Bulawayo	23.1	15.4	15.4	7.7	38.5	100
Rural	3.7	3.3	0.6	1.4	91.1	100
Urban	9.4	8.8	1.9	2.5	77.5	100
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>100</b>

**(d) Paid/Unpaid Overtime Work**

Despite the fact that some children were not happy with their wage payments as well as long working hours, it appears some children who worked overtime were not being paid for it. However, only about 2% worked overtime with 1% getting paid for it and another 1% not getting paid for it (see Table 30 below).

<b>Table 5.30: Percentage of Children Working by Paid/Unpaid Overtime Work</b>					
<b>Province</b>	<b>Overtime With Pay</b>	<b>Overtime Without Pay</b>	<b>No Overtime Work</b>	<b>Non Response</b>	<b>Total</b>
Manicaland	0.9	1.6	7.4	90.1	100
Mashonaland Central	11.8	2.9	82.4	2.9	100
Mashonaland East	2.1	3.1	16.2	78.5	100
Mashonaland West	2.2	3.3	19.8	74.7	100
Matabeleland North	5.9	5.9	52.9	35.3	100
Matabeleland South	0.0	8.0	52.0	40.0	100
Midlands	0.4	0.1	1.6	98.0	100
Masvingo	0.0	0.6	8.1	91.3	100
Harare	4.6	2.3	20.6	72.5	100
Bulawayo	5.3	15.8	26.3	52.6	100
Rural	1.0	1.2	8.5	89.4	100
Urban	3.4	3.9	21.0	71.7	100
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **5.4 Occupational Health and Safety**

This section focuses on health and safety aspects of the world of work in which children are employed. Most work environment involve one or more health and safety hazards. Occupational hazards can have health consequences on all workers. A combination of chemical, physical and stress hazards is found in many work places and can lead to occupational accidents and diseases.

Children workers are more susceptible to occupational hazards at the workplace compared to adult workers because of the difference in growth and development, anatomically, physiologically and psychologically. This usually leads to irreversible damage to their physical and physiological development, including permanent disabilities, which may affect their adult lives. Consequently, they may become premature victims of work-related diseases and incapacitation.

Data obtained from the CLS provides to large extent information on the health status of working children and safety in selected occupations and industries. The primary objective of this section is to establish the health and safety status of working children age 5-17

years in Zimbabwe. In this way, programmes can target their efforts at children whose health and safety is at risk at work places.

#### **5.4.1 Tools Operated, Awareness of Health Hazards and Injury at Work**

Safety and Health problems arise mainly because as children they are not supposed to be working. Children's physical proportion, working capacity and limitation are not taken into consideration in designing work methods, tools and equipment.

Table 5.31 shows the proportion of working children who operated tools at work places, those who have (spontaneous) knowledge of work health hazards and those who were ever injured at the workplace. Seventy percent of the children operated some form of tool at their workplace compared to 7 percent who reported that they did not use any tools at the workplace. The term tool was defined simply as any instrument held and controlled by the hands or by machinery (e.g. axe, hammer, hoe, and spanner etc.) in a production process. In rural areas, 73 percent of the working children used tools compared to 30 percent in urban areas.



**Table 5.31: Percentage of Children Age (5-17) Operating Tools at Work, Aware of Work Health Hazards and Ever been Injured at Work by Province**

Province	Operating Tools at Work			Aware of Work Health Hazards			Ever Been Injured at Work		Total
	Yes	No	Non Response	Yes	No	Non Response	Yes	No	
Manicaland	71.9	2.2	25.9	54.7	19.4	25.9	74.8	25.2	100
Mashonaland Central	65.0	35.0	0.0	45.0	55.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	54.0	12.7	33.3	50.8	15.9	33.3	63.5	36.5	100
Mashonaland West	38.9	0.0	61.1	38.9	0.0	61.1	39.9	61.1	100
Matabeleland North	25.0	31.3	43.8	25.0	31.3	43.8	25.0	75.0	100
Matabeleland South	20.0	20.0	60.0	30.0	10.0	60.0	40.0	60.0	100
Midlands	78.0	6.2	15.8	50.9	32.7	16.5	81.4	18.6	100
Masvingo	78.6	2.3	19.1	72.7	6.4	20.9	77.7	22.3	100
Harare	9.1	18.2	72.7	9.1	22.7	68.2	18.2	81.8	100
Bulawayo	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	0.0	100
Rural	73.4	6.0	20.6	57.6	21.0	21.4	77.1	22.9	100
Urban	30.4	14.3	55.4	25.0	19.6	55.4	33.9	66.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>100</b>

Masvingo province had the highest proportion of children who used tools 79 percent whilst Harare Province had only 9 percent.

Fifty five percent of the children reported that they were aware of health hazards at their work places compared to 21 percent who were not aware of health hazards at their work place. In rural areas, 58 percent of the children reported that they are aware of the work health hazards compared to 25 percent in the urban areas. Twenty one percent of the children in rural areas were not aware of the work hazards compared to 20 percent in urban areas. Knowledge of work health hazards ranged from 9 percent in Harare Province to 75 percent in Bulawayo Province.

Children were asked whether they were ever injured at work during their working life. Table 5.31 shows that 74 percent of the children had been injured some time at work. In rural areas, 77 percent of children reported that they were once injured at work, compared to 34 percent in urban areas. Bulawayo had highest number of children 100 percent who had ever been injured at work, whilst Harare had the least percentage of 18 percent.

#### **5.4.2 Frequency of Injury /Illness**

Table 5.32 shows the percent distribution of working children by the frequency of injury/illness and by province. Among the children who were ever injured or were ill due to work in their life, 3 percent reported to have done so frequently, 10 percent occasionally and 61 percent seldom. The frequency of injury/illness for the rural areas was comparable to the national rates. The injury/illness rates in the urban areas for the above response categories were 3 percent, 7 percent and 32 percent respectively.

Province	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Non-Response	Total
Manicaland	1.4	8.6	63.3	26.6	100
Mashonaland Central	5.0	5.0	90.0	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	4.8	22.2	36.5	36.5	100
Mashonaland West	0.0	0.0	38.9	61.1	100
Matabeleland North	0.0	6.3	18.9	75.0	100
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	100
Midlands	6.2	15.1	60.1	18.6	100
Masvingo	0.9	3.6	73.2	22.3	100
Harare	0.0	4.5	31.8	63.6	100
Bulawayo	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Rural	3.2	10.3	63.2	23.3	100
Urban	3.6	7.1	32.1	57.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.4.3 Industry Where Injured

If children reported that they were injured, questions were asked about the industry where the child was injured. Table 5.33 clearly shows that a high proportion of injuries were in agriculture, 52 percent and transport had the least proportion of injuries less than 1 percent. In rural areas, 56 percent of the injuries were in agricultural sector, compared to less than 1 percent in mining and transport. The situation is quite different in urban areas where the injuries range from 2 percent in agriculture to 11 percent in manufacturing and other.

