



2011 CHILD LABOUR SURVEY REPORT

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents	i
List of Tables	iv
List of Figures	xii
Acronyms	xiii
Foreword	xiv
Executive Summary	xv
Zimbabwe Child Labour Fact Sheet, 2011 LFCLS.....	xvii
Chapter 1: Background.....	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Objectives of the Survey	2
1.2 Survey Organisation	2
1.2.1 Listing and Mapping Training	2
1.2.2 Pre-test.....	2
1.2.3 Training of Enumerators	2
1.2.4 Manpower.....	3
1.2.5 Data Collection	3
1.2.6 Supervision	3
1.2.7 Transport	4
1.2.8 Publicity	4
1.3 Sample Design.....	4
1.4 Data Processing	5
Chapter 2: Characteristics of Children	6
2.0: Introduction	6
2.1: Child Population Distribution	6
2.2: Changes in Households.....	7
2.3 Migration.....	7
2.4: Activity Status for Children who Changed Households	8
2.5: Children’s Educational Levels	8
2.6: Marital Status	9

2.7: Orphanhood.....	10
2.8: Living Conditions of Children	10
2.8.1: Tenure Status	10
2.8.2: Type of Dwelling Unit	10
2.8.3: Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking	10
2.8.4: Type of Toilet Facility	11
2.8.5: Households with Access to Electricity.....	12
2.8.6: Main Source of Energy for Cooking.....	12
2.8.7: Health Status.....	13
2.9: Conclusion	14
Chapter 3: Working Children and Child Labour	38
3.0: Introduction.....	38
3.1: Usual Economic Activity.....	38
3.2: Currently Working Children	38
3.3: Non-economic Activity.....	39
3.4: Child Labour	39
3.4.1: Economic and Non-economic Child Labour.....	40
3.5 Conclusion.....	42
Chapter 4: Characteristics of Child Labourers and their Working Conditions.....	52
4.0: Introduction.....	52
4.1: School Attendance	52
4.2: Reasons for not Attending School.....	53
4.3: Status in Employment.....	53
4.4: Employment by Industrial Sector.....	54
4.5: Living Conditions for Children in Child Labour.....	54
4.5.1 Type of Dwelling Unit	54
4.5.2 Tenure Status	54
4.5.3 Access to Electricity.....	55
4.5.4 Main Source of Fuel for Cooking	55
4.5.5 Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking	55
4.5.6 Toilet Facility Use.....	55

4.5.7 Health Facilities	56
4.6: Conclusion	57
Chapter 5: The Context for Child Labour	70
5.0: Introduction	70
5.1: Income of Head of Household	70
5.2: Utilization of Children’s Earnings.....	71
5.3: Household Size.....	72
5.4: Level of Education of Head of Household.....	72
5.5: Marital Status of Head of Household	73
5.6: Age of Head of Household.....	74
5.7: Multiple Causes of Child Labour	74
5.8: Conclusion	75
Chapter 6: Consequences of Child Labour	87
6.0: Introduction	87
6.1: Impact of Child Labour on Education	87
6.2: Impact of Child Labour on Health.....	87
6.3: Activities for Fun for Children in child Labour	88
Chapter 7: Conclusions and Recommendations	92
Appendix A: Zimbabwe LFCLS Questionnaire	94
Appendix B: Concepts and Definitions	101

List of Tables

	Page
Table 1.1: Households Covered and Response Rates by Province Zimbabwe 20 LFCLS.....	5
Table 2.1.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 – 17 Years by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	15
Table 2.2.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 – 17 Years by Province, Urban/Rural and Age Group, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	16
Table 2.3.1: Percent Composition of Children Aged 5-17 Years by Whether they Changed Household or not in the Last 12 Months by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	17
Table 2.3.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Province/ Country of Usual Residence in June 2006 and Province of Usual Residence in 2011, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	17
Table 2.4.1: Percent Activities for Children Aged 5-17 Years in the Previous Household by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	19
Table 2.5.1 Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years, by School Attendance, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	21
Table 2.5.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Never Been to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	23
Table 5.5.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Leaving School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	24
Table 2.5.4: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 – 17 Years by Highest Level of Education Completed and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	25
Table 2.6.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 12-17 Years by Marital Status Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	28
Table 2.7.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Orphanhood Status, Province Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	29
Table 2.8.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 17 Years by Household Head’s Tenure Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	30

Table 2.8.2:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 17 Years by Type of Dwelling Unit, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	31
Table 2.8.3:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 17 Years by Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	32
Table 2.8.4:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 17 Years by Access to Electricity, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	33
Table 2.8.5:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 17 Years by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	34
Table 2.8.6:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 17 Years by whether they Fell Sick During the 30 Days Prior to the Survey and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	35
Table 2.8.7:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 17 Years by Health Facility Visited During the 30 Days Prior to the Survey and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	36
Table 2.8.8:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 17 Years by Reason for not Visiting a Health Facility and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	37
Table 3.1.1:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 –17 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity in the Last 12 Months by Province, Urban/Rural and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	44
Table 3.1.2:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 –17 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity in the Last 12 Months by Province, Urban/Rural and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	45
Table 3.2.1:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 –17 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity in the Last 7 Days by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	46
Table 3.2.2:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 –14 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity in the Last 7 Days by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	47
Table 3.3.1:	Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years in Care Activities by Province, Urban/Rural and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	47
Table 3.4.1:	Percent Distribution of Currently Working Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity for at Least 3 Hours per Day in the Last 7 Days by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	48

Table 3.4.2:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Activities for at Least 3 Hours per Day (Economic Child Labour) by Province, Rural/Urban and Age Group, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	49
Table 3.4.3:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Activities for at Least 3 Hours per Day (Economic Child Labour) by Province, Rural/Urban and Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	49
Table 3.4.4:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in Non-Economic Activities for at Least 35 Hours a Week by Province, Rural/Urban and Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	50
Table 3.4.5:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in Non-Economic Activities for at Least 35 a Week by Province, Urban/Rural and Age Group, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	50
Table 3.4.6:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-Economic Activities for at Least 35 a Week (Non-Economic Child Labour) by Province, Urban/Rural Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	51
Table 3.4.6:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-Economic Activities for at Least 35 a Week (Non-Economic Child Labour) by Province, Urban/Rural Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	51
Table 4.1.1:	Percent Education Status of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Province, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	58
Table 4.1.2:	Percent Education Status of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour by Province Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	59
Table 4.2.1(a):	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 – 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who had Never Been to School by Reason for Never Been to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	60
Table 4.2.1(b):	Percent Distribution of Children Age 5 – 14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who had Never Been to School by Reason for Never Been to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	60
Table 4.2.2(a):	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 – 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who Left School by Reason for Leaving School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	61

Table 4.2.2(b): Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 – 14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who Left School by Reason for Leaving School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	61
Table 4.3.1: Type of Employment of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	62
Table 4.3.2: Type of Employment of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Sector, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	62
Table 4.3.3: Type of Economic Activity of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Industry and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	62
Table 4.3.4: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Activity by Institutional Sector of Establishment and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	63
Table 4.4.1a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Type of Dwelling Unit and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	63
Table 4.4.1b: Percent Distribution Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Type of Dwelling Unit and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	64
Table 4.4.2a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Tenure Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	64
Table 4.4.2b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Tenure Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	64
Table 4.4.3a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Electricity, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	65
Table 4.4.3b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Electricity, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	65
Table 4.4.4a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	65

