



Zimbabwe

## CHILD LABOUR REPORT, 2004



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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS USED

CSO	-	Central Statistical Office
CLS	-	Child Labour Survey
CSPro	-	Census and Survey Processing System
EA	-	Enumeration Area
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Aquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
IMPS	-	Integrated Microcomputer Processing System
ISSA	-	Integrated System for Survey Analysis
LFS	-	Labour Force Survey
MPSL&SW	-	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
NSSA	-	National Social Security Authority
PPS	-	Probability Proportional to Size
SAS	-	Statistical Analysis System
UN	-	United Nations
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	-	United Nations Development Fund for Women
ZBH	-	Zimbabwe Broadcasting Holdings
ZMS	-	Zimbabwe Master Sample

# ZIMBABWE CHILD FACT SHEET, 2004 LFS

## CHILD POPULATION AGE 0 - 17 YEARS

Total:	5 053 268
Males:	2 521 581
Females:	2 531 687
Sex Ratio:	99.6

## AGE COMPOSITION 0 - 17 YEARS

0 - 4:	1 633 691
5 - 9:	1 319 513
10 - 14:	1 363 880
15 - 17:	736 184

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE

### 5 - 17 YEARS BY EDUCATION STATUS

	Males	Females	Total
Never Been to School:	4.1%	4.1%	8.2%
Attending School:	41.0%	40.2%	81.2%
Left School:	4.9%	5.7%	10.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.00%</b>	<b>50.00%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE

### 12 - 17 YEARS BY MARITAL STATUS

	Males	Females	Total
Never Married:	50.5%	47.4%	97.9%
Married:	0.2%	1.7%	1.9%
Divorced/Separated:	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Widowed:	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN BY ACTIVITY

Children Age 5 - 17 years Engaged in Economic Activity in the Last 7 Days:	46.0%
Children Age 5 - 14 years Engaged in Economic Activity in the Last 7 Days:	33.0%
Children Age 5 - 17 years Engaged in Non-economic Activity in the Last 7 Days:	99.0%
Children Age 5 - 14 years Engaged in Non-economic Activity in the Last 7 Days:	99.0%

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 5 - 17 YEARS BY:

Access to Safe Water:	72.5%
Access to Electricity:	34.0%

### Source of Energy for Cooking:

Wood:	72.8%
Paraffin:	0.5%
Electricity:	26.6%
Other:	0.1%

**Total 100.0%**

### Toilet Facility

Flush Toilet:	30.0%
Blair Toilet:	25.0%
Pit Toilet:	13.0%
None:	32.0%

**Total 100.0%**

### Tenure Status of Head of Household

Owner/Purchaser:	78.1%
Tenant:	1.6%
Lodger:	9.4%
Tied Accommodation:	5.9%

Parents/Guardian/Relative's House 4.0%

Other: 0.9%

**Total 100.0%**

### Health in the Last 30 Days Prior to the Survey

Fell Ill:	14.6%
Did not Fall Ill:	85.4%

**Total 100.0%**

### CHILDREN AGE 5 - 14 YEARS IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Percent of Children in Economic Labour: 16.0%

#### School Attendance for Children in Economic Labour:

Never Been to School:	3.6%
Attending School:	82.7%
Left School:	13.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Living Conditions of Children in Economic Labour

Access to Safe Water:	57.6%
Access to Electricity:	8.6%

#### Source of Energy for Cooking:

Wood:	96.5%
Paraffin:	0.2%
Electricity:	3.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Toilet Facility

Flush Toilet:	4.2%
Blair Toilet:	34.1%
Pit Toilet:	18.7%
None:	43.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Tenure Status of Head of Household

Owner/Purchaser:	93.1%
Tenant:	0.1%
Lodger:	1.6%
Tied Accommodation:	2.1%
Parents/Guardian/Relative's House:	2.8%
Other:	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### CHILDREN AGE 5 – 14 YEARS IN NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Percent of Children in Non-economic Labour: 2.4%

#### School Attendance for Children in Non-economic Labour:

Never Been to School:	5.5%
Attending School:	59.4%
Left School:	35.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Living Conditions of Children in Non Economic Labour

Access to Safe Water:	73.7%
Access to Electricity:	25.0%

#### Source of Energy for Cooking:

Wood:	82.3%
Paraffin:	0.4%
Electricity:	17.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Toilet Facility

Flush Toilet:	18.8%
Blair Toilet:	29.3%
Pit Toilet:	17.9%
None:	34.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Tenure Status of Head of Household

Owner/Purchaser:	83.0%
Tenant:	1.1%
Lodger:	5.5%
Tied Accommodation:	6.2%
Parents/Guardian/Relative's House:	3.1%
Other:	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## FOREWORD

The Central Statistical Office (CSO), prior to 1999 collected and produced limited information on working children through various surveys and censuses. In September 1999 the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MPSL&SW) in collaboration with CSO conducted an in-depth Child Labour Survey (CLS) following the June 1999 Indicator Monitoring-Labour Force Survey (IM-LFS). The CSO, in order to rationalize the utilization of resources incorporated the questions on child labour into the June 2004 Labour Force Survey. Consequently the questionnaire became longer while the questions were refined to meet new user demands. From this survey two separate reports, one on the child labour and the other on the general labour force were produced. This report is on child labour.

CSO acknowledges assistance rendered by a number of cooperating partners as follows:

- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) provided a labour expert to review employment statistics in 2003. This coincided with the consensus-building workshop with stakeholders to discuss questions, methods, draft manuals and expected output and to firm up on survey instruments while fostering a common understanding of the process involved. ILO Harare regional office, National Social Security Authority (NSSA), Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare who are among the major users of labour statistics, provided technical persons for all stages of the survey. ILO also provided funding to assist in data entry.
- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) co-funded with Government the stakeholders' workshop, met incremental costs to the LFS, fully funded the Gender and Child Analysis training workshop in preparation for report writing and financed the printing of the report.

The office would also like to thank the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) as well as all individuals who contributed to the development of the survey instruments, all respondents who co-operated during the fieldwork and all the staff who were involved in the design, data collection, analysis, compilation and the production of this report.

In order to improve future reports the Central Statistical Office invites comments and suggestions on the questionnaire and the report.

M. Nyoni  
**Acting Director of Census and Statistics**

March 2006

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2004 Labour Force Survey (LFS) consisted of questions on the general labour force and child labour. This report presents findings in relation to children where a child is a person under the age of 18 years in Zimbabwe (UN,1979).

The total number of children was found to be slightly over 5 million with about 50 percent of the children being male. About 3 million children were of age 5 to 17 years of whom 8.2 percent had never been to school whilst 10.6 percent had left school. About 81.2 percent of the children were still attending school. For children of age 12 to 17 years, 2.1 percent were either married, divorced, separated or widowed.

About 73 percent of children age 5 to 17 years were from households with access to safe water and 34 percent were from households with access to electricity. Seventy-three percent of children were from households using wood as a source of energy for cooking while 32 percent were from households with no toilet facility. Eighty-three percent of the children came from households in which the head of household was the owner/purchaser of the dwelling unit. About 15 percent of children fell ill 30 days prior to the survey.

Working children were defined as those involved in either economic activities (supply of labour for the production of goods and services for sale) or non-economic activities such as household chores, fetching firewood and fetching water. Child labour was divided into two categories, namely:

- a) economic child labour where a child age 5 to 14 years is engaged in economic activities for at least 3 hours a day and
- b) non-economic child labour where a child age 5 to 14 years is engaged in non economic activities for at least 5 hours a day.

Forty-six percent and 42 percent of children age 5 to 17 years and 5 to 14 years, respectively, were involved in economic activities 7 days prior to the survey. Sixteen percent of the children age 5 to 14 years were in economic child labour. Ninety-nine percent of the children age 5 to 17 years were involved in non-economic activities 7 days prior to the survey and about 2 percent of the children age 5 - 14 years were in non-economic child labour.

Of the children age 5 to 14 years in economic child labour:



- Slightly more than 82 percent were attending school, about 4 percent had never attended school and about 14 percent had left school.
- about 42 percent had no access to safe water and 91 percent had no access to electricity.
- 97 percent were from households that used wood as the major source of energy for cooking.
- 43 percent were from households that had no toilet facility.
- 96 percent stayed in the rural areas.
- 96 percent were in the agriculture, hunting and fishing industry
- 93 percent were from households headed by owners/purchasers of the dwelling units they lived in.

For those aged 5 to 14 years in non-economic child labour:

- about 6 percent had never been to school, 59 percent were still at school and 35 percent had left school.
- 74 percent were from households that had access to safe water
- 25 percent were from households that had access to electricity
- 82 percent were from households that used wood as a source of energy for cooking
- 29 percent were from households that used the Blair toilet while 34 percent were from households that had no access to a toilet facility.

The highest number of the children in both economic child labour (54 percent) and non-economic child labour (43 percent) came from households with an income of below

\$ 50 000. The prevalence of economic child labour increased with household size and reached a peak at a family size of 5 to 6 members. About 54 percent of the children in economic child labour were from households whose head had reached secondary level of education and 43 percent were from households where the head had attained the highest level of education of primary level.

About 87 percent of the children who were not in economic child labour attended school compared to 59 percent of those in economic child labour. Children's attendance rates at school decreased with the increasing number of paid working hours.

Three percent of the children in economic child labour were injured at work in the 12 months prior to the survey and 49 percent of these did not receive medical treatment. About 78 percent of the injuries occurred in agriculture. Ninety-eight percent of the children in economic child labour had fun activities compared to 78 percent for children in non-economic child labour.

# **Chapter 1: Background**

## ***1.0: Introduction***

Preparations for the 2004 Labour Force Survey intensified from February 2003 when an internal technical committee was set up to spearhead, guide and participate in the activities from design of survey instruments to dissemination. Representatives from the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, National Social Security Authority, the International Labour Organisations, (ILO), and the United Nations Children's Fund were invited to the committee in recognition of their special needs for labour information.

In June 2003 the Central Statistical Office (CSO) sought the services of a labour expert from ILO to review labour statistics. The mission was timed to coincide with a stakeholder workshop held in Mutare. The workshop, attended by representatives composed of government ministries/departments, parastatals, trade unions and United Nations, was to discuss the questions, methods, draft manuals and intended output and to firm up on survey instruments while fostering a common understanding of the survey management process.

After the 1999 Labour Force and Child Labour Surveys, the mandate of carrying out child labour surveys was given to CSO. In order to rationalize resource utilization, CSO combined the LFS and the CLS instruments but produced two separate reports, one on the general labour force and the other on child labour.

## ***1.1: Objectives of the Survey***

The primary objectives of the LFS were to collect information on the:

- i. number of people classified according to their activity status
- ii. size and characteristics of the economically active population, i.e. the employed and the unemployed
- iii. informal sector employment
- iv. number of working children
- v. detrimental effects on working children, and
- vi. living conditions

## ***1.2: Survey Organisation***

### **1.2.1: Pilot Survey**

The survey instruments for the LFS were pre-tested in Masvingo Province from 19 to 28 February 2004. During the training for the pilot survey, 3 days were devoted to theory, 2 to field practice and 2 days to data collection. During the two days of field practice, enumerators interviewed a minimum of 4 households each. Modifications to the questionnaire were made based on lessons drawn from the exercise.

### **1.2.2: Listing and Mapping Training**

Training of Enumerators and Team Leaders on listing and mapping was conducted by Provincial Supervisors in their respective provinces from 20 to 21 April 2004. Listing of households was conducted from 22 to 28 April 2004. The listing was used to update the sampling frame for the households in the selected enumeration areas (EAs).

### **1.2.3: Manpower for Fieldwork**

The fieldwork for LFS was carried out in all the 10 provinces by 127 Enumerators/Team Leaders. The teams comprised Supervisors (National & Provincial), Team Leaders, Enumerators and Drivers. The size and composition of these teams varied from province to province depending on the sample allocation.

### **1.2.4: Training of Trainers & Enumerators**

The main training for the survey was done at two levels. The first level was the Training of Trainers, which was held in Chinhoyi from 14 to 18 May 2004. The trainers were from CSO, ILO and MPSL&SW. The purpose of training the trainers was (i) to equip them with thorough understanding of survey instruments as they would supervise at provincial level and (ii) for them to train enumerators and be in a position to categorise them according to their strength and weaknesses for field supervision. Training for the second level was again conducted in Chinhoyi, from 19 to 28 May 2004, with Provincial Supervisors as the main trainers assisted by first level trainers.

The second level training comprised five days of theoretical instructions and mock interviews, 4 days of field practice using real respondents with every other day set aside for discussions of the field experiences after each day of field practice. Trainees were given tests to establish their understanding of the survey concepts and definitions as well as practical examples. There were sessions on translating the English questionnaires into local languages of Shona and Ndebele.

### **1.2.5: Data Collection**

The fieldwork for LFS was carried out from 1 to 21 June 2004. Interviews were conducted in local languages. It took between 45 and 80 minutes for an Enumerator to complete each questionnaire with each enumerator covering an average of 100 households. Respondents were assured of confidentiality of data collected under the provisions of the Census and Statistics Act, Chapter 10:15. The average response rate was 90.8% and the reasons for non response were:

- Household members were away for an extended period during the survey period.
- Dwellings were vacant after occupiers had left employment at some commercial farms and some were seasonal workers.
- There were few cases of refusals especially in low-density suburbs.

### **1.2.6: Supervision**

The Household Survey Branch coordinated the field administration and logistics of the survey, with the Provincial Supervisors coordinating the overall supervision of data collection in their respective provinces. Each Team Leader was assigned 6 Enumerators to supervise and each Enumerator covered two EAs.

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

### **1.2.7: Transport**

National and Provincial Supervisors were provided with vehicles and additional vehicles were hired in each province for use by Team Leaders and Enumerators. The additional vehicles complimented the motorbike fleet in the provinces. This contributed to the smooth flow of fieldwork, supervision and data collection.

### **1.2.8: Publicity**

Due to financial constraints the survey was publicised at national level through the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Holdings (ZBH) on a television programme, "This Morning". At Provincial and District levels and EA levels, Provincial Supervisors, Team Leaders and Enumerators publicised the survey. The publicity was done to ensure that potential respondents would be at ease in responding to questions, including those on child labour

## ***1.3: Sample Design***

The area sampling frame used for the 2004 LFS was the 2002 Zimbabwe Master Sample (ZMS02) developed after the 2002 Population Census. With the exception of Harare and Bulawayo, each of the other eight provinces was stratified into four sectors according to land use: (i) communal lands, (ii) large scale commercial farming areas, (iii) urban and semi-urban areas, and (iv) small scale commercial farming areas and resettlement areas. Only one urban stratum was formed in each of Harare and Bulawayo. This gave a total of 34 strata.

The sample design was in two stages with enumeration areas as the first stage and households as the second stage sampling units. In total 400 EAs were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS), the size being the number of households enumerated in the 2002 Population Census. The selection of the EAs was a systematic, one-stage operation, carried out independently for each of the 34 strata.

A sub-sample of 200 enumeration areas from the 400 EAs in the ZMS02 was selected for the LFS in two stages. Firstly, 200 EAs were selected with equal probabilities. Since the EAs in the ZMS02 were selected with probability proportional to size from the sampling frame, equal probability of selection of a subsample of these EAs for the LFS was equivalent to selection with probability proportional to size from the entire sampling frame. A complete listing of the households in the selected EAs was carried out. Secondly, the list of households obtained was used as the frame for the second-stage

random systematic selection of households.

*Table 1* shows the number of households selected, households interviewed and the response rates by province. The survey targeted 10 000 households but 9 081 were interviewed giving a response rate of 90.8 percent.

**Table 1.3: Households Covered and Response Rates by Province, Zimbabwe LFS 2004**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>			<b>Response Rate</b>
	<b>Selected</b>	<b>Not Interviewed</b>	<b>Interviewed</b>	
Manicaland	1 200	142	1 058	88.2
Mashonaland				
Central	900	109	791	87.9
Mashonaland East	900	76	824	91.6
Mashonaland West	1 050	99	951	90.6
Matabeleland North	750	56	694	92.5
Matabeleland South	850	55	795	93.5
Midlands	1 150	92	1 058	92.0
Masvingo	1 100	63	1 037	94.3
Harare	1 300	186	1 114	85.7
Bulawayo	800	41	759	94.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>9 081</b>	<b>90.8</b>

#### ***1.4: Data Processing***

Soon after data collection, supervisors and team leaders in all provinces cleaned, edited and checked questionnaires and conducted call backs where necessary. Completed questionnaires for LFS were sent to Head Office for data processing.

Data entry and verification was performed during the period 13 August to 10 September 2004. During data entry, further editing of computer identified errors was undertaken and corrections effected. 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 missing values. The Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO), a window based software, was used for data entry and editing. The tabulation was done using the Statistical Analysis System (SAS).