In Mashonaland Central Province, 70 percent working children were injured in agricultural industry, 5 percent in mining, 10 percent in domestic services and construction industries. It is also interesting to note that Mashonaland Central Province was the only province that reported injuries in the mining industry. Harare Province had the least proportion of injuries by industrial sector, 5 percent in domestic services, 9 percent in transport and 3 percent in other i.e. unclassified industries. The situation is somewhat different in Bulawayo, the second largest urban centre in Zimbabwe, where 25 percent of the children reported that they were injured in the domestic services and 50 percent in other industries

<b>Table 5.33: Percentage of Working Children Age (5-17) by Industry where Injured.</b>									
Province	Agricu lture	Minin g	Manufac turing	Domestic Services	Constru- ction	Trans- port	Other	Non- Response	Total
Manicaland	51.9	0	1.3	15.4	3.2	0	3.9	24.4	100
Mashonaland Central	70.0	5.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	5.0	0	100
Mashonaland East	47.6	0	0	6.4	3.2	0	4.8	38.1	100
Mashonaland West	40.0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	55.0	100
Matabeleland North	0	0	0	6.3	0	6.3	12.5	75.0	100
Matabeleland South	0	0	0	30	10	0	0	60.0	100
Midlands	59.8	0	1.4	13.1	1.0	0.3	6.2	18.2	100
Masvingo	56.4	0	0.9	16.8	1.4	0	2.3	22.3	100
Harare	0	0	0	4.6	0	9.1	4.6	81.8	100
Bulawayo	0	0	25	25	0	0	50.0	0	100
Rural	56.1	0.1	0.4	14	2.1	0.1	4.3	22.9	100
Urban	1.8	0	10.7	7.1	0	5.4	10.7	64.3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 5.4.4 Occupation Where Injured

Table 5.34 shows the distribution of children who reported injuries by type of occupation and by province. The physical environment determines occupational accident or injuries, i.e. tools and equipment used to perform certain tasks that require careful operation and training.

Thirty six percent of the children who were injured were engaged in agricultural activities, 22 percent in other industries, 11 percent worked as domestic workers. There were no significant injuries reported in the other occupations. Children who were employed as transport workers were the safest, with less than 1 percent reporting injuries in that occupation. In the rural areas, most of the injuries were recorded for children who worked in agriculture. The least proportion of injuries was reported for manufacturing and transport workers, less than 1 percent. In urban areas, injuries by occupation ranged from 2 percent to 13 percent for those children who worked in manufacturing and domestic workers.

In Bulawayo, domestic workers had the highest proportion of injuries (75 percent), followed by those in manufacturing occupations, 25 percent. Matabeleland South Province recorded a uniform 10 percent injury for the following occupations: agriculture, domestic services, construction and other. Harare had the lowest percentage of occupational injuries compared to other provinces.

Province	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Domestic Services	Construction	Transport	Other	Non-Response	Total
Manicaland	51.9	0.0	1.3	15.4	3.2	0	3.9	24.4	100
Mashonaland Central	70.0	5.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0	5.0	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	47.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	3.2	0	4.8	38.1	100
Mashonaland West	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	5.0	55.0	100
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3	12.5	75.0	100
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	10.0	0	0.0	60.0	100
Midlands	59.8	0.0	1.4	13.1	1.0	0.3	6.2	18.2	100
Masvingo	56.4	0.0	0.9	16.8	1.4	0	2.3	22.3	100
Harare	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	9.1	4.6	81.8	100
Bulawayo	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0	50.0	0.0	100
Rural	56.1	0.1	0.4	14.0	2.1	0.1	4.3	22.9	100
Urban	1.8	0.0	10.7	7.1	0.0	5.4	10.7	64.3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 5.4.5 The Most Serious Injury

Children who had reported that they had been injured at work where asked about the most serious injury they had suffered. If they responded positively they were asked what they did with the injury in terms of treatment and the effect it had on their work. Table 5.35 shows percent distribution of the most serious injuries by province and by rural /urban sectors. The majority of the children, 42 percent did not need medical attention, 23 percent were medically treated and released, 2 percent were hospitalised, 5 percent stopped work temporarily and less than 1 percent were not able to work permanently.

Forty three percent of the children in rural areas did not need medical attention, compared to 20 percent in urban areas. About 4 percent children in urban areas were medically treated and released compared to 24 percent in rural areas. The proportion of children who needed to be hospitalised and those who stopped work temporarily was very comparable for rural and urban sectors, (2.3 and 1.7 percent) and (5.8 and 5.3 percent) respectively.

In Bulawayo, 100 percent of children with serious injuries did not need medical attention. Only Midlands and Masvingo reported serious injuries that prevented children from work permanently, less than 1 percent and 1 percent respectively

Province	Did not Need Medical Attention	Medically Treated & Released	Hospitalised	Stopped Temporarily	Prevented Work Permanently	Other	Non-Response	Total
Manicaland	42.9	24.4	2.6	5.1	0	1.3	23.7	100
Mashonaland Central	55.0	45.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	34.9	19.1	1.6	4.8	0	3.2	36.5	100
Mashonaland West	30.0	0.0	5	5.0	0	0	60.0	100
Matabeleland North	6.3	12.5	0	6.3	0	0	75.0	100
Matabeleland South	20.0	10.0	0	10.0	0	0	60.0	100
Midlands	52.6	19.9	2.3	5.8	0.3	0.3	18.2	100
Masvingo	35.0	31.4	2.3	7.3	1.4	0.5	22.3	100
Harare	4.6	0	0	4.6	0	0	90.9	100
Bulawayo	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	100
Rural	43.5	24.4	2.4	5.9	0.5	0.8	22.6	100
Urban	19.6	3.6	1.8	5.4	0	0	69.6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **5.4.6 Number of Days in Hospital/Stopped Work**

As a follow up to questions on hospitalisation and absenteeism from work, children were asked a question on the duration of stay in hospital and how long they stayed away from work. Table 5.36 shows that 93 percent of the children had either stayed in hospital or stopped work for period of up to seven (7) days during the reference period. The least proportion was in the (29 and more) days response category, which had only 1 percent. The proportion of children who either stayed in hospital or stopped work for (0-7) days was higher in urban areas (98 percent) compared to 92 percent in rural areas.

Midlands and Masvingo provinces had the largest proportion of children who either stayed or stopped work for periods greater than 7 days.

<b>Table 5.36: Percentage of Children (5-17) by Number of Days in Hospital/ Stopped Work and by Province</b>					
<b>Province</b>	<b>0-7 Days</b>	<b>8-14 Days</b>	<b>15-21 Days</b>	<b>29 Days &amp; Above</b>	<b>Total</b>
Manicaland	100	0	0	0	100
Mashonaland Central	100	0	0	0	100
Mashonaland East	100	0	0	0	100
Mashonaland West	100	0	0	0	100
Matabeleland North	92.3	0	7.7	0	100
Matabeleland South	100	0	0	0	100
Midlands	91.1	6.3	1.3	1.3	100
Masvingo	84.5	9.9	2.8	2.8	100
Harare	100	0	0	0	100
Bulawayo	100	0	0	0	100
Rural	91.6	5.6	1.4	1.4	100
Urban	97.5	0	2.5	0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **5.4.7 Children’s Safety and Provision of Protective Clothing**

This section looks at one of the conditions under which children work as well as the use or non-use of personal protective clothing at workplace. The summary of survey results on this section is presented in Table 5.37 below. Sixty three percent of the children who responded to the question “who provides the protective clothing?” said they provided themselves with protective clothing compared to 7 percent who were provided by the employer. An overwhelming majority of respondents to this question in rural areas about 68 percent provided themselves with protective clothing compared to 17 percent in urban areas. Fifteen percent of children in the urban areas were provided with protective clothing by their employers compared to only 6 percent in the rural areas.