Table 4.4.4b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	65
Table 4.4.5(a): Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Safe Water, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	66
Table 4.4.5b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Safe Water, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.	66
Table 4.4.6a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Toilet Facility Used and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	66
Table 4.4.6b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Toilet Facility Used and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	67
Table 4.4.7a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by whether they Fell Sick or Not and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	67
Table 4.4.7b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by whether they Fell Sick or Not and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	67
Table 4.4.8a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Health Facilities and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	68
Table 4.4.8b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Health Facilities and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	68
Table 4.4.9a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Reason for Not Visiting a Health Facility and Sex. Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	68
Table 4.4.9b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Reason for Not Visiting a Health Facility and Sex. Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	68

Table 5.1.1:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Cash Income in Paid Employment (Main Job) and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	76
Table 5.1.2:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Cash Income in Paid Employment (Main Job) and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	76
Table 5.1.3:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Income in Paid Employment (Income in Kind only or both in Cash and In Kind) and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	77
Table 5.1.4:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Income in Paid Employment (Income in Kind only or both in Cash and In Kind) and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	77
Table 5.2.1:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Usage of Earnings and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	78
Table 5.3.1:	Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	78
Table 5.3.2:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	79
Table 5.4.1:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Highest Level of Education and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	79
Table 5.4.2:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Highest Level of Education and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	80
Table 5.5.1:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Marital Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	80
Table 5.5.2:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Marital Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	81

Table 5.6.1:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Age Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	81
Table 5.6.2:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Age Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	82
Table 5.7.1:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Main Reason for Working, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	82
Table 5.7.2:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Usage of Earnings and Household Head's Income, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	83
Table 5.7.3:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Marital Status and Household Size, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	84
Table 5.7.4:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Marital Status and Household Size, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	84
Table 5.7.5:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Household Head's Income, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	85
Table 5.7.6:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Household Head's Income, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	85
Table 5.7.7:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Age Group of Head of Household, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	86
Table 5.7.8.:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Age of Head of Household, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	86
Table 6.1.1:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years by School Attendance and Whether in Economic Child Labour and Province, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	89

Table 6.1.2:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Both Economic and Non-economic Child Labour by School Attendance, Province, Rural/Urban and Age Group, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	90
Table 6.1.3:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by School Attendance and Number of Hours of Work per Day, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	90
Table 6.2.1:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 in Economic Child Labour by whether or not Injured at Work, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	91
Table 6.3.1:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by Fun Activities, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	91

List of Figures

		Page
Figure 2.1:	Percent Distribution of Children by Age Group, Rural/Urban, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	7
Figure 2.2:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 – 17 Years by Access to Safe Water for Drinking and Cooking, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	11
Figure 2.3:	Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 – 17 Years by Type of Toilet Facility Used, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	12
Figure 2.4:	Percent Distribution of Children who Fell Sick by Health Facility Visited, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	13
Figure 3.1:	Children in Child Labour, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	40
Figure 3.2:	Children Involved in Economic and Non-economic Activities, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	41
Figure 4.1:	Percentage Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Type of Toilet Facility Used, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	56
Figure 5.1:	Percent Distribution of Children in Non-economic Child Labour by Income of Head of Household, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	71
Figure 5.2:	Percent Distribution of Children in Economic and Non-economic Child Labour by Household Size, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	72
Figure 5.3:	Percent Distribution of Children in Economic and Non-economic Child Labour by Household Head’s Highest Level of Education, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	73
Figure 5.4:	Percent Distribution of Children in Economic and Non-economic Child Labour by Marital Status of Head of Household	74

Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
CLS	Child Labour Survey
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
EA	Enumeration Area
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ECD	Early Childhood Learning
F	Female
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMPS	Integrated Microcomputer Processing System
IMS	Indicator Monitoring Survey
ISCO-08	International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008
ISSA	Integrated System for Survey Analysis
LFCLS	Labour Force and Child Labour Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
M	Male
Mash Cent	Mashonaland Central
Mash East	Mashonaland East
Mash West	Mashonaland West
Mat North	Matabeleland North
Mat South	Matabeleland South
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Services
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NSSA	National Social Security Authority
PDCs	Provincial Development Committees
PDL	Poverty Datum Line
Pop.Census	Population Census
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
SAS	Statistical Analysis System
T	Total
TCPL	Total Consumption Poverty Line
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ZDHS	Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
ZMS02	Zimbabwe Master Sample 2002

Foreword

Prior to 1999 the Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency (ZIMSTAT) collected and produced limited information on working children through various censuses and surveys. In September 1999 the then Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare in collaboration with ZIMSTAT (formerly Central Statistical Office) conducted an in-depth Child Labour Survey (CLS) using the June 1999 Indicator Monitoring-Labour Force Survey (IM-LFS) to identify the children. During the 1999 IM-LFS dissemination workshops, in Harare and Bulawayo, stakeholders expressed the need for the Statistics Office to take the responsibility in conducting the child labour survey. In order to save resources, including time, human resources, material and financial resources, the two surveys were combined in 2004 from questionnaire design to data entry. Two separate reports, one on Child Labour and the other the general Labour Force were produced and disseminated. Similarly in June 2011, the two surveys were combined and separate reports produced. This report is on child labour and results of the general labour force survey are presented in a separate report.

I acknowledge assistance rendered by a number of cooperating partners during the 2011 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (LFCLS) as follows:

- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) provided a labour expert to review the 2011 LFCLS Questionnaire. The organization also offered assistance during the Consensus-Building Workshop and the Training of Trainers Workshop. The Consensus Building Workshop discussed questions, methods, draft manuals and expected output and firmed up on survey instruments while fostering a common understanding of the processes involved.
- The Ministry of Labour and Social Services and the National Social Security Authority (NSSA) provided technical assistance from the inception of the survey to the writing of the report.
- The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) co-funded, with the Government of Zimbabwe, the Child Labour Report Writing Workshop and provided technical assistance.

I would also like to thank all stakeholders who contributed to the development of the survey instruments, respondents who co-operated during the fieldwork and the staff who were involved in the design of survey instruments, data collection, coding, editing, entry, data analysis and the production of this report.

In order to improve future reports, I invite comments and suggestions on the questionnaire content and the report.

M. Dzinotizei
DIRECTOR GENERAL, ZIMSTAT

Executive Summary

The 2011 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (LFCLS) questionnaire contained questions on the general labour force and child labour. While the Child Labour Report focuses on children 0 to 17 years old, findings pertaining to children who were involved in economic and non-economic child labour are presented for children aged 5 to 14 years.

The total number of children below the age of 18 years was about 5.8 million, of whom 50.3 percent were males and 49.7 were females. About 4 million children were of age 5 to 17 years of whom 3.6 percent had never been to school whilst 9.9 percent had left school. About 86.5 percent of the children were still attending school. For children aged 12 to 17 years, 3.2 percent were either married, divorced, separated or widowed.

About 73.0 percent of the children aged 0 to 17 years were from households with access to safe water and 49.4 percent were from households with access to electricity. Seventy-three percent of the children were from households using wood as a main source of energy for cooking while 32 percent were from households with no toilet facility. Sixty-eight percent of the children came from households in which the head of household was the owner/purchaser of the dwelling unit. About 16.7 percent of the children fell ill 30 days prior to the survey.

Working children were defined as those involved in either economic activities (supply of labour for the production of goods and services for sale) or non-economic activities such as household chores, fetching firewood and water for no economic gain in the seven days prior to the day of the interview. Child labour was divided into two categories, namely:

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

Forty-two percent and 37.1 percent of children aged 5 to 17 years and 5 to 14 years, respectively, were involved in economic activities within the 7 days prior to the survey. Ten percent of the children aged 5 to 14 years were in economic child labour. Of the children aged 5 to 14 years, 0.93 percent of them were involved in non-economic child labour.

