



# **ZAMBIA**

# **2018 CHILD LABOUR REPORT**

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# FOREWORD

# ACRONYMS

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



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

In 2018, the estimated number of children aged 5 – 17 years was 6,035,479. Females were slightly more than the males. The number of children engaged in work activities was estimated at 2,479,661 (41.1 percent). Majority 58.0 percent were in the young age group 5 – 17 years. Females accounted for 55.5 percent and males 44.5 percent. The estimated number of children engaged in unpaid work activities was 2,399,102. Majority were in the rural areas accounting for 64.3 percent. Females accounted for 56.1 percent and males at 43.9 percent.

Children aged in paid work activities was 80,559. Males accounted for 61.1 percent and females at 38.9 percent. Majority 63.3 percent were in the household sector. Eastern province had the highest share at 31.3 percent. The agriculture industry accounted for the highest share at 58.2 percent.

The estimated number of children in child labour was 955,301. Rural accounted for 66.6 percent and in urban areas was 33.4 percent. Females at 56.9 percent and males at 43.1 percent. Lusaka Province had the largest share of children in child labour at 17.1 percent.

The prevalence of child labour to all children aged 5 – 17 years was estimated at 15.8 percent. The female rate was 18.0 percent and males was at 13.6 percent. Western Province had the highest child labour prevalence rate at 23.9 percent.

The child labour incidence rate for the working children aged 5 – 17 years was estimated at 38.5 percent. The female incidence rate was 39.5 percent and the males at 37.3 percent.

The estimated number of children engaged in hazardous work was 26,030. The rural areas accounted for 73.3 percent and urban areas at 26.3 percent. The males accounted for 81.1 percent and females 18.9 percent. The agriculture industry accounted for the highest percentage at 58.2 percent. Majority of the children engaged in hazardous work were working as elementary workers accounting for 76.7 percent.

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

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

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

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

## Existing Interventions on Child Labour

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

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

## Laws and Policies on Child Labour

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

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

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

## Objectives

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus, a subset of the 2018 Labour Force Survey dataset, consisting of observations for children aged 5 to 17 years only was set aside for analysis.

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

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

## Estimation of Hazardous Work

The estimation of the number of children engaged in hazardous work was guided by the list of hazardous industry and occupations developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) for the purpose of developing ILO global estimates. See the table below.

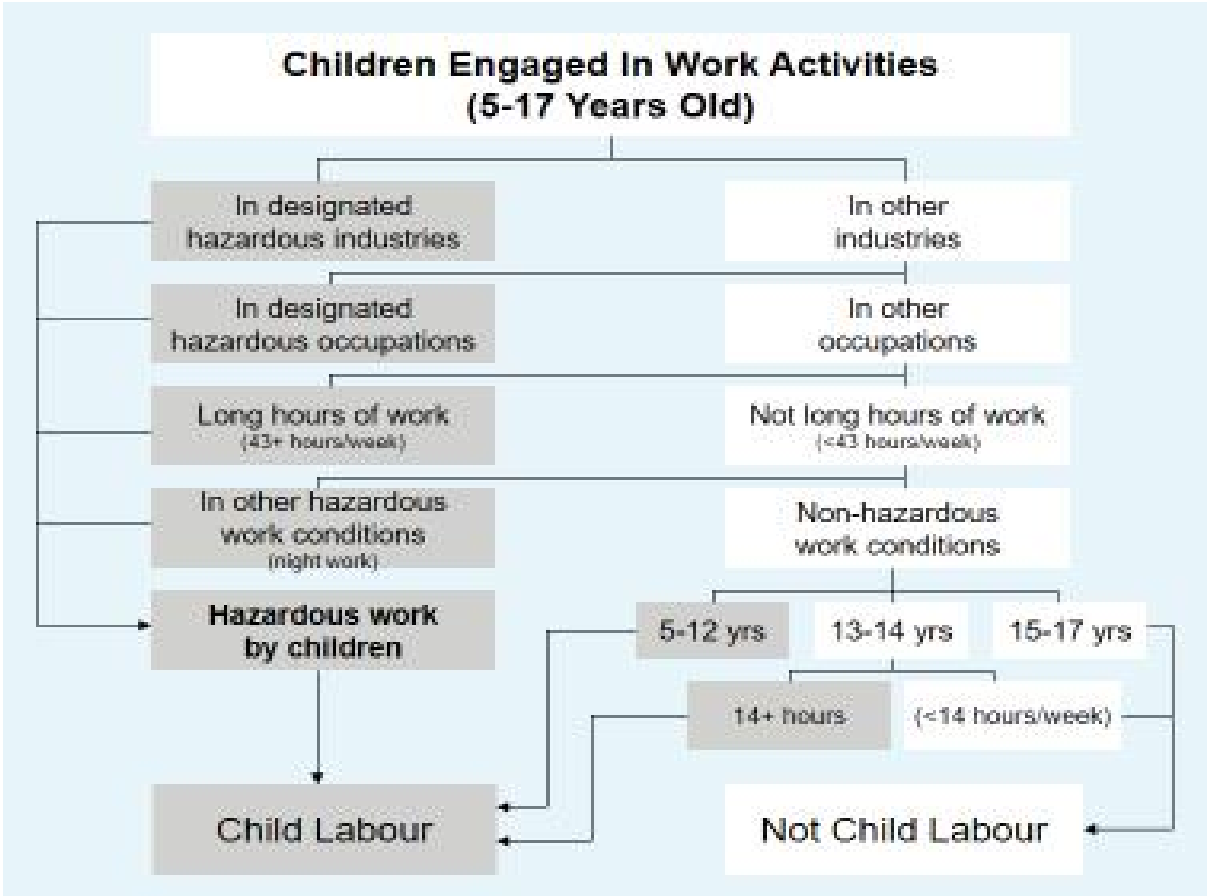
Table 1.1: List of hazardous industry and occupations designated as hazardous	
Industry	
Mining and quarrying	
Construction	
Occupation	
• Optical and electrical equipment operators	• Power production, related plant operators
• Health associated professional	• Metal and mineral machine operators
• Nursing midwife	• Chemical machine operators
• Protective services	• Rubber machine operators
• Forestry and related workers	• Wood products machine operators
• Fishery, hunters and trappers	• Textile, fur, leather machine operator
• Miners, shot fires, stone cutters and carvers	• Food machine operators
• Building frame and related workers	• Assemblers
• Building finishers	• Other machine operators
• Metal moulders, welders and related workers	• Motor vehicle drivers
• Blacksmith, tool makers and related workers	• Agriculture, other mobile plant operator
• Machinery mechanics and fitters	• Ships' deck crew, related workers
• Electrical, electronic equipment mechanical fitters	• Street vendors and related workers
• Precision workers in metal	• Shoe cleaning, other street services
• Potters, glass makers and related workers	• Messengers, porters, doorkeepers
• Mining, mineral processing plant operators	• Garbage collectors, related workers
• Metal processing plant operators	• Agriculture fishery, related workers
• Glass, veramics and related plant operators	• Mining and construction labourers
• Wood processing and paper making plant operators	• Transport and freight handlers

Source: International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) - Geneva: ILO, 2013

## Estimation of Child Labour

In producing the 2018 child labour statistics, the framework for statistical identification of child labour was used (see below).

Firstly, hazardous work activities were produced for all 5 – 17 years. The second stage involved creating categories of age and respective working time thresholds for estimating child labour.



## Limitations

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

## Labour Force Survey Methodology

### Sample Design and Coverage

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

### Sample Stratification and Allocation

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

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

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

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

### Sample Selection

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

### Estimation Procedure

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



The probability of selecting an EA was calculated as follows:

Where:

= the first selection probability of EAs

= the number of EAs selected in stratum h

= the size of the ith EA in stratum h

= the total size of stratum h

The selection probability of the household is calculated as follows:

Where:

= the second selection probability of households

= the number of households selected from the ith EA of stratum h

= the total number of households listed in an EA

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

### **Post-Stratification Adjustment**

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

Therefore, the final weight was obtained and applied accordingly.

### **Estimation Process**

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

Therefore, if  $y_{hij}$  is an observation on variable Y for the jth household in ith EA of the hth stratum,

then the estimated total for the hth stratum is expressed as follows:

Where:

= the estimated total for the hth stratum

$i = 1$  to  $a_h$ : the number of selected clustered in the stratum

$j = 1$  to  $n_h$ : the number of sample household in the stratum

The national estimate is obtained using the following estimator:

Where:

= the national total estimate

$K=1$  to 10 is the total number of strata (10 provinces)

### **Data Collection**

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

### **Data Processing**

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

## 3.1 Introduction

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

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

## 3.2 Population Size and Distribution

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

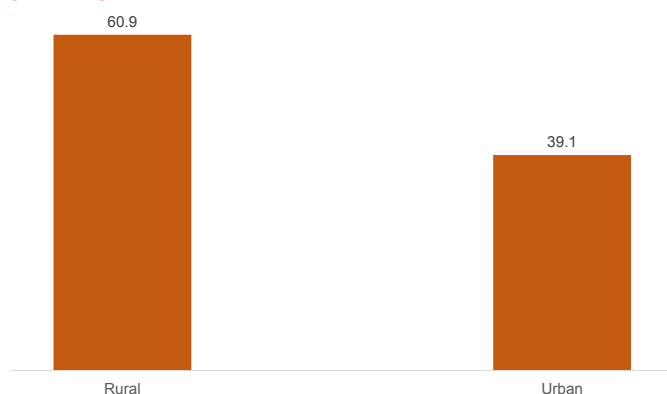


Table 3.3 shows the number and percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) by province and Sex. The results show that Luapula, Copperbelt, Northern, southern and western provinces recorded higher percentages for male children at 54.6 percent, 50.1 percent, 51.6, 50.8 and 51.2, respectively. Whereas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



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

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

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

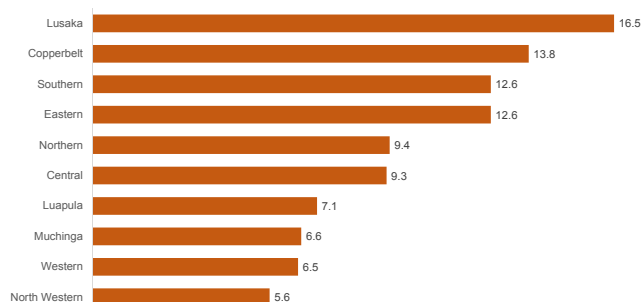
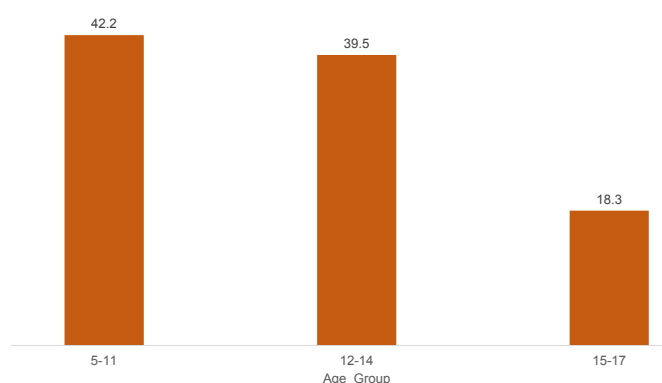
**Figure 3.2: Percentage Share of Children (5-17 years) by Province, 2018**