## Chapter 2: Characteristics of Children

### 2.0: Introduction

In Zimbabwe a child is a human being below the age of 18 years. This definition coincides with that of the African Charter to which Zimbabwe is signatory and provides that “A child means every human being below the age of 18 years” (UN,1979)

This chapter presents results on the distribution of children, migration patterns for the period September 1999 to June 2004, changes in households, school attendance, marital status, activity status and living conditions. Data, where possible, are disaggregated by sex in order to show the sex differentials.

### 2.1: Child Population Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the child population, excluding institutions, by province, age and sex. The number of children below age 17 years was about 5.1 million with 32.3 percent age 0 to 4 years and 27 percent age 10 to 14 years. Harare had the highest percentage of children at 15.1 percent followed by Manicaland and Midlands provinces at 14.6 percent and 12.4 percent, respectively. Bulawayo had the lowest percentage of children, 4.4 percent. There were more children living in rural areas, 68.9 percent of whom 50.7 percent were male. In urban areas, there were 31.1 percent children of whom 48.3 percent were male. Figure 2.1, on the distribution of children by urban/ rural and age group, depicts that throughout all child age groups, there were more children in the rural areas.

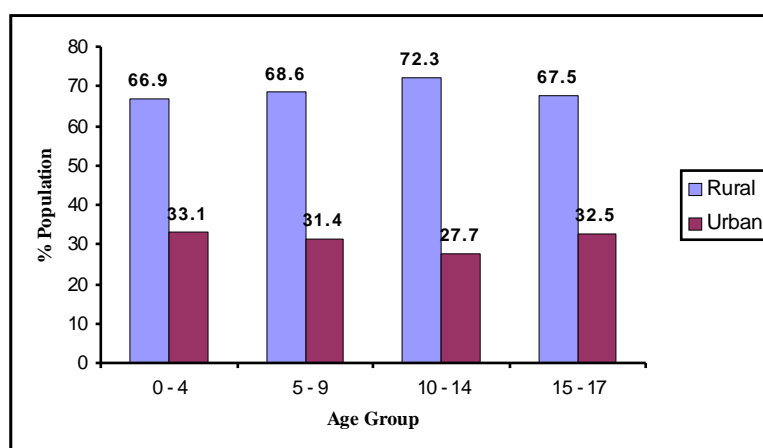


Figure 2.1: Percent Distribution of Children by Rural and Urban

At the national level, there were slightly more female children (50.1 percent) than males but with wider variations in the provinces. Provinces with more females than males were Harare (52.3 %), Manicaland (52.3 %), Mashonaland Central (50.2 %), Matabeleland North (50.6 %), Midlands (51.9 %), and Bulawayo (50.4 %).

## ***2.2: Changes in Households***

The quality of childhood is largely determined by the care and protection children receive from adults. Changing households, in most cases, indicates child vulnerability. The key threats to children's survival and development are poverty, Human Immuno Virus/Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and armed conflict. The 2002 Population Census results show that there were about 780 000 orphans of whom 130 000 had lost both parents.

*Table 2.2.1* shows the sex and age distribution for 3.42 million children age 5 to 17 years who had changed households during the 12 months prior to the survey. Six percent of the children changed households with 3.5 percent being female.

*Table 2.2.2* shows the percentage distribution of children age 5 to 17 years by province of usual residence in 1999 and province of usual residence in 2004. This distribution gives an indication of the movement of children during the period 1999 to 2004. Harare had the highest percentage of children who left for other provinces (21.2 %) followed by Bulawayo (9 %) and Mashonaland East (8.9 %).

## ***2.3: Activity Status for Children who Changed Households***

*Table 2.3* shows the activity status of the children who changed households in relation to province and sex. Out of 206 thousand children who changed households, 56.4 percent were female. Twenty-one percent of the children were in Masvingo province, 14 percent in Manicaland while the lowest percentage of children (3%) was in Matabeleland North. About 46 percent of the children who had changed households, of whom 25.8 percent were female, were attending school or training institute but not working. About 27 percent of the children who had changed household, 16.3 percent of them female, had nothing to do. About 13 percent of the children who had changed households had jobs but not attending school. The highest percentage of the children who had jobs but not attending school were in the provinces of Mashonaland East (27.6%), Masvingo (23.8 %) and Matabeleland North (12.1 %) while the lowest percentage were in Bulawayo and Mashonaland Central provinces at 0 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively. About 6 percent of the children who had changed households were working and attending school. Children of school going age are expected to be in school and the survey results showed that 13 percent were working without attending school while 6 percent had a burden of working and attending school.

## ***2.4: Children's Educational Levels***

Zimbabwe is signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child which spells out that "Education is crucial to the growth and development of a child and every child in Zimbabwe has the right to school education. No child is refused admission to any school on the grounds of race, tribe, color, religion, creed, place of origin, political opinion or the social status of his or her parents. Primary school is compulsory for every child of school going age and it is the duty of the parents to ensure that their children attend school" (Convention on the Rights of the Child).

*Table 2.4.1* shows school attendance status of children age 5 to 17 years. Eight percent of the children had never been to school. About 88 percent of the children who never been to school were aged



between 5 and 6 years, and were yet to start school. About 84 percent of the children who had left school were between the ages of 14 and 17 years. Some of the reasons that account for low school attendance for children age 14 to 17 years include job searching, marriage, completion of school and financial constraints. The children aged 14 to 17 years are also exposed to child labour. There were slightly more females (6 %) who had left school than males (5 %). In the 1999 Child Labour Survey, 79 percent of the children were attending school which is slightly lower than the 81 percent recorded in 2004.

*Table 2.4.2* presents the percent distribution of children age 5 to 17 years by school attendance, age and sex. About 82 percent of the male children were attending school compared to 81 percent for females. Eleven percent of female children had left school compared to 10 percent of males.

The possible reasons preventing children from ever going to school are presented in *Table 2.4.3*. Slightly less than 80 percent of the children were still too young while about 8 percent had financial constraints and 5 percent indicated that the school was too far. More females (55.4 %) had not gone to school; probably parents or guardians still prefer to send males to school. *Table 2.4.4*, on distribution of children age 5 to 17 years by reason for leaving school and sex, shows that about 68 percent of the children left school due to financial constraints and 2 percent of the children, all female, left school because of pregnancy related reasons. Fifty-two percent of the children who left school were female. About 10 percent, 60 percent of them male, refused to go to school.

*Table 2.4.5* shows the distribution of children by the highest level of education completed. About 65 percent of the children had finished Grades 1 to 7 and about 16 percent had finished Forms 1 to 6.

## ***2.5: Marital Status***

“No boy under the age of eighteen years and no girl under the age of sixteen years shall be capable of contracting a valid marriage except with the written permission of the Minister, which he may grant in any particular case in which he considers such marriage desirable” (Statute Law of Zimbabwe, Volume 1: Statutory Instrument 87 of 1996:

Marriage Act, Chapter 5:11 Section 22). *Table 2.5*, on the percent distribution of children age 12 to 17 years by marital status and sex, depicts that of the children of age group 12 to 17 years, 50.5 percent males were never married compared to 47.4 percent females. Female children recorded all the cases of divorces probably due to the fact that males can quickly get married after divorce of their spouses than females. Males can also have more than one wife and, hence cannot be considered divorced. About 2 percent of the children (1.9 % of them females) were once married. About 0.5 percent of the children were either married, divorced or separated females below the age of 16 years.

## ***2.6: Living Conditions of Children***

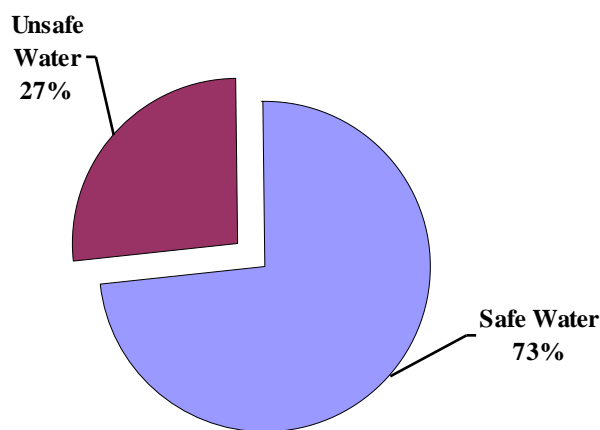
An analysis of the living conditions of children age 5 to 17 years was undertaken in relation to tenure status, type of dwelling unit, main source of water for drinking and cooking, type of toilet facility and access to electricity and health facilities.

**2.6.1: Tenure Status:** The percent distribution of children by tenure status of the households, presented in *Table 2.6.1*, shows that just over 78 percent of the children were from houses owned by

household heads, 9.4 percent from lodged houses and 1.6 percent were from rented houses.

**2.6.2: Type of Dwelling Unit:** *Table 2.6.2*, on distribution of children age 5 to 17 years by type of dwelling unit and sex, indicates that 34.2 percent of the children resided in detached dwelling units, 33.2 percent in traditional dwelling units, 30 percent in mixed dwelling units, 1.4 percent in flat and townhouses and 1 percent in shacks. There were more males than females in all types of dwelling units except in detached/semi-detached dwelling units where 53 percent of the children were female.

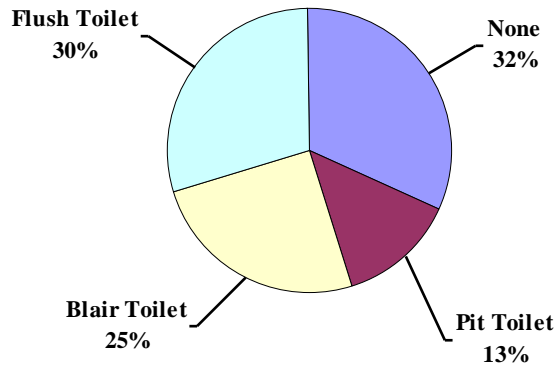
**2.6.3: Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking:** Water from protected sources like protected well/borehole and piped is regarded as safe water. *Figure 2.2* shows that 27 percent of the children had no access to safe water for drinking and cooking and are thus exposed to risks of contracting water borne diseases.



**Figure 2.2: Percent Distribution of Children Age 5 - 17 Years by Access to Safe Water for Drinking and Cooking**

*Table 2.6.3* presents the percent distribution of children of age 5 to 17 years by main source of water for drinking and cooking. The highest percentage of children (37.3 %) had access to protected well/borehole water followed by 17.6 percent of the children with access to water from unprotected wells and 9.3 percent of children used water from rivers or streams.

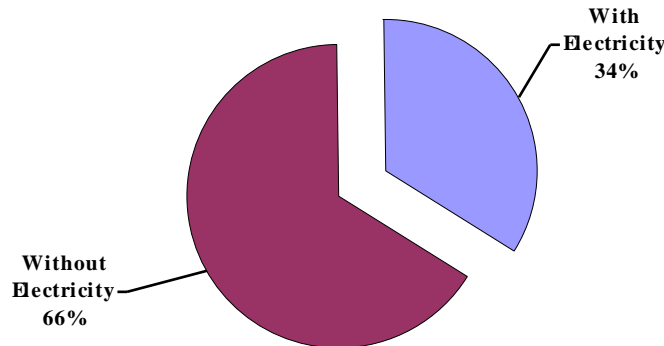
**2.6.4: Type of Toilet Facility:** The type of toilet facility used indicates the level of safety from or the nature of health hazards children could be exposed to. *Figure 2.3* illustrates that about 32 percent of the children of age 5 to 17 years do not use any toilet facility and could be using the bush system.



**Figure 2.3: Percent Distribution of Children of Age 5 - 17 Years by Type of Toilet Facility Used**

*Table 2.6.4*, on the distribution of children age 5 to 17 years by type of toilet facility used and sex, illustrates that about 52 percent of the male children had no access to toilet facilities compared to females at 48.4 percent. Thirty percent of all children used the flush toilet, 25 percent the blair toilet and 13 percent used the pit toilet.

**2.6.5: Households with Electricity:** *Figure 2.4* shows the percentage distribution of children by access to electricity. Sixty-six percent of the children were from households without

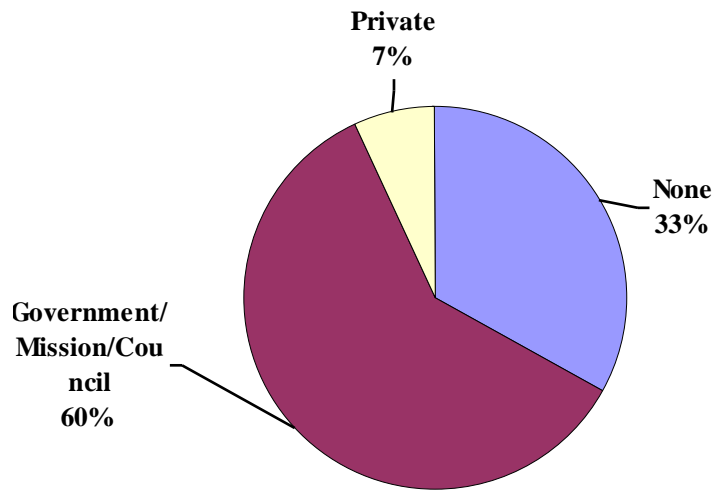


electricity.

**Figure 2.4: Percent Distribution of Children Age 5 to 17 Years by whether the Dwelling Unit had Electricity**

**2.6.6: Main Source of Energy for Cooking:** *Table 2.6.5* shows the distribution of children of age 5 to 17 years by the main source of energy used for cooking. Seventy three percent of the children were from households using wood as the main source of energy for cooking and 26.6 percent came from households using electricity. A very insignificant percentage of children was from households using paraffin and gas.

**2.6.7: Health Status:** The survey solicited information on the health status of children in the last 30 days prior to the survey and the results are presented in *Table 2.6.6*. About 15 percent of the children had fallen sick in the 30 days prior to the survey. *Table 2.6.7* and *Figure 2.5* show the distribution of children who fell sick by health facility visited. Of the children who fell sick, 33 percent did not visit any medical facility for treatment, 60 percent visited Government, Mission and Council facilities and 7 % went to private facilities.



**Figure 2.5: Percent Distribution of Children who Fell Sick by Health Facility Visited**

The reasons for not visiting any health facility, presented in *Table 2.6.8*, are that 47 percent of the children received treatment at home, 18.3 percent could not afford medical treatment, 18.3 percent felt that treatment was not necessary and 13 percent visited healers (traditional, spiritual and other healers).