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

- 84.8 percent were attending school, 1.9 percent had never attended school and about 13.3 percent had left school
- about 38.8 percent had no access to safe water
- 41.6 percent had no toilet facility
- 96.4 percent were from households that used wood as the major source of energy for cooking
- 95.9 percent stayed in the rural areas
- 95.6 percent were working in the agriculture, hunting and fishing industry

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

- 69.1 percent were still at school, 4.0 percent had never been to school and 26.9 percent had left school
- 67.4 percent were from households that had access to safe water
- 34.2 percent had no toilet facility
- 43.8 percent were from households that had access to electricity
- 74.7 percent were from households that used wood as a source of energy for cooking
- 28.2 percent stayed in urban areas

The highest number of the children in economic child labour, 82.9 percent, and non-economic child labour, 83.1 percent, came from households in which the head earned at most US\$300.00. Economic and non-economic child labour was highest in households where the heads were married, 66.3 percent and 70.7 percent, respectively.

About 93.3 percent of the children who were not in economic child labour attended school compared to 84.8 percent of those in economic child labour. School attendance for children in economic child labour decreased as the number of hours worked per day increased.

Zimbabwe Child Labour Fact Sheet, 2011 LFCLS

CHILD POPULATION AGED 0 - 17 YEARS

Total:	5 824 776
Males:	2 932 296
Females:	2 892 480
Sex Ratio:	101.4

AGE COMPOSITION 0 – 17 YEARS

0 - 4:	1 757 370
5 - 9:	1 576 386
10 - 14:	1 629 896
15 - 17:	861 125

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED 5 - 17 YEARS BY EDUCATION STATUS

	Males	Females	Total
Never Been to School:	1.91%	1.68%	3.59%
Attending School:	43.44%	43.03%	86.47%
Left School:	4.69%	5.12%	9.85%
Total	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED 12 - 17 YEARS BY MARITAL STATUS

	Males	Females	Total
Never Married:	49.17%	47.95%	96.13%
Married:	0.32%	2.58%	2.90%
Divorced/Separated:	0.03%	0.24%	0.28%
Widowed:	0.04%	0.00%	0.04%
Not Stated	0.44%	0.21%	0.65%
Total	50.70%	49.30%	100.00%

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN BY ACTIVITY

Children Aged 5 - 17 years Engaged in Economic Activity in the Last 7 Days:	41.91%
Children Aged 5 - 14 years Engaged in Economic Activity in the Last 7 Days:	37.11%

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED 0 - 17 YEARS BY:

Access to Safe Water:	73.01%
Access to Electricity:	49.40%

Source of Energy for Cooking:

Wood:	72.86%
Paraffin:	1.37%
Electricity:	25.51%
Other:	0.27%
Total	100.00%

Toilet Facility

Flush Toilet:	27.34%
Blair Toilet:	18.23%
Pit Toilet With Slab:	10.32%
Pit Toilet/Other:	11.66%
None:	32.02%
Not Stated	0.44%
Total	100.00%

Tenure Status

Owner/Purchaser:	68.20%
Tenant:	1.29%
Lodger:	13.17%
Tied Accommodation:	8.95%
Parents/Guardian/Relative's House	7.57%
Other:	0.82%
Total	100.00%

Health in the Last 30 Days Prior to the Survey

Fell Ill:	16.68%
Did not Fall Ill:	83.18%
Not Stated	0.15%
Total	100.00%

CHILDREN AGED 5 - 14 YEARS IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Percent of Children in Economic Child Labour 9.80%

School Attendance for Children in Economic Labour:

Never Been to School: 1.91%
 Attending School 84.77%
 Left School: 13.33%
Total 100.00%

LIVING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN IN ECONOMIC LABOUR

Access to Safe Water: 61.15%
 Access to Electricity: 32.10%

Source of Energy for Cooking:

Wood: 96.37%
 Electricity: 3.57%

Toilet Facility

Flush Toilet: 4.62%
 Blair Toilet: 23.66%
 Pit Toilet with Slab 13.55%
 Pit Toilet/ Other 16.36%
 None: 41.57%
 Not Stated 0.25%
Total 100.00%

Tenure Status of Head of Household

Owner/Purchaser: 88.77%
 Tenant: 0.57%
 Lodger: 1.54%
 Tied Accommodation: 3.13%
 Parents/Guardian/Relative's House: 4.25%
 Other: 1.55%
 Not Stated 0.19%

Total 100.00%

CHILDREN AGED 5 – 14 YEARS IN NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Percent of Children in Non-economic Child Labour: 0.93%

School Attendance for Children in Non-economic Labour:

Never Been to School: 4.03%
 Attending School 69.07%
 Left School: 26.89%
Total 100.00%

LIVING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN IN NON ECONOMIC LABOUR

Access to Safe Water: 67.44%
 Access to Electricity: 43.82%

Source of Energy for Cooking:

Wood: 74.68%
 Paraffin: 2.62%
 Electricity: 22.70%

Toilet Facility

Flush Toilet: 26.91%
 Blair Toilet: 15.79%
 Pit Toilet with Slab 10.96%
 Pit Toilet/ Other 11.15%
 None: 34.20%
 Not Stated 0.99%
Total 100.00%

Tenure Status of Head of Household

Owner/Purchaser: 57.21%
 Tenant: 0.00%
 Lodger: 24.52%
 Tied Accommodation: 7.51%
 Parents/Guardian/Relative's House: 10.75%
 Other: 0.00%
 Not Stated 0.01%

Total 100.00%

Chapter 1: Background

1.0 Introduction

The 2011 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (LFCLS) is a component of the National Household Surveys Capability Programme designed to monitor living conditions. The LFCLS provides socio-economic indicators useful in monitoring living conditions as well as providing in-depth information on the labour force in Zimbabwe. It seeks to accurately determine the current activity status of the population: who is economically active and who is not? Statistics on the size and composition of the two groups are fundamental in formulating almost all economic and social policies and related planning and research. In other words, the survey mainly focused on the economic characteristics (in particular, status in employment, industry, occupation and place of work).

Stakeholders gave ZIMSTAT the mandate to carry out child labour surveys after the 1999 Child Labour Survey (CLS). In order to rationalize resource utilization, the LFS and CLS instruments were combined but two separate reports were produced, one on general labour force and the other for child labour. This is the second time to have this combined survey, the first one being the 2004 LFCLS.

Preparations for the 2011 LFCLS were done by an internal committee which was set up to spearhead, guide and participate in the activities from design of survey instruments to dissemination. Representatives from the then Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, National Social Security Authority, the International Labour Organisations (ILO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) were co-opted into the committee in recognition of their special needs for labour market information.

The periodicity of the LFCLS is 5 years and the last Survey was carried out in 2004 and thus the next was supposed to be in 2009. In July 2008, a stakeholder consensus building workshop was conducted in preparation for the LFCLS which was supposed to take off in 2009. The survey did not go according to the plan due to financial constraints the Agency was facing at that time. The workshop, attended by representatives from Government ministries/departments, parastatals, trade unions, UNICEF and ILO, discussed the questions, methods, draft manuals and the expected output in order to firm up on survey instruments while at the same time fostering a common understanding of the process involved.

Details on objectives of the survey, survey organisation, sample design and data processing are presented in the remainder of the chapter.

1.1 Objectives of the Survey

The primary objectives of the survey were to provide information on:

- (a) The number of people classified according to their activity status
- (b) The size and characteristics of the economically active population, that is, the employed and the unemployed.
- (c) Informal sector employment and informal employment
- (d) Retrenchments
- (e) The number of working children
- (f) Detrimental effects of work on children
- (g) Living conditions in general.