<b>Table 5.37: Percentage of Children (5-17) by Provision of Protective Clothing and by Province</b>				
<b>Province</b>	<b>Self</b>	<b>Employer</b>	<b>Non-Response</b>	<b>Total</b>
Manicaland	59.9	10.5	29.7	100
Mashonaland Central	57.7	42.3	0	100
Mashonaland East	39.1	15.6	45.3	100
Mashonaland West	32.4	16.2	51.4	100
Matabeleland North	0	5.9	94.1	100
Matabeleland South	12.5	0	87.5	100
Midlands	82.5	0.5	17.0	100
Masvingo	59.9	3.2	36.9	100
Harare	2.9	20	77.1	100
Bulawayo	0	100	0	100
Rural	67.7	6.1	26.2	100
Urban	17.3	14.8	67.9	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>100</b>

There was a 100 percent provision of protective clothing by employer in Bulawayo. Midlands province reported the greatest proportion of children who provided themselves with protective clothing, 82 percent. Less than 1 percent of the children in this province were provided protective clothing by the employer.

In the CLS, children who had reported being ill or had an injury were asked further questions “what was the nature of injury/illness” and “where did you get medical attention”. The high proportion of “physical injuries” 79 percent was cited as the most common injury followed by “general” 13 percent. Other illnesses or infections were less than 1 percent each. In Mashonaland West and Matabeleland provinces, physical injuries were 100 percent. Harare province recorded the smallest proportion of “physical injuries” 17 percent and 50 percent “general.”

In rural areas “physical injuries ranged from less than 1 percent to 80 percent whilst in urban areas it ranged from 4 percent to 52 percent.



#### 5.4.8 Medical Attention

Table 5.38 shows the proportion of children who were injured or ill and where they got medical attention. Thirty three percent of the children got medical attention at the clinic. This was followed by those who got treatment at the hospital (12 percent), at home (8 percent), and other (2 percent), and at work place (59 percent). In rural areas, less than 1 percent of the children got treatment at the work place compared to 36 percent who got treatment at the clinic? The situation was different for the urban areas where 4 percent got medical attention at the clinic and 10 percent at home.

Eighteen percent of the children in Mashonaland East Province received medical attention at home and 20 percent at the clinic. In Harare all the children (14 percent) who responded to this question got their medical attention at home. Bulawayo did not indicate any child having received attention at any medical facility.

<b>Table 5.38: Percentage of Children (5-17) by Receipt of Medical Attention.</b>							
Province	Home	Workplace	Hospital	Clinic	Other	Non Response	Total
Manicaland	6.7	0	19.1	28.1	3.4	42.7	100
Mashonaland Central	0.0	0	33.3	66.7	0	0.0	100
Mashonaland East	17.8	0	8.9	20.0	0	53.3	100
Mashonaland West	0.0	0	7.1	7.1	0	85.7	100
Matabeleland North	11.8	0	0.0	5.9	0	82.4	100
Matabeleland South	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0	75.0	100
Midlands	9.9	1.4	8.5	40.1	2.8	37.3	100
Masvingo	5.6	0	16.0	43.8	0.7	34.0	100
Harare	14.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	85.7	100
Bulawayo	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	100	100
Rural	8.1	0.7	13.3	36.1	1.8	40	100
Urban	10.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0	82	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5.39: Percentage of Children (5-17) by Occupations when injured by Province and by Industry**

Province	Agricultural Worker	Manufacturing Labourer	Domestic Services	Transport Labourer	Construction Labourer	Vendor	Other	Non Response	Total
Manicaland	41.0	0.6	9	0	1.9	0.6	17.3	29.5	100
Mashonaland Central	60.0	0	20	0	5	0	15	0	100
Mashonaland East	38.1	0	3.2	0	3.2	0	17.5	38.1	100
Mashonaland West	35	0	0	0	0	5	0	60	100
Matabeleland North	0	0	6.3	6.25	0	12.5	0	75	100
Matabeleland South	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	60	100
Midlands	29.9	1.4	10.7	0.34	0.7	0	38.5	18.6	100
Masvingo	45.9	0.9	15.5	0	1.4	0.5	11.8	24.1	100
Harare	0	0	4.6	9.09	0	4.6	0	81.8	100
Bulawayo	0	25	75	0	0	0	0	0	100
Rural	38.6	0.1	11	0.13	1.6	0.5	23.4	24.7	100
Urban	0	12.5	12.5	5.36	0.0	3.6	1.8	64.3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>100</b>

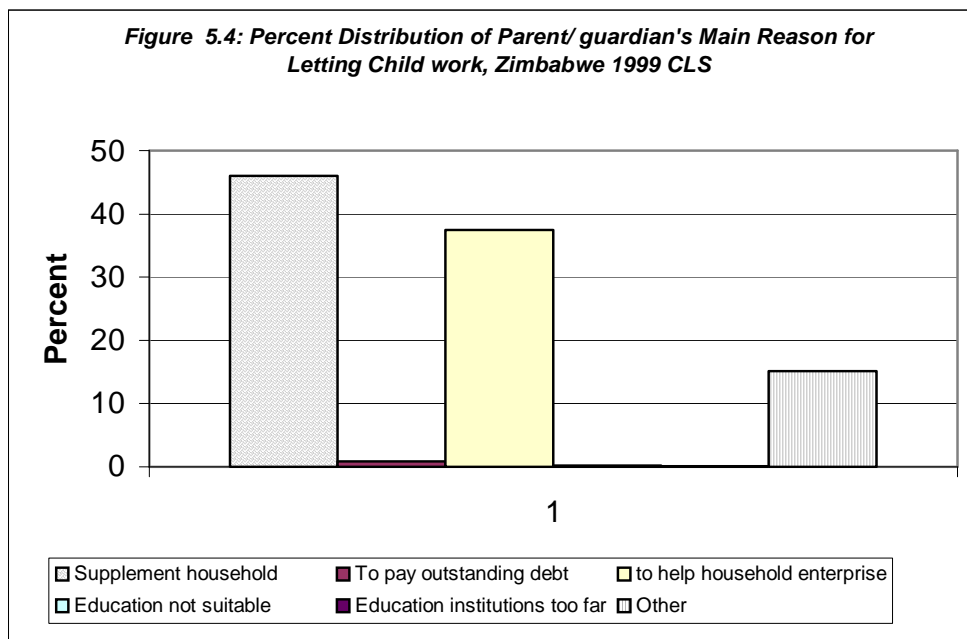
**Table 5.40: Percentage of Children (5-17) by Province and by Nature of Injury/Illness.**

Province	Non-Response	General	Eye Infection	Ear Infection	Skin Problem	Breathing Problem	Stiff Neck	Back Problem	Physical Injuries	Total
Manicaland	0.8	4.9	0	0	0	0	0.8	1.6	91.9	100
Mashonaland Central	16.7	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.7	100
Mashonaland East	20	28	2	0	2	0	2	0	46	100
Mashonaland West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Matabeleland North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Matabeleland South	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	100
Midlands	5.1	19.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0.4	74	100
Masvingo	2.3	3.4	0	0	0.6	2.9	0	0	90.7	100
Harare	33.3	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	100
Bulawayo	0	33.3	0	0	16.7	0	0	0	50	100
Rural	4.8	12.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	80.3	100
Urban	16	28	0	0	4	0	0	0	52	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>100</b>



## 5.5 Parent/ Guardian’s Perception of Working Children

Parents or guardians with working children were asked to give reasons for letting their children work. Table 5.41 (a and b) and Figure 5.4 show that the major reasons for letting children work were “To supplement household income” and “To help household in enterprise”. These are the two key reasons why parents have let their children work. This observation is made by all the categories of school attendance and for both sexes.