**Table 2.1: Percent Distribution of Children Age 0 – 17 Years by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province	Age Group				Total Children Number Percent	Total Male	Total Female	
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 17				
Manicaland	30.5	27.3	28.3	14.0	735 298	14.6	52.3	47.7
Mashonaland Central	33.6	26.0	26.5	13.9	443 479	8.8	49.8	50.2
Mashonaland East	29.8	26.5	27.7	16.0	468 022	9.3	51.0	49.0
Mashonaland West	33.4	25.4	27.5	13.7	569 049	11.3	50.3	49.7
Matabeleland North	32.4	26.5	28.0	13.0	331 639	6.6	49.4	50.6
Matabeleland South	31.9	26.3	28.3	13.4	313 739	6.2	51.0	49.0
Midlands	30.7	26.2	28.2	14.9	628 771	12.4	48.1	51.9
Masvingo	33.2	24.8	26.5	15.5	579 152	11.5	50.7	49.3
Harare	36.3	26.6	22.6	14.5	760 743	15.1	47.7	52.3
Bulawayo	27.7	24.6	30.3	17.5	223 377	4.4	49.6	50.4
Rural	31.4	26.0	28.3	14.3	3 483 020	68.9	50.7	49.3
Urban	34.4	26.4	24.0	15.3	1 570 248	31.1	48.3	51.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>5 053 268</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>

**Table 2.2.1: Percent Sex Composition of Children Age 5-17 Years who Changed Household Last 12 Months by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Age Group	Changed Household			Not Changed Household			Not Stated			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Total Children
5 - 9	2.3	2.4	4.6	47.0	48.2	95.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	49.4	50.6	1 319 513
10 - 14	2.0	2.7	4.7	48.6	46.6	95.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	50.7	49.3	1 363 880
15 - 17	4.0	6.3	10.3	45.9	43.5	89.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	50.1	49.9	736 184
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>3 419 577</b>

**Table 2.2.2: Percent Distribution of Children Age 5 – 17 Years by Province of Usual Residence in 1999 and Province of Usual Residence in 2004, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province	Province of Usual Residence in 1999									
	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo
Manicaland	93.1	0.3	1.0	0.9	-	-	0.1	0.2	2.8	0.1
Mashonaland Central	0.2	97.3	0.8	2.0	-	-	0.4	0.1	3.2	0.4
Mashonaland East	0.9	0.5	91.1	0.8	-	-	0.2	0.3	5.5	0.4
Mashonaland West	0.4	1.3	1.0	92.8	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	4.8	0.5
Matabeleland North	0.1	-	0.3	-	94.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.2
Matabeleland South	0.2	-	-	-	1.6	96.7	1.0	0.4	0.9	3.2
Masvingo	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.0	96.0	1.3	0.6
Harare	2.2	0.4	3.8	2.0	-	0.1	0.6	1.2	78.8	0.6
Bulawayo	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	3.2	2.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	91.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>

- no child moved from one province to the other between 1999 and 2004

**Table 2.3: Percent Activities for Children Age 5-17 Years in the Previous Household by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province	Age Group	Working/had a Job but not Attending School		Attending School/Training Institute but not Working		Working/had a Job and Attending School		Nothing		Other		Not Stated		Total		Total Children
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Manicaland		3.1	3.5	28.0	22.6	2.5	0.0	14.0	19.2	1.5	0.0	4.1	1.6	53.1	46.9	27 844
Mashonaland Central		2.6	1.0	25.0	21.8	0.0	1.1	20.6	17.7	3.3	3.2	1.3	2.4	52.8	47.2	20 759
Mashonaland East		9.8	17.8	14.5	29.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	14.1	0.0	1.7	4.7	3.1	33.7	66.3	17 752
Mashonaland West		4.7	8.1	14.8	28.2	0.8	4.6	12.2	10.7	2.4	2.6	7.1	3.7	42.0	58.0	23 285
Matabeleland North		8.3	3.8	19.2	23.3	4.6	16.6	9.5	7.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.2	44.9	55.1	6 496
Matabeleland South		7.4	1.6	12.1	22.3	3.6	2.8	16.5	25.4	1.0	3.2	2.0	2.0	42.7	57.3	14 941
Midlands		3.7	2.1	20.2	32.1	4.4	6.1	9.7	16.5	3.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	41.5	58.5	20 197
Masvingo		11.4	12.4	18.8	19.2	6.3	8.0	6.3	13.5	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	55.0	43 289
Harare		1.4	8.4	19.1	31.3	0.0	0.0	9.9	24.0	0.0	3.6	2.2	0.0	32.7	67.3	23 230
Bulawayo		0.0	0.0	32.1	44.7	0.0	0.0	10.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.3	44.4	55.6	8 392
Total	<b>5-9</b>	1.1	1.6	23.8	21.7	2.0	1.1	17.9	24.1	0.7	1.4	4.5	0.3	49.9	50.1	62 421
	<b>10-14</b>	5.1	3.2	19.2	35.6	2.6	6.8	11.2	9.1	3.3	0.7	1.3	1.9	42.7	57.3	65 414
	<b>15 - 17</b>	10.1	14.5	17.9	21.0	3.1	3.1	5.4	16.1	1.0	3.5	2.0	2.4	39.5	60.5	78 350
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>206 185</b>



**Table 2.4.1: Percent Distribution of Children Age 5 - 17 Years by School Attendance, Age and Sex,**

**Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Age Group	Never Been To School		Attending School		Left School		Total		Total Children	Distribution
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
5	39.0	39.1	11.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	50.1	49.9	215 053	6.3
6	15.0	14.5	32.6	37.5	0.1	0.4	47.6	52.4	259 145	7.6
7	2.6	2.7	51.9	41.4	0.9	0.7	55.3	44.7	266 360	7.8
8	0.9	2.0	43.8	51.6	0.5	1.2	45.2	54.8	294 163	8.6
9	0.6	0.7	48.3	49.2	0.5	0.7	49.4	50.6	284 793	8.3
10	0.6	0.2	50.5	47.4	0.8	0.5	51.9	48.1	295 654	8.6
11	0.2	0.3	44.7	51.3	2.0	1.4	47.0	53.0	229 351	6.7
12	0.4	0.1	47.6	49.1	1.8	1.0	49.8	50.2	296 002	8.7
13	0.3	0.2	47.7	42.8	4.6	4.4	52.6	47.4	269 515	7.9
14	0.3	0.3	44.0	40.5	7.2	7.7	51.5	48.5	273 358	8.0
15	0.2	0.3	39.2	35.0	12.6	12.6	52.1	47.9	249 696	7.3
16	0.3	0.2	31.7	34.7	14.7	18.4	46.7	53.3	243 309	7.1
17	0.4	0.2	29.9	20.4	21.1	28.0	51.5	48.5	243 180	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>3 419 577</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.4.2: Percent Distribution of Children Age 5 - 17 Years by School Attendance, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Age	Never Been To School		Attending School		Not Attending School		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5	58.5	59.0	1.6	1.6	-	-	6.1	6.0
6	28.5	27.6	6.0	6.9	0.2	0.5	7.3	7.9
7	4.9	5.2	9.5	8.0	1.0	0.8	8.3	7.0
8	1.6	3.9	9.2	10.6	0.8	1.5	7.7	9.1
9	1.0	1.2	9.8	10.4	0.8	1.1	8.2	8.6
10	1.2	0.6	10.5	10.2	1.4	0.9	8.8	8.4
11	0.4	0.4	7.5	8.7	2.6	1.5	6.5	7.2
12	0.8	0.2	10.5	10.8	3.4	1.5	8.9	8.9
13	0.6	0.4	9.2	8.5	7.4	6.0	8.4	7.6
14	0.4	0.4	8.7	8.2	12.8	11.5	8.4	8.0
15	0.4	0.4	7.1	6.4	18.8	17.5	7.8	7.2
16	0.6	0.4	5.3	6.0	21.6	22.7	6.6	7.4
17	1.0	0.2	5.0	3.6	29.3	34.7	7.2	6.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>140 905</b>	<b>141 158</b>	<b>1402 373</b>	<b>1 372 993</b>	<b>168 564</b>	<b>193 585</b>	<b>1 711 841</b>	<b>1 707 736</b>
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- no child not attending school

**Table 2.4.3: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Never Been to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Reason for Never Been to School	Number			Percent				
	M	F	T	M Reason	F	T		
								Financial Constraints
School too Far	7 717	6 374	14 091	51.7	48.3	100.0		5.0
Ill/Sick	5 006	3 603	8 609	57.6	42.4	100.0		3.1
Still Too Young	112 398	111 691	224 089	50.5	49.5	100.0		79.4
Other	4 517	4 829	9 346	51.4	48.6	100.0		3.3
No Value	894	2 239	3 133	44.4	55.6	100.0		1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>140 905</b>	<b>141 158</b>	<b>282 063</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.4.4: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Leaving School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Reason for Leaving School	Number			Percent				
	M	F	T	M Reason	F	T		
								Financial Constraint
School too Far	1 118	2 355	3 473	40.0	60.0	100.0		1.0
Ill/Sick	5 161	4 725	9 886	54.1	46.0	100.0		2.7
Pregnancy Related	-	7 702	7 702	-	100.0			2.1
Completed/Satisfied	8 394	13 853	22 246	35.2	64.8	100.0		6.2
Refusal	21 090	15 161	36 251	60.0	40.0	100.0		10.0
Expulsion	135	-	135	100.0	-			0.0
To work/Looking for Work	986	1 462	2 448	37.5	62.5	100.0		0.7
Caring for the Sick	796	670	1 466	40.0	60.0	100.0		0.4
Other	10 978	14 441	25 419	44.2	55.8	100.0		7.0
No Value	2 242	2 787	5 029	46.7	53.3	100.0		1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>168 236</b>	<b>192 967</b>	<b>361 203</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>

- no child left school

**Table 2.4.5: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 17 Years by Highest Level of Education Completed and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Highest Level Completed	Number			Percent			Level
	M	F	T	M	F	T	
None	317 091	313 222	630 312	50.3	49.7	100.0	18.4
Grade 1- 7	1 128 500	1 095 621	2 224 121	50.7	49.3	100.0	65.0
Form 1- 6	259 291	289 566	548 857	47.2	52.8	100.0	16.1
Diploma/Cert. After Primary	-	331	331	0	100.0	100.0	0.01
Not Stated	6 960	8 996	15 956	43.6	56.3	100.0	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 711 841</b>	<b>1 707 736</b>	<b>3 419 577</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- no child completed a diploma/certificate after primary school level

**Table 2.5: Percent Distribution of Children Age 12 – 17 Years by Marital Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Age	Never Married		Married		Divorced/ Separated		Widowed		Total		Number
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<b>12 - 15</b>	51.2	48.0	0.3	0.4	-	0.1	-	0.0	51.5	48.5	1 088 199
<b>16</b>	46.5	51.1	0.1	2.3	-	-	-	-	46.6	53.4	243 012
<b>17</b>	51.2	40.8	0.2	6.9	-	0.8	-	-	51.5	48.5	243 179
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>1 574 390</b>

- no child had that marital status

**Table 2.6.1: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 17 Years by Household Head's Tenure Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Tenure Status	Percentage			Total Children	
	M	F	T	Number	Percent
Owner/purchaser	51.0	49.1	100.0	2 671 454	78.1
Tenant	42.4	57.6	100.0	53 292	1.6
Lodger	43.8	56.2	100.0	321 557	9.4
Tied accommodation	47.0	53.0	100.0	203 011	5.9
Parents/Guardian's/Relative's			100.0		
House	53.0	47.0		138 296	4.0
Other	50.0	50.0	100.0	31 967	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 419 577</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.6.2: Percent Distribution of Children Age 5-17 Years by Type of Dwelling Unit and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Dwelling Unit	Percentage			Total Children	
	M	F	T	Number	Percent
Traditional	51.0	49.0	100.0	1 133 721	33.2
Mixed	51.3	48.7	100.0	1 025 655	30.0
Detached/semi-detached	47.5	52.6	100.0	1 169 405	34.2
Flat/Townhouse	53.3	46.7	100.0	48 675	1.4
Shacks	57.8	42.2	100.0	34 228	1.0
Other	52.9	47.1	100.0	7 893	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 419 577</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.6.3: Distribution of Children Age 5-17 Years by Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking by Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Main source of Water	Percentage			Total Children	
	M	F	T	Number	Percent
Piped Water Inside house	48.6	51.4	100.0	448 067	13.1
Piped Water Outside house	46.9	53.1	100.0	596 796	17.5
Communal Tap	51.9	48.1	100.0	156 621	4.6
Well/Borehole			100.0		
Protected	50.4	49.6		1 274 144	37.3
Well Unprotected	52.1	47.9	100.0	601 998	17.6
River/Stream/Dam	51.1	48.9	100.0	324 050	9.5
Other	50.9	49.1	100.0	17 901	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>49.85</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 419 577</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.6.4: Distribution of Children Age 5-17 Years by Type of Toilet Facility Used and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Toilet Facility	Percentage			Total Children	
	M	F	T	Number	Percent
Flush Toilet	47.9	52.1	100.0	1 027 444	30.0
Blair Toilet	50.0	50.0	100.0	854 908	25.0
Pit Toilet	50.9	49.1	100.0	448 563	13.1
None	51.6	48.4	100.0	1 088 662	31.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 419 577</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.6.5: Distribution of Children Age 5-17 Years by Source of Energy Used for Cooking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Source of Energy	Percentage			Total Children	
	M	F	T	Number	Percent
Wood	50.6	49.4	100.0	2 489 903	72.8
Paraffin	46.9	53.1	100.0	17 761	0.5
Electricity	48.5	51.5	100.0	910 131	26.6
Gas	66.7	33.3	100.0	1 151	0.03
Other	50.0	50.0	100.0	631	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 419 577</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.6.6: Distribution of Children Age 5-17 Years by whether they Fell Sick During the 30 Days Prior to the Survey and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Fell Sick	Percentage			Total Children	
	M	F	T	Number	Percent
Yes	49.5	50.5	100.0	499 678	14.6
No	50.3	49.7	100.0	2 918 490	85.3
Not stated	66.7	33.3	100.0	1 409	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 419 577</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.6.7: Distribution of Children Age 5-17 Years by Health Facility Visited During the 30 Days Prior to the Survey and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Health Facility Visited	Number			Percent			T
	M	F	T	M Facility	F	T	
Government/ Mission/ Council	151 962	148 367	300 329	49.9	50.1	100.0	60.1
Private	14 608	17 783	32 391	45.2	54.8	100.0	6.5
None	81 013	84 675	165 688	49.2	50.8	100.0	33.2
No Value	1 029	241	1 029	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>248 613</b>	<b>251 065</b>	<b>499 678</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.6.8: Distribution of Children Age 5-17 Years by Reason for not Visiting a Health Facility and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Reason for Not Visiting	Number			Percent			T
	M	F	T	M Reason	F	T	
Facility too far away	2 995	2 722	5 717	53.6	46.4	100.0	3.5
Cannot afford	14 445	15 873	30 319	47.0	53.0	100.0	18.3
Home treatment	38 850	39 296	78 146	50.0	50.0	100.0	47.2
Treatment not necessary	14 576	15 774	30 350	50.0	50.0	100.0	18.3
Traditional Healer	2 837	1 941	4 779	47.1	52.9	100.0	2.9
Prophets/Faith/ Spiritual Healers	5 998	8 529	14 526	41.9	58.1	100.0	8.8
Other Healers	1 170	540	1 710	66.7	33.3	100.0	1.0
No Value	142	0	142	100.0	0	100.0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>81 013</b>	<b>84 675</b>	<b>165 688</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **Chapter 3: Working Children and Child Labour**

### ***3.0: Introduction***

This chapter focuses on children's activities (economic and non-economic) in relation to urban/rural and sex characteristics, both at national and provincial level. Children of age 15 to 17 years are excluded from child labour since they are expected to perform light duties. However, reference to this age group is included in order to measure the level and extent of participation of children in the labour force.

### ***3.1: Usual Economic Activity***

Usual economic activity relates to the main activity during a long reference period and in the 2004 LFS, 12 months were adopted. *Table 3.1.1* shows the percentage of children age 5 to 17 years who were engaged in some economic activity in the 12 months prior to the survey by urban/rural and sex characteristics. Thirty-two percent of the children were engaged in an economic activity. Masvingo and Mashonaland Central provinces recorded the highest percentages (44% each) of children engaged in economic activities. Forty-one percent of the children in rural areas were engaged in an economic activity compared to 12 percent in urban areas.

Fifty-two percent of the children engaged in economic activities in the last 12 months were males. Of the children age 5 to 17 years who were engaged in economic activities, 18 percent and 17 percent were from Manicaland and Midlands provinces, respectively. See *Table 3.1.2*. Bulawayo contributed less than 1 percent of children aged 5 to 17 years who were engaged in economic activities. Eight-nine percent of the children engaged in economic activities were from the rural areas.

### ***3.2: Currently Working Children***

Currently working children are those children who were involved in some economic activity in the last 7 days prior to the survey. *Table 3.2.1* shows the currently working children age 5 to 17 years engaged in economic activity by urban/rural, age and sex. About 1.6 million children age 5 to 17 years were currently involved in an economic activity; 52 percent being male. Ninety-three percent of all currently working children were in the rural areas. Of the 7 percent currently working children in urban areas, 55 percent were female. The highest percentage (47%) of currently working children were of age 10 to 14 years followed by children of age 15 to 17 years at 29 percent. Masvingo and Midlands provinces contributed 18 percent each to the currently working children in Zimbabwe while Bulawayo contributed less than 1 percent. Harare province had 68 percent of its currently working children being female while in the other provinces more males than females were currently involved in some economic activity.

Children age 5 to 14 years are expected to be in school and not to be part of the labour force. *Table 3.2.2* presents information on currently working children aged 5 to 14 years. Thirty-five percent of the children were of age 5 to 9 years. Ninety-five percent of all currently working children age 5 to 14



years were from the rural areas.