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

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

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

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

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

### 3.2: Number of Households

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

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

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

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

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

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

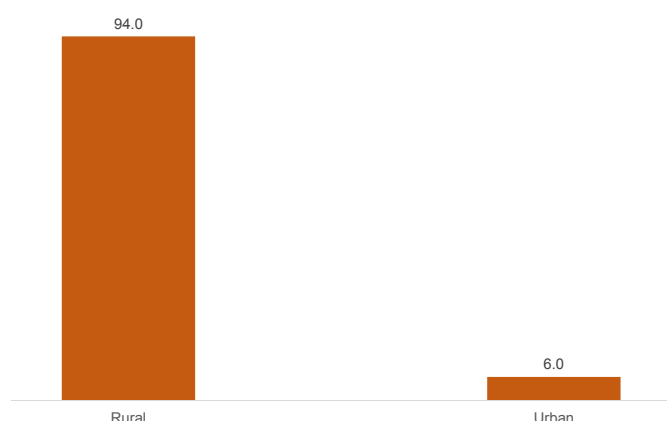
**Table 3.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Child Headed Households by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

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

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

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

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

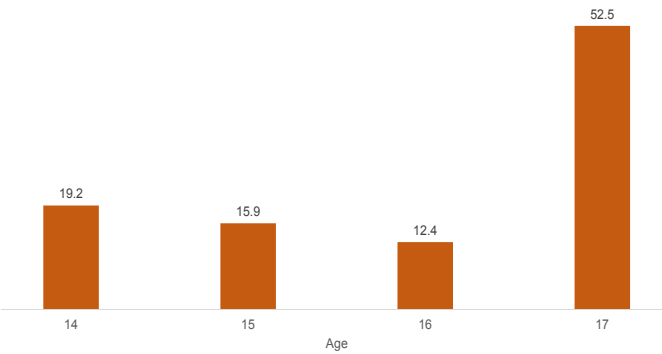


**Table 3.7: Number and Percentage Distribution of Child Headed Households by Age and Sex, 2018**

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

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

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



## 4.1 Introduction


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

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

## 4.2 School Attendance

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

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

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

## Ever Attended

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

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

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

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

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

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

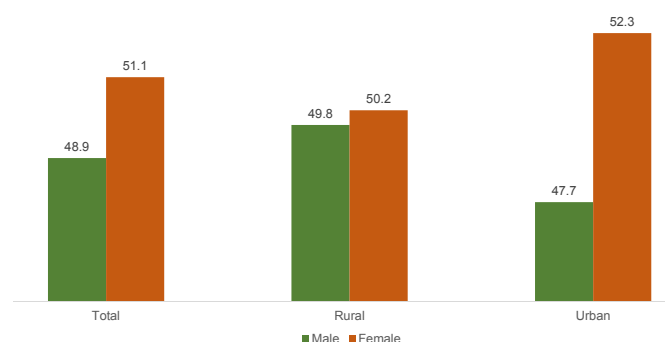


Figure 4.2 shows the percentage share of children who ever attended school by age group and sex. 2018. The age group 10-14 had the highest percentage share of children who reported to have ever attended school at 47.1 percent while the age group 15-17 had the lowest share at 22.2 percent.

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

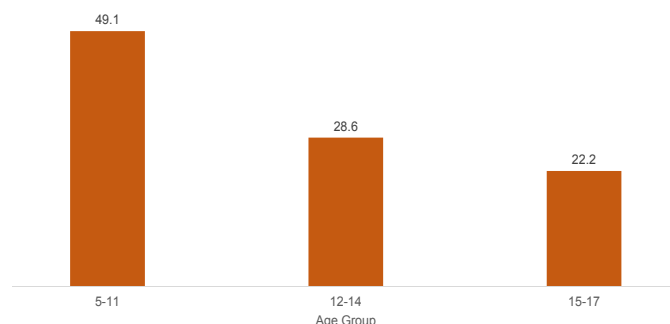


Table 4.3 shows the number and percentage distribution of children who ever attended school by age group and sex. At all the age groups, there were more female than male children who reported to have ever attended school except at age 12-14 years of age where the percentage of male and female children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

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

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

## Current School Attendance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

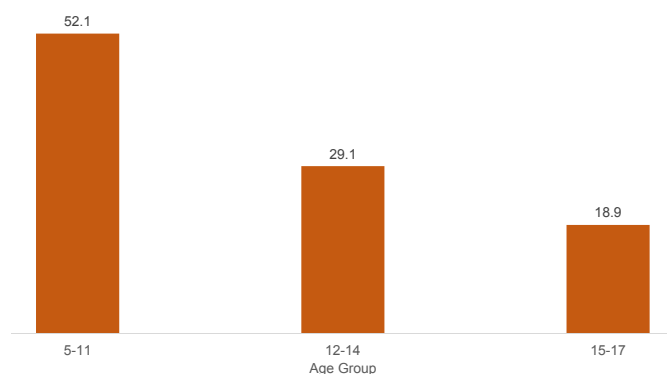


Table 4.5 shows the number and percentage distribution of children who were not currently attending school by rural/urban and sex. There were 3,615,531 children who were not currently attending school of which 70.1 percent were in rural areas while 29.9 percent were in urban areas.

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

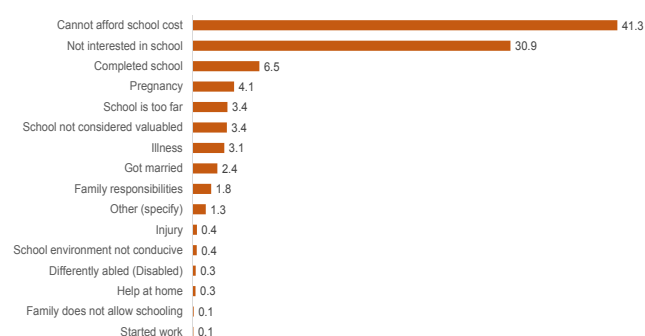
Rural/Urban	Both Sexes		Male	Female
	Number	Percent	Number	Number
<b>Total</b>	<b>361,531</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>180,507</b>	<b>181,023</b>
Rural	253,275	70.1	130,084	123,191
Urban	108,256	29.9	50,424	57,833

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

### Never Attended School

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

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



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

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

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

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

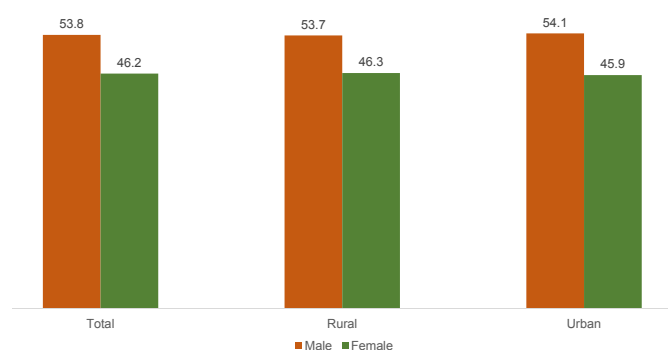


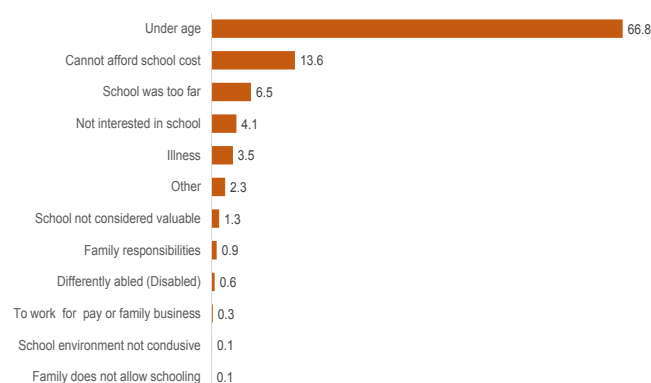
Table 4.7 shows the distribution of children who never attended school by reason of not attending and school and sex. There were more female children who never attended school because of families not allowing school than males at 75.2 percent and 24.8 percent, respectively. Among those that had no interest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

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

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

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

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

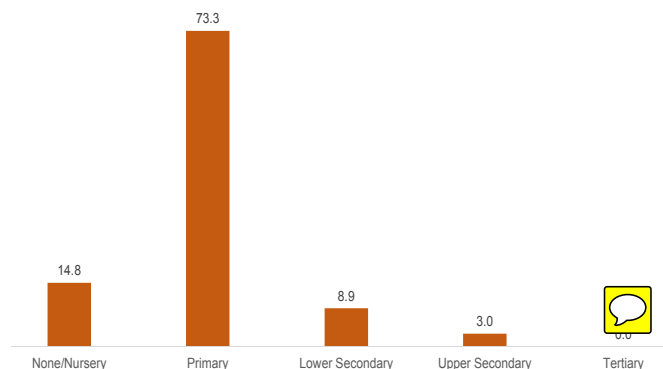


### 4.3 Educational Attainment

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

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

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







Work refers to any activity which is performed by persons of any age or sex to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own final use. This is irrespective of legality, formal/informal nature of activity, context or persons status.

This chapter presents information on work activities of children aged 5-17 years who during the reference period were reported to be working. Therefore

work is broken down into two categories that is employment and work for own final use.

Table 5.1 shows the percentage distribution of children by rural/urban. In 2018, there were 6,035,479 children of which 2,479,661 were working accounting for 41.1 percent. In rural and urban areas, the percentage of working children was 43.5 percent and 37.4 percent, respectively.

**Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Children (5-17) by Rural/Urban and Working Children, 2018**

Rural/Urban	Total Children	Children Working	Children Working
	Number	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,035,479</b>	<b>2,479,661</b>	<b>41.1</b>
Rural	3,674,184	1,597,607	43.5
Urban	2,361,295	882,054	37.4

Table 5.2 shows the percentage distribution of working children by rural/urban and sex. There were 2,479,661 children who were working in 2018,

of which 64.4 percent were in rural areas and 35.6 percent were in urban areas.

**Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Working Children by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

Rural/Urban	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,479,661</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,103,240</b>	<b>1,376,421</b>
Rural	1,597,607	64.4	755,525	842,081
Urban	882,054	35.6	347,714	534,339

Figure 5.1 Shows the percentage distribution of working children by rural/urban and sex. Overall, there were more female than male children who were working at 55.5 percent and 44.5 percent, respectively. In rural areas females accounted for 52.7 percent and males 47.3 percent, while in urban areas females accounted for 60.6 percent and males 39.4 percent.

**Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of the Working Children (5-17 years) by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

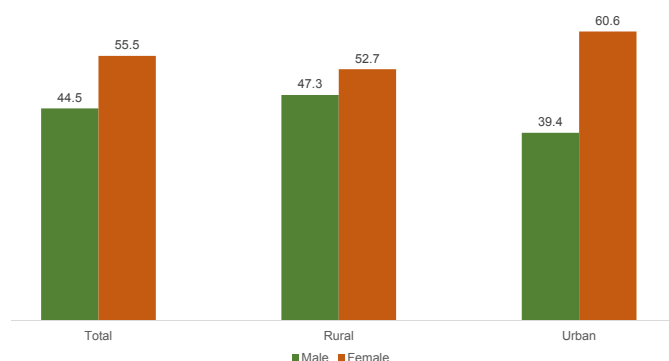


Figure 5.2 shows the percentage distribution of working children by age group and sex. The population of children who were working was highest in the age group 5-11 years at 58.0 percent and lowest in the age group 15-17 years at 18.3 percent.

**Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of the Working Children (5-17 years) by Age Group, 2018**

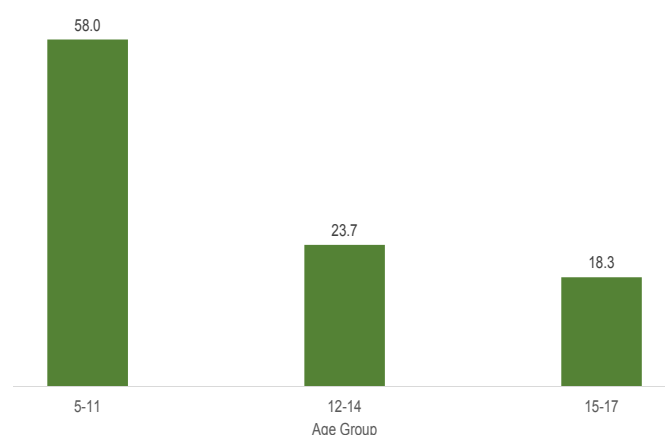
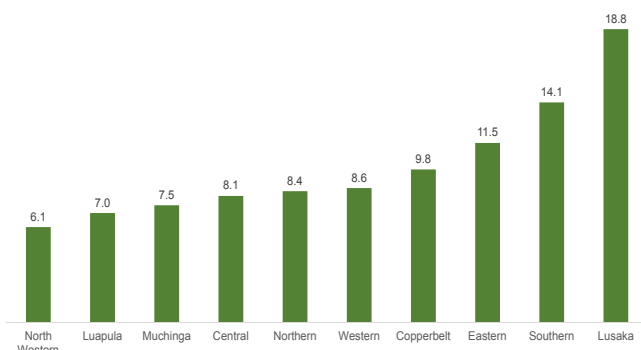


Figure 5.3 shows the percentage share of working children by province. Lusaka province had the highest percentage of working children at 18.8 percent followed by southern at 14.1 percent. The province with the lowest percentage share was North Western at 6.1 percent.

**Figure 5.3: Percentage Share of the Working Children (5-17 years) by Province, 2018**



## Work and School Attendance

Table 5.3 shows the percentage distribution of working children who ever attended school by province and sex. Overall there were more female working children that ever attended school at 56.4 percent compared to 43.6 percent males. At province level, all the provinces had a higher percentage of females than males except in Luapula province which had 54.3 percent males and 45.7 percent females.

**Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Working Children Who Ever Attended School by Province and Sex, 2018**

Province	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,222,839</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>968,405</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>1,254,434</b>	<b>56.4</b>
Central	178,412	100.0	79,119	44.3	99,293	55.7
Copperbelt	223,992	100.0	93,944	41.9	130,048	58.1
Eastern	229,722	100.0	88,891	38.7	140,830	61.3
Luapula	141,283	100.0	76,768	54.3	64,515	45.7
Lusaka	451,169	100.0	177,380	39.3	273,789	60.7
Muchinga	167,245	100.0	78,148	46.7	89,097	53.3
Northern	184,029	100.0	89,277	48.5	94,752	51.5
North Western	137,074	100.0	56,094	40.9	80,980	59.1
Southern	329,367	100.0	144,425	43.8	184,941	56.2
Western	180,548	100.0	84,359	46.7	96,189	53.3

## Unpaid Working Children

Table 5.4 shows the Number and Percentage distribution of Unpaid Working Children by rural/urban and Sex. Of the total 2,399,102 Unpaid Working Children, 43.9 percent were male while

56.1 percent were female. In rural areas, 46.6 percent were male and 53.4 percent were female. The pattern was similar in urban areas with Females accounting for the larger proportion of the unpaid working children at 60.9 compared to 39.1 percent males.

**Table 5.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Unpaid Working Children by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

Rural/Urban	Both Sexes	Male		Female	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,399,102</b>	<b>1,054,017</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>1,345,085</b>	<b>56.1</b>
Rural	1,542,932	719,410	46.6	823,521	53.4
Urban	856,170	334,607	39.1	521,564	60.9

Table 5.5 Shows number and percentage distribution of unpaid working children by age group and rural/urban. The percentage of unpaid working children was higher in rural areas than urban areas at 64.3 percent and 35.7 percent, respectively. In the Age Group 5-11 which had the highest proportional share of the total unpaid working children, rural

areas accounted for 66.7 percent while the urban areas accounted for 33.3 percent. Further, results show that of the total 690,122 Unpaid Working Children in the age group 15-17 years, 60.7 percent were in the rural areas while 39.3 percent were in the urban areas.

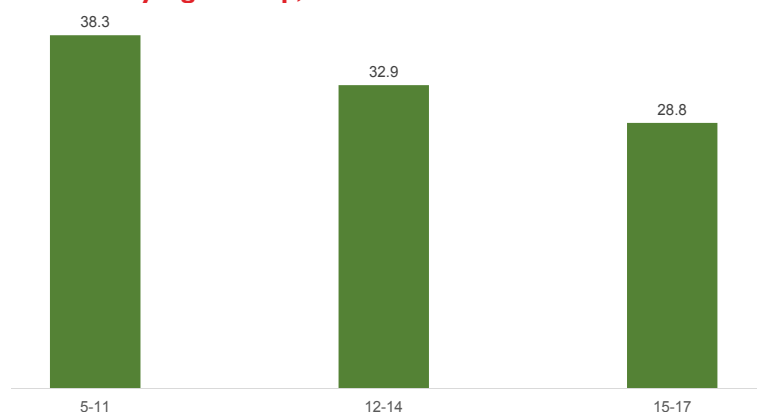
**Table 5.5 Number and Percentage Distribution of Unpaid Working Children by Age Group and Rural/Urban, 2018**

Age Group	Both Sexes	Rural		Urban	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,399,102</b>	<b>1,542,932</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>856,170</b>	<b>35.7</b>
5-11	919,006	612,750	66.7	306,256	33.3
12-14	789,973	511,402	64.7	278,571	35.3
15-17	690,122	418,779	60.7	271,343	39.3

Figure 5.4 shows the percentage distribution of unpaid working children by age group. The results show that the age group 5-11 years had the highest proportion of unpaid working children at 38.3 percent followed by the age group 12-14 years at 32.9 percent. The age group 15-17 had the lowest proportion at 28.3 percent of the total unpaid working children.

Table 5.6 shows the number and percentage distribution of unpaid working children by Age group and Sex. At National level, of the total 2,399,102 unpaid working children, 43.9 percent were male while 56.1 percent were female. In the age group 5-11 years, 42.2 percent were Male while 57.8 were female. For all age groups, females had more unpaid working children than their male counterparts.

**Figure 5.4: Percentage Share of Unpaid Working Children by Age Group, 2018**



**Table 5.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Unpaid Working Children by Age Group and Sex, Zambia, 2018**

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male		Female	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,399,102</b>	<b>1,054,017</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>1,345,085</b>	<b>56.1</b>
5-11	919,006	387,746	42.2	531,261	57.8
12-14	789,973	353,623	44.8	436,351	55.2
15-17	690,122	312,649	45.3	377,473	54.7

Table 5.7 shows the Number and Percentage distribution of unpaid working children by Province and Sex. In all the provinces, the percentage of

unpaid working children was higher for females than males except in Luapula where males accounted for 55.0 percent compared to females at 45.0 percent.

**Table 5.7: Number and Percentage Distribution of Unpaid Working Children by Province and Sex, 2018**

Province	Both Sexes	Male		Female	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,399,102</b>	<b>1,054,017</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>1,345,085</b>	<b>56.1</b>
Central	195,890	85,934	43.9	109,956	56.1
Copperbelt	236,409	98,372	41.6	138,037	58.4
Eastern	261,097	104,653	40.1	156,444	59.9
Luapula	169,262	93,113	55.0	76,149	45.0
Lusaka	450,441	176,310	39.1	274,132	60.9
Muchinga	179,993	84,040	46.7	95,953	53.3
Northern	203,326	98,454	48.4	104,872	51.6
North Western	147,097	58,193	39.6	88,904	60.4
Southern	343,397	151,499	44.1	191,898	55.9
Western	212,189	103,450	48.8	108,740	51.2

Figure 5.5 shows the percentage share of unpaid working children by province. Of the total unpaid working children, Lusaka had the highest percentage share at 18.8 percent followed by Southern at 14.3 percent. All provinces except Lusaka, Southern and Eastern provinces had less than 10 percent share of the total unpaid working children with the lowest being North Western Province at 6.1 percent.

**Figure 5.5: Percentage Share of Unpaid Working Children by Province, 2018**

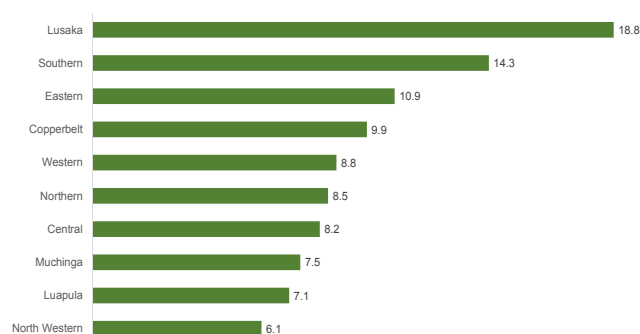


Table 5.8 shows the number and percentage distribution of unpaid working children by activities and Sex. The results show that of the total 770,298 unpaid working children in the washing activity, 29.6 percent were male while 70.4 percent were female. Further the results shows that of the total 94,832 unpaid working children in the Cooking activity, 46.1 percent were male while 53.9 percent were female. Males had a higher percentage in fetching water, fetching firewood and activities to do with animals, crops and foodstuff at 59.7 percent, 72.6 percent and 63.2 percent, respectively.

**Table 5.8: Number and Percentage distribution of Unpaid Working Children by Activities and Sex, 2018**

Non Paid Activities	Both Sexes	Male		Female	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,399,102</b>	<b>1,054,017</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>1,345,085</b>	<b>56.1</b>
Animals/crops/Foodstuff	202,686	128,138	63.2	74,548	36.8
Fetching Water	420,040	250,907	59.7	169,134	40.3
Fetching firewood	226,041	164,175	72.6	61,866	27.4
Cooking	94,832	43,723	46.1	51,109	53.9
Cleaning	385,047	135,613	35.2	249,434	64.8
Washing	770,298	227,992	29.6	542,306	70.4
Other work activities	300,158	103,470	34.5	196,688	65.5

Table 5.9 shows the number and percentage distribution of unpaid working children by activity and rural/urban. The activities of unpaid work were

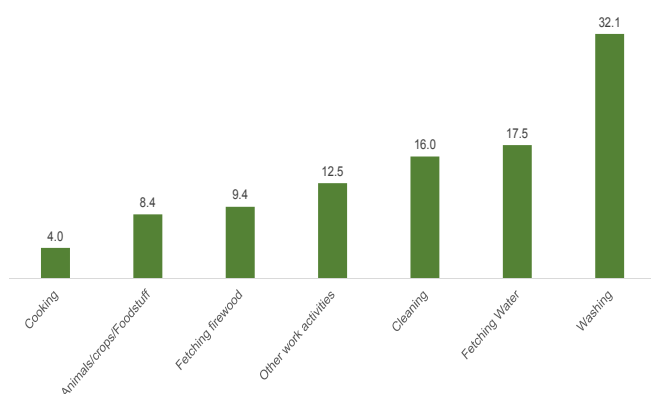
predominantly done by working children in the rural areas compared to those in the urban areas.

**Table 5.9: Number and Percentage distribution of Unpaid Working Children by Activity and Rural/Urban, 2018**

Unpaid Activities	Total	Rural		Urban	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,399,102</b>	<b>1,542,932</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>856,170</b>	<b>35.7</b>
Animals/crops/Foodstuff	202,686	175,496	86.6	27,190	13.4
Fetching Water	420,040	275,416	65.6	144,624	34.4
Fetching firewood	226,041	208,068	92.0	17,973	8.0
Cooking	94,832	66,628	70.3	28,205	29.7
Cleaning	385,047	227,032	59.0	158,015	41.0
Washing	770,298	429,492	55.8	340,806	44.2
Other work activities	300,158	160,800	53.6	139,358	46.4

Figure 5.6 shows the percentage share of unpaid working children by activity. The results shows that the washing activity had the highest percentage share of unpaid working children at 32.1 percent. This was followed by the activity of Fetching Water at 17.5 percent. All activities aside from the activities of Washing, Fetching water, Cleaning and other work activities had a percent share of less than ten percent with the activity cooking recording the lowest percent share of 4.0 percent.