1.2 Survey Organisation

1.2.1 Listing and Mapping Training

A one day training of Enumerators and Team Leaders for listing and mapping of households was conducted by Provincial Supervisors in their respective provinces on 24 March, 2011. Listing of households was conducted from 25 March to 2 April 2011, where 37 Team Leaders and 201 Mappers completed listing of 400 Enumeration Areas (EAs) in 5 days.

1.2.2 Pre-test

The survey instruments for LFCLS were pre-tested in Kadoma from 2 to 7 May, 2011. During the pre-test, three days were devoted to theory, two to field practice. During the two days of field practice, each enumerator interviewed a minimum of 4 households. The pre-test was conducted in two selected localities (1 Urban and 1 Rural) to test the entirety of the survey procedures. Based on the results of the pre-test, further modifications to the wording and flow of the questionnaire were done.

1.2.3 Training of Enumerators

In addition to the pre-test training, the main fieldwork training was held from 30 May to 7 June, 2011. The workshop was attended by 262 participants from ZIMSTAT Head Office and provincial offices, technical committee members from Ministry of Labour and Social Services and a member from NSSA. Assessments test and class exercises were done to assess the interviewers on the content of the questionnaires and the field procedures. Sessions of translating questionnaires from English to the main local languages of Shona and Ndebele were also done.

Towards the end of the training period, trainees spent two days conducting field interviews in different urban and rural settings. Urban and rural areas were selected to provide the field staff with a better appreciation of different working environments.

1.2.4 Manpower

The fieldwork for the LFCLS was carried out in all the 10 provinces by 202 Enumerators and 38 Team Leaders. The provincial teams comprised Supervisors (National and Provincial), Team Leaders, Enumerators and drivers. The size and composition of these teams were such that each team consisted of one Team Leader, 4-6 Interviewers and a driver.

1.2.5 Data Collection

The fieldwork for the LFCLS was carried out from 9 to 29 June, 2011 and interviews were conducted in local languages. The respondents were assured of confidentiality of results under the provision of the Census and Statistics Act, [Chapter 10:15] of 2007. The average response rate was 93.5 percent and the reasons for non-response include:

- Household members were away for an extended period during the survey period.
- Dwellings were vacant
- Refusals to participate in the survey

1.2.6 Supervision

The quality of data obtained in the field to a greater extent depends on the quality of training and amount of supervision done during data collection. During the fieldwork, supervision was achieved through the following strategies:

- Checking if the itineraries were being prepared and followed
- Checking team organization and deployment
- Conducting spot checks and making sure the enumerators visited the correct EA and households
- Checking whether correct procedures on interviewing were being followed
- Editing completed questionnaires for correctness and completeness
- Attending to some technical and administrative issues as they arose

The Household Surveys Branch coordinated the administrative and logistics of the survey, with the Provincial Supervisors coordinating the overall supervision of data collection in their respective provinces. The survey supervisory team consisted of national core team members from the Head Office who were assigned a province each to supervise, 10 Provincial Supervisors and Team Leaders. Each Team Leader was assigned 4-6 Enumerators to supervise and each Enumerator covered two EAs.

1.2.7 Transport

Each province was allocated three vehicles and fuel coupons to cover 21 days of field supervision and deployment of field staff to inaccessible areas.

1.2.8 Publicity

Publicity for the LFCLS was done through the following structures:

- *Provincial Level:* Publicity was done through the Provincial Development Committees (PDCs) by the Provincial Supervisors
- *District Level:* Publicity was done through the District Development Committees (DDCs) by District Team Leaders
- *Ward Level:* Publicity was done through the Ward councilors by Team Leaders
- *Village Level:* Publicity was done through the Village Heads, Kraal Heads and other influential persons in the village and EA by Enumerators.

In addition to the methods mentioned above, flyers publicizing the 2011 LFCLS and the National Baseline Survey on Life Experiences of Adolescence, which was to be conducted in August of the same year, as well as other activities of ZIMSTAT, were distributed to influential persons in all provinces. The publicity was done to ensure that potential respondents understood the objectives of the survey so that they contributed willingly and honestly without fear of the information being used for anything else other than statistical purposes.

1.3 Sample Design

The sampling frame used for the 2011 LFCLS was the 2002 Zimbabwe Master Sample (ZMS02) developed by the then Central Statistical Office after the 2002 Population Census. With the exception of Harare and Bulawayo, each of the other eight provinces was stratified into four strata according to land use: Communal Lands, Large Scale Commercial Farming Areas (LSCFA), Urban and Semi-Urban Areas, and Small Scale Commercial Farming Areas (SSCFA) and Resettlement Areas. Only one urban stratum was formed each in Harare and Bulawayo. This gave a total of 34 strata.

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

A complete listing of the households in the selected EAs was carried out and the list of households used as the frame for the second-stage systematic random selection of households. The 2011 LFCLS had a sample size of 10 014 households. Each enumerator was assigned two EAs within the 21 days of data collection. Enumerators assigned urban EAs covered 21 households per

EA whilst those assigned rural EAs covered 27 households per EA. No substitutions of non-responding households were done in this survey. If a dwelling unit was found being occupied by a different household then that household was interviewed in place of the old one. If a dwelling unit had been destroyed and the household was still staying or living within the same EA, the household was followed and interviewed.

Table 1.1 shows the number of households selected, households interviewed and the response rates by province. The survey targeted 10 014 households and 9 359 were interviewed giving a response rate of 93.5 percent. The response rate in all provinces is above 90 percent except for Harare province which had 88.7 percent.

Table 1.1 Households Covered and Response Rates, by Province, Zimbabwe LFCLS 2011

Province	Number of Households			Response Rate
	Selected	Not Interviewed	Interviewed	
Manicaland	1 227	62	1 165	94.9
Mashonaland Central	1 002	54	948	94.6
Mashonaland East	1 050	65	985	93.8
Mashonaland West	1 074	40	1 034	96.3
Matabeleland North	813	51	762	93.7
Matabeleland South	792	39	753	95.1
Midlands	1 176	73	1 103	93.8
Masvingo	1 137	95	1 042	91.6
Harare	1 092	123	969	88.7
Bulawayo	651	53	598	91.9
Total	10 014	655	9 359	93.5

1.4 Data Processing

After data collection, Provincial Supervisors and Team Leaders in all provinces checked questionnaires and conducted call backs where necessary. Completed questionnaires for LFCLS were sent to the Head Office for coding and editing before data processing.

Data entry and verification was performed during the period 13 July to 4 August 2011, using the Census and Survey Processing (CSPPro), a Windows-based software. During data entry, further editing of computer identified errors were done and corrections made. Data ranges in numerical values were used to eliminate erroneous data as a result of mistakes made during coding. For missing values, extra codes were devised to cater for them. Tabulation was done using Statistical Analysis System software (SAS) also powerful Windows based software for data analysis.

Chapter 2: Characteristics of Children

2.0: Introduction

In Zimbabwe a child is a human being below the age of 18 years. This definition coincides with that of the African Charter to which Zimbabwe is a signatory and provides that “A child means every human being below the age of 18 years” (UN, 1979). According to the labour relations statutory instrument 72 of 1997 of Zimbabwe, “child” means any person under the age of sixteen years. The Children’s Act [*Chapter 5.06*], defines a young person as a person who has attained the age of sixteen years but has not attained the age of eighteen years.

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

2.1: Child Population Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the child population by province, age and sex. The number of children below the age of 18 years was about 5.8 million, representing 48.8 percent of the total population. Of these, 30.2 percent were aged 0 to 4 years, 55.1 percent aged 5 to 14 and 14.8 percent aged 15 to 17 years.

There were more children living in rural areas, 73.5 percent of whom 50.9 percent were males. Of the 26.5 percent that resided in urban areas, 50.9 percent were males. *Figure 2.1*, on the distribution of children by urban/ rural and age group, depicts that throughout all child age groups, there were more children in the rural areas.