### **3.3: Non-economic Activity**

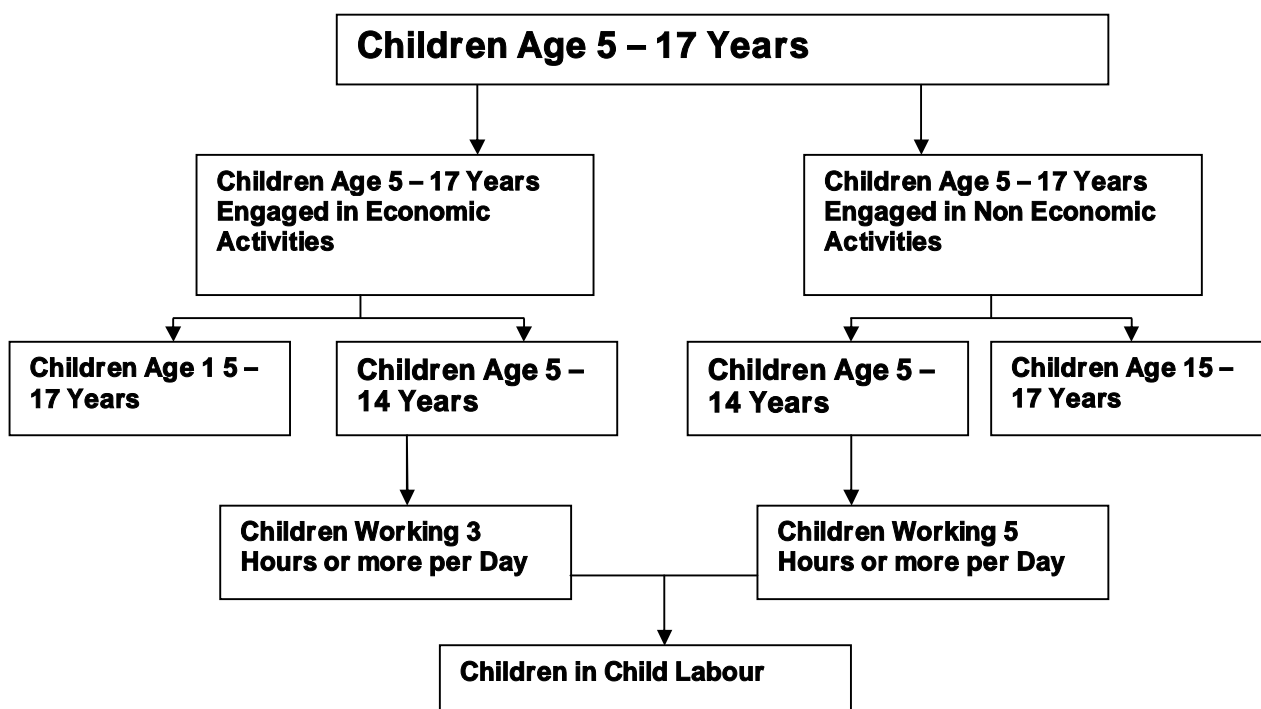
An increasing number of children, due to the burden of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, are likely to be involved in care activities, in some cases where the parents or guardians are ill. *Table 3.3.1* shows the distribution of children age 5 to 17 years involved in care activities. In the urban areas, 52 percent of children involved in care work were female. Manicaland province contributed 15 percent of all children involved in care activities followed by Harare province at 14 percent. Bulawayo province contributed just less than 5 percent of children involved in care activities. Fifty-two percent of children involved in care activities in Matabeleland South province were male while in Harare 53 percent were female.

*Table 3.3.2* shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in housekeeping activities. Male and female children were equally involved in house-keeping activities. The highest percentage (40%) of children engaged in housekeeping activities were age 10 to 14 years followed by those of age 5 to 9 years at 38 percent and children of age 15 to 17 years at 22 percent. Seventy percent of the children involved in housekeeping activities resided in the rural areas.

### **3.4: Child Labour**

The activities in which children were involved were divided into economic and non-economic. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, a child who spends at least one hour per week on any economic activity is taken to be in economic child labour. For Zimbabwe three major variations were introduced; 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. (Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Central Statistical Office and International Labour Organisation, 1999).

*Figure 3.1* shows a diagrammatic representation of children in child labour. Child labour is based on the three criteria in relation to children of age 5 to 14 years who are considered to be involved in child labour.



**Figure 3.1: Children in Child Labour**

### **3.4.1: Economic and Non-economic Child Labour**

*Figure 3.2* shows the distribution of children age 5 to 17 years involved in economic and non-economic activities. About 78 percent of the children aged 5 to 17 years were aged 5 to 14 years. Ninety-nine percent of the children aged 5 to 14 years were engaged in non-economic activities of whom 2.4 percent were in non-economic child labour. Forty-two percent of children aged 5 to 14 years were also involved in economic activities of whom 37 percent were in economic child labour. For children of age 15 to 17 years, 99 percent were engaged in non- economic activities; 13 percent of which were engaged for at least 5 hours. Sixty-two percent of the children age 15 to 17 years were involved in economic activities and about 69 percent of them were involved in economic activities for at least 3 hours.

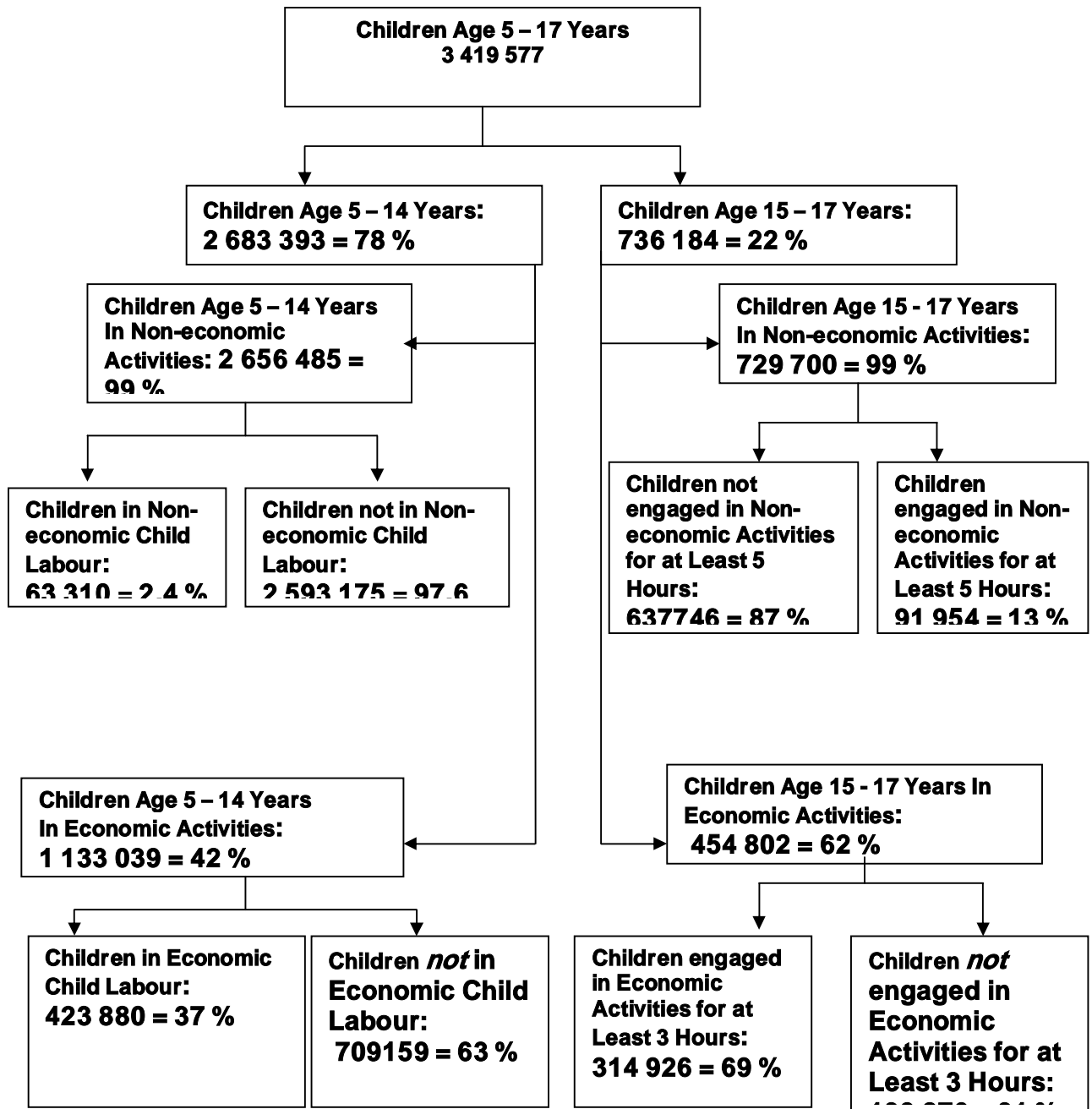


Figure 3.2 Children Involved in Economic and Non-economic Activities

*Table 3.4.1* shows the distribution of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in economic activities for more than 3 hours. Forty-three percent of the children age 15 to 17 years and 25 percent of the children age 10 to 14 years worked for 3 or more hours in economic activities. Seven percent of the children of age 5 to 9 years worked for 3 hours or more in economic activities. Twenty-nine percent of all children in the rural areas were involved in economic activities for 3 or more hours. Mashonaland Central had the highest percentage (45 %) of children involved in economic activities for at least 3 hours, probably engaged in agricultural activities, followed by Midlands and Matabeleland South provinces at 32 percent each. Bulawayo and Harare provinces had the lowest percentages of children working in economic activities for at least 3 hours at 3 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

The distribution of children age 5 to 17 years involved in economic activities for more than 3 hours a day by sex, presented in *Table 3.4.2*, shows that 51 percent were male. The highest percentage (46%) of children were of age 10 to 14 years followed by those of age 15 to 17 years at 43 percent with the remaining children aged between 5 and 9 years. Ninety-three percent of the children involved in economic activities for at least 3 hours a day resided in the rural areas.

*Table 3.4.3* shows children age 5 to 14 years who were in child labour. The results reveal that about 420 thousand children were working in economic activities (economic child labour) for at least 3 or more hours. Thus, of all children age 5 to 17 years, 12 percent were in economic child labour. Fifty-two percent of the children involved in economic child labour were male and 80 percent were of age 10 to 14 years. Ninety-six percent of the children were in rural areas. The highest percentage of economic child labour was in Mashonaland Central at 21 percent followed by Midlands (20%) and Manicaland (15%).

*Tables 3.4.5* and *3.4.6* show the distribution of children age 5 to 17 years involved in non-economic activities for 5 or more hours. These children represented about 5 percent of all children. Five percent of all children residing in rural areas were engaged in non-economic activities for 5 or more hours a day. Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland South had 8 percent each of children engaged in non-economic activities for 5 or more hours a day.

Sixty-one percent of the children engaged in non economic activities for 5 or more hours were female. Fifty-nine percent of the children working for 5 hours or more in non-economic activities were of age 15 to 17 years, while 33 percent were of age 10 to 14 years with the remaining 8 percent aged 5 to 9 years. Of the children age 5 to 17 years involved in non-economic activities for five or more hours a day, 79 percent were in rural areas. Mashonaland Central had the highest percentage (16%) of children involved in non-economic activities for 5 or more hours a day followed by Masvingo at 14 percent.

*Table 3.4.7* presents the distribution of children in non-economic child labour as a percentage of children age 5 to 14 years and reveals that 2 percent of the children were in non-economic child labour. Just less than 1 percent of children age 5 to 9 were in non-economic child labour. *Table 3.4.8* shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 14 years in non-economic child labour. Fifty-nine percent of children in non-economic child labour were female. Eighty-one percent were age 10 to 14 years and about 80 percent were from the rural areas. Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland West provinces accounted for 16 percent and 14 percent of non-economic child labour, respectively, while

in Bulawayo, 2 percent of the children were involved in non-economic child labour. In all provinces, except Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South provinces, more females than males were involved in non-economic child labour.

**Table 3.1.1: Distribution of Children Age 5-17 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity in the Last 12 Months by Province, Urban/Rural and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province	Total Working Children			Total Children			Percent Working Children		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Manicaland	101 241	95 739	196 980	262 081	249 191	511 271	38.6	38.4	38.5
Mashonaland Central	64 437	64 305	128 742	149 468	145 103	294 571	43.1	44.3	43.7
Mashonaland East	51 267	53 221	104 488	166 857	161 590	328 448	30.7	32.9	31.8
Mashonaland West	66 980	57 245	124 225	186 213	192 889	379 103	36.0	29.7	32.8
Matabeleland North	31 739	29 077	60 816	112 553	111 472	224 025	28.2	26.1	27.2
Matabeleland South	46 451	40 105	86 555	111 989	101 568	213 557	41.5	39.5	40.5
Midlands	98 059	87 224	185 284	215 274	220 182	435 457	45.6	39.6	42.6
Masvingo	91 312	78 426	169 737	197 809	188 987	386 796	46.2	41.5	43.9
Harare	9 240	20 022	29 262	229 338	255 462	484 800	4.0	7.8	6.0
Bulawayo	5 637	5 214	10 852	80 257	81 291	161 548	7.0	6.4	6.7
Rural	511 421	463 388	974 808	1 218 152	1 170 754	2 388 906	42.0	39.6	40.8
Urban	54 941	67 191	122 132	493 689	536 982	1 030 671	11.1	12.5	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>566 362</b>	<b>530 579</b>	<b>1 096 940</b>	<b>1 711 841</b>	<b>1 707 736</b>	<b>3 419 577</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>32.1</b>

**Table 3.1.2: Distribution of Children Age 5-17 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity in the Last 12 Months by Province, Urban/Rural and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province	Percent Working Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F	T		
Manicaland	51.4	48.6	100	196 980	18.0
Mashonaland Central	50.0	50.0	100	128 742	11.7
Mashonaland East	49.1	50.9	100	104 488	9.5
Mashonaland West	53.9	46.1	100	124 225	11.3
Matabeleland North	52.2	47.8	100	60 816	5.5
Matabeleland South	53.7	46.3	100	86 555	7.9
Midlands	52.9	47.1	100	185 284	16.9
Masvingo	53.8	46.2	100	169 737	15.5
Harare	31.6	68.4	100	29 262	2.7
Bulawayo	51.9	48.1	100	10 852	1.0
Rural	52.5	47.5	100	974 808	88.9
Urban	45.0	55.0	100	122 132	11.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Children</b>	<b>566 362 530 579</b>			<b>1 096 940</b>	

**Table 3.2.1: Currently Working Children Age 5-17 Years Engaged in Economic Activity in the Last 7 Days by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province	Percent Working Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F	T		
Manicaland	51.5	48.5	100.0	268 938	16.9
Mashonaland Central	52.8	47.2	100.0	209 070	13.2
Mashonaland East	51.1	48.9	100.0	121 090	7.6
Mashonaland West	50.1	49.9	100.0	161 536	10.2
Matabeleland North	54.4	45.6	100.0	75 748	4.2
Matabeleland South	55.2	44.8	100.0	137 195	8.6
Midlands	52.5	47.5	100.0	289 447	18.2
Masvingo	51.3	48.7	100.0	286 665	18.1
Harare	31.7	68.3	100.0	29 403	1.9
Bulawayo	50.3	49.7	100.0	8 750	0.6
Rural	52.2	47.8	100.0	1 482 211	93.4
Urban	45.1	54.9	100.0	105 630	6.7
<b>5 – 9</b>	51.2	48.8	100.0	395 006	24.9
<b>10 – 14</b>	52.2	47.8	100.0	738 033	46.5
<b>15 - 17</b>	51.5	48.5	100.0	454 802	28.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Children</b>	<b>821 510</b>	<b>766 331</b>		<b>1 587 841</b>	

**Table 3.2.2: Currently Working Children Age 5-14 Years in Engaged in Economic Activity in the Last 7 Days by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province	Percent Working Children			T Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F	T		
Manicaland	51.2	48.8	100.0	193 571	17.1
Mashonaland Central	53.2	46.8	100.0	153 879	13.6
Mashonaland East	51.5	48.5	100.0	85 736	7.6
Mashonaland West	48.2	51.8	100.0	115 526	10.2
Matabeleland North	55.1	44.9	100.0	47 050	4.2
Matabeleland South	56.1	43.9	100.0	98 942	8.7
Midlands	52.2	47.8	100.0	213 001	18.8
Masvingo	50.9	49.1	100.0	210 121	18.5
Harare	46.9	53.1	100.0	10 394	0.9
Bulawayo	43.2	56.8	100.0	4 820	0.4
Rural	52.0	48.0	100.0	1 079 581	95.3
Urban	49.5	50.5	100.0	53 458	4.7
5 – 9	51.2	48.8	100.0	395 006	34.9
10 – 14	52.2	47.8	100.0	738 033	65.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Total Children</b>	<b>587 437</b>	<b>545 602</b>		<b>1 133 039</b>	