Of the total children who were said to be working in order to supplement household, about 75 percent were in full time school, followed by 24 percent in the “ Not attending school” category. For those children who were reported to be helping household enterprises, about 86 percent of them were also in full time education, followed by 13 percent in the “Not attending school” category.

**Table 5.41: Parent/ Guardians' Main Reason for Letting Child Work by Current Schooling Status**

*(a)*

Main Reason for Working	Full Time School			Part Time School			Not Attending			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Supplement household	43.3	44.5	43.9	33.3	43.8	40.0	53.1	60.2	56.6	45.2	48.0	<b>46.5</b>
To pay outstanding debt	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	6.3	4.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	<b>0.9</b>
To help household enterprise	39.9	40.9	40.3	33.3	12.5	20.0	25.9	22.0	24.0	37.1	36.2	<b>36.7</b>
Education not suitable	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	<b>0.2</b>
Education institutions too far	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	<b>0.1</b>
Other	15.0	13.9	14.5	33.3	37.5	36.0	20.2	16.6	18.4	16.2	14.9	<b>15.6</b>
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*(b)*

Main Reason for Working	Full Time School			Part Time School			Not attending			Total Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Supplement household	76.5	70.2	73.5	0.5	1.4	0.9	23.0	28.4	25.6	100	100	100
To pay outstanding debt	91.7	66.7	81.0	0.0	11.1	4.8	8.3	22.2	14.3	100	100	100
To help household enterprise	85.7	85.7	85.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	13.6	13.8	13.7	100	100	100
Education not suitable	100.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	100	100	100
Education institutions too far	66.7	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	-	33.3	100	-	100
Other	74.1	70.9	72.7	1.5	3.8	2.5	24.4	25.3	24.8	100	100	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 5.5 Consequences of Children Stopping Work

Table 5.42 shows consequences to household if child stops working by sex, province and rural/ urban. About 37 percent of the parents/ guardians stated that nothing would change if child stops working. Thirty three percent stated that household standard of living would decline. Nineteen percent of the parents/ guardians cited that household enterprise cannot operate fully and that other labour cost would not be affordable.

**Table 5.42: Consequences to Household if Child Stops to Work**

*(a) For Male Children*

Province	Household Standard Living Decline	Household Cannot Afford to Live	Household Enterprise Cannot Operate Fully and Other Labour Affordable	Nothing Will Change	Other	Total Percent
Bulawayo	50.0	6.3	0.0	37.5	6.3	100
Manicaland	34.6	16.0	5.1	42.2	2.1	100
Mashonaland Central	45.5	9.1	0.0	36.4	9.1	100
Mashonaland East	33.3	5.7	3.8	52.4	4.8	100
Mashonaland West	33.3	6.3	12.5	39.6	8.3	100
Matabeleland North	37.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	12.5	100
Matabeleland South	20.0	6.7	26.7	46.7	0.0	100
Midlands	28.9	5.3	31.8	28.4	5.6	100
Masvingo	39.8	2.0	28.4	27.9	2.0	100
Harare	41.3	1.6	1.6	50.8	4.8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	33.7	7.5	19.7	35.0	4.1	100
Urban	34.7	6.8	5.1	48.3	5.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>100</b>

**(b) For Female Children**

Province	Household Standard Living Decline	Household Cannot Afford to Live	Household Cannot Operate and Other Labour Affordable	Enterprise Fully Will not Change	Other	Total Percent
Bulawayo	46.7	6.7	0.0	40.0	6.7	100
Manicaland	27.3	15.7	10.7	45.0	1.3	100
Mashonaland Central	39.1	0.0	13.0	43.5	4.3	100
Mashonaland East	32.2	6.7	4.4	51.1	5.6	100
Mashonaland West	36.4	2.3	20.5	34.1	6.8	100
Matabeleland North	57.1	0.0	7.1	28.6	7.1	100
Matabeleland South	70.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	0.0	100
Midlands	29.2	5.7	29.5	32.4	3.2	100
Masvingo	38.6	5.4	30.7	24.7	0.6	100
Harare	38.2	1.8	10.9	36.4	12.7	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	32.3	7.6	21.0	36.5	2.6	100
Urban	32.0	10.7	10.7	38.5	8.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100</b>



*(c) For Total (Zimbabwe)*

Province	Household Standard Living Decline	Household Cannot Afford to Live	Household Cannot Operate and Other Labour Affordable	Enterprise Fully Will not Change	Other	Total Percent
Bulawayo	48.4	6.5	0.0	38.7	6.5	100
Manicaland	31.2	15.8	7.8	43.5	1.7	100
Mashonaland Central	41.2	2.9	8.8	41.2	5.9	100
Mashonaland East	32.8	6.2	4.1	51.8	5.1	100
Mashonaland West	34.8	4.3	16.3	37.0	7.6	100
Matabeleland North	44.7	0.0	2.6	42.1	10.5	100
Matabeleland South	40.0	4.0	20.0	36.0	0.0	100
Midlands	29.0	5.5	30.7	30.2	4.5	100
Masvingo	39.2	3.5	29.4	26.4	1.4	100
Harare	39.8	1.7	5.9	44.1	8.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	33.0	7.5	20.3	35.7	3.4	100
Urban	33.3	8.8	7.9	43.3	6.7	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>100</b>

## **5.6 Activities Done by Children for Fun**

Children were asked to indicate activities, which they do for fun. Table 5.35 Shows that most of the children play with their friends (68 percent), followed by reading (18 %) as their fun activities. About 2 percent also stated that they had nothing to do.

**Table 5.43: Percentage of Children (5-17) Years and Activities They Do for Fun by Sex and Province.**

*(a) Male*

<b>Province</b>	<b>Playing with Friends</b>	<b>Watching TV</b>	<b>Reading</b>	<b>Nothing</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Percent</b>
Bulawayo	48.9	25.1	22.0	-	3.9	100
Manicaland	77.6	5.6	9.6	2.0	5.2	100
Mashonaland Central	74.1	1.7	18.6	1.9	3.7	100
Mashonaland East	66.7	1.9	23.9	3.2	4.4	100
Mashonaland West	63.0	9.3	20.1	4.3	3.3	100
Matabeleland North	81.7	3.2	10.0	2.5	2.6	100
Matabeleland South	73.4	1.8	16.3	5.2	3.3	100
Midlands	80.7	3.3	11.0	0.8	4.2	100
Masvingo	81.2	1.4	12.5	0.8	4.2	100
Harare	47.2	23.3	24.8	0.3	4.3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	77.9	2.0	13.7	2.6	3.9	100
Urban	51.0	21.2	22.7	0.5	4.6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>100</b>

*(b) Female*

<b>Province</b>	<b>Playing with Friends</b>	<b>Watching TV</b>	<b>Reading</b>	<b>Nothing</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Percent</b>
Bulawayo	41.8	23.4	29.1	0.4	5.4	100
Manicaland	74.4	5.7	12.8	2.4	4.7	100
Mashonaland Central	63.5	3.2	24.0	3.2	6.2	100
Mashonaland East	60.7	2.8	29.0	3.7	3.7	100
Mashonaland West	57.9	7.8	24.6	4.8	4.9	100
Matabeleland North	73.6	4.4	16.8	2.6	2.6	100
Matabeleland South	70.4	1.8	20.5	5.3	2.0	100
Midlands	73.7	4.7	14.6	2.2	4.8	100
Masvingo	78.0	1.8	12.4	1.6	6.2	100
Harare	38.5	25.1	30.1	1.0	5.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	73.8	2.1	17.0	3.1	4.0	100
Urban	41.9	21.8	28.4	1.4	6.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>100</b>