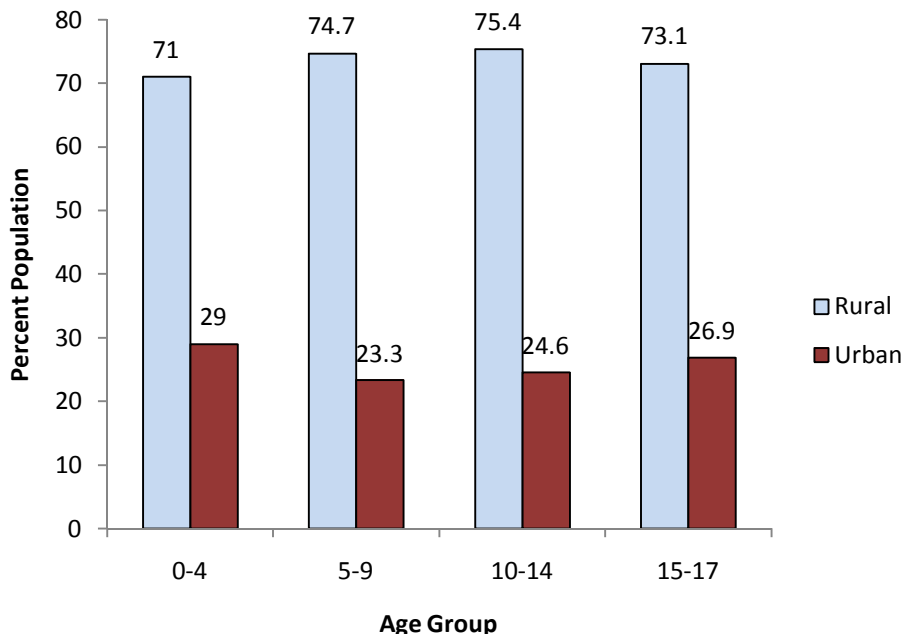


Figure 2.1: Percent Distribution of Children by Age Group and Rural/Urban, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Among all children in the country, the highest percentage was 14.2 percent in Manicaland, followed by 13.7 percent in Harare, 12.8 percent in Midlands and 12.5 percent in Masvingo. The least percentage of children, 4.3 percent, was in Bulawayo.

Although at the national level, there were slightly more male children (50.3 percent) than females; there were some variations within provinces. Provinces with more females than males were Bulawayo (54.9 percent), Manicaland (50.9 percent), Matabeleland North (50.5 percent) and Mashonaland Central (50.2 percent).

2.2: Changes in Households

The quality of childhood is largely determined by the care and protection children receive from adults. Changing households, in most cases, is linked to child vulnerability.

Table 2.2 shows that 4.1 million children were aged 5 to 17 years. Of these children 7.4 percent had at least changed a household in the 12 months preceding the survey.

2.3 Migration

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. Migration occurs at a variety of

scales: Intercontinental, (between continents), Intra-continental (between countries in a given continent), Interregional (within countries of a given region), and internal migration (within a country). One of the most significant migration patterns has been rural to urban migration- the movement of people from the countryside to cities, in search of opportunities.

Table 2.3.2 shows the percent distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years by province of usual residence in 2006 and province of usual residence in 2011. This distribution gives an indication of the movement of children during the period 2006 to 2011. Bulawayo had the highest percentage of children who left for other provinces/countries (21.2 percent), followed by Mashonaland East (13.9 percent), Harare (12.8 percent) and Mashonaland West (10.3 percent). Matabeleland North province had the lowest percent of children who moved to other provinces (4.82 percent).

2.4: Activity Status for Children who Changed Households

Table 2.4.1 shows the activity status of the children who changed households in relation to province and sex. Out of 299 thousand children who changed households, 58.5 percent were females. Sixteen percent of the children were in Masvingo province, 14 percent each in Manicaland and Mashonaland East while the lowest percentage of children 3.6 percent was in Bulawayo.

Table 2.4.1 shows that 49.3 percent of the children who had changed households were attending school or training institute but not working and 28.9 percent were doing nothing in their previous households. About 9.6 percent of the children who had changed households had jobs but not attending school and 5.4 percent had a job and attending school when they were in their previous households. Almost an equal proportion of children in Mashonaland Central (14.9 percent) and those in Matabeleland North (14.7 percent) provinces had a job but not attending school. Children in Mashonaland Central (9.6 percent) and those in Matabeleland North (8.6 percent) provinces had a job and attending school.

2.5: Children's Educational Levels

Zimbabwe is signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child which obliges the State Party to recognize child's right to education. In Zimbabwe, the Education Act [*Chapter 25:04*] guarantees "Children's fundamental right to education". The Act stipulates that "No child shall be refused admission to any school on the grounds of his race, tribe, place of origin, national or ethnic origin, political opinions, color, creed or gender." Primary education for all school going children is compulsory in Zimbabwe.

Table 2.5.1a and b show school attendance of children aged 5 to 17 years by age and sex. Four percent of the children had never been to school. About 81 percent of the children who had never been to school were aged between 5 and 6 years (these children may include those who are yet to start school).

The percentage of children who left school was 9.9 percent. About 75.4 percent of the children who had left school were between the ages of 15 and 17 years. About 86.5 percent of the children aged 5 to 17 years were attending school and there were an equal proportion of males and females.

The possible reasons preventing children from ever going to school are presented in *Table 2.5.2a and b*. The survey results show that 52.2 percent of the children were still too young while 21.3 percent had financial constraints and 10.8 percent indicated that the school was too far. Of the children who had not gone to school due to illness or sickness 69.4 percent were females.

Table 2.5.3 on distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years by reasons for leaving school and sex, shows that 64.8 percent of the children left school due to financial constraints, 7.8 percent refused, 6.1 percent reported completed/satisfied and 3 percent of the children left school due to pregnancy related reasons. Fifty-two percent of the children who left school were females. Of the 7.8 percent who refused to go to school, 77.9 percent of them were males.

Tables 2.5.4a, b and c show the distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years by the highest level of education completed. The tables show that 19.6 percent of the male children had no primary education, 55.4 percent had some primary education, 8.28 percent had completed primary education, 14.8 percent had some secondary education and less than two percent had completed secondary education. About 20 percent of the female children had no primary education whilst the majority, (51.6 percent) had some primary education, 9.11 percent had completed primary education, 16.5 percent had some secondary education and less than 3 percent had completed secondary education . Overall, less than one percent of the children had no primary education, 8.76 percent some primary education, 14.02 percent completed primary education, 53.34 percent some secondary education and 23.17 percent had completed secondary education.

2.6: Marital Status

According to the Marriage Act, [*Chapter 5:11*], no boy under the age of eighteen years and no girl under the age of sixteen years shall be capable of contracting a valid marriage except with the written permission of the responsible Minister.

Table 2.6.1 shows the percent distribution of children aged 12 to 17 years by marital status and sex. About 96.1 percent of the children aged 12 to 17 years were never married and 2.9 percent were married and less than one percent of the children constituted the divorced or separated and the widowed. Of the married children, females were more than males. For those children aged sixteen and seventeen years, there were more female children (89 percent) than males (11 percent) who were married. The majority, (49.02 percent) of those children who were divorced or separated were aged seventeen years.