**Table 3.3.1: Distribution of Children Age 5-17 Years in Care Activities by Province, Urban/Rural and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province Children	Number of			Percent Children in Care Activities			Percent Children
	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Manicaland	262 081	249 191	511 272	48.7	51.3	100.0	15.0
Mashonaland Central	149 468	145 102	294 570	49.2	50.8	100.0	8.6
Mashonaland East	166 857	161 591	328 448	49.2	50.8	100.0	9.6
Mashonaland West	186 213	192 890	379 103	50.9	49.1	100.0	11.1
Matabeleland North	112 553	111 472	224 025	49.8	50.2	100.0	6.6
Matabeleland South	111 989	101 568	213 557	47.6	52.4	100.0	6.3
Midlands	215 274	220 183	435 352	50.6	49.4	100.0	12.7
Masvingo	197 809	188 987	386 797	48.9	51.1	100.0	11.3
Harare	229 338	255 462	484 801	52.7	47.3	100.0	14.2
Bulawayo	80 257	81 290	161 548	50.3	49.7	100.0	4.7
Rural	1 218 152	1 170 754	2 388 801	49.0	51.0	100.0	69.9
Urban	493 689	536 982	1 030 671	52.1	47.9	100.0	30.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 711 841</b>	<b>1 707 736</b>	<b>3 419 577</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>



**Table 3.3.2: Currently Working Children Age 5-17 Years Engaged in House Keeping Activity by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province/Sector	Percent Working Children			Total Children	Percent Children	
	T	M	F			
Manicaland		51.2	48.8	100.0	511 063	15.1
Mashonaland Central		50.7	49.3	100.0	290 188	8.6
Mashonaland East		50.8	49.2	100.0	327 536	9.7
Mashonaland West		48.8	51.2	100.0	373 059	11.0
Matabeleland North		50.0	50.0	100.0	213 717	6.3
Matabeleland South		52.5	47.5	100.0	211 710	6.3
Midlands		49.4	50.6	100.0	432 124	12.8
Masvingo		51.2	48.8	100.0	385 346	11.4
Harare		47.3	52.7	100.0	480 391	14.2
Bulawayo		49.7	50.3	100.0	161 052	4.8
Rural		50.9	49.1	100.0	2 366 755	69.9
Urban		47.9	52.1	100.0	1 019 430	30.1
5 – 9		49.2	50.8	100.0	1 300 602	38.4
10 – 14		50.6	49.4	100.0	1 355 883	40.0
15 - 17		50.2	49.8	100.0	729 700	21.6
<b>Total Percent</b>		<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Children</b>		<b>1 693 084</b>	<b>1 693 100</b>		<b>3 386 185</b>	

**Table 3.4.1: Distribution of Children Age 5-17 Years in Economic Activities for at Least 3 Hours a Day by Province, Urban/Rural and Age Group, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

<b>Province/Sector</b>	<b>Total Children</b>	<b>Percent Children</b>
Manicaland	511 272	21.0
Mashonaland Central	294 570	44.9
Mashonaland East	328 448	15.7
Mashonaland West	379 103	20.5
Matabeleland North	224 025	13.1
Matabeleland South	213 557	31.7
Midlands	435 457	31.8
Masvingo	386 797	28.3
Harare	484 801	4.1
Bulawayo	161 548	3.1
Rural	2 388 905	28.8
Urban	1 030 671	4.9
5 - 9	1 319 513	6.6
10 - 14	1 363 880	24.7
15 - 17	736 184	42.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 419 577</b>	<b>21.6</b>

**Table 3.4.2: Currently Working Children Age 5-17 Years Engaged in Economic Activity for more than 3 Hours a Day by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

<b>Province/Sector</b>	<b>Percent Working Children</b>			<b>Total Children</b>	<b>Percent Children</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>		
Manicaland	51.2	48.8	100.0	107 428	14.5
Mashonaland Central	52.9	47.1	100.0	132 191	17.9
Mashonaland East	45.6	54.4	100.0	51 667	7.0
Mashonaland West	49.5	50.5	100.0	77 804	10.5
Matabeleland North	53.1	46.9	100.0	29 371	4.0
Matabeleland South	54.6	45.4	100.0	67 706	9.2
Midlands	51.4	48.6	100.0	138 654	18.8
Masvingo	54.4	45.7	100.0	109 313	14.8
Harare	24.4	75.6	100.0	19 667	2.7
Bulawayo	52.6	47.4	100.0	5 006	0.7
Rural	52.2	47.8	100.0	688 605	93.2
Urban	35.9	64.1	100.0	50 200	6.8
5 - 9	54.2	45.8	100.0	86 656	11.7
10 - 14	51.8	48.2	100.0	337 224	45.6
15 - 17	49.5	50.5	100.0	314 926	42.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Children</b>	<b>377 717</b>	<b>361 089</b>		<b>738 806</b>	

**Table 3.4.3: Children Age 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province/Sector	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F	T		
Manicaland	50.0	50.0	100.0	63 612	15.0
Mashonaland Central	55.5	44.5	100.0	88 157	20.8
Mashonaland East	46.4	53.6	100.0	26 854	6.3
Mashonaland West	47.1	52.9	100.0	44 728	10.6
Matabeleland North	52.3	47.7	100.0	12 341	2.9
Matabeleland South	54.1	45.9	100.0	40 438	9.5
Midlands	53.2	46.8	100.0	83 001	19.6
Masvingo	55.4	44.6	100.0	57 738	13.6
Harare	41.4	58.6	100.0	5 134	1.2
Bulawayo	48.5	51.5	100.0	1 876	0.4
Rural	52.6	47.4	100.0	406 586	95.9
Urban	46.3	53.7	100.0	17 294	4.1
5 – 9	54.2	45.8	100.0	86 656	20.4
10 – 14	51.8	48.2	100.0	337 224	79.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Children</b>	<b>221 730</b>	<b>202 150</b>		<b>423 880</b>	

**Table 3.4.4: Distribution of Children Age 5-14 Years in Economic Activities by Province, Urban/Rural and Age Group, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province/Sector	Total Children	Percent Children in Child Labour
Manicaland	408 298	15.6
Mashonaland Central	232 834	37.9
Mashonaland East	253 427	10.6
Mashonaland West	301 117	14.9
Matabeleland North	180 754	6.8
Matabeleland South	171 366	23.6
Midlands	341 555	24.3
Masvingo	297 127	19.4
Harare	374 356	1.4
Bulawayo	122 559	1.5
Rural	1 892 229	21.5
Urban	791 163	2.2
5 - 9	1 319 513	6.6
10 - 14	1 363 880	24.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 683 393</b>	<b>15.8</b>

**Table 3.4.5: Children Age 5-17 Years in Engaged in Non-economic Activities for at Least 5 Hours a Day by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province/Sector	Percent Children in Non-economic Activities			Total Percent Children	
	M	F	T	Children	Children
Manicaland	38.3	61.7	100.0	15 386	9.9
Mashonaland Central	39.6	60.4	100.0	24 565	15.8
Mashonaland East	34.8	65.2	100.0	14 960	9.6
Mashonaland West	32.1	67.9	100.0	14 801	9.5
Matabeleland North	59.1	40.9	100.0	10 305	6.6
Matabeleland South	55.2	44.8	100.0	16 931	10.9
Midlands	41.3	58.7	100.0	19 640	12.7
Masvingo	24.4	75.6	100.0	20 989	13.5
Harare	12.9	87.1	100.0	13 761	8.9
Bulawayo	21.1	78.9	100.0	3 926	2.5
Rural	42.8	57.2	100.0	122 161	78.7
Urban	20.6	79.4	100.0	33 103	21.3
5 - 9	40.0	60.0	100.0	11 834	7.6
10 - 14	41.6	58.4	100.0	51 476	33.2
15 - 17	37.6	62.4	100.0	91 954	59.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Children</b>	<b>60 801</b>	<b>94 463</b>		<b>155 264</b>	

**Table 3.4.6: Distribution of Children age 5-17 Years in Non-economic Activities for at Least 5 Hours a Day by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province/Sector	Total Children	Percent Children
Manicaland	511 272	3.0
Mashonaland Central	294 570	8.3
Mashonaland East	328 448	4.6
Mashonaland West	379 103	3.9
Matabeleland North	224 025	4.6
Matabeleland South	213 557	7.9
Midlands	435 457	4.5
Masvingo	386 797	5.4
Harare	484 801	2.8
Bulawayo	161 548	2.4
Rural	2 388 905	5.1
Urban	1 030 671	3.2
5 - 9	1 319 513	0.9
10 - 14	1 363 880	3.8
15 - 17	736 184	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 419 577</b>	<b>4.5</b>

**Table 3.4.7: Distribution of Children Age 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

<b>Province/Sector</b>	<b>Total Children</b>	<b>Percent Children</b>
Manicaland	408 298	1.7
Mashonaland Central	232 834	4.3
Mashonaland East	253 427	3.0
Mashonaland West	301 117	3.0
Matabeleland North	180 754	2.3
Matabeleland South	171 366	4.2
Midlands	341 555	1.6
Masvingo	297 127	2.1
Harare	374 356	1.3
Bulawayo	122 559	1.36
Rural	1 892 229	2.7
Urban	791 163	1.6
5 - 9	1 319 513	0.9
10 - 14	1 363 880	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 683 393</b>	<b>2.4</b>

**Table 3.4.8: Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

<b>Province/Sector</b>	<b>Percent Children</b>			<b>Total Children</b>	<b>Percent Children</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>		
Manicaland	43.5	56.5	100.0	7 073	11.2
Mashonaland Central	43.6	56.4	100.0	10 095	16.0
Mashonaland East	37.5	62.5	100.0	7 679	12.1
Mashonaland West	28.1	71.9	100.0	8 897	14.1
Matabeleland North	61.1	38.9	100.0	4 139	6.5
Matabeleland South	62.0	38.0	100.0	7 232	11.4
Midlands	31.6	68.4	100.0	5 423	8.6
Masvingo	20.8	79.2	100.0	6 241	9.9
Harare	27.3	72.7	100.0	4 989	7.9
Bulawayo	14.3	85.7	100.0	1 542	2.4
Rural	43.1	56.9	100.0	50 859	80.3
Urban	30.6	69.4	100.0	12 451	19.7
5 - 9	40.0	60.0	100.0	11 834	18.7
10 - 14	41.6	58.4	100.0	51 476	81.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Children</b>	<b>26 147</b>	<b>37 163</b>		<b>63 310</b>	

## **Chapter 4: Characteristics of Child Labourers and their Working Conditions**

### ***4.0: Introduction***

This chapter focuses on children of age 5 to 14 years who are not expected to exceed 3 hours in economic activities and 5 hours in non-economic activities as discussed in the preceding chapter. The chapter explores school attendance of child labourers, reasons for not attending school, employment status, and living conditions of child labourers.

### ***4.1: School Attendance***

*Table 4.1.1* presents the education status of children age 5 to 14 years in economic child labour. About 14.9 thousand (3.5 %) of the children in economic child labour had never been to school; 65 percent of them males. Eighty percent of the children who had never been to school were of age 5 to 9 years and include some children who are yet to start school. Mashonaland Central had the highest percentage of children who had never attended school at 21 percent followed by Manicaland at 18 percent. In Matabeleland North, all the children who were in economic child labour and had never been to school were male while in Harare the children were all female. There were no children who had never been to school in Bulawayo.

Eight-three percent of the children in economic child labour were still at school. Seventy nine percent of these children were of age 10 to 14 years and 49 percent were female. Mashonaland Central and Midlands provinces had the highest percentage of school children in economic child labour, at 21 percent each.

Of the 13.8 percent of the children in economic child labour who had left school, 55 percent were male and 95 percent were from the rural areas. Masvingo province accounted for the highest number of children in economic child labour and had left school at 19 percent.

*Table 4.1.2* presents the educational status of the children in non-economic child labour and shows that 6 percent had never been to school. Of the children in non-economic child labour and had never been to school, 64 percent were in the rural areas and 67 percent were male. Children in non-economic child labour of age 10 to 14 years and who had never been to school were male. Fifty-nine percent of children in non-economic child labour were still at school, 39 percent of whom were male. About 35 percent of the children had left school, 57 percent being female.

## ***4.2: Reasons for not Attending School***

Children in child labour and who had never attended school were asked to give reasons why they had never attended school and the results are presented in *Tables 4.2.1(a) and 4.2.1(b)*. The survey revealed that 42 percent of the children in economic child labour were still considered to be too young to go to school, 30 percent had financial problems and 10 percent deemed the school to be too far. For children in non-economic child labour, 60 percent indicated that they were still too young and 23 percent had financial problems.

*Tables 4.2.2(a) and 4.2.2(b)* presents the reasons why children in child labour had left school. Seventy-three percent of the children in economic child labour and 67 percent in non-economic child labour had left school due to financial constraints while 19 percent and 25 percent of the children in economic and non-economic child labour, respectively, refused to go to school. All the children who left school due to pregnancy were females in economic child labour. More males than females in both economic (63 percent) and non-economic (100 percent) child labour had left school to care for the sick.

## ***4.3: Employment Status***

*Table 4.3.1* presents the type of employment for children in economic child labour. Ninety six percent of the children of age 5 to 14 years were unpaid family workers, 52 percent being male. Ninety-six percent of the children were employed as unpaid family workers. More females than males were own account workers. Eighty-two percent of the own account workers (communal and resettlement farmers), all from the rural areas were female. About 2.5 percent of the children in economic child labour were paid employees.

*Table 4.3.2* shows the distribution of children in economic child labour by sector. Of all the children age 5 to 14 years in economic child labour, only 4 percent were in urban areas.

The distribution of children in economic child labour by type of economic activity is shown in *Table 4.3.3*. Nearly 97 percent of children in economic child labour were in agriculture, hunting and fishing. All the children in the construction sector were female. *Table 4.3.4* shows that the private sector employed 99.6 percent of children out of the total 424 thousand children of age 5 to 14 years.

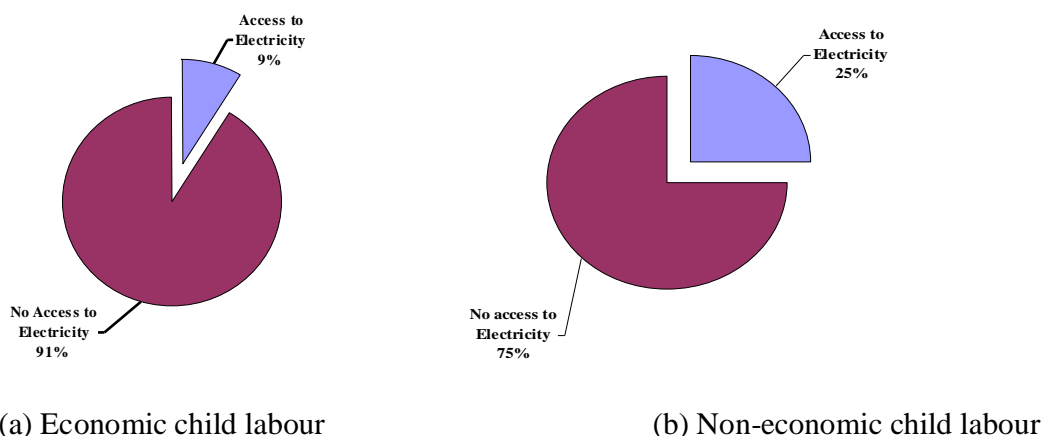
## ***4.4: Living Conditions for Children in Child Labour***

This section explores the living conditions of the children in child labour in relation to the type of dwelling unit, tenure status, access to electricity, source of energy for cooking, source of drinking water and access to health facilities.

**Type of Dwelling Unit:** *Table 4.4.1(a)* shows the distribution of children in economic child labour by type of dwelling unit. About 51 percent of the children lived in traditional dwelling units and 40 percent in mixed dwelling units. About 0.1 percent of the children, all male, stayed in shacks. *Table 4.4.1(b)* shows that for children in non-economic child labour, 40 percent lived in traditional units and about 33 percent were from mixed dwelling units.

**Tenure Status:** The tenure status of the households for children in child labour, presented in *Table 4.4.2(a)*, shows that 93 percent of the children came from owned or purchased houses. About 3 percent of the children lived in dwelling units belonging to either the parent, guardian or relative. For children in non-economic child labour, *Table 4.4.2(b)* shows that 83 percent of the children were from owned or purchased dwelling units and 6 percent lived in tied accommodation.

**Access to Electricity:** *Figure 4.1*, derived from *Tables 4.4.3(a) and (b)* illustrates that nine percent of the children in economic child labour were from households with access to electricity and 25 percent of children in non-economic child labour lived in households that had access to electricity.



**Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Children in Child Labour by Access to Electricity**

**Main Source of Fuel for Cooking:** *Table 4.4.4 (a)* shows that 97 percent of children in economic child labour were in households using wood for cooking, 3 percent were from households using electricity and 0.2 percent from households using paraffin. For children in non-economic child labour, presented in *Table 4.4.4(b)*, 18 percent of the children were from households using electricity as a source of energy for cooking.

**Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking:** *Table 4.4.5(a)*, on sources of water for children in economic child labour, shows that 51 percent of children used water from protected well or borehole, 27 percent used unprotected well water, 14 percent used water from rivers, streams or dams and 2 percent used piped water inside house. *Table 4.4.5(b)* shows the main source of water for children in non-economic child labour. Twenty six percent of children used unsafe water for drinking and cooking.