Province	Playing with Friends	Watching TV	Reading	Nothing	Other	Total Percent
<i>(c) Both Sexes</i>						
Bulawayo	45.2	24.2	25.7	0.2	4.7	100
Manicaland	76.0	5.6	11.2	2.2	4.9	100
Mashonaland Central	68.8	2.5	21.3	2.5	4.9	100
Mashonaland East	63.7	2.3	26.4	3.5	4.1	100
Mashonaland West	60.6	8.6	22.2	4.5	4.0	100
Matabeleland North	77.7	3.8	13.4	2.5	2.6	100
Matabeleland South	71.9	1.8	18.3	5.3	2.7	100
Midlands	77.2	4.0	12.8	1.5	4.5	100
Masvingo	79.6	1.6	12.4	1.2	5.2	100
Harare	42.7	24.2	27.6	0.6	4.9	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	75.9	2.0	15.3	2.8	3.9	100
Urban	46.3	21.5	25.7	1.0	5.6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.7 Idle Children and Reasons for Idleness

Idle children were those children who were without activity. Respondents were asked to give reasons for their idleness. Survey results showed that children spent most (66 percent male and 59 percent female) of their time playing with friends/ brothers/ sisters (Table 5.34). Overall children were idle because they were playing with friends/ brother/ sister (63 percent), sick/ ill (about 3 percent) and handicapped (about 2 percent). See Figure 5.5.

**Table 5.44: Percentage of Children (5-17) Who Were Idle by Province**

*(a) Male*

Province	Playing with Friends/ Brothers/ Sisters	Sick/ ill	Handicapp ed	Other	Non- Respon se	Total Percen t
Bulawayo	56.0	4.0	0.0	24.0	16.0	100
Manicaland	58.8	5.5	2.4	18.2	15.2	100
Mashonaland Central	66.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	13.3	100
Mashonaland East	50.6	3.4	3.4	5.7	36.8	100
Mashonaland West	74.2	3.2	0.0	12.1	10.5	100
Matabeleland North	82.7	1.2	3.7	2.5	9.9	100
Matabeleland South	73.3	2.7	1.3	1.3	21.3	100
Midlands	71.0	3.6	1.8	5.9	17.8	100
Masvingo	67.2	3.1	1.6	8.6	19.5	100
Harare	58.5	1.5	0.8	27.7	11.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	
Rural	65.9	3.7	1.8	9.2	19.3	100
Urban	66.8	2.0	1.4	18.3	11.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>100</b>

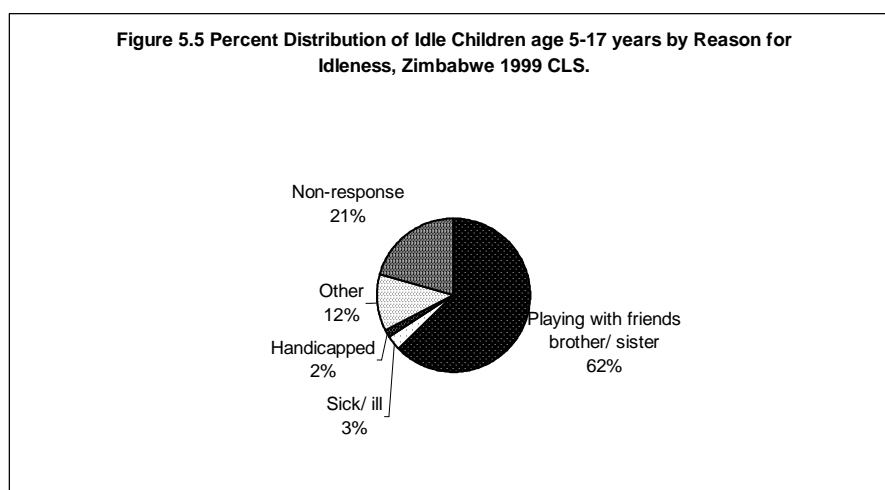
*(b) Female*

Bulawayo	54.5	4.5	0.0	22.7	18.2	100
Manicaland	46.7	5.6	0.0	25.2	22.4	100
Mashonaland Central	57.1	0.0	0.0	28.6	14.3	100
Mashonaland East	40.5	3.6	1.2	7.1	47.6	100
Mashonaland West	77.3	1.5	4.5	13.6	3.0	100
Matabeleland North	71.1	0.0	6.0	8.4	14.5	100
Matabeleland South	63.9	5.6	2.8	1.4	26.4	100
Midlands	74.5	1.4	0.0	2.1	22.1	100
Masvingo	50.5	1.9	1.0	12.4	34.3	100
Harare	44.6	1.2	1.2	25.3	27.7	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	59.3	2.9	1.6	10.7	25.4	100
Urban	56.6	1.5	2.0	16.3	23.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>100</b>

*(c) Both sexes*

Bulawayo	55.3	4.3	0.0	23.4	17.0	100
Manicaland	54.0	5.5	1.5	21.0	18.0	100
Mashonaland Central	63.6	0.0	0.0	22.7	13.6	100
Mashonaland East	45.6	3.5	2.3	6.4	42.1	100
Mashonaland West	75.3	2.6	1.6	12.6	7.9	100
Matabeleland North	76.8	0.6	4.9	5.5	12.2	100
Matabeleland South	68.7	4.1	2.0	1.4	23.8	100

Midlands	72.6	2.5	1.0	4.1	19.7	100
Masvingo	59.7	2.6	1.3	10.3	26.2	100
Harare	53.1	1.4	0.9	26.8	17.8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural	62.9	3.4	1.7	9.9	22.1	100
Urban	62.7	1.8	1.6	17.5	16.3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>100</b>



## 5.8 Conclusion

Taking into consideration economically active children aged 5-14 (with no time limit) of 826,412 and those children aged 5 -17 involved in housekeeping activities for 5 hours and more who number 140,050, the incidence of child labour constitutes 20.7% out of all children aged 5 – 17 numbering 4,667,599 persons. However, if a cut-off point of 3 hours and more is imposed on economically active children aged 5 – 14 (406,958), the incidence of child labour drops to 11.7%.

The major reason for letting child work was to “Supplement household income” and to “Help household enterprise”. Most working children said they did not actually have problems with the work itself but with their employers. Only a third of the working children said they were satisfied with their jobs, the rest were not. The question on ‘relationship with employer’ did not apply to most (83%) of the working children since they did not work under employers as such but assisted in household enterprises as unpaid family workers under their parents.

Most of the working children were not paid employees but unpaid family workers and were mostly found in the rural areas. Those who were in paid employment are lowly paid and a few managed to save from their earnings. Very few children said they did not give any of their earnings to their parents and those who give were predominantly rural.