**Figure 5.6: Percentage Share of Unpaid Working Children by Activity, 2018**



## Paid Working Children

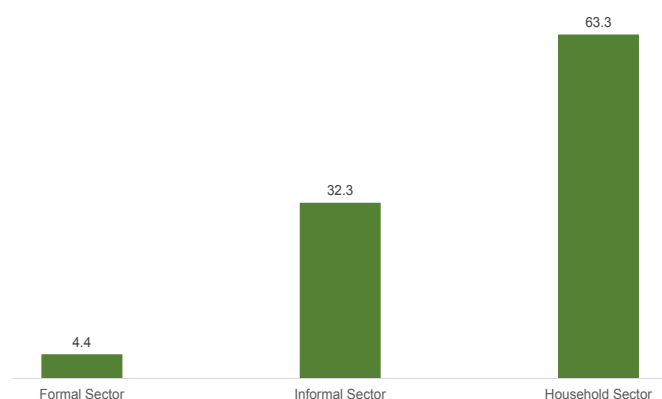
The findings of the report show that there are children that are engaged in paid work activities. This is a payment received by children in a form of cash or in kind for tasks performed. Additionally, this includes children that are running own/family business.

## Paid Work by Sector

Figure 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of paid working children by sector of employment. The highest percentage of working children was in the

household sector at 63.3 percent compared to 32.3 percent in the informal and 4.4 percent in the formal sector.

**Figure 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Paid Working Children (5-17 years) by Sector of Employment, 2018**



## Status in Employment

Figure 5.8 shows the percentage share of employed children by status in employment. In 2018, the highest percentage of employed children were paid employees followed by contributing family workers at 28.6 percent. The lowest percentage of employed children was in the interns /apprentices at 2.0 percent.

**Figure 5.8: Percentage Share of Employed Children (5-17 years) by Status in Employment, 2018**

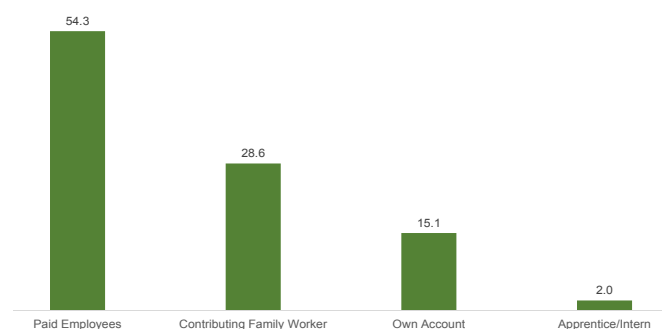


Table 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of employed children by status in employment, rural/urban and sex. Across all the status of employment at national and rural areas, the percentage of males was higher than that of females. In urban areas, the

employed children among apprentices/interns and own account workers was 100.0 percent males while among paid employees and contributing family workers the percentage of females was higher than males.

**Table 5.10: Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Children by Status in Employment, Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

Status in Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,036</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>23,554</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>8,482</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>62.0</b>
Paid Employees	17,411	69.3	30.7	13,324	81.1	23.3	4,087	30.8	69.2
Apprentice/Interns	631	100.0	-	-			631	100.0	-
Own Account	4,819	83.7	16.3	3,873	79.7	25.5	945	100.0	-
Contributing family worker	9,176	54.8	45.2	6,357	73.0	37.0	2,819	13.8	86.2

## Paid Working Children

This section highlights the characteristics of paid working children in Zambia. The current paid working children in economic activities aged 5 to 17 years is determined by measuring the time they have spent in the reference week in various activities defined as “work” or “economic activities”.

Table 5.11 shows the number and percentage distribution of the paid working children by sex in rural and urban areas. In 2018, the paid children in (work) was estimated at 80,559 of which 67.9 percent were in rural areas and 32.1 percent were in urban areas.

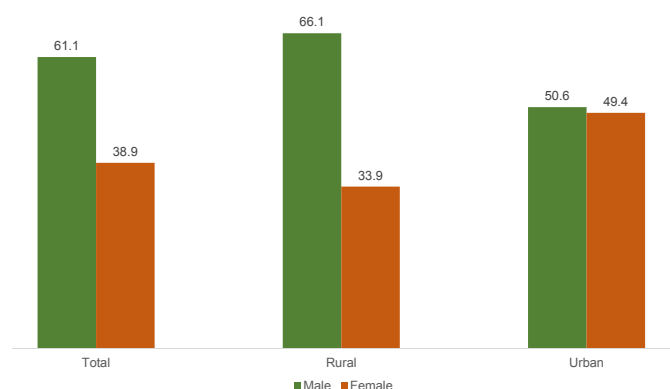
**Table 5.11: Number and Percentage Distribution of Paid Working Children by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018.**

	Both Sex	Percent	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,559</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49,223</b>	<b>31,336</b>
Rural	54,675	67.9	36,115	18,560
Urban	25,884	32.1	13,108	12,776

Figure 5.9 shows the percentage distribution of the paid working children by rural/urban and sex. At national level, there were 61.1 percent male children in paid work and 38.9 percent females. The pattern of having more males than females was observed in rural areas at 66.1 percent and 33.9 percent respectively; as well as in the urban areas at 50.6 percent males and 49.4 percent females.

Table 5.12 shows the number and percentage distribution of the paid working children by age group and sex. Of the total 14,586 paid working children in age group 5-11 years, 79.1 percent were males and 20.9 females. In age groups 12-14 and 15-17 years males had a higher percentage at 56.9 percent and 57.2 percent, respectively.

**Figure 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Children in Paid Work by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**



**Table 5.12 Number and Percentage Distribution of Paid Working Children by Age group and Sex, 2018**

Age groups	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,559</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49,223</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>31,336</b>	<b>38.9</b>
5-11	14,586	100.0	11,539	79.1	3,047	20.9
12-14	21,376	100.0	12,171	56.9	9,204	43.1
15-17	44,597	100.0	25,512	57.2	19,085	42.8

Figure 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of the paid working children by age group. Among the paid working children 55.4 percent were in age group 15-17 years, 26.5 percent were in age group 12-14 years and 18.1 percent were in age group 5-11 years.

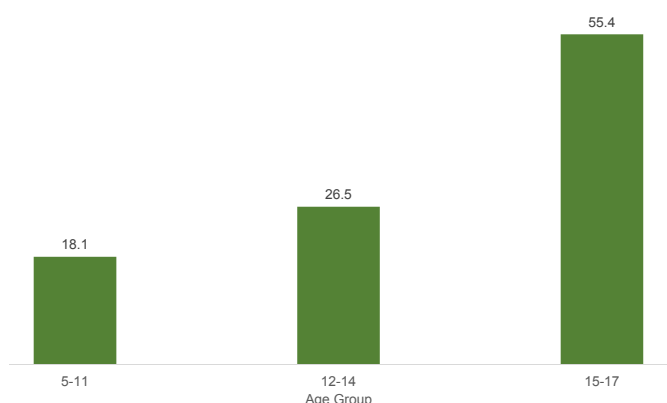
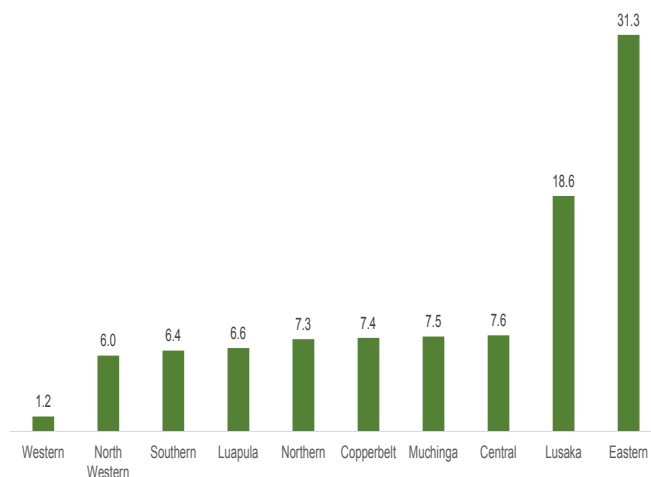
**Figure 5.10 Percentage Distribution of Paid Working Children by Age group 2018**

Table 5.13 shows the number and percentage distribution of the paid working children by age group and rural/urban. There were more paid working children in rural areas at 67.9 percent than 32.1 percent for urban areas. The same pattern of having more paid working children in rural areas than urban areas was observed in all age groups.

**Table 5.13 Number and Percentage Distribution of Paid Working Children by age group and rural/urban 2018**

Age groups	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,559</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54,675</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>25,884</b>	<b>32.1</b>
5-11	14586	100	11,325	77.6	3261	22.4
12-14	21376	100	17,470	81.7	3906	18.3
15-17	44597	100	25,880	58.0	18717	42.0

Figure 5.11 shows the percentage share of the paid working children by province. The highest percentage share of paid working children was in Eastern province at 31.3 percent followed by Lusaka at 18.6 percent. The Lowest share was in Western province at 1.2 percent.

**Figure 5.11 Percentage share of Paid Working Children by Province 2018.**



## Paid Working Children by Occupation

Table 5.14 shows the number and percentage distribution of the paid working children by occupation and sex. There were more female paid working children in managerial positions compared

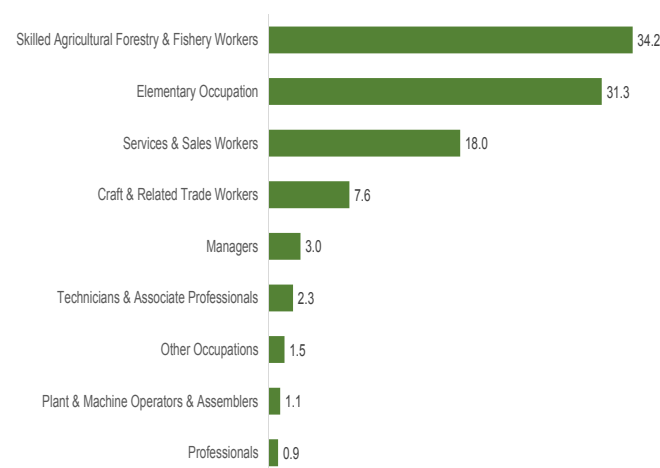
to males at 38.9 percent. A similar pattern of having more females than males was observed among Services and sales workers and Plant and machine operators and assemblers at 76.7 percent and 76.4 percent females compared to males at 23.3 percent and 23.6 percent respectively.

**Table 5.14 Number and Percentage Distribution of Paid Working Children by Occupations and Sex, 2018**

Occupations	Both sex		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	number	percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,559</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49,223</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>31,336</b>	<b>38.9</b>
Managers	2,427	100.0	527	21.7	1,900	78.3
Professionals	758	100.0	315	41.6	442	58.4
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1,854	100.0	1,126	60.7	728	39.3
Services & Sales Workers	14,507	100.0	3,375	23.3	11,132	76.7
Skilled Agricultural Forestry & Fishery Workers	27,578	100.0	18,337	66.5	9,240	33.5
Craft & Related Trade Workers	6,159	100.0	5,037	81.8	1,122	18.2
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	876	100.0	207	23.6	669	76.4
Elementary Occupation	25,179	100.0	19,077	75.8	6,102	24.2
Other Occupations	1,221	100.0	1,221	100.0	-	0.0

Figure 5.12 shows the percentage share of the paid working children by occupation. The skilled agricultural forestry and fisheries occupations had the highest percentage of the paid working children at 34.2 percent while the lowest was professionals at 0.9 percent.