**Toilet Facility Use:** *Table 4.4.6(a)* shows that 34 percent of children in economic child labour used the Blair toilet, 19 percent used the pit toilet, 4 percent used the flush toilet and the highest percentage of children, 43 percent, had no toilet facility. For children in non-economic child labour, *Table 4.4.6(b)* shows that 34 percent were not using any toilet facility, 29.3 percent used the Blair toilet, 18.8 percent used the flush toilet and 17.9 percent used the pit toilet.

**Health Facilities:** Access to health facilities is an important indicator of living conditions for children. *Table 4.4.7(a)* shows that of the children in economic child labour, 16 percent fell ill during



the 30 days prior to the survey and from *Table 4.4.8(a)*, 68 percent visited a health facility. Sixty-four percent of the children who fell ill visited government, mission or council hospital. *Table 4.4.7(b)* shows that 17 percent of the children in non-economic child labour fell ill in the 30 days prior to the survey, 59 percent of whom visited a health facility as shown in *Table 4.4.8(b)*,.

*Table 4.4.9(a)* shows the reasons why children in economic child labour failed to visit a health facility. About 36 percent of the children received home treatment, 29 percent felt that treatment was not necessary and 18 percent could not afford to visit a health facility. *Table 4.5.9(b)* shows that for children in non-economic child labour 35 percent received home treatment and 5 percent visited prophets and faith or spiritual healers.

**Table 4.1.1: Education Status of Children Aged 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Age	Children Never been to School			Children at School			Children who Left School			
	Percent		Total Number	Percent		Total Number	Percent		Total Number	
	M	F		M	F		M	F		
Manicaland	70.0	30.0	2 711	50.6	49.5	53 927	28.6	71.4	6 975	63 612
Mashonaland Central	75.0	25.0	3 140	53.4	46.6	74 212	61.5	38.5	10 805	88 157
Mashonaland East	50.0	50.0	1 186	50.6	49.4	20 236	30.0	70.0	5 432	26 854
Mashonaland West	75.0	25.0	1 863	46.4	53.6	38 101	57.1	42.9	4 764	44 728
Matabeleland North	100.0	-	207	37.8	62.2	7 107	68.2	31.8	5 027	12 341
Matabeleland South	60.0	40.0	737	51.3	48.7	35 108	70.6	29.4	4 592	40 438
Midlands	50.0	50.0	2 508	52.8	47.2	72 747	44.4	55.6	7 746	83 001
Masvingo	66.7	33.3	2 007	53.2	46.8	44 327	62.5	37.5	11 405	57 738
Harare	-	100.0	508	57.1	42.9	3 060	25.0	75.0	1 566	5 134
Bulawayo	-	-	-	57.1	42.9	1 673	-	100.0	203	1 876
Rural	67.3	32.7	14 093	51.3	48.8	336 830	55.6	44.4	55 664	406 586
Urban	-	100.0	775	53.7	46.3	13 668	25.0	75.0	2 851	17 294
5 - 9	66.0	34.0	11 853	54.1	45.9	72 238	44.4	55.6	2 566	86 656
10-14	60.0	40.0	3 015	50.6	49.4	278 260	54.9	45.1	55 949	337 224
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>14 867</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>350 498</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>58 515</b>	<b>423 880</b>

**Table 4.1.2: Education Status of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province	Children Never Been to School			Children at School			Children Left School			Total Children
	Percent		Total Number	Percent		Total Number	Percent		Total Number	
	M	F		M	F		M	F		
Manicaland	100.0	0.0	269	45.5	54.6	3 348	36.4	63.6	3 456	7 073
Mashonaland Central	75.0	25.0	919	31.6	68.4	4 688	50.0	50.0	4 488	10 095
Mashonaland East	0.0	0.0	0	47.1	52.9	5 251	14.3	85.7	2 427	7 679
Mashonaland West	0.0	100.0	290	29.6	70.4	7 204	25.0	75.0	1 403	8 897
Matabeleland North	100.0	0.0	246	50.0	50.0	1 829	66.7	33.3	2 064	4 139
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.0	0	54.3	45.7	5 454	80.0	20.0	1 778	7 232
Midlands	0.0	0.0	0	30.8	69.2	3 578	33.3	66.7	1 846	5 423
Masvingo	33.3	66.7	793	25.0	75.0	1 894	15.4	84.6	3 555	6 241
Harare	50.0	50.0	986	28.6	71.4	3 030	0.0	100.0	973	4 989
Bulawayo	0.0	0.0	0	16.7	83.3	1 338	0.0	100.0	203	1 542
Rural	66.7	33.3	2 226	39.5	60.5	28 676	46.2	53.9	19 957	50 859
Urban	33.3	66.7	1 275	37.0	63.0	8 938	0.0	100.0	2 238	12 451
5 - 9	44.4	55.6	2 862	35.3	64.7	8 558	100.0	0.0	413	11 834
10 - 14	100.0	0.0	639	40.2	59.8	29 056	41.5	58.5	21 781	51 476
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>3 501</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>37 615</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>22 194</b>	<b>63 310</b>

**Table 4.2.1(a): Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who had Never Been to School by Reason for Never Been to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Reason for Never Been to School	<u>Percent Children Never been to School</u>		<u>Total Children Never been to School</u>			Percent Childre n	
	F	M	T	M	F		
Financial Constraint		44.4	55.6	2 000	2 500	4 500	30.3
School too Far		100.0	0.0	1 515	0	1 515	10.2
Ill/Sick		44.8	55.2	194	239	433	2.9
Still too Young		64.0	36.0	4 018	2 264	6 283	42.3
Other		67.5	32.5	1 443	693	2 137	14.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>61.7</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>9 171</b>	<b>5 697</b>	<b>14 868</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.2.1(b): Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who had Never Been to School by Reason for Never Been to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Reason for Never Been to School	<u>Percent Children Never been to School</u>		<u>Total Children Never been to School</u>			Percent Children	
	M	F	T	M	F		
Financial Constraint		35.5	64.5	280	507	787	22.5
School too Far		100.0	0.0	269	0	269	7.7
Still too Young		44.7	55.3	932	1 154	2 086	59.6
Other		100.0	0.0	360	0	360	10.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>52.6</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>1 840</b>	<b>1 661</b>	<b>3 501</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.2.2(a): Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who Left School by Reason for Leaving School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Reason for Leaving School	Percent Children		Total Children			Percent Children
	M	F	M	F	T	
Financial Constraint	46.8	53.2	19 972	22 737	42 709	73.0
School too Far	100.0	0.0	274	0	274	0.5
Ill/Sick	38.5	61.5	401	641	1 042	1.8
Pregnancy Related	0.0	100.0	0	225	225	0.4
Completed/Satisfied	100.0	0.0	569	0	569	1.0
Refusal	68.5	31.5	7 751	3 565	11 316	19.3
Expulsion	100.0	0.0	135	0	135	0.2
To Work/Looking for Work	100.0	0.0	180	0	180	0.3
Caring for the Sick	62.5	50.0	225	135	360	0.6
Other	39.8	60.2	619	938	1 557	2.7
No Value	0.0	100.0	0	148	148	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>30 126</b>	<b>28 389</b>	<b>58 515</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.2.2 (b): Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 days who Left School by Reason for Leaving School and Sex, Zimbabwe 004 LFS**

Reason for Leaving School	Percent Children		Total Children			Percent Children
	M	F	M	F	T	
Financial Constraint	27.6	72.4	4 099	10 772	14 871	67.0
School too Far	0.0	100.0	0	493	493	2.2
Ill/Sick	100.0	0.0	111	0	111	0.5
Refusal	60.9	39.1	2 788	2 666	5 454	24.6
Caring for the Sick	100.0	0.0	225	0	225	1.0
Other	44.7	55.3	465	575	1 040	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>7 688</b>	<b>14 506</b>	<b>22 194</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.3.1: Type of Employment of Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Type of Employment	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F	T		
Paid Employee casual	65.2	34.8	100	5 525	1.3
Own Account Worker (Communal & resettlement farmer)	18.2	81.8	100	2 880	0.7
Own Account Worker (Other)	42.9	57.1	100	2 324	0.6
Unpaid Family Worker	52.3	47.7	100	407 863	96.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.3.2: Type of Employment of Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Sector, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Type of Employment	Rural		Urban		Total Children	Percent Children
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Paid Employee permanent	3 540	67.0	1 746	33.0	5 286	1.2
Paid Employee casual	5 045	91.3	480	8.7	5 525	1.3
Own Account Worker (Communal & resettlement farmer)	2 880	100.0	0	0.0	2 880	0.7
Own Account Worker (Other)	1 646	70.8	679	29.2	2 324	0.5
Unpaid Family Worker	393 474	96.5	14 389	3.5	407 863	96.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>406 586</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>17 294</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.3.3: Type of Economic Activity of Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Industry and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Type of Economic Activity	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
Agriculture hunting and fishing	52.6	47.4	406 486	95.8
Mining and quarrying	20.0	80.0	1 525	0.4
Manufacturing	66.7	33.3	1 048	0.2
Construction	0.0	100.0	112	0.1
Distribution restaurants and hotels	66.7	33.3	1 990	0.5
Other	45.5	54.6	7 312	1.7
Private Domestic	26.7	73.3	4 347	1.0
No value	50.0	50.0	1 060	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.3.4: Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Activity by Institutional Sector of Establishment and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Institutional Sector	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
Private	52.3	47.7	422 799	99.6
Local Government	0.0	100.0	195	0.1
Parastatal	50.0	50.0	271	0.1
Cooperative	0.0	100.0	148	0.1
No Value	50.0	50.0	466	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.4.1(a): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour during the Last 7 Days by Type of Dwelling Unit and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Dwelling Unit	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
Traditional	53.6	46.4	215 602	50.9
Mixed	51.2	48.8	168 464	39.7
Detached/semi-detached	48.0	52.0	38 136	9.0
Flat/Townhouse	50.0	50.0	1 281	0.3
Shacks	100.0	-	396	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.4.1(b): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Type of Dwelling Unit and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Dwelling Unit	Percent Children		Total Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F	M	F		
Traditional	50.9	49.1	11 944	13 471	25 415	40.1
Mixed	38.8	61.3	7 292	13 254	20 546	32.5
Detached/semi-detached	30.0	70.0	4 567	10 708	15 275	24.1
Flat/Townhouse	0.0	100.0	0	1 488	1 488	2.4
Shacks	0.0	100.0	0	222	222	0.4
Other	0.0	100.0	0	364	364	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>23 802</b>	<b>39 508</b>	<b>63 310</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.4.2(a): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Tenure Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Tenure	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
Owner/purchaser	52.7	47.3	394 790	93.1
Tenant	33.3	66.7	476	0.1
Lodger	36.8	63.2	6 987	1.6
Tied accommodation	46.7	53.3	8 931	2.1
Parent's/Guardian's/Relative's				
House	46.7	53.3	11 919	2.8
Other	100.0	0.0	777	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.4.2(b): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Tenure Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Tenure	Percent Children			M	Total Children	
	M	F	T		M	F
Owner/purchaser	44.8	55.2	83.0	21 565	30 991	52 556
Tenant	33.3	66.7	1.1	136	536	673
Lodger	25.0	75.0	5.5	986	2 515	3 500
Tied accommodation	18.8	81.3	6.2	751	3 202	3 953
Parents/Guardian s/Relatives House	16.7	83.3	3.1	364	1 624	1 988
Other	0.0	100.0	1.0	0	639	639
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23 802</b>	<b>39 508</b>	<b>63 310</b>

**Table 4.4.3 (a): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Electricity, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Access to Electricity	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
With Electricity	48.8	51.2	36 633	8.6
Without Electricity	52.5	47.5	387 247	91.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.4.3 (b): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Electricity, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Access to Electricity	Percent Children		Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F	M	F		
With Electricity	32.1	67.9	4 787	11 045	15 832	25.0
Without Electricity	43.8	56.2	19 015	28 463	47 478	75.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>23 802</b>	<b>39 508</b>	<b>63 310</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.4.4 (a): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Main Source of Energy	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
Paraffin	66.7	33.3	853	0.2
Electricity	45.2	54.8	13 852	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4.4.4 (b): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Main Source of Energy	Percent Children		Number of Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F	M	F		
Wood	42.1	57.9	19 877	32 264	52 141	82.4
Paraffin	100.0	0.0	246	0	246	0.4
Electricity	34.4	65.6	3 679	7 244	10 923	17.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>23 802</b>	<b>39 508</b>	<b>63 310</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.4.5 (a): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Safe Water and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Main Source of Water	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
Piped Water Inside house	48.0	52.0	7 615	1.8
Piped Water Outside house	43.2	56.8	12 164	2.9
Communal Tap	53.9	46.2	8 860	2.1
Well/Borehole Protected	52.9	47.1	215 478	50.8
Well Unprotected	52.1	47.9	116 286	27.4
River/Stream/Dam	51.7	48.3	63 476	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.4.5 (b): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Safe Water and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Main Source of Water	Percent Children		Total Children			Percent Children
	M	F	T	M	F	
Piped Water Inside house	25.0	75.0	1 014	2 936	3 950	6.2
Piped Water Outside house	34.3	65.7	3 553	7 069	10 622	16.8
Communal Tap	40.0	60.0	260	556	816	1.3
Well/Borehole Protected	43.7	56.4	12 883	18 377	31 260	49.4
Well Unprotected	29.0	71.1	2 568	7 786	10 354	16.4
River/Stream/Dam	61.3	38.7	3 525	2 783	6 307	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>23 802</b>	<b>39 508</b>	<b>63 310</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 4.4.6 (a): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Toilet Facility Used and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

<b>Toilet Facility</b>	<b>Percent Children</b>		<b>Total Children</b>	<b>Percent Children</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>		
Flush Toilet	44.4	55.6	17 822	4.2
Blair Toilet	52.0	48.0	144 602	34.1
Pit Toilet	51.6	48.4	79 082	18.7
None	53.3	46.7	182 374	43.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4.4.6 (b): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Toilet Facility Used and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

<b>Toilet Facility</b>	<b>Percent Children</b>		<b>Number of Children</b>			<b>Percent Children</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	
Flush Toilet	28.6	71.4	3 389	8 504	11 893	18.8
Blair Toilet	40.3	59.7	6 842	11 724	18 566	29.3
Pit Toilet	30.0	70.0	3 507	7 815	11 322	17.9
None	51.6	48.4	10 064	11 465	21 529	34.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>23 802</b>	<b>39 508</b>	<b>63 310</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.4.7(a): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour during the Last 7 Days by whether they Fell Sick or Not and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

<b>Fell Sick</b>	<b>Percent Children</b>		<b>Number of Children</b>			<b>Percent Children</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	
Yes	56.77	43.23	38 702	30 893	69 595	16.4
No	51.35	48.65	183 028	171 257	354 285	83.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.23</b>	<b>47.77</b>	<b>221 730</b>	<b>202 150</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.4.7(b): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour during the Last 7 Days by whether they Fell Sick or Not and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

<b>Fell Sick</b>	<b>Percent Children</b>		<b>Number of Children</b>			<b>Percent Children</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	
Yes	38.1	61.9	4 002	6 664	10 666	16.8
No	42.0	58.0	19 800	32 844	52 644	83.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>23 802</b>	<b>39 508</b>	<b>63 310</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.4.8(a): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour during the Last 7 Days by Access to Health Facilities and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS.**

Health Facility Visited	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
Government/ Mission/ Council	58.4	41.6	44 464	63.9
Private	40.0	60.0	2 525	3.6
None	55.6	44.4	22 606	32.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>69 595</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.4.8(b): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour during the Last 7 Days by Access to Health Facilities and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS.**

Health Facility Visited	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
Government/ Mission/ Council	37.5	62.5	5 963	55.9
Private	0.0	100.0	333	3.1
None	41.2	58.8	4 370	41.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>10 666</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.4.9(a): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour during the Last 7 Days by Reason for not Visiting Health Facility and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS.**

Reason for not Visiting Health Facility	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
Facility too far away	66.7	33.3	1 312	5.8
Cannot afford	47.1	52.9	4 131	18.3
Home treatment	60.0	40.0	8 227	36.4
Treatment not necessary	56.5	43.5	6 451	28.5
Traditional Healer	50.0	50.0	831	3.7
Prophets/Faith/ Spiritual	40.0	60.0	1 654	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>22 606</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.4.9(b): Children Age 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour during the Last 7 Days by Reason for not Visiting Health Facility and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS.**

Reason for not Visiting Health Facility	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
Home treatment	66.7	33.3	1 516	34.7
Treatment not necessary	20.0	80.0	1 369	31.3
Prophets/Faith/ Spiritual	0	100.0	225	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>4 370</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Chapter 5: Causes of Child Labour

## 5.0: Introduction

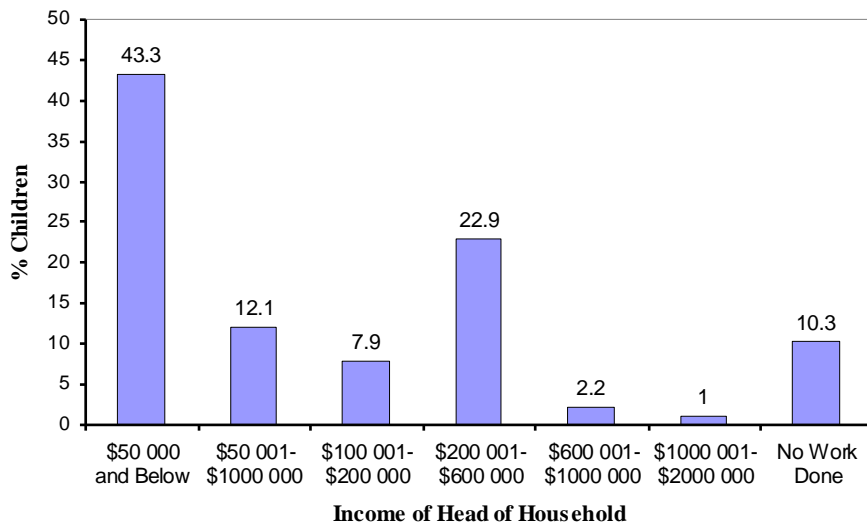
This chapter explores the following characteristics as possible causes of child labour:

- income of head of household
- utilization of earnings
- household size
- household head's level of education
- household head's employment status
- household head's marital status

The analysis that follows focuses on those children in child labour (both economic and non-economic) identified in chapter 3.