Children at most risk can be identified in terms of conditions of employment, those operating tools and injuries, those who have ever been injured, and hours of work. It has been established that there are children involved in economic activity where they work long hours, have problems in getting their pay, get harassed by their employer. Most employers do not provide protective clothing and most injuries were recorded in such activities. Overall children in the agriculture are at greatest risk of exploitation. These are some of the important highlights:

- Up to two third (66,3%) of the children provided themselves with protective clothing from their employer.
- 1.6% of those in economic activity complained of too much work. 0,2% said they worked long hours whilst 1,5% and 1,69% complained of poor pay and non payment of wages on time respectively.
- Some children complained that they were being abused. Out of 0,2% alleged physical abuse whilst 1,2% alleged verbal abuse by their employer.
- 70,4% of children interviewed in the age group 5-17 operated some form of tool at their workplace. 55,3% of these children were aware of the work health hazards associated with using tools at work.
- However those who were frequently injured or ill were only 3.2% with 10,1% being occasionally injured/ill.
- A high proportion of injuries were in the agriculture sector which recorded 52,4% of injuries followed by the domestic services with 13,5%. The mining sector had the least percentage of injuries - only 0,1%.
- Children who worked more than 3 hours a day in economic activity in the age group. 5 - 14 years are at the risk of exploitation. In the age group 15 - 17 if a child spends more than 6 hours an on economic activity then he is at the risk of exploitation. About 0,2% of the children were found that they worked long hours.
- According to the cut off point agreed on by the Ministry and CSO a child in the age group 5 - 14 years spends more than 3 hours a day in economic activity then he/she is at the risk of exploitation. The survey revealed that 409958 of children in the age group 5 - 14 years in economic activity work more than 3 hours a day and are therefore at risk of exploitation. In the age group 15-17, 140050 children in non-economic/housekeeping activity, work more than 6 hours per day, therefore, also at risk of exploitation.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 *Magnitude and Incidence of Child Labour*

The activities in which children (5-17) are involved were broadly divided into economic and non-economic ones. According to international (ILO) definition, if a person spends at least one hour a week on any activity for pay, profit and/or family gain (including unpaid family worker), then that person categorised to be economically active

#### *Economically Active Children*

In order to identify what constitutes child labour in Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare decided to introduce three major variations to international definition of economically active persons, namely: (a) a cut off of three hours or more per day in relation to economic activities; (b) provision to allow for involvement of children aged 15 and above in some form of work in accordance to Statutory Instrument No. 72 of 1997; and (c) a cut off of five hours or more per day for children involved in housekeeping activities.

Without applying any cut-off point with respect to time spent in an economic activity, over a quarter - 26,3% (1,225,868) of the children were involved in some economic activity of one nature or another. The Midlands commands the highest proportion of such children with 30%, followed by Masvingo (22.7%) and Manicaland with 21.4%. Matebeleland North and South, with 1.2% each, account for the least proportion of economically active children aged 5-17 years.

Over 90% of the economically active children reside in the rural areas. The age cohort 10-14 accounts for the majority of the children involved in economic activities, followed by those in the age group 15-17 with about 33%. Males dominate in the rural areas with 53%, while in the urban areas it appears such activities are shared equally between the two sexes. Most of the children (88%) were not in paid employment, they worked as unpaid family workers either in household enterprises or assisted parents for no direct payment.

When a 3-hour per day cut-off is applied for economic activities, out of the economically active children (5-17), more than half of them (53.6%) are involved in the activity for at least 3 hours, a total number of 657,444 children. This proportionately represents 14% of all children aged 5-17. Provincial differentials can be observed where the phenomenon is most pronounced in the Midlands (28.5%), Masvingo (24.4%) and Manicaland (21.1%).

***For Children Aged 5-14 in line with Statutory Instrument No. 72 of 1997***

Without imposing a time limit, 826412 children aged 5 –14 are involved in economic activities. These children constitute 67.4% of all children found to be economically active, and 17.7% of all the children (5-17).

When the 3-hour or more cut off point is applied, 49.2% out of 826412 children aged 5-14 economically active children are found to fall in this category. This figure of 406958 persons, represents 33.2% of all economically active children aged 5-17 and 8.7% of the total population of children (5-17).

***Non-economic Activities/Housekeeping***

Of all the children aged 5-17 involved in non-economic activities, 79.4% reported that they were involved for 4 hours and less, while 4.3% (140050) were involved for 5 hours and more, 16.3% reported non-engagement at all. The prevalence of children aged 5-17 involved in housekeeping chores for 5 and more hours is highest in Masvingo (27.1%), followed by Midlands with 26.7% and Manicaland with 17.8%. The incidence of housekeeping activities is less pronounced in the rest of the provinces. About 87.4% of children aged 5-17 involved in housekeeping activities live in the rural areas.

This practice to large extent affects the cohort age 15-17, which account for about 60% of all the cases, followed by the age group 10-14 with 29.3%. Children in the age group 5-9 were found to be involved in housekeeping activities for 5 hours and more. This accounts for about 11% of the practice. Summaries of these findings are presented in Table 6 below.

**Table 6: Working Status of Zimbabwean Children (5-17)**

<b>Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%Total (5-17)</b>
(c) Total Number of Children	4,667,599	100.0
(d) Economically Active		
(i) Without Time Limit		
- Children (5-17)	1,225,686	26.3
- Children (5-14)	826,412	17.7
(ii) With Time Limit (at least 3 hours)		
- Children (5-17)	657,444	14.1
- Children (5-14)	406,958	8.7
(c) Non-economic/Housekeeping	140,050	3.0



## **6.2 The Effects of Child Labour**

Overall, about 71% of the children worked for less than 4 hours per day, which means that almost a third (29%) do work “excessive” hours. This should be viewed in terms of what impact it can have on other activities. On average, for the full time and part time school, 44% worked for less than 3 hours and about 29% for 3-4 hours per day.

About 66% of the working children in Zimbabwe reported that they had no problems with their work while 9% said they faced difficulties. But more children in rural than in urban areas did have problems with their work. More than two third (67%) who were not satisfied with their jobs. The reasons why they were not satisfied were “the pay was too low” and “the work was too hard for them”.

Safety and Health problems arise mainly because as children they are not supposed to be working. Children’s physical proportion, working capacity and limitation are not taken into consideration in designing work methods, tools and equipment. Seventy percent (70%) of the children were found to operate some form of tool at their workplace compared to 7% who reported that they did not use any tool.

Among the children who were ever injured or were ill due to work in their life, 3 percent reported to have done so frequently, 10 percent occasionally and 61 percent seldom. A high proportion of injuries were in agriculture (52%), while transport had the least proportion of injuries of less than 1 percent. In rural areas, 56 percent of the injuries were in agricultural sector, compared to less than 1 percent in mining and transport. The situation is quite different in urban areas where the injuries range from 2 percent in agriculture to 11 percent in manufacturing and other.

In Mashonaland Central Province, 70 percent working children were injured in agricultural industry, 5 percent in mining, 10 percent in domestic services and construction industries. It is also interesting to note that Mashonaland Central Province was the only province that reported injuries in the mining industry. Harare Province had the least proportion of injuries by industrial sector, 5 percent in domestic services, 9 percent in transport and 3 percent in other i.e. unclassified industries. The situation is somewhat different in Bulawayo where 25 percent of the children reported that they were injured in the domestic services and 50 percent in other industries.

Parents or guardians with working children were asked to give reasons for letting their children work. It was that the major reasons for letting children work were “To supplement household income” and “To help household in enterprise.”

One out of every three (37%) parents/guardians stated that nothing would change if child stops working. Thirty three percent stated that household standard of living would decline. Almost one out of every five (19%) parents/guardians

sighted that household enterprise cannot operate fully and that other labour cost would not be affordable.

### **6.3 The Alternatives to Child Labour**

The reasons given for involvement of children in work may be valid. But from “*the best interest of child*” perspective, it is most likely that in the long run this will not solve the problem that their contribution now is intended to achieve. The fact that most of these children are in rural areas in low-income families means that by involving in work they are not able to go to school and hence increase their future productivity and earning capacity. In this way, their involvement is only bound to perpetuate the viscous circle of poverty.