**Figure 5.12 Percentage Share of Paid Working Children by Occupation 2018**



## Paid Working Children by Industry

Figure 5.13 shows the percentage share of the paid working children by industry. In 2018, the majority of paid working children were in Agricultural forestry and fishing industry at 58.2 percent and the least were in professional, scientific and technical activities at 0.1 percent.

**Figure 5.13 Percent Share of Paid Working Children by Industry, 2018**

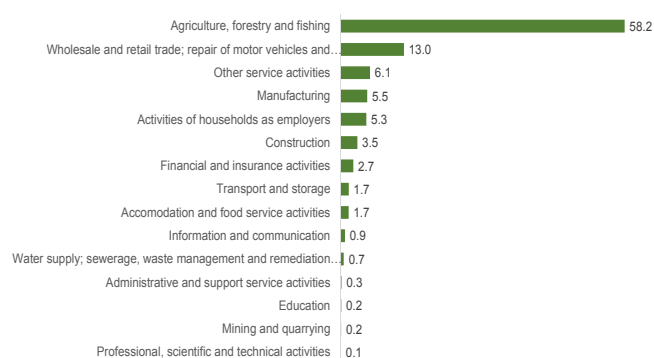


Table 5.15 shows the number and percentage distribution of the paid working children by industry and sex. Analysis by industry and sex shows that in mining and quarrying, construction, information and communication industries only males were involved with 100 percent. However in Financial and insurance activities, Professional, scientific and technical activities and education only females were recorded at 100 percent.

**Table 5.15 Number and Percentage Distribution of Paid Working Children in by Industry and Sex 2018**

Industry	Both sex		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	number	percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,559</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49,223</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>31,336</b>	<b>38.9</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46,845	100.0	32,640	69.7	14,204	30.3
Mining and quarrying	133	100.0	133	100.0	-	0.0
Manufacturing	4,424	100.0	1,948	44.0	2,476	56.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	562	100.0	331	58.8	232	41.2
Construction	2,808	100.0	2,808	100.0	-	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10,474	100.0	3,413	32.6	7,061	67.4
Transport and storage	1,386	100.0	1,099	79.3	287	20.7
Accommodation and food service activities	1,373	100.0	806	58.7	567	41.3
Information and communication	764	100.0	764	100.0	-	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	2,137	100.0	-	0.0	2,137	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	109	100.0	-	0.0	109	100.0
Administrative and support service activities	203	100.0	203	100.0	-	0.0
Education	162	100.0	-	0.0	162	100.0
Other service activities	4,893	100.0	2,268	46.3	2,625	53.7
Activities of households as employers	4,286	100.0	2,809	65.5	1,477	34.5

## Paid Working Children in School

Table 5.16 shows the number and percentage distribution of paid working children in school

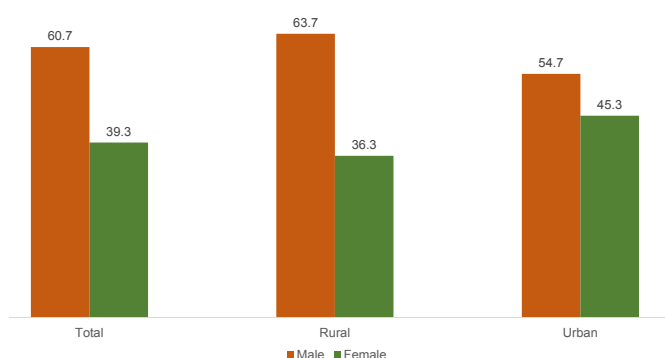
by rural/urban and sex. Of the total 36,815 paid working children in school, 66.6 percent were in rural areas compared to 33.4 percent in urban areas.

**Table 5.16: number and percentage distribution of paid working children in school by rural/urban and sex, 2018**

Rural/Urban	Both Sex	Percent	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,815</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22,341</b>	<b>14,474</b>
Rural	24,514	66.6	15,609	8,905
Urban	12,301	33.4	6,732	5,569

Figure 5.14: shows the percentage share of paid Working Children in School by Rural/Urban and Sex. There were 60.7 percent male and 39.3 percent female children in both paid work and school. In rural and urban areas there were more male working children in school at 63.7 percent and 54.7 percent, respectively compared to females.

Table 5.17 shows the number and percentage distribution of paid working children in school by Age group and Sex. In all the age groups 5-11, 12-14 and 15-17, there were more male working children in school, at 56.6 percent, 54.4 percent and 67.4 percent, respectively.

**Figure 5.14: Percentage Share of Paid Working Children in School by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

**Table 5.17 Number and percentage distribution of paid working children in school by Age group and Sex**

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,815</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,341</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>14,474</b>	<b>39.3</b>
5-11	5,648	100.0	3,199	56.6	2,449	43.4
12-14	14,318	100.0	7,787	54.4	6,531	45.6
15-17	16849	100.0	11355	67.4	5494	32.6

Figure 5.15 shows the percentage share of the paid working children in school by age group. Among the paid working children in school 45.8 percent were in the age group 15-17 years, 38.9 percent were in age group 12-14 years and 15.3 percent were in age group 5-11 years.

**Figure 5.15: percentage Share of paid working children in school by age group.**

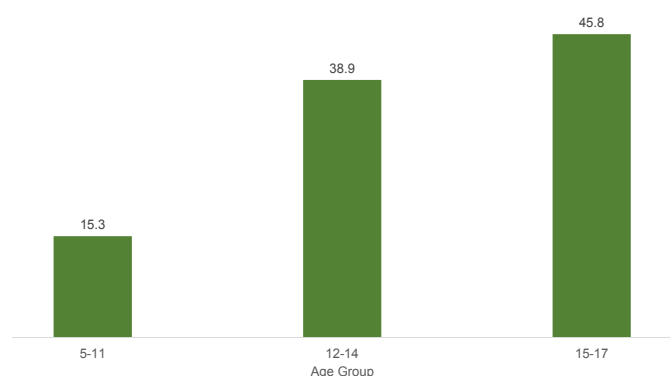


Table 5.18 shows the number and percentage distribution of paid working children in school by age group and rural/urban. There were more paid working children and schooling in rural areas than in urban areas across all age groups. Thus 55.3 percent, 80.6 percent and 58.5 percent in age group 5-11 years, 12-14 years and 15-17 years for rural areas whereas urban areas it was at 44.7 percent, 19.4 percent and 41.5 percent respectively.

**Table 5.18 Number and Percentage Distribution of the Paid Working Children in School by Age Group and Rural/Urban, 2018**

Age group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,815</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,515</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>12,301</b>	<b>33.4</b>
5-11	5,648	100	3,123	55.3	2,525	44.7
12-14	14,318	100	11,535	80.6	2,784	19.4
15-17	16,849	100	9,857	58.5	6,992	41.5

## Paid Working Children Not in School

Table 5.19 shows the number and percentage distribution of paid working children not in school by rural/urban and sex. Of the total 31,334 paid

working children not in school, there were more children not in school and working in rural areas at 59.7 percent than in urban areas at 40.3 percent.

**Table 5.19 Number and Percentage Distribution of Paid Working Children Not In School by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

Rural/Urban	Both Sex	Percent	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,334</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,715</b>	<b>13,618</b>
Rural	18,700	59.7	11,866	6,834
Urban	12,634	40.3	5,849	6,785

Figure 5.16 shows the percentage distribution of paid Working Children not in School by Rural/Urban and Sex. There were more male paid working children not in school at 56.5 percent than females at 43.5 percent. However in urban areas there were more female paid working children in paid work not attending school at 53.7 percent compared to males at 46.3 percent.

**Figure 5.16: Percentage Distribution of Paid Working Children not in School by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

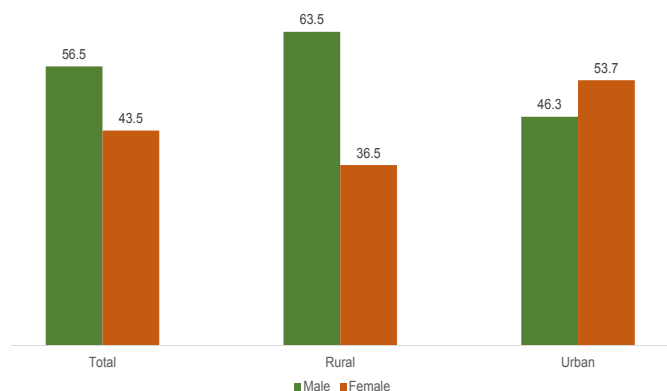


Table 5.20 shows the number and percentage distribution of paid working children not in school by Age group and Sex. In age groups 5-11 years and 15-17 years, there were more male children in paid work and not schooling, at 100 percent and 52.4 percent, respectively. In the age group 12-14 years, there were more females at 50.5 percent compared to males at 49.5 percent.

**Table 5.20 Number and Percentage Distribution of Paid Working Children in School by Age Group and Sex, 2018**

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,334</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,715</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>13,618</b>	<b>43.5</b>
5-11	3,052	100	3,052	100.0	0	0.0
12-14	5,026	100	2,486	49.5	2,540	50.5
15-17	23,256	100	12,177	52.4	11,079	47.6

Table 5.21 shows the number and percentage distribution of paid working children not in school by age group and rural/urban. There were more paid

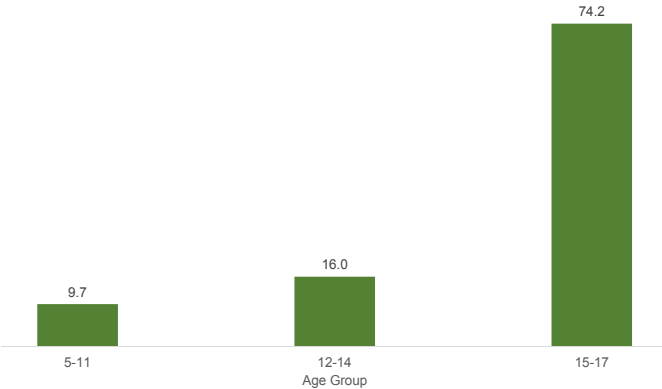
working children not in school in rural areas than in urban areas across all age groups

**Table 5.21 Number and Percentage Distribution of the Paid Working Children Not In School by Age Group and Rural/Urban, 2018**

Age group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,334</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>12,634</b>	<b>40.3</b>
5-11	3,052	100	2,843	93.1	209	6.9
12-14	5,026	100	3,904	77.7	1,122	22.3
15-17	23,256	100	11,953	51.4	11,303	48.6

Figure 5.17 shows the percentage distribution of the paid working children not in school by age group. Notably there was a general increasing trend of the children in paid work and not in school across all age groups as they increased in years. The majority of the paid working children not in school were in the age group 15-17 years at 74.2 percent and the least was in the age group 5-11 years at 9.7 percent.

**Figure 5.17 Percentage Share of The Paid Working Children Not In School by Age Group, 2018.**



## CHILD LABOUR WORK

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

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

Table 6.1 shows the number and percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour by rural/urban and sex. In 2018, the estimated number of children in child labour was 955,301. The rural areas accounted for 66.6 percent and 33.4 percent in urban areas.