## 5.1: Income of Head of Household

Table 5.1.1 shows the distribution of children in economic child labour by income of the head of household. About 54 percent of the children were from households where the head of household earned below \$50 000 and 40 percent of the children were from households where the household head earned between \$50 000 and \$600 000. For children in non-economic child labour, depicted in Table 5.1.2 and illustrated in Figure 5.1, about 43 percent were from households where the household head earned less than \$50 000 and 43 percent were from households where the head earned between \$50 000 and \$600 000.



**Figure 5.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Non-economic Child Labour by Income of Head of Household**

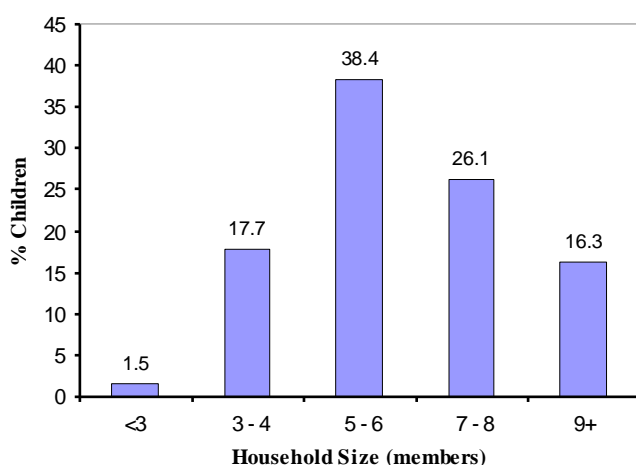
The results imply that the lower the income of the head of household, the more likely it is for children to engage in child labour, possibly to supplement family labour and income.

## 5.2: Utilization of Children's Earnings

Table 5.2 presents the distribution of children in economic child labour and the utilization of their earnings. Ninety-seven percent of the children were unpaid family workers, reinforcing the notion that the household cannot afford to hire labour. About 1.5 percent of children in economic child labour gave parents/guardians either all or part of their earnings and 1.1 percent spend their earnings by themselves. Fifty-six percent of the children who spend the earnings by themselves were female.

## 5.3: Household Size

Table 5.3.1 shows the distribution of children in economic child labour in relation to household size. The percentage of children in economic child labour increases with household size and reaches a peak of 38.4 percent of children at a household size of 5 to 6 members. Thereafter, the percentage of children starts declining as illustrated in Figure 5.2.

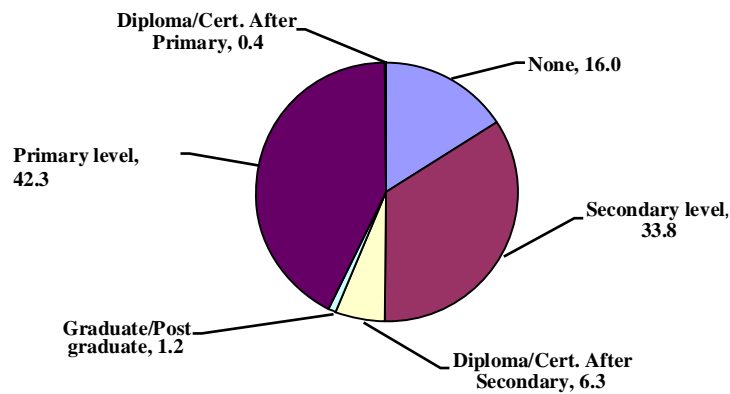


**Figure 5.2: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Household Size**

Table 5.3.2 presents the distribution of children in non-economic child labour by household size. The number of children in child labour increases as the size of household increases from 1.5 percent in households with less than 3 members to 34.9 percent in households with 5 to 6 members and decreases thereafter. There could be more adults in households with more than six members who assist in household chores and thus put less demands on child labour.

## 5.4: Level of Education of Head of Household

Table 5.4.1, on level of education of household head and illustrated in Figure 5.3, shows that 42 percent of the children in economic child labour were under household heads who had attained primary school level, thirty four percent were under household heads who had attained secondary school level and 16 percent were under household heads with no level of education.

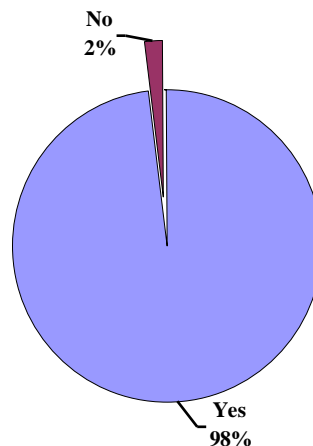


**Figure 5.3: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Household Head's Level of Education**

Table 5.4.2 presents the distribution of children in non-economic child labour by head of household's highest level of education. About 42 percent of children were under household heads who had attained primary school level and 29 percent of the children were under heads who had reached secondary school level of education.

### 5.5: Employment Status of Head of Household

Figure 5.4 and Table 5.5(a) show that 98 percent of the children in economic labour were from households where the household head was employed.

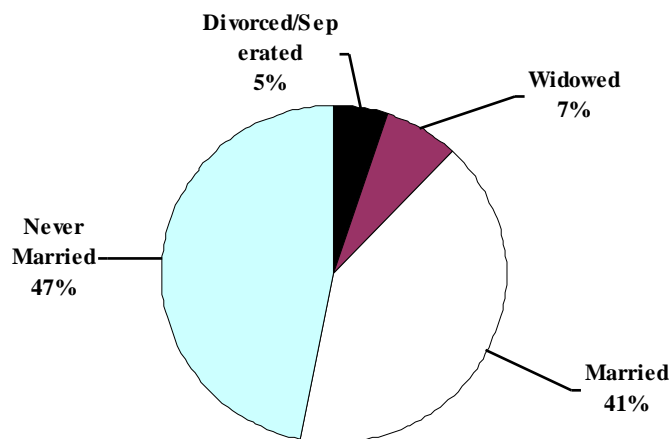


**Figure 5.4: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Employment Status of Head of Household**

For non-economic child labour, Table 5.5.2 shows that 79 percent of the children came from households where the head was employed.

## 5.6: Marital Status of Head of Household

The distribution of children in economic child labour according to marital status of the head of household is presented in *Table 5.6.1* and illustrated in *Figure 5.5*. About 47 percent of the children were under head of household who had never married, 41 percent were from households with married heads and 5 percent were under divorced or separated heads of households.



**Figure 5.5: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Marital Status of Head of Household**

*Table 5.6.2* shows that for children in non-economic child labour, 79 percent were under married heads of households.

## 5.7: Multiple Causes of Child Labour

Some further analysis was undertaken to identify possible multiple causes of child labour. *Table 5.7.1* shows the distribution of children in economic child labour in relation to use of earnings and income of the head of household. A household with low income had more children involved in child labour, possibly to use the additional income to supplement household income. *Table 5.8.1* presents the distribution of children in economic child labour according to household size and marital status of head of household. It shows that the highest percentage (18 %) of children were from households where the household head had never married and a household size of 5 to 6 members. Households with low incomes and large household size contribute high percentages of child labour as shown in *Table 5.9.1*. The highest percentage (18.8%) of child labour was recorded in households with heads earning below \$50 000 and a household size of 5 to 6 members. *Table 5.10.1* shows the distribution of children in economic child labour in relation to age of head of household and household size. The results show that households with heads of age 45 to 54 years and household size of 5 to 6 members contributed the highest percentage (8.4 %) of children to child labour.

**Table 5.1.1: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days**

**by Household Head's Income and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Income of Head of Household	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F	T		
\$50 000 and Below	51.0	49.0	100.0	226 763	53.5
\$50 001 - \$100 000	54.1	45.9	100.0	54 598	12.9
\$100 001 - \$200 000	52.2	47.8	100.0	28 268	6.7
\$200 001 - \$600 000	53.4	46.6	100.0	85 945	20.3
\$600 001 - \$1 000 000	52.2	47.8	100.0	16 251	3.8
\$1 000 001- \$2 000 000	53.9	46.2	100.0	4 251	1.0
No work done	61.1	38.9	100.0	7 805	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.1.2: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Income and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Income of Head of Household	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F	T		
\$50 000 And Below	35.7	64.3	100.0	27 390	43.3
\$50 001 - \$100 000	62.5	37.5	100.0	7 634	12.1
\$100 001 - \$200 000	47.4	52.6	100.0	4 973	7.9
\$200 001 - \$600 000	41.3	58.7	100.0	14 487	22.9
\$600 001 - \$1 000 000	40.0	60.0	100.0	1 423	2.3
\$1 000 001- \$2 000 000	0	100.0	100.0	603	1.0
No Work Done	30.4	69.6	100.0	6 799	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63 310</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.2: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Usage of Earnings and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Usage of Earnings	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children	
	M	F	T			
Give Parents/Guardian all through employer		60.0	40.0	100.0	1 437	0.3
Give Parents/Guardian all by him/herself		100.0	0	100.0	1 085	0.3
Give Parents/Guardian part through employer		100.0	0	100.0	111	0.03
Give Parents/Guardian part by him/herself		57.1	42.9	100.0	3 722	0.9
Spend by him/herself		43.8	56.3	100.0	4 739	1.1
Other		14.3	85.7	100.0	1 854	0.4
Unpaid Family Workers		52.3	47.7	100.0	410 932	96.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.3.1: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Household Members	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	T	M	F		
	< 3	39.1	60.9		
3-4	56.8	43.2	100.0	75 083	17.7
5-6	54.8	45.2	100.0	162 698	38.4
7-8	47.4	52.6	100.0	110 714	26.1
9 +	50.2	49.8	100.0	68 909	16.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.3.2: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Household Members	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	T	M	F		
	< 3	33.3	66.7		
3-4	33.9	66.1	100.0	14 024	22.2
5-6	43.4	56.6	100.0	22 115	34.9
7-8	39.7	60.3	100.0	15 698	24.8
9 +	48.9	51.1	100.0	10 548	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63 310</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.4.1: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Highest Level of Education and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Head Of Household's Highest Level Of Education	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F	T		
	None	55.7	44.3		
Grade 1- 7	50.8	49.2	100.0	179 313	42.3
Form 1-6	52.4	47.6	100.0	143 444	33.8
Diploma/Cert. After Primary	36.4	63.6	100.0	1 668	0.4
Diploma/Cert. After Secondary	55.7	44.3	100.0	26 547	6.3
Graduate/Post graduate	36.8	63.2	100.0	4 948	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 5.4.2: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Highest Level of Education and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Head Of Household's Highest Level Of Education	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F	T		
None	33.3	66.7	100.0	7 445	11.8
Grade 1- 7	43.7	56.3	100.0	26 608	42.0
Form 1-6	40	60	100.0	18 238	28.8
Diploma/Cert. After Primary	60	40	100.0	1 310	2.0
Diploma/Cert. After Secondary	28.6	71.4	100.0	6 815	10.8
Graduate/Post graduate	72.7	27.3	100.0	2 894	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63 310</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.5.1: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7Days by Household Head's Employment Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Employment Status of Head of Household	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F	T		
Yes -Employed	52.6	47.4	100..0	416 470	98.3
Not Employed	32.1	67.9	100.0	7 410	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.5.2: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Non -Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Employment Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Employment Status of Head of Household	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F	T		
Yes -Employed	45.1	54.9	100.0	50 079	79.1
Not Employed	23.3	76.7	100.0	13 231	20.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63 310</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.6.1: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Marital Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Marital Status of Head	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	T	M	F		
Never Married	52.1	47.9	100.0	203 027	47.9
Married	53.8	46.2	100.0	172 796	40.8
Divorced/Separated	54.4	45.6	100.0	19 396	4.5
Widowed	41.4	58.6	100.0	28 661	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5.6.2: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Marital Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Marital Status of Head	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children	
	T	M	F			
Never Married		22.2	77.8	100.0	2 282	3.6
Married		42.3	57.7	100.0	49 714	78.5
Divorced/Separated		0	100	100.0	889	1.4
Widowed		42.9	57.1	100.0	10 425	16.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>41.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63 310</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.7.1: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Usage of Earnings and Household Head's Income, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Usage of Earnings	Earnings							No work Done	Percent Children
	\$50 000 and Below	\$50 001- \$100 000	100 001- \$200 000	\$200 001- \$600 000	600 001- \$1000000	\$1 000 001- \$3 000 000	\$3 000 001 and Above		
Give Parents/Guardian all by Self	0.28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.34
Give Parents/Guardian all through Employer	0.17	0.0	0.0	0.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.26
Give Parents/Guardian part through Employer	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03
Give Parents/ Guardian part by Self	0.22	0.22	0.12	0.18	0.07	0.06	0.0	0.0	0.88
Spend by him/herself	0.32	0.15	0.0	4.34	0.26	0.06	0.0	0.08	1.12
Other	0.18	0.13	0.0	0.06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.44
Unpaid family Workers	52.72	10.53	5.14	11.17	7.36	2.13	2.47	5.45	96.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.92</b>	<b>11.04</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>11.74</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.7.2: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Usage of Earnings and Household Head's Income, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Usage of Earnings	Earnings							No work Done	Percent Children
	\$50 000 and Below	\$50 001- \$100 000	100 001- \$200 000	\$200 001- \$600 000	600 001- \$1 000 000	\$1 000 001- \$3 000 000	\$3 000 001 and Above		
Give Parents/Guardian all by Self	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Give Parents/Guardian all through Employer	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	1.0
Give Parents/Guardian part through Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Give Parents/Guardian part by Self	20.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Spend by him/herself	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.4	1.8
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Unpaid family Workers	41.0	5.1	8.6	27.4	4.3	2.1	3.4	8.1	94.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.8.1: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Marital Status and Household Size, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Marital Status of Household Head	Members					Total Children	Percent Children
	< 3	3-4	5-6	7-8	9 +		
Never Married	1.0	9.5	18.2	12.2	7.21	203 027	47.9
Married	0.5	6.9	15.2	10.8	7.5	172 796	40.8
Divorced/Separated	0.0	0.5	2.5	1.6	0.0	19 396	4.5
Widowed	0.1	0.8	2.6	1.6	1.7	28 661	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.8.2: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Marital Status and Household Size, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Marital Status of Household Head	Members					Total
	< 3	3-4	5-6	7-8	9 +	
Never Married	0.0	22.2	22.2	11.1	44.5	100.0
Married	1.6	23.5	37.4	19.3	18.2	100.0
Divorced/Separated	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0	100.0
Widowed	0.0	18.4	22.5	40.8	18.4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- no child in the household

**Table 5.9.1: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Household Head's Income, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Members	Earnings							Total Children	Percent Children
	\$50 000 and Below	\$50 001- \$100 000	\$100 001- \$200 000	\$200 001- \$600 000	\$600 001- \$1000000	\$1000001 - \$2000000	No work done		
< 3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	6 476	1.5
3-4	10.6	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.7	0.4	1.0	75 083	17.7
5-6	18.8	4.3	2.4	5.2	3.8	0.7	2.1	162 698	38.4
7-8	15.3	2.0	1.2	3.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	110 714	26.1
9 +	8.2	2.9	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.4	1.0	68 909	16.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.9.2: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Household Head's Income, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Members	Earnings							Total Children	Percent Children
	\$50 000 and Below	\$50 001- \$100 000	\$100 001- \$200 000	\$200 001- \$600 000	\$600 001- \$1000000	\$1000001 - \$2000000	No work done		
< 3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	925	1.5
3-4	9.1	0.8	2.0	7.9	1.2	0.4	0.4	14 024	22.2
5-6	15.1	1.7	3.8	8.4	1.7	0.0	2.1	22 115	34.9
7-8	9.4	0.9	1.3	8.5	1.3	0.4	0.9	15 698	24.8
9 +	6.4	1.4	1.8	2.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	10 548	16.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>63 310</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.10.1: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Age of Head of Household, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Members	Age of Head of Household							Total
	16 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75+	
< 3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.5
3-4	0.7	5.1	3.1	3.8	3.0	0.5	1.4	17.7
5-6	0.9	8.8	6.9	8.4	6.4	1.0	5.9	38.4
7-8	0.7	6.5	3.9	5.7	4.5	1.2	3.6	26.1
9 +	0.8	3.8	3.0	3.0	2.6	0.7	2.5	16.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5.10.2: Distribution of Children Age 5 - 14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Age of Head of Household, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Members	Age of Head of Household							Total
	16 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75+	
< 3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5
3-4	1.5	7.3	3.6	4.8	3.3	0.5	1.0	22.2
5-6	0.2	11.1	4.6	8.2	6.9	0.6	3.3	34.9
7-8	0.0	6.4	7.5	3.7	5.4	1.4	0.3	24.8
9 +	1.5	3.2	5.9	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.5	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>100</b>

## **Chapter 6: Consequences of Child Labour**

### ***6.0: Introduction***

A child's involvement in child labour can impact negatively on his/her well being. This chapter explores the impact of child labour on education, health and activities for fun.