A combination of actions are recommended below but of immediate importance is to increase access to education for those children who cannot afford and are now “forced” to work. The proportion of children in school stands at 79%, which means that one out of every five Zimbabwean child is not in school. The reason for not being in school has been sighted as “either too young” or “cannot afford”. There is therefore need to review the policy of financing education so that such families can be supported.

### **6.4 What can be done - Action and Policy Recommendations**

6.4.1 The current programmes on child labour are narrow in scope since almost all initiatives including those of Government are mainly focused on advocacy. These activities are being carried out under the auspices of the Child Welfare Forum (CWF). The CWF draw membership from government institutions; NGOs, Employers Confederation of Zimbabwe; Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions; General Agricultural Plantation Workers Union; Zimbabwe Domestic Allied Workers Union; and representative of the Council of Chiefs. It therefore recommended that:

- (a) The Child Welfare Forum (CWF) should be capacitated in order to develop clear-cut programmes of action to combat child labour. Members of CWF should be trained in community mobilisation and public awareness raising.
- (b) Once capacitated, CWF should put in place proper awareness – raising and information programmes for specific target groups. Priority should be given to parents, teachers (especially in primary schools) and employers in the agriculture and private domestic sectors.
- (c) There is need to consider establishing a Child Labour Fund (CLF) which should be administered by the CWF. The money would be used for national activities for combating child labour. This can be in the form of a statutory fund. The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare should establish a Child Labour Unit which will provide the Secretariat to the new-look CWF.

- 6.4.2 The reason for child labour in Zimbabwe is attributed largely to poverty. Children who are found working are doing so to supplement household incomes. According to the 1995 Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS, about 45% of the households are living below the Food Poverty Line (FPL), Z\$1 290, unable to meet basic nutritional needs. Due to the harsh economic conditions currently characterising the Zimbabwean economy, the purchasing power of the Zimbabwean dollar has been further eroded. It is therefore important to address the poverty question by improving the living and working conditions of the rural poor and strengthening their micro-economic income generating capacities.
- 6.4.3 The Survey results show majority (82%) of the working children are in the agricultural sector and 11% are in the domestic sector. Given that wages in the commercial agriculture are generally very low, children of the workers in this sector have embarked on supplementing household incomes and/or assist their parents. One of the ways of minimising this is to ensure that the rate of piecework is adequate and allocation for task workers must be achievable within a regular working day. This should be done in order to ensure that such work does not encourage adult workers to use children for increasing their output or to finish a day's task. This particular position should be enshrined in the Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs) entered into by the Agricultural Labour Bureau (ALB) and the General Agricultural Plantation Workers Union of Zimbabwe (GAPWUZ) under the auspices of the National Employment Council for the Agricultural Industry. Over and above this, the CBA's should spell out a clear stance against child labour.
- 6.4.4 The majority of the domestic workers (both adults and children) in urban centres originate from the rural areas. Some employers in the private domestic sector utilise children deliberately to evade paying minimum wages since adults are knowledgeable about wages and conditions of service pertaining to this sector. The problem here, however, is that of enforcement of existing legislations rather than introducing new ones.
- 6.4.5 Another contributing factor towards child labour is the helplessness or the state of desperation characteristic of orphans in general and those children who now find themselves in such a situation due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. To work is therefore a question of survival to these orphans who have inadequate support from the communities. Extended families have disintegrated due to modernisation and urbanisation and the assistance to orphans from the State is being scaled-down as in other components of Social Welfare. The National Aids Council established in 1999, which administers the Aids Levy, should apart from taking care of people living with HIV/AIDS, education and carrying out awareness campaigns, deliberately take care of children orphaned as a measure to combat child labour.
- 6.4.6 It is recognised that there is adequate legislation against child labour in Zimbabwe but what is needed is strict enforcement. Labour Inspectors and Social Welfare

- Officers of the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare should be trained to handle child labour cases which are different from the traditional cases. Deliberate efforts should be made to enhance co-operation between labour inspectors, social workers, employers and workers organisations, (especially those in the Agriculture and private domestic sectors) through regular meetings to exchange information and to build confidence and trust among them.
- 6.4.7 As indicated earlier apart from awareness raising campaigns, currently there are no other concrete child labour intervention programmes. The Survey results provide unique opportunity to develop such programmes. Through the CWF or their own initiatives, the non-governmental organisations are urged to formulate intervention programmes to combat child labour. This is because child labour requires a multi-pronged approach involving different institutions in addition to government efforts.
- 6.4.8 The Survey did not cover the “hidden” activities of children or those that are not done within the household, for example children who live on the streets (street children). The issue of street children needs to be systematically looked into. They are found in all the major cities in Zimbabwe. The other area of further research is the worst forms of child labour which are covered by ILO convention No. 182 (1999). These are; all forms of slavery, bondage, use of children for prostitution and engaging of children in illicit activities including pornography. Although the worst forms of child labour may not be common features of the Zimbabwe society and economy, isolated cases of bondage (rural areas) and commercial sex involving male and female children have been reported in the media.
- 6.4.9 Finally, The ILO’s International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) is the world’s largest technical co-operation programme on child labour. IPEC inspires, guides and supports national initiatives to eliminate child labour. In order to further benefit from this assistance Government is urged to join IPEC as participating country by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Such assistance from IPEC would complement national initiatives in developing and implementing measures which aim at preventing child labour, removing children from hazardous work, providing for their rehabilitation, social reintegration and providing alternatives for them and their families.

## APPENDICES

### ***A: Sample Design and Implementation***

The Child Labour Survey (CLS) - hereafter referred to as the Survey - was carried out in September 1999 as a supplementary in-depth enquiry to the June 1999 - Indicator Monitoring Labour Force Survey (IM-LFS). The main objective of the survey was to determine the nature and extent of child labour in Zimbabwe, determine their working conditions and effects on the health, education and normal development. The Survey targeted children aged between 5 and 17 years.

#### **Sampling Frame**

The area-sampling frame used for the 1999 CLS was the 1992 Zimbabwe Master Sample (ZMS 92) developed by CSO following the 1992 Population Census for use in demographic and socio-economic surveys. Although the sample for ZMS92 was designed to be almost nationally representative, it excluded people residing on state land (national parks, safari areas, etc.) and in institutions, which account for less than one percent of the population. The ZMS 92 was revised in 1997 for the Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS). With the exception of Harare and Bulawayo, each of the remaining eight provinces was stratified into four (4) groups according to land use sector as follows:

- (v) Communal Lands (CL)
- (vi) Large Scale Commercial Farming Areas (LSCFA)
- (vii) Main Urban and Other Urban Areas, (U/SU) and
- (viii) Small Scale Commercial Farming Areas (SSCFA) and Resettlement Areas (RA)

Only one urban stratum was formed in each of Harare and Bulawayo. This resulted in 34 strata. The sample design is a two stage one with enumeration areas (EAs) as the first stage and households as the second stage sampling units. In total 395 EAs were selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS), the size being the numbers of the households enumerated in the 1992 Population Census. The selection of the EAs was a systematic, one-stage operation, carried out independently for each of the 34 strata. Households are selected by random systematic sampling. All households in each province had an equal probability of being selected.