**Table 6.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5 – 17 years in Child Labour by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

Rural/Urban	Total	Percent	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>955,301</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>411,462</b>	<b>543,839</b>
Rural	636,366	66.6	284,657	351,709
Urban	318,935	33.4	126,805	192,129

Figure 6.1 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour by rural/urban and sex. In 2018, the percentage of females in child labour was higher at 56.9 than that of males at 43.1. The same pattern of having more females than males was observed in both rural and urban areas.

**Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour by rural/urban and Sex, 2018**

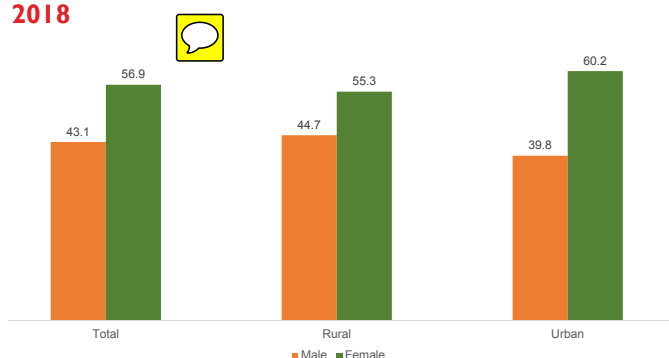


Figure 6.2 shows the percentage share of children in child labour by age group. The majority of children in child labour were in the age group 5 – 11 years at 97.7 percent while the least was in the age group 15–17 years at 1.0 percent.

**Figure 6.2: Percentage Share of Children in Child Labour by Age Group, 2018**

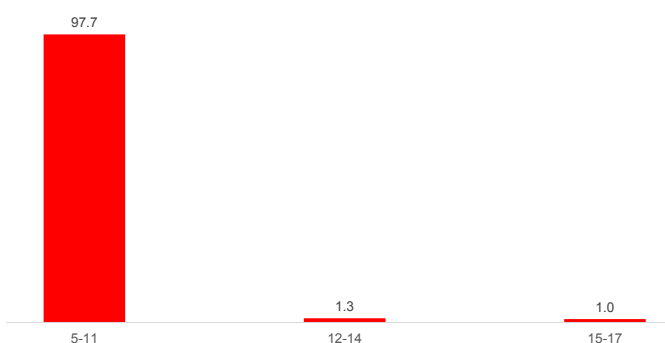


Table 6.2 shows the number and percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour by rural/urban, age group and sex. In the age group 5 – 11 years, there were more females in child labour at 57.2 percent compared to the males at 42.8 percent. The age group 12 – 17 years had more males than females.

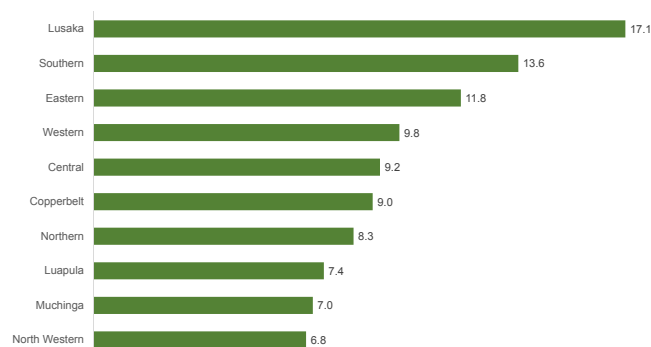
**Table 6.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5 – 17 Years in Child Labour By Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>955,301</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>636,366</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>318,935</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>
5-11	933,593	42.8	57.2	624,076	44.6	55.4	309,517	39.2	60.8
12-14	12,144	55.5	44.5	10,054	56.0	44.0	2,090	53.0	47.0
15-17	9,564	56.9	43.1	2,237	43.7	56.3	7,327	60.9	39.1

Figure 6.3 shows the percentage share of children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour by province. Lusaka Province had the highest percentage share of children in child labour at 17.1 percent while the lowest was observed in North Western Province at 6.8 percent.

Table 6.3 shows the number and percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour by province and sex. Across all the provinces, the percentage of females was higher than that of males in child labour except for Luapula and Western provinces which had more males at 51.7 percent and 52.0 percent, respectively.

**Figure 6.3: Percentage Share of Children aged 5 – 17 years in Child Labour by Province, 2018**



**Table 6.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5 – 17 years in Child Labour by Province and Sex, 2018**

Province	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Number	Percent	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>955,301</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>56.9</b>
Central	87,785	43.9	56.1
Copperbelt	85,536	42.8	57.2
Eastern	112,564	41.8	58.2
Luapula	70,565	51.7	48.3
Lusaka	162,979	37.8	62.2
Muchinga	67,203	43.9	56.1
Northern	79,668	46.4	53.6
North Western	65,115	37.1	62.9
Southern	130,166	39.9	60.1
Western	93,720	52.0	48.0

## Child Labour Prevalence Rate (CLR)

The international standards define the target population for measuring child labour as “all persons in the age group from 5 to 17 years”. Child labour

prevalence rate is the percentage of children in child labour aged 5 to 17 years to the total population aged 5 to 17 years. And it is given by the following formulae;

$$\text{Child Labour Prevalence Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of children in child labour aged 5 to 17}}{\text{Total number of children aged 5 to 17}} \times 100$$

Figure 6.4 shows the child labour prevalence rate by rural/urban and sex. In 2018, the child labour prevalence rate was 15.8 percent. The child labour prevalence rate was higher for females at 18.0 percent compared to the males at 13.6 percent. The child labour prevalence rate in rural areas was estimated at 17.3 percent and in urban areas at 13.5 percent.

**Figure 6.4: Child Labour Prevalence Rate by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

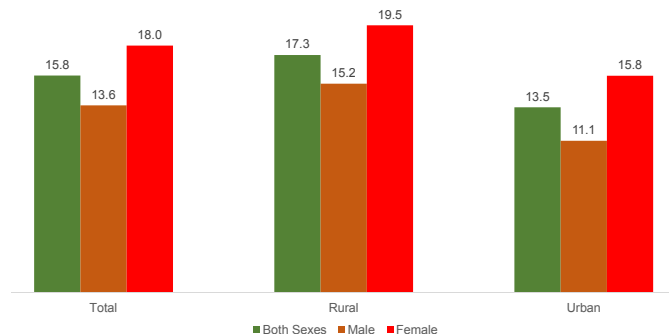


Figure 6.5 shows the child labour prevalence rate by province. Six (6) provinces had the child labour prevalence rate above the national average of 15.8 percent. Western Province had the highest child labour prevalence rate at 23.9 percent, while Copperbelt had the lowest child labour prevalence rate at 10.3 percent.

**Figure 6.5: Child Labour Prevalence Rate by Province, 2018**

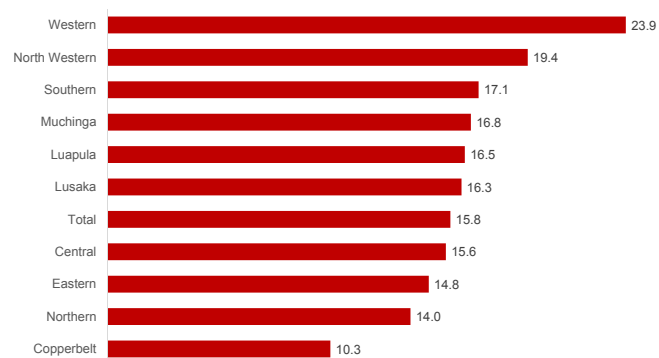
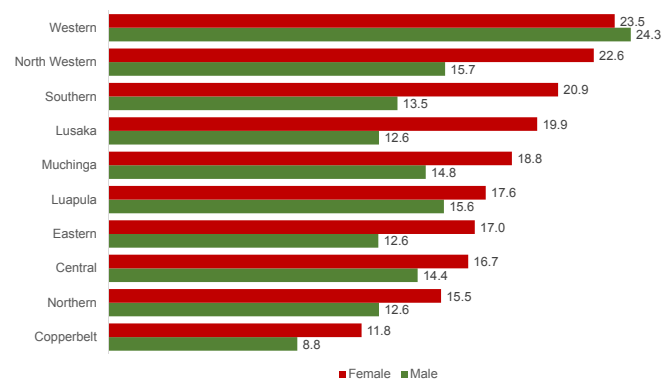


Figure 6.6 show the child labour prevalence rate by province and sex. In all the provinces the child labour prevalence rate for females was higher than that of males except for Western Province which had 24.3 percent for males compared to 23.5 percent for females.

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



## Child Labour Incidence Rate

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

$$\text{Child Labour Incidence Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of children in child labour aged 5 to 17}}{\text{Total number of children engaged in work activities aged 5 to 17}} \times 100$$

Figure 6.7 shows the child labour incidence rate by rural/urban and sex. In 2018, the child labour incidence rate was 38.5 percent. The child labour incidence rate was higher for females at 39.5 percent compared to the males at 37.3 percent. In rural and urban areas, the incidence rate was estimated at 39.8 percent and 36.2 percent, respectively.

**Figure 6.7: Child Labour Incidence Rate by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

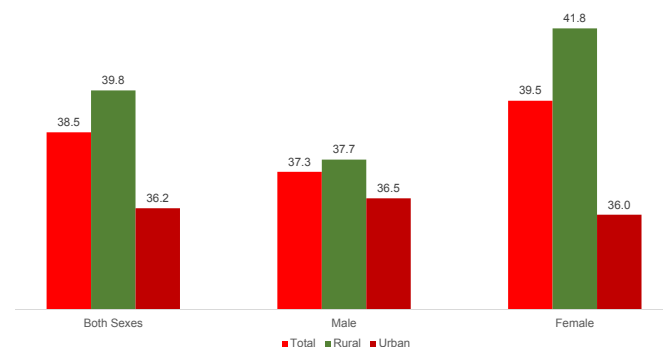


Figure 6.8 shows the child labour incidence rate by province. Five (5) provinces had the child labour incidence rate above the national average of 38.5 percent. Western Province had the highest child labour incidence rate at 44.0 percent, while Lusaka had the lowest child labour incidence rate at 35.0 percent.



Figure 6.8: Child Labour Incidence Rate by Province, 2018

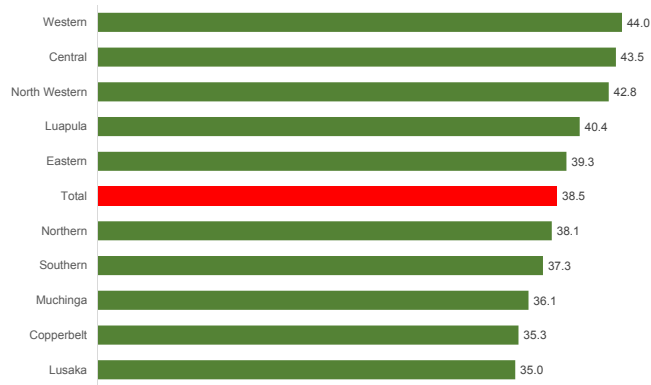
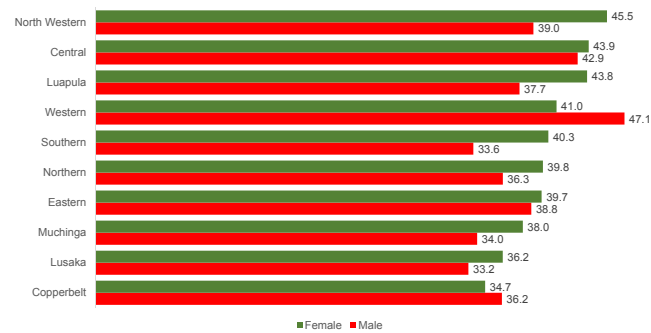


Figure 6.9 shows the child labour incidence rate by province and sex. In all the provinces, the child labour prevalence rate for females was higher than that of males except for Western and Copperbelt Provinces which had a higher rate for males at 47.1 percent and 36.2 percent, respectively.