### ***6.1: Impact of Child Labour on Education***

*Table 6.1.1* shows the percentage distribution of children of age 5 to 14 years by school attendance and involvement in non-economic child labour. About 87 percent of children who were currently not in child labour attended school compared to 59 percent of children in non-economic child labour. About 35.4 percent of children age 10 to 14 years in non-economic child labour were not in school compared to 2.7 percent of children who were not in non-economic child labour.

The impact of child labour on a child's right to education can also be distinguished by analyzing the hours of work and the type of work a child engages in. *Table 6.1.2* shows that school attendance for children in economic child labour declined as the number of hours of work for pay increases. About 34 percent of children in economic child labour working for less than 10 hours per week attended school compared to 7 percent of children working for 31 to 40 hours and 5 percent for those working for over 40 hours per week.

*Table 6.1.3* presents the percent distribution of children in non-economic child labour in relation to the number of hours in unpaid work in the household and school attendance. Over 47 percent of children engaged in non-economic child labour for less than 29 hours in the household in a week went to school compared to less than 13 percent children working more than 29 hours who went to school. All the children working for more than 57 hours of non-economic activities were female with less than 1 percent attending school.

School attendance and the type of work children undertook are shown in *Table 6.1.4*. School attendance of children engaged in unpaid family work was substantially high at 82 percent. Children in permanent or casual paid employment or own account work in farming or other small scale family businesses had the lowest percentage of attendance of less than 1 percent each.

### ***6.2: Impact of Child Labour on Health***

*Table 6.2.1* presents the percentage distribution of children in child labour by injury at work. About 12 400 children (70 percent male and 30 percent female) accounting for 2.9 percent of the 424 000 in child labour during the 12 months prior to the survey, were injured at their work places.

*Table 6.2.2* shows the distribution of children injured at work by medical attention. About 49 percent of the injured children did not receive medical attention, as the injuries were deemed not serious, 39 percent received medical attention at either the work place or at health facilities. Fewer females, 37.5 percent, received medical attention compared to 62.5 percent of the males.

The authorities responsible for paying for the medical expenses are depicted in *Table 6.2.3*. Parents

were responsible for settling the medical bills for 28 percent of the children and 6.9 percent of the children paid for themselves. There were no indications of the employers paying the medical bills for the children injured at their work places.

The distribution of children injured at work according to occupation, presented in *Table 6.2.4*, shows that 78 percent of the injuries occurred in agriculture and 3.1 percent were from domestic work. Of those injured in agriculture, 73.5 percent were male. *Table 6.2.5* shows that 57.2 percent of children in economic child labour were aware of the protective clothing needed at their jobs.

### ***6.3: Impact of Child Labour on Activities for Fun***

*Table 6.3.1* shows that about 98 percent of all the children in economic child labour participated in activities for fun. The activities included watching television, listening to the radio and playing with friends. The results for children in non-economic child labour, presented in *Table 6.3.2* shows that 77.5 percent of children participated in activities for fun.

**Table 6.1.1: Distribution of Children by School Attendance and whether in Non-economic Child Labour by Province, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Province	Percent Children in Child Labour			Percent Children not in Child Labour		
	In School	Not In School	Total Children	In School	Not In School	Total Children
Manicaland	5.3	5.9	11.2	13.3	2.2	15.5
Mashonaland Central	7.4	8.5	15.9	7.2	1.2	8.4
Mashonaland East	8.3	3.8	12.1	8.5	1.0	9.5
Mashonaland West	11.4	2.7	14.1	9.4	1.7	11.1
Matabeleland North	2.9	3.6	6.5	5.3	1.1	6.5
Matabeleland South	8.6	2.8	11.4	5.5	0.8	6.3
Midlands	5.7	2.9	8.6	11.0	1.8	12.8
Masvingo	3.0	6.9	9.9	9.8	1.4	11.2
Harare	4.8	3.1	7.9	12.4	1.7	14.1
Bulawayo	2.1	0.3	2.4	4.3	0.4	4.7
Rural	45.3	35.0	80.3	60.1	10.2	70.3
Urban	14.1	5.5	19.7	26.6	3.1	29.7
5 - 9	13.5	5.2	18.7	39.1	10.6	49.7
10 - 14	45.9	35.4	81.3	47.6	2.7	50.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 6.1.2: Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by School Attendance and Number of Paid Hours of Work, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Number of Paid Hours of Work	Not in School		In School	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
00-10	7 498	10.2	117 893	33.6
11-20	5 167	7.0	86 850	24.8
21-30	14 744	20.1	103 866	29.6
31-40	13 537	18.4	22 905	6.5
41 +	32 437	44.2	18 983	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>73 383</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>350 497</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 6.1.3: Distribution of Children by School Attendance and Number of Unpaid Hours of work, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Hours of Unpaid Work	Percent not in School		Percent in School	
	M	F	M	F
00-28	14.0	9.8	20.7	26.5
29-56	1.0	14.2	1.9	9.5
57-84	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>36.9</b>

**Table 6.1.4: Distribution of Children by School Attendance and Occupation, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

	Children not Attending School		Children Attending School		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total
Paid Employee Permanent	5 286	1.2	0	0.0	5 286
Paid Employee Casual	4 152	1.0	1 374	0.3	5 525
Own Account Worker(Communal & resettlement farmer)	801	0.2	2 080	0.5	2 880
Own Account Worker(Other)	1 155	0.3	1 169	0.3	2 324
Unpaid Family Worker	61 989	14.6	345 875	81.6	407 863
<b>Total</b>	<b>73 382</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>350 498</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>423 880</b>

**Table 6.2.1: Distribution of Children by Whether or not Injured at Work, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Injured at Work	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
Injured	70.45	29.55	12 351	2.9
Not Injured	51.98	48.02	403 702	95.2
Injury Not Stated	37.93	62.07	7 827	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.23</b>	<b>47.77</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 6.2.2: Distribution of Children Injured at Work by whether they Received Medical Treatment, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Receive Treatment	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	F	M		
Not Medically Treated	78.3	21.7	6 017	48.7
Medically Treated	62.5	37.5	4 788	38.8
Injured but did not State Method of Treatment	60.0	40.0	1 546	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>12 351</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 6.2.3: Distribution of Children who Received Medical Treatment by Authority Responsible for the Bills, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Method of Payment	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	F	M		
Parents/guardian	72.7	27.3	3 464	28.0
Self/Medical aid	33.3	66.7	849	6.9
Free	66.7	33.3	815	6.6
Other	50.0	50.0	1 207	9.8
Did not State Method of Payment	78.3	21.7	6 017	48.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>12 351</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 6.2.4: Distribution of Children Injured at Work by Occupation, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Occupation	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
Agricultural labourer	73.5	26.5	9 683	78.4
Domestic worker	50.0	50.0	378	3.1
Construction labourer	100.0	0	111	0.9
Vendor/Trader	100.0	0	359	2.9
Other	0	100.0	274	2.2
Did not State Occupation	60.0	40.0	1 546	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>12 351</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 6.2.5: Distribution of Children by Whether or not they Need Protective Wear, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Protective Wear	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Rural	Urban		
Needed	56.6	0.6	242 552	57.2
Did not Need	39.3	3.4	181 001	42.7
No Value	0.1	0.0	317	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 6.3.1: Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by whether they had Fun Activities, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Fun Activities	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
Had Fun Activities	51.6	46.6	416 473	98.3
No Fun Activities	0.2	0.9	4 531	1.1
Not Stated	0.5	0.2	2 876	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>423 880</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 6.3.2: Distribution of Children in Non-economic Child Labour by whether they had Fun Activities, Zimbabwe 2004 LFS**

Fun Activities	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	M	F		
Had Fun Activities	32.6	44.9	49 088	77.5
No Fun Activities	0.4	2.5	1 830	2.9
Not Stated	4.5	15.0	12 392	19.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>63 310</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **Chapter 7: Conclusions and Recommendations**

This report presented results on the characteristics, activities and living conditions of children age 5 to 17 years. The survey gave a child population of 5.1 million composed of 2.5 million males and 2.6 million females. About 1.6 million of the children were under the age of 5 years and 0.7 million were of age 15 to 17 years.

The survey results depict that 1.9 percent and 0.2 percent of the children were married and divorced or separated, respectively. Marriage, divorce or separation was more prevalent to female children. In Zimbabwe females can marry at age 16 years and males at 18 years. About 0.5 percent of the children aged 12 to 17 years were either married, divorced or separated females below the age of 16 years. Thus there is need for awareness campaigns to eradicate early marriages.

On the living conditions of the children, the survey results revealed several areas for improvement. Focusing on the 5 to 17 years age group, 34 percent of the children were from households with access to electricity and 72.8 percent of children were from households using wood as a source of energy for cooking. About 66 percent of the children stayed in dwelling units without electricity. However, the Government has embarked on the rural electrification programme and more resources should be channeled towards the programme.

Thirty-two percent of the children had no toilet facility while 13 percent were using pit toilets. Poor sanitation exposes children to infectious diseases like dysentery and diarrhea. Attention should be directed towards the improvement of the sanitary facilities like resuscitation of the Blair toilet building assistance programme. About 73 percent of the children had access to clean water, although a hundred percent is ideal. Seventy-eight percent of the children live under owner or purchaser tenure ship. The existing housing schemes should be expanded.

About 8 percent of the children had never been to school, while 10.6 percent had since left school despite the national campaign for compulsory primary education. With this backdrop, there is need to develop further strategies to ensure that all children attain at least primary education. Zimbabwe is a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and is therefore bound by Article 26 of the Convention which states that, "States parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with the national law". Thus more resources should be channeled towards the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) programme since most of the children experiencing child labour were from poor households. More schools should be built to try and minimise distance to school and parents should be educated on the importance of encouraging their children to attend school. The country still has a challenge of achieving universal primary education over the period 1990 to 2015 as dictated by the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

Zimbabwe, being signatory to the African Charter on the Rights of the Child is bound by Article 14(1) which states that "Every child shall have the right to enjoy the best attainable state of physical, mental and spiritual health." Fifteen percent of the children fell sick in the 30 days prior to the survey and 33 percent of these children did not access any medical facility for treatment. About 18 percent could not afford medical treatment. The free treatment privilege for the under 5 year children should

be extended to cover all children.

The activities in which children aged 5 to 17 years were involved in were categorized into economic and non-economic. Forty-two percent of the children aged 5 to 14 years were in economic activities and 37 percent of these were in child labour. Of the 2.4 percent of children in non-economic activities, 99 percent were in non-economic child labour. Article 15 of the African Charter on the Rights of the Child to which Zimbabwe is signatory provides that “Every child shall be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”. There is need for enforcement of such conventions on the elimination of child labour and educate parents and guardians on the disadvantages of child labour, especially as it reduces time for school work. The introduction of children’s desk in labour unions, a platform for children to express their grievances, advocacy and awareness could alleviate the level of child labour in the country.

About 66 percent of children in economic child labour were from households in which the head earned at most \$100 000. The lower the income of the head of household, the more likely it is for children to engage in child labour, possibly to supplement family income. There is need to identify intervention nodes through poverty reduction strategies and provision of food during drought years. More resources should be channeled towards the income generating activities that are being spearheaded by the Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Gender and Community Development as well as the Ministry of Youth Development and Employment Creation so that they could reach more persons for the benefit of children.

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# Appendix A

## **Concepts and Definitions**

A **Child** is any person aged between 0 to 17 years.

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

**Child Work** relates to 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 of household chores in their own parents' or relatives' homes where they usually reside. The number of hours must be taken into consideration here since too many hours will constitute child labour.

**Current activity** relates to activity during a short reference period such as a week used in the survey.

**Usual activity** relates to main activity during a long reference period such as 12 month used in the survey.

**Economically Active Persons** refer to those persons who were available for the production of goods and services for cash or in kind. The persons include: paid employees, employers, own account workers and the unemployed.

**Employer** is a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

**Paid Employee** is a person who during the reference period, performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind or a person who, having already worked in the present job, was temporarily not at work during the reference period but had formal attachment to his/ her job.

**Own account worker (Communal and resettlement farmer):** These operate their own enterprises, e.g. crop farming or keeping livestock with or without paid employees or who operate own economic enterprises directly without employing other people as helpers and work for own consumption or profit.

**Own account worker (Other)** are those who operate their own economic enterprise, e.g. petty trader, carpenter with or without paid employees or who operate own enterprises directly without employing other people as helpers and work for own consumption or profit.

**Unpaid family** worker refers to those members of the household who worked in the enterprise operated by the household without pay.

**Homemaker/Housekeeper** refers to 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** refers to a person or a group of people related or not, who usually live, cook and eat together.

**Head of Household** refers to 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.

**A Student** is a person who attends a regular formal educational institution, public or private. She or he should be a full-time or part-time student not usually engaged in any economic activity. University students, student teachers, apprentices, student nurses are also students.

**Dwelling unit** refers to the kind of housing occupied by a household and can be of the following categories; traditional, mixed, detached, semi-detached, flat and other.

**Traditional** type of **dwelling unit** is an old style settlement in which, the buildings are made of pole and dagga/bricks with thatched roofs and are used for living.

The '**mixed**' type of **a dwelling unit** consists of buildings in a cluster and is built of materials more modern than the pole and dagga/bricks and thatch. An example is a cluster made up of buildings of bricks with corrugated iron roof and the rest made of pole and dagga.

A '**detached**' **dwelling unit** is a structurally separate dwelling which is built of materials more modern than pole and dagga. Access to the street or pavement is by means of a path or driveway or steps not shared by other dwellings.

A '**semi-detached**' **dwelling unit** consists of two or more dwelling units with a common wall between them, with their gardens separated by a fence, hedge or wall whose access to the rest of the street or pavement meet the conditions set above for the detached dwelling unit.

A '**flat**' is a residential storey building or can be a block of semi-detached houses. It is usually small in terms of basic provisions, e.g. one or two bedrooms, one bathroom, lounge and a kitchen. A townhouse is a house bigger than a flat and is found in town. It is normally a detached one-storey building with facilities normally found in a house.

**Other** for a **dwelling unit** includes temporary dwelling such as tent, caravan or wooden shacks, which is not normally intended for permanent occupation.

**Tenure** status refers to the arrangement under which the household occupies its living quarters and the nature of its right to be there. The categories of tenure status were owner/purchaser, tenant, lodger, tied accommodation and other.

**Owner/purchaser:** refers to a household with a clear title or ownership of the house or is in the process of buying it. Most people in the communal lands own their dwelling units.



***Tenant:*** refers to a household that occupies the whole dwelling unit in terms of a written or verbal agreement, and generally pays electricity and water bills to the local authority.

***Lodger:*** rents part of a dwelling unit, which in most cases is occupied by the owner/purchaser.

***Other:*** includes those staying free in a household but constitute a separate household.

## Questionnaire