**Table A1: Allocation of Sampling Strata**

Province	Sector				Totals		
	CL	LSCFA	U/SU	SS&RA	Rural EAs	Urban EAs	All EAs
Manicaland	28	7	8	4	39	8	47
Mash. Central	21	10	4	2	33	4	37
Mash. East	26	8	4	2	36	4	40
Mash. West	16	9	12	2	27	12	39
Mat. North	23	2	8	2	27	8	35
Mat. South	22	3	4	2	27	4	31
Midlands	26	2	12	2	30	12	42
Masvingo	28	4	4	4	36	4	40
Harare	-	-	48	-	-	48	48
Bulawayo	-	-	36	-	-	36	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>395</b>

### Characteristics of the CLS Sample

The sample for the 1999 Indicator Monitoring Labour Force Survey was selected in two stages. In the first stage, 395 EAs were selected with equal probabilities. Then, within each of these EAs, a complete household listing and mapping exercise was conducted from 1 to 14 April 1999, forming the basis for the second stage sampling. The resultant households were selected by random systematic sampling. The self-weighting sampling technique ensured that all households in each province had an equal probability of being selected. It also simplified the analysis of data collected through the direct computation of percentages, means and ratios of population parameters from the sample, without necessarily weighting or raising factors.

A total of 13 591 households was selected from the household lists of 55 176 households. During the Child Labour Survey, for each EA selected, the name of head of household and names of the children age 5-17 years in each household were provided to each enumerator to enable them to easily identify eligible interviewees. Allocation of the sample households by Province is shown in Table A2 below.

**Table A2: Sample Allocation by Province, Zimbabwe, 1999 CLS**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Selected</b>	<b>%Total</b>
Manicaland	1 874	14.1
Mashonaland Central	1 121	8.4
Mashonaland East	1 246	9.3
Mashonaland West	1 438	10.8
Matabeleland North	849	6.4
Matabeleland South	784	5.9
Midlands	1 714	12.9
Masvingo	1 516	11.4
Harare	1 963	14.7
Bulawayo	822	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 327</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### **Sample Implementation**

Table A3 shows that a total of 13 327 households were selected in the sample, of which 12 415 were interviewed. The shortfall was largely due households no longer existing in the sampled enumeration areas (EAs). This yielded a household response rate of 93.2 percent.

Out of the targeted 13 327 households, 11 144 were successfully interviewed and completed. A total of 1 271 households were interviewed but not completed either because the children concerned were away for the whole survey period, or they had permanently moved from the household and EA. A few had died. In this case, sections with questions to be asked to the children themselves were omitted and treated as missing data. In such cases only questions requiring information from the Head of household were completed.

In some cases, children did not comprehend the questions put across to them and as a result they were not able to respond to some of the questions. This was very common among children in the age group 5-7 years. Most children in this age group were often too shy or afraid and gave illogical responses to questions. Some children could not respond because they were ill and some mentally incapacitated.

A total of 912 households were treated as non- response because they had either totally refused to be interviewed, or the entire household had moved from the EA or the household was away for an extended period during data collection.

**Table A3: Households Covered and Response Rates by Province**

Province	Number of Households			Response Rate
	Selected	Not Interviewed	Interviewed	
Manicaland	1 874	124	1750	93.4
Mash. Cent	1 121	94	1027	91.6
Mash. East	1 246	58	1188	95.3
Mash. West	1 438	120	1318	91.7
Mat. North	849	30	819	96.5
Mat. South	784	24	760	96.9
Midlands	1 714	181	1533	89.4
Masvingo	1 516	104	1412	93.1
Harare	1 963	155	1808	92.1
Bulawayo	822	22	800	97.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 327</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>12 415</b>	<b>93.2</b>

### Calculation of Weights

Weights were calculated for each EA selected for the CLS. The following notations were used:

- S** is the number of households in each stratum
- M** is the number of households listed in each EA during the IM-LFS listing exercise
- N** is the number of EAs selected in the stratum
- S** is the 1992 Population Census number of households in EA
- m** is the number of responding households for the IM-LFS
- W** is the Weight

Weight is calculated as follows:-

$$W = \frac{\sum S \cdot M}{N \cdot s \cdot m}$$

The CLS weight is  $W^* = W \cdot a / b$

- Where **a** = the number of households which responded to the CLS
- b** = the number of households which responded to the IMLFS



## **Sampling Errors**

Two types of errors affect the estimates from a sample survey: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the CLS to minimise this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the CLS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the CLS sample is a two-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it is necessary to use more complex formula. For the CLS no sampling errors were calculated due to the reason given above. The Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey 1994, which utilised the Zimbabwe Master Sample, used computer software ISSA Sampling Error Module to calculate sampling errors. This module uses the Taylor linearisation method of variance for survey estimates that are means or proportions. This method is described in the Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 1994. For details on the estimation of sampling errors for samples drawn from the revised Zimbabwe Master Sample Frame reference is to ROSEN, B (1989). On evaluation of Surveys with Samples from the revised Zimbabwe Master Sample Frame. ZIMSTAT 1989:5, Part 2. ( or Statistics Sweden R&D report 1989:15.)

## **Estimation Procedures**

Throughout the analysis decomposition techniques are applied to make the sample values as equivalent to population. This requires the following procedures: Projection of child population, estimated proportion from sample, and decomposition.

### *Projection of Child Population*

Child population is estimated by projection method. The results of the 1997 Inter Censal Demographic Survey were used as the basis for projection. For this purpose, growth rate (exponential) for child population during the 1997-1999 period is estimated. The exponential growth rates at national and provincial between 1992 and 1997 was determined using the formula  $P_t = P_o e^{rt}$ . Projection of the child labour (5-17) population was then made based on these growth rates.

### *Estimated Proportions from Sample*

Proportion based on the sample is estimated as,  $p = y/n$ , where  $y$  is count-sum of the defined class either of binomial or multinomial variable, and  $n$  is total sample children.

### *Decomposition*

In this stage, total estimated child population is decomposed into number of working children using the value of  $p$ . If  $p$  represents the estimated proportion from sample for working children, and  $c$  for total estimated children, total working children,  $w$  is equal to  $p*c$ .

## ***B: Concepts and Definitions***

**Child:** Any person 5 to 17 years of age.

**Child Labour:** Any work performed by children which is detrimental to their health, education, physical, mental, spiritual, morale or social development.

**Child Work:** Normal work given to children as part of social upbringing and learning skills in the process of growing up for future benefit, in other words it should enhance the child's development than being exploitative. This usually includes school work or work of domestic nature or household chores in their own parents' or relatives' homes where they usually reside. The number of hours should be taken into consideration here since too many hours will constitute child labour.

**Economic Activity:** The supply of labour for the production of goods and services intended to be sold or supplied to other units for profit.

**Occupational Health and Safety:** Work-related health and safety.

**Own Account Worker:** One who operates own economic enterprise for profit or own consumption without employing other people. Those who are assisted in such enterprises by household/family members for no direct payment are also included here.

**Unpaid Family Workers:** Those members of the household who work in an enterprise operated by the head of household or member of the household without pay.

**Homemaker/Housekeeper:** A member of the household involved in housework or household chores in their own household without being paid for it e.g. fetching firewood/water, cooking, baby sitting etc.

**Household:** Is a person or a group of people related or not, who usually live, cook and eat together.

**Head of Household:** Is a usual member of the household who manages the day to day running of household activities and its members, and is considered as such by the household members.

**Enumeration Area (EA):** Is a well defined territorial unit containing the prescribed population size in which enumeration is to be carried out by a single enumerator within a specified period of enumeration.

***C: Questionnaires (Indicator Monitoring Labour Force Survey  
and Child Labour Survey)***