Figure 6.9: Child Labour Incidence Rate by Province and Sex, 2018



Child Labour in Unpaid Work

Table 6.6 shows the number and percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour unpaid work by rural/urban and sex. In 2018, the estimated number of children in child labour unpaid work was 919,520. The rural areas accounted for 66.7 percent and 33.3 percent were in urban areas.

Table 6.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5 – 17 years in Child Labour Unpaid Work by rural/urban and Sex, 2018

Rural/Urban	Total	Percent	Male	Female
Total	919,520	100	387,746	531,774
Rural	613,264	66.7	268,193	345,071
Urban	306,256	33.3	119,553	186,704

Figure 6.12 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour unpaid work by rural/urban and sex. In 2018, the percentage of females in child labour was higher at 57.8 than that of males at 42.2. The same pattern of having more females than males was observed in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 6.12: Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5 – 17 years in Child Labour Unpaid Work by rural/urban and Sex, 2018

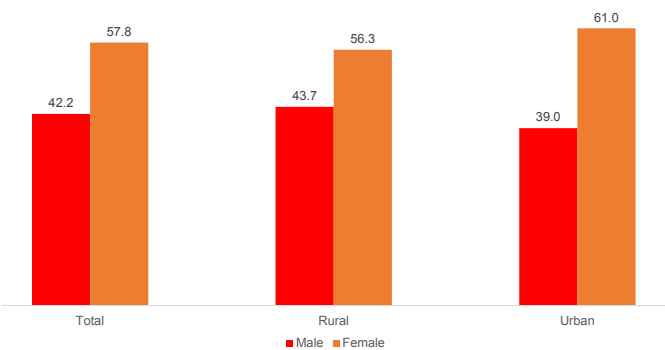


Figure 6.13 shows the percentage share of children aged 5-17 years involved unpaid paid by activity. The highest percentage share of children involved in unpaid work was in fetching water at 28.5 percent, while cooking had the lowest at 3.9 percent.

Figure 6.13: Percentage Share of Children Aged 5-17 years Involved in Unpaid Work by Activity, 2018

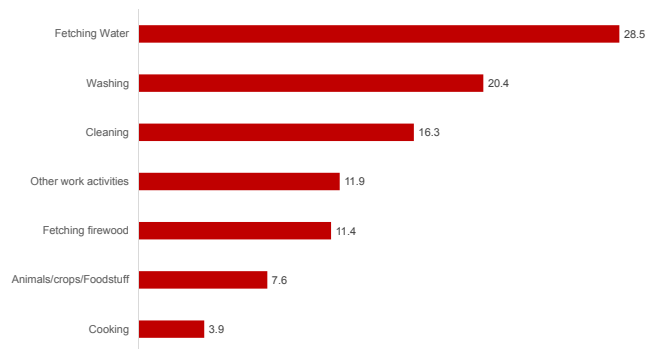


Table 6.7 shows the number and percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour unpaid work by activity and sex. Females had a higher percentage than males in most of the activities except in fetching firewood and animals/crops/foodstuff activities which had more males at 60.3 percent and 65.1 percent, respectively.

**Table 6.7: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5 – 17 years in Child Labour Unpaid Work by Activity and Sex, 2018**

Activity	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Number	Percent	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>919,520</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>57.8</b>
Animals/crops/Foodstuff	70,109	65.1	34.9
Fetching Water	261,725	49.7	50.3
Fetching firewood	104,811	60.3	39.7
Cooking	35,786	39.4	60.6
Cleaning	149,871	32.1	67.9
Washing	187,682	27.1	72.9
Other work activities	109,535	32.5	67.5

## Child Labour Incidence Rate in Unpaid Work

Figure 6.14 shows the child labour incidence rate in unpaid work by rural/urban and sex. In 2018, the child labour incidence rate in unpaid work was 38.3 percent. The child labour incidence rate was higher for females at 39.5 percent compared to the males at 36.8 percent. The incidence rate in unpaid work was estimated at 39.7 percent in rural areas while in the urban areas it was 35.8 percent.

**Figure 6.14: Child Labour Incidence Rate in Unpaid Work by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

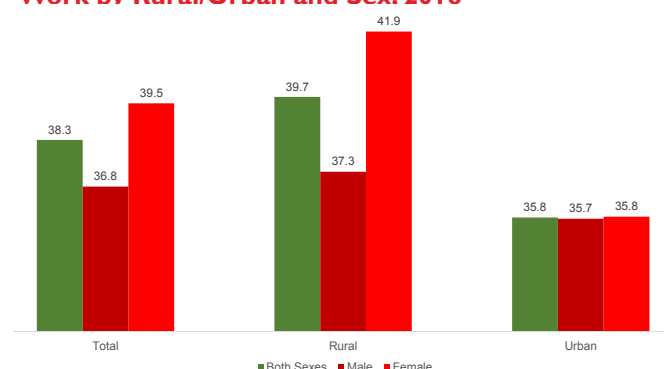


Figure 6.15 shows the child labour incidence rate in unpaid work by province. Four (4) provinces had the child labour incidence rate in unpaid work above the national average of 38.3 percent. Western Province had the highest child labour incidence rate in unpaid work at 44.1 percent while Lusaka had the lowest rate at 34.8 percent.

**Figure 6.15: Child Labour Incidence Rate in Unpaid Work by Province, 2018**



## Child Labour in Paid Work

Table 6.8 shows the number and percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour paid work by rural/urban and sex. In 2018, the estimated number of children in child labour paid work was 35,781. The rural areas accounted for 64.6 percent and 35.4 percent were in urban areas.

**Table 6.8: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5 – 17 years in Paid Child Labour Work by rural/urban and Sex, 2018**

Rural/Urban	Total	Percent	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,781</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,717</b>	<b>12,064</b>
Rural	23,102	64.6	16,464	6,638
Urban	12,678	35.4	7,253	5,426

Figure 6.16 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour paid work by rural/urban and sex. In 2018, the percentage of

males in child labour was higher at 66.3 than that of females at 33.7. The same pattern of having more males than females was observed in both rural and urban areas.

**Figure 6.16: Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5 – 17 years in Paid Child Labour Work by rural/urban and Sex, 2018**

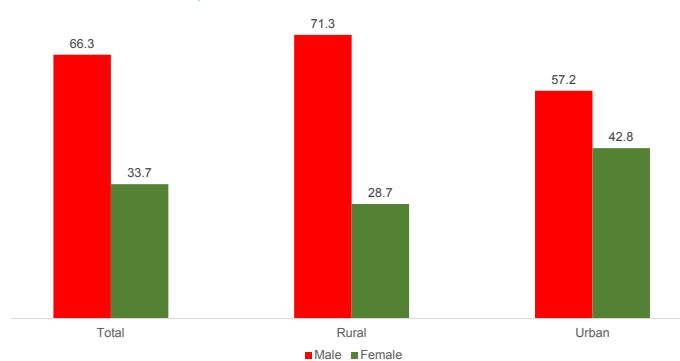


Figure 6.17 shows the percentage share of children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour paid work by province and sex. In 2018, Eastern Province had the highest percentage share of children in child labour paid work at 44.9 percent while western had the lowest at 0.5 percent.

**Figure 6.17: Percentage Share of Child Labour in Paid Work by Province, 2018**

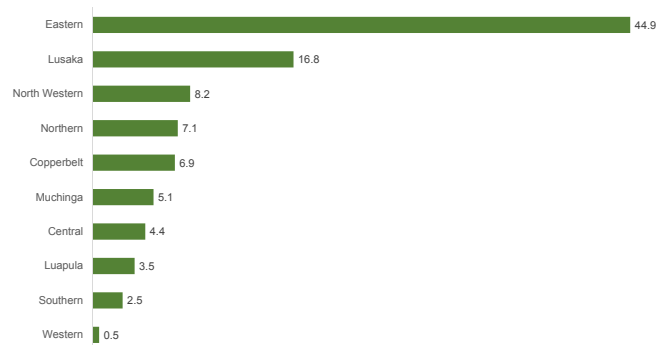


Table 6.9 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in child labour paid work by province and sex. In Luapula and Western provinces, there were only females who were reported in child labour paid work at 100 percent each.

**Table 6.9: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5 – 17 years in Paid Child Labour Work by Province and Sex, 2018**

Province	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Number	Percent	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,781</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>33.7</b>
Central	1,577	93.1	6.9
Copperbelt	2,462	49.5	50.5
Eastern	16,082	78.8	21.2
Luapula	1,258	-	100.0
Lusaka	6,012	59.2	40.8
Muchinga	1,824	51.1	48.9
Northern	2,548	37.4	62.6
North Western	2,920	68.7	31.3
Southern	901	100.0	-
Western	196	-	100.0

## Child Labour Incidence Rate in Paid Work

Figure 6.18 shows the child labour incidence rate in paid work by rural/urban and sex. In 2018, the child labour incidence rate in paid work was 44.4 percent. Overall, the male child labour incidence rate in paid work was higher than that of the females at 48.2 percent and 38.5 percent, respectively. The child labour incidence rate in paid work was estimated at 42.3 percent in rural areas and in the urban areas it was 49.0 percent.

**Figure 6.18: Child Labour Incidence Rate in Paid Work by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

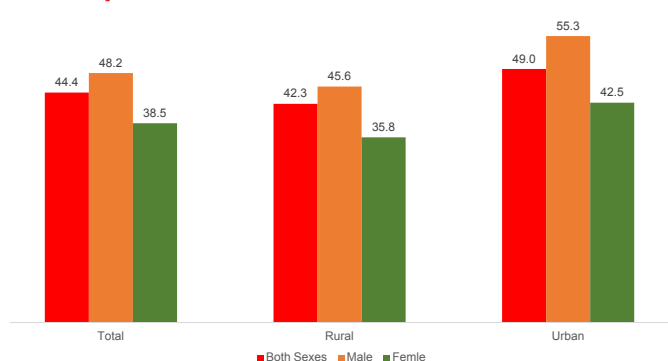
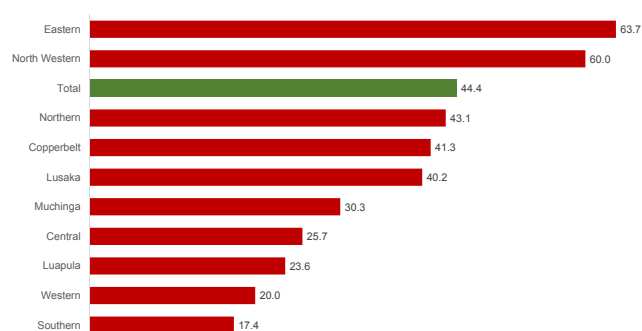


Figure 6.19 shows the child labour incidence rate in paid work by province. Two (2) provinces had the child labour incidence rate in paid work above the national average of 44.4 percent. Eastern Province had the highest child labour incidence rate in paid work at 63.7 percent while Southern had the lowest at 17.4 percent.

**Figure 6.19: Child Labour Incidence Rate in Paid Work by Province, 2018**



Hazardous work is a subset of child labour. It is defined as work that is carried out in conditions likely to harm the health or safety of children. In this report, hazardous work was determined as:

- Work in designated hazardous industries (Construction and Mining) or occupations in which the employment of children under the age of 18 years is prohibited (see methodology section).

Table 7.1 shows the number and percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in hazardous work by rural/urban and sex. In 2018, the estimated number of children aged 5 – 17 years in hazardous work was 26,063. Rural areas accounted for 73.3 percent compared to the urban areas at 26.7 percent.