2.7: Orphanhood

Orphans are children under the age of 18 years who have lost one or both parents. *Table 2.7.1*, shows the orphanhood status of children. The survey revealed that about 1.2 million children representing about 20.4 percent of children aged 0 to 17 years had lost one or both parents. About 15.9 percent of the orphaned children had their mothers dead whilst 59.6 percent of the orphans had deceased fathers and 24.5 percent had both parents dead. Midlands province had the highest percentage of orphaned children at 13.4, followed by Manicaland and Masvingo provinces at 13.2 percent each. Orphanhood was highest among children aged 10 to 14 years at 40.5 percent. Orphanhood was high in rural areas at 79 percent as compared to 21 percent in urban areas.

2.8: Living Conditions of Children

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

2.8.1: Tenure Status

The percent distribution of children by tenure status of the households, presented in *Table 2.8.1*, shows that 68.2 percent of the children were from houses owned by household heads and 13.2 percent from lodged houses.

2.8.2: Type of Dwelling Unit

Table 2.8.2, on distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years by type of dwelling unit and sex, indicates that 27.4 percent of the children resided in traditional dwelling units, 36.8 percent in mixed dwelling units and 33.6 percent in detached or semi-detached dwelling units. Shacks housed 3 223 children aged 5 to 17 years.

2.8.3: Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking

Piped water and water from protected well or borehole is regarded as safe for drinking and cooking. *Figure 2.2* shows that 27 percent of the children had no access to safe water for drinking and cooking and were, therefore, exposed to the risk of contracting water borne diseases.

Table 2.8.3a presents the percent distribution of children aged 0 to 17 years by main source of water for drinking and cooking by rural or urban setting. *Table 2.8.3b* shows that in rural areas

36.0 percent of the children were from households using unsafe water sources relatively compared to one percent in urban areas. In rural areas, 54.0 percent of the children were from households whose main source of water for drinking and cooking was from a well or protected borehole relatively compared to 14.6 percent in urban areas. About 10.9 percent of the children in rural areas were from households whose main source of water for drinking and cooking was from a river, stream or dam.

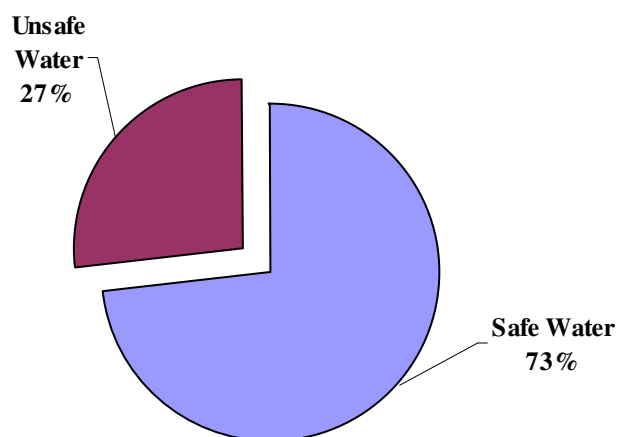


Figure 2.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 to 17 Years by Access to Safe Water for Drinking and Cooking, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

2.8.4: Type of Toilet Facility

The type of toilet facility used indicates the level of safety from or the nature of health hazards children could be exposed to. *Figure 2.3* illustrates that about 32 percent of the children aged 0 to 17 years were in households which did not have access to toilet facility.

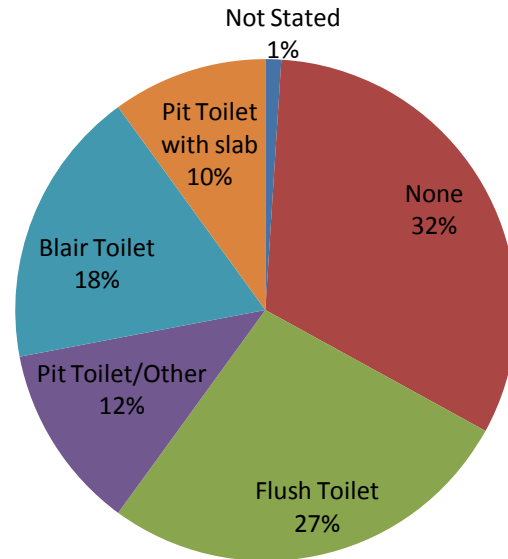


Figure 2.3: Percent Distribution of Children of Aged 0 to 17 Years by Type of Toilet Facility Used, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

2.8.5: Households with Access to Electricity

Table 2.8.4 shows the percent distribution of children by access to electricity. Forty-nine percent of the children were from households with access to electricity whilst 50.5 percent of the children were from households without access to electricity. The table further shows that 34.3 percent of the children in rural areas were from households with access to electricity as compared to 91.4 percent of those children in urban areas. About 65.6 percent of children in rural areas were from households without electricity as compared to 8.6 percent in urban areas.

2.8.6: Main Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 2.8.5a shows the distribution of children aged 0 to 17 years by the main source of energy used for cooking. Seventy-three percent of the children were from households using wood as the main source of energy for cooking and 25.5 percent were from households using electricity. Less than two percent of the children were from households using paraffin.

Table 2.8.5b shows that in rural areas, 94.1 percent of the children were from households using wood as the main source of energy for cooking and 5.6 percent were from households using electricity as the main source of energy for cooking. The majority, (80.7 percent) of the children in urban areas was from households using electricity as the main source of energy for cooking and 13.9 percent were from households using wood.

2.8.7: Health Status

The survey solicited information on the health status of children in the last 30 days prior to the survey and the results are presented in *Table 2.8.6a*. About 16.7 percent of the children had fallen sick in the 30 days prior to the survey. *Table 2.8.7a* and *Figure 2.5* show the distribution of children who fell sick by health facility visited. Of the children who fell sick, 32.5 percent did not visit any medical facility for treatment, 56.2 percent visited Government/Mission/ Council facilities and 7.5 percent went to private facilities while 2.6 percent of the children visited prophets, faith healers or spiritual healers.

About 18.0 percent of the children in rural areas had fallen sick in the 30 days prior to the survey as compared to 12.9 percent of the children in urban areas. *Table 2.8.7b* shows the distribution of children who fell sick by health facility visited. Of the children who fell sick in rural areas, 31.1 percent did not visit any medical facility for treatment, 58.5 percent visited Government/Mission/ Council facilities and 5.9 percent visited private facilities whilst 3 percent of the children visited prophets, faith healers or spiritual healers. In urban areas, 38.1 percent of the children who fell sick 30 days prior to the survey did not visit any medical facility for treatment, 47.1 percent visited Government/Mission/ Council facilities and 13.2 percent visited private facilities whilst one percent of the children visited prophets, faith healers or spiritual healers.

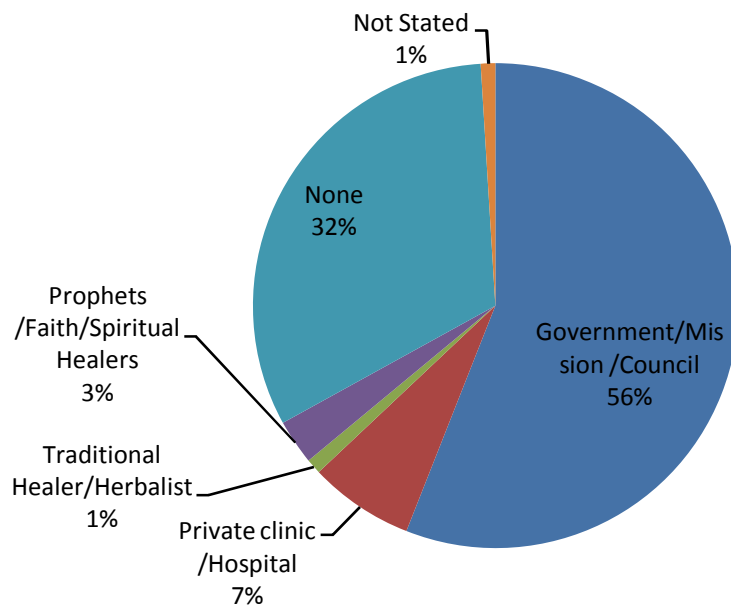


Figure 2.4: Percent Distribution of Children who Fell Sick by Health Facility Visited, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

The reasons for not visiting any health facility are presented in *Table 2.8.8a*. Forty-seven percent of the children received treatment at home, 28.5 percent could not afford medical treatment, 18 percent felt that treatment was not necessary and 4 percent of the children did not visit any health facility because the health facility was too far away.

The reasons for not visiting any health facility by rural or urban are presented in *Table 2.8.8b*. Some children did not visit a health facility due to receiving treatment at home, 44.7 percent in rural areas and 53.3 percent in urban areas. In rural areas, 29.1 percent of the children could not afford medical treatment and in urban areas, a related percent was 26.5 percent. Nineteen percent of the children in rural areas felt that treatment was not necessary while about 16.4 percent of the children in urban areas felt the same. About 4.6 percent of the children in rural areas did not visit any health facility because the healthy facility was too far away.

2.9: Conclusion

About 5.8 million children were below the age of 18 years. There were more children living in rural areas than in urban areas. Amongst all the children in the country, Manicaland province contributed the highest number of children. About seven percent of the children had at least changed a household in last 12 months preceding the survey. About 10 percent of the children who changed households had a job but not attending school. Four percent of the children had never been to school. Prevalence of orphanhood was high in rural areas than in urban areas. Twenty-seven percent of the children were from households with no access to safe drinking water. Thirty-two percent of the children were from households with no toilet facility. Fifty-one percent of the children were from households with no access to electricity. Rural areas contributed more children who fell sick 30 days prior to the survey than urban areas. There were more children in urban areas than in rural areas that fell sick and did not visit any health facility. The majority of children in urban areas received treatment at home during illness.

Table 2.1.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 – 17 Years by Province, Urban/Rural and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Total			Persons
	Male	Female	Total	
Manicaland	49.20	50.80	14.20	824 544
Mashonaland Central	49.80	50.20	9.20	533 432
Mashonaland East	51.60	48.40	11.40	665 094
Mashonaland West	51.80	48.20	11.00	641 522
Matabeleland North	49.50	50.50	5.40	315 651
Matabeleland South	51.00	49.00	5.60	325 788
Midlands	50.00	50.00	12.80	744 255
Masvingo	50.90	49.10	12.50	726 438
Harare	51.10	48.90	13.70	797 767
Bulawayo	45.10	54.90	4.30	250 286
Rural	50.90	49.10	73.50	4 283 525
Urban	48.90	51.10	26.50	1 541 251
Total	50.30	49.70	100	5 824 776

Note: Totals for this table and others to follow may not add up due to weighting of data.

Table 2.2.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 – 17 Years by Province, Urban/Rural and Age Group, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Age Group				Total	
	0 - 4	5-9	10-14	15 - 17	Percent	Persons
Manicaland	29.87	27.77	27.85	14.51	100.00	824 544
Mashonaland Central	28.78	28.04	28.31	14.86	100.00	533 432
Mashonaland East	31.42	25.95	27.10	15.54	100.00	665 094
Mashonaland West	31.34	25.93	27.59	15.14	100.00	641 522
Matabeleland North	27.58	27.99	28.45	15.98	100.00	315 651
Matabeleland South	29.39	27.71	27.51	15.39	100.00	325 788
Midlands	27.39	27.07	30.51	15.02	100.00	744 255
Masvingo	29.15	28.17	29.59	13.09	100.00	726 438
Harare	34.23	26.21	25.53	14.03	100.00	797 767
Bulawayo	30.37	26.01	26.72	16.91	100.00	250 286
Rural	29.13	27.49	28.69	14.69	100.00	4 283 525
Urban	33.06	25.89	26.01	15.03	100.00	1 541 251
Total	30.17	27.06	27.98	14.78	100.00	5 824 776

Table 2.3.1: Percent Composition of Children Aged 5-17 Years by Whether They Changed Household or not in the Last 12 Months by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Age Group	Changed Household			Not Changed Household			Not Stated			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-9	29.52	24.42	26.54	38.13	41.07	39.58	48.38	42.32	45.21	37.85	39.67	38.76
10-14	40.16	34.77	37.01	41.36	39.38	40.39	38.16	37.15	37.63	41.21	38.93	40.07
15 - 17	30.32	40.82	36.46	20.51	19.54	20.04	13.46	20.53	17.15	20.94	21.40	21.17
Total Percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percent of Total Children	3.05	4.30	7.35	45.87	44.35	90.22	1.16	1.27	2.44	50.08	49.92	100.00
Total Persons	124 109	174 730	298 839	1 865 638	1 803 848	3 669 486	47 253	51 829	99 081	2 036 999	2 030 407	4 067 407

Table 2.3.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years by Province /Country of Usual Residence in June 2006 and Province of Usual Residence in 2011, Zimbabwe LFCLS

Province of Usual Residence in 2011	Province of Usual Residence in 2006									
	Manicaland	Mashona land Central	Mashona land East	Mashona land West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo
Manicaland	93.90	0.73	0.75	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.51	2.81	0.05
Mashonaland Central	0.29	94.00	0.71	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.51	2.47	0.20
Mashonaland East	2.24	1.03	86.12	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.62	6.68	1.22
Mashonaland West	1.34	1.48	1.05	89.76	0.00	0.07	1.72	0.36	3.69	0.00
Matabeleland North	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.48	95.18	0.69	0.47	0.00	0.13	2.10
Matabeleland South	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.74	94.20	0.80	0.43	0.26	1.19
Midlands	0.43	0.19	0.10	1.32	0.03	0.08	94.52	1.41	1.20	0.57
Masvingo	1.09	0.89	0.44	0.81	0.00	0.07	2.26	92.86	1.33	0.24
Harare	1.79	1.10	5.27	1.77	0.38	0.21	0.98	0.91	87.22	0.38
Bulawayo	0.83	0.32	0.28	0.70	5.01	5.09	2.74	1.70	2.28	78.80
Total	14.24	9.46	10.71	10.54	5.72	5.64	13.47	12.38	13.48	3.88

Table 2.3.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years by Province /Country of Usual Residence in June 2006 and Province of Usual Residence in 2011, Zimbabwe LFCLS (Cont)

Province of Usual Residence in 2011	Country of Usual Residence in 2006			Not Stated	Total
	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa		
Manicaland	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.11	100.00
Mashonaland Central	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.30	100.00
Mashonaland East	0.06	0.04	0.18	0.22	100.00
Mashonaland West	0.00	0.18	0.08	0.26	100.00
Matabeleland North	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.33	100.00
Matabeleland South	0.08	0.00	1.11	0.08	100.00
Midlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	100.00
Masvingo	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	100.00
Harare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Bulawayo	0.15	0.00	2.10	0.00	100.00
Total	0.02	0.12	0.21	0.14	100.00