**Table 7.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5 – 17 years in Hazardous Work by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

Rural/Urban	Both Sexes		Male	Female
	Number	Percent	Number	Number
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,142</b>	<b>4,921</b>
Rural	19,100	73.3	15,302	3,798
Urban	6,963	26.7	5,840	1,123

Figure 7.1 shows the Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5 – 17 years in Hazardous Work by Rural/Urban and Sex. There were more males than females that were engaged in hazardous work at 81.1 percent and 18.9 percent, respectively.

**Figure 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5 – 17 years in Hazardous Work by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

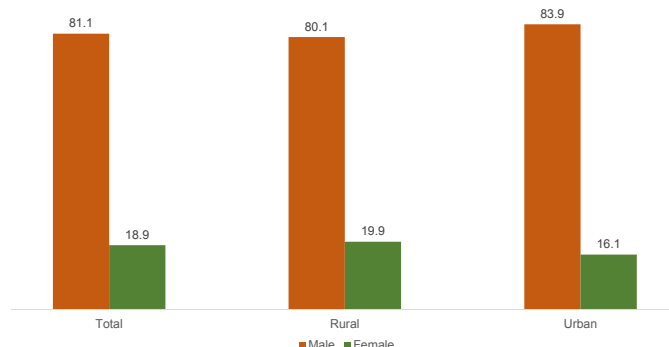


Figure 7.2 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in hazardous work by province. Eastern Province had the highest number of children in hazardous work at 7,774 and Luapula Province had the lowest at 400.

**Figure 7.2: Number Distribution of Children aged 5 – 17 years in Hazardous Work by Province, 2018**

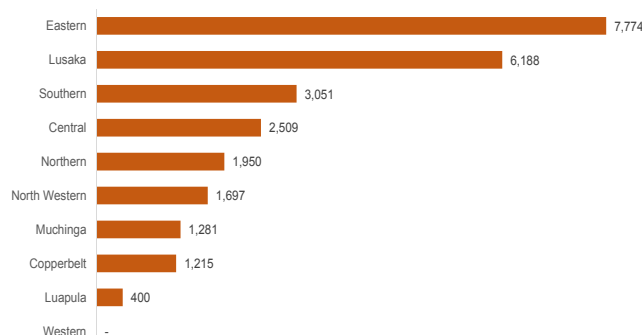


Figure 7.3 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in hazardous work activities by industry. Of the total number of children in hazardous work (26,063), majority children were working in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry accounting for 58.2 percent. The Mining/Quarrying and Wholesale/Retail trade industries had the lowest percent share of children engaged in hazardous work at 0.5 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively.

**Figure 7.3: Percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in hazardous work by industry, 2018**

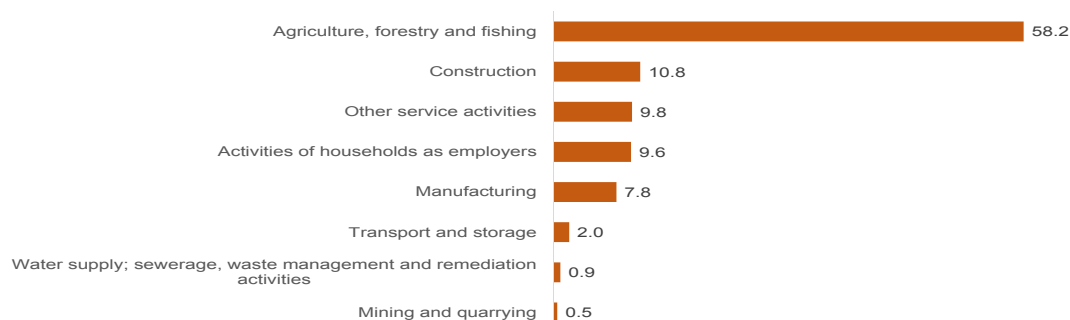
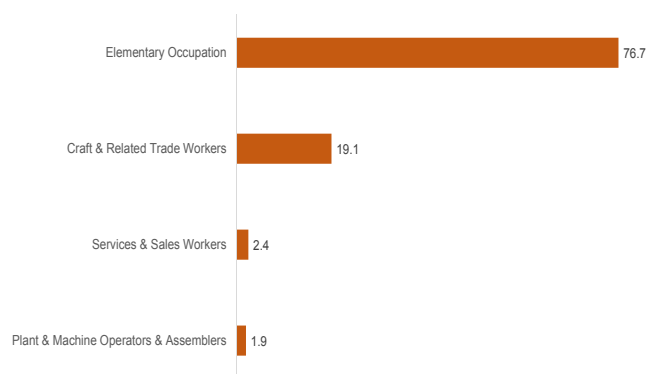


Figure 7.4 shows the number and percentage distribution of children aged 5 – 17 years in hazardous work by occupation. Of the total children in hazardous work (26,063), majority of the children were working as elementary workers accounting for 76.7 percent. Elementary occupations include tasks performed by cleaners/helpers, labours in the Agriculture, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Transport industries. Additional to these are refuse, street sales and service workers.

**Figure 7.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5 – 17 years in Hazardous Work by Occupation, 2018**



**Table: Number Distribution of Children Engaged In Hazardous Work by Rural/Urban, Sex and Industry, 2018**


Industry	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>21,142</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>15,302</b>	<b>3,798</b>	<b>6,963</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>1,123</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15,179	11,786	3,393	15,179	11,786	3,393	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	133	133	-	133	133	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,045	1,836	209	-	-	-	2,045	1,836	209
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	232	-	232	232	-	232	-	-	-
Construction	2,808	2,808	-	1,113	1,113	-	1,695	1,695	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	94	94	-	94	94	-	-	-	-
Transport and storage	518	232	287	232	232	-	287	-	287
Other service activities	2,543	2,268	275	1,003	1,003	-	1,540	1,265	275
Activities of households as employers	2,511	1,986	525	1,114	941	173	1,397	1,045	352

**Table: Number Distribution of Children Engaged In Hazardous Work by Rural/Urban, Sex and Occupation, 2018**

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>21,142</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>15,302</b>	<b>3,798</b>	<b>6,963</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>1,123</b>
Services & Sales Workers	617	385	232	617	385	232	-	-	-
Craft & Related Trade Workers	4,967	4,758	209	1,228	1,228	-	3,739	3,530	209
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	494	207	287	207	207	-	287	-	287
Elementary Occupation	19,985	15,792	4,193	17,048	13,482	3,566	2,937	2,310	627

## Hazardous Child Labour Incidence Rate

The hazardous child labour incidence rate gives the prevalence of hazardous work among the

population of children aged 5 to 17 years. In this way, the indicator reveals the extent of hazardous work within the category of child population aged 5 to 17 years. In this report, this is confined to children engaged in paid work activities 

$$\text{Hazardous Child Labour Incidence Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of children in hazardous child labour aged 5 to 17 years}}{\text{Total number of children engaged in paid work activities aged 5 to 17}} \times 100$$

Figure 7.5 shows the hazardous child labour incidence rate by rural/urban and sex. In 2018, of the total children age 5 – 17 years engaged in paid work (80,559), the hazardous incidence rate among working children was 32.4 percent. It is higher in rural areas at 34.9 percent compared to the urban areas at 26.9 percent. For males it was 43.0 percent and females was 15.7 percent.

**Figure 7.5: Hazardous Child Labour incidence Rate by Rural/Urban and Sex, 2018**

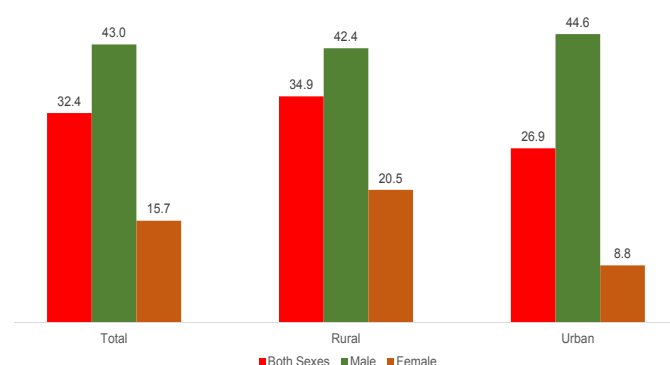


Figure 7.6 shows hazardous child labour incidence rate by province. Southern Province had the highest hazardous work incidence rate at 59.0 percent and the lowest was recorded in Luapula Province at 7.5 percent.

**Figure 7.6: Hazardous Child Labour Incidence Rate By Province, 2018**

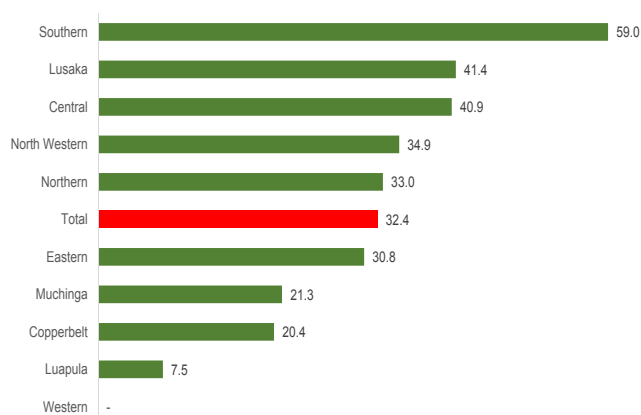


Figure 7.7 shows the hazardous incidence rate by occupation. The hazardous work incidence rate was higher among children that worked as craft and related trade workers at 80.7 percent.

**Figure 7.7: Hazardous Child Labour Incidence Rate By Occupation, 2018**

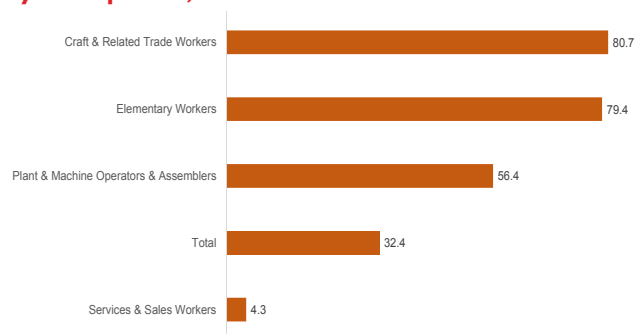
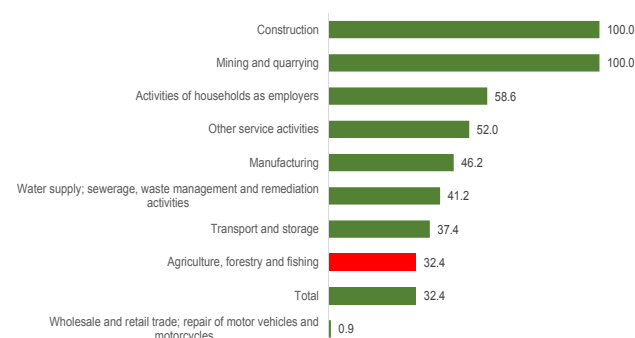


Figure 7.8 shows the hazardous incidence rate by industry. Most industries had hazardous rate above the national average of 32.4 percent. Other than construction and mining/quarrying industries, the activities of households as employers industry had the highest incidence rate of hazardous work at 58.6 percent.

**Figure 7.8: Hazardous Child Labour Incidence Rate By Industry, 2018**



## References

*Seventh National Development Plan 2017 – 2021*

*International Labour Organization*

*UNICEF*

*Educational Statistical Bulletin*

Ministry of Education, *Educational Statistical Bulletin*

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