Table 2.4.1: Percent Activities for Children Aged 5-17 Years in the Previous Household by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Working/ had a job but not attending school			Attending school/training institute but not working			Working/ had a job & attending school			Nothing		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	4.69	4.82	9.51	24.78	27.50	52.28	1.63	3.16	4.79	10.05	17.66	27.71
Mashonaland Central	7.34	7.53	14.87	10.45	35.05	45.50	2.22	3.77	5.99	9.89	18.03	27.92
Mashonaland East	2.56	5.79	8.35	32.00	33.70	65.70	1.03	0.00	1.03	6.96	12.68	19.63
Mashonaland West	4.83	5.95	10.78	30.54	20.86	51.40	0.34	9.25	9.60	4.97	13.97	18.93
Matabeleland North	8.89	5.76	14.65	17.32	19.51	36.83	1.81	0.00	1.81	18.60	26.40	45.01
Matabeleland South	8.25	4.58	12.83	17.50	20.49	37.99	6.08	2.48	8.55	22.37	17.29	39.66
Midlands	2.18	6.85	9.03	25.21	36.89	62.11	4.28	1.81	6.09	5.72	13.07	18.78
Masvingo	6.30	2.34	8.64	13.94	22.87	36.80	1.76	4.44	6.20	13.27	21.66	34.92
Bulawayo	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.44	46.43	57.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.08	25.43	35.51
Harare	1.38	5.38	6.76	8.51	28.43	36.94	6.12	1.18	7.30	21.87	19.57	41.44
Age-Group												
5-9	0.00	0.38	0.38	18.31	23.36	41.67	1.98	1.70	3.68	22.09	25.72	47.82
10-14	3.03	3.70	6.73	30.50	37.30	67.80	1.44	2.87	4.31	8.84	9.23	18.07
15 - 17	9.17	9.98	19.14	11.88	24.21	36.09	3.88	3.94	7.81	6.08	20.01	26.09
Total	4.46	5.11	9.57	20.48	28.83	49.31	2.47	2.95	5.42	11.35	17.54	28.89
Total persons	13 337	15 262	28 600	61 193	86 155	147 348	7 390	8 815	16 206	33 920	52 408	86 328

Table 2.4.1: Percent Activities for Children Aged 5-17 Years in the Previous Household by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS (Cont)

Province	Other			Not Stated			Total			Total persons	Percent of Children
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Manicaland	1.34	0.71	2.05	3.13	0.51	3.65	45.63	54.37	100.00	41 642	13.93
Mashonaland Central	1.26	3.56	4.83	0.00	0.89	0.89	31.16	68.84	100.00	27 975	9.36
Mashonaland East	0.00	0.78	0.78	1.60	2.91	4.51	44.15	55.85	100.00	41 847	14.00
Mashonaland West	4.18	3.02	7.20	0.68	1.41	2.09	45.55	54.45	100.00	31 800	10.64
Matabeleland North	0.00	1.71	1.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.62	53.38	100.00	13 924	4.66
Matabeleland South	0.00	0.97	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.20	45.80	100.00	16 054	5.37
Midlands	1.11	2.88	3.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.50	61.50	100.00	36 482	12.21
Masvingo	0.49	3.91	4.40	2.33	6.71	9.04	38.08	61.92	100.00	46 521	15.57
Bulawayo	0.00	6.61	6.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.52	78.48	100.00	10 837	3.63
Harare	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.67	0.90	7.56	44.55	55.45	100.00	31 757	10.63
Age-Group											
5-9	0.26	1.04	1.30	3.56	1.60	5.16	46.20	53.80	100.00	79 301	26.54
10-14	0.65	0.98	1.62	0.61	0.84	1.46	45.07	54.93	100.00	110 594	37.01
15 - 17	1.79	4.27	6.07	1.74	3.06	4.80	34.54	65.46	100.00	108 945	36.46
Total	0.96	2.19	3.16	1.80	1.85	3.66	41.53	58.47	100.00		100.00
Total persons	2 875	6 558	9 433	5 393	5 532	10 925	12 4109	17 4730		299 839	

Table 2.5.1a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by School Attendance, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFS

Age Group	Never been to School			At school			Left school			Not Stated			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5	59.97	60.56	60.24	5.94	6.89	6.41	0.42	0.54	0.48	12.22	24.49	19.69	7.49	8.06	7.77
6	21.36	19.37	20.43	7.73	8.27	8.00	0.20	0.63	0.43	37.24	24.16	29.34	7.56	7.87	7.72
7	5.15	6.33	5.70	8.78	8.63	8.71	0.38	0.54	0.47	0.00	8.55	5.18	7.85	7.72	7.78
8	1.13	1.61	1.36	8.16	9.34	8.75	1.39	0.60	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.25	8.17	7.71
9	1.59	2.29	1.92	8.70	8.96	8.83	0.88	0.60	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	7.86	7.78
10	2.46	2.25	2.36	10.67	8.89	9.79	2.01	1.12	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.54	7.86	8.70
11	1.41	1.47	1.44	10.20	9.86	10.03	1.82	2.03	1.93	0.00	18.28	11.09	9.07	8.78	8.92
12	2.31	0.71	1.56	8.91	9.16	9.03	3.41	3.01	3.20	50.47	24.49	34.72	8.17	8.26	8.22
13	1.94	0.84	1.43	7.90	7.81	7.85	7.19	5.09	6.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.60	7.28	7.44
14	0.32	0.90	0.59	6.77	6.89	6.83	10.06	7.63	8.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.82	6.76	6.79
15	1.33	1.96	1.62	5.96	6.86	6.41	16.26	14.62	15.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.75	7.49	7.12
16	0.23	0.36	0.29	5.90	5.13	5.52	21.82	26.04	24.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.17	7.13	7.15
17	0.82	1.35	1.07	4.38	3.31	3.85	34.16	37.55	35.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.03	6.78	6.90
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Persons	77 666	68 174	145 840	1 767 023	1 750 060	3 517 082	190 732	209 740	400 472	1 579	2 434	4 012	2 036 999	2 030 407	4 067 407

Table 2.5.1b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by School Attendance, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFS

Age Group	Never been to School			At school			Left school			Not Stated			Total			Total persons
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
5	14.73	13.06	27.79	33.20	38.14	71.34	0.26	0.36	0.61	0.06	0.19	0.25	48.25	51.75	100.00	316 114
6	5.28	4.21	9.49	43.49	46.10	89.59	0.12	0.42	0.55	0.19	0.19	0.37	49.08	50.92	100.00	313 892
7	1.26	1.36	2.62	49.03	47.69	96.72	0.23	0.36	0.59	0.00	0.07	0.07	50.52	49.48	100.00	316 605
8	0.28	0.35	0.63	45.98	52.14	98.12	0.85	0.40	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.11	52.89	100.00	313 489
9	0.39	0.49	0.88	48.61	49.57	98.19	0.53	0.40	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.53	50.47	100.00	316 286
10	0.54	0.43	0.97	53.30	43.99	97.28	1.08	0.66	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.92	45.08	100.00	353 875
11	0.30	0.28	0.58	49.65	47.52	97.17	0.96	1.18	2.13	0.00	0.12	0.12	50.91	49.09	100.00	363 013
12	0.54	0.15	0.68	47.12	47.95	95.07	1.94	1.89	3.83	0.24	0.18	0.42	49.84	50.16	100.00	334 146
13	0.50	0.19	0.69	46.12	45.14	91.26	4.53	3.53	8.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.15	48.85	100.00	302 691
14	0.09	0.22	0.31	43.28	43.67	86.95	6.95	5.79	12.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.32	49.68	100.00	276 172
15	0.36	0.46	0.82	36.40	41.48	77.88	10.71	10.59	21.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.46	52.54	100.00	289 563
16	0.06	0.08	0.14	35.86	30.90	66.76	14.31	18.78	33.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.23	49.77	100.00	290 780
17	0.23	0.33	0.56	27.55	20.64	48.19	23.20	28.05	51.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.98	49.02	100.00	280 782
Total	1.91	1.68	3.59	43.44	43.03	86.47	4.69	5.16	9.85	0.04	0.06	0.10	50.08	49.92	100.00	4 067 407

Table 2.5.2a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Never Been to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Reason for Never Been to School	Number		Total	
	Male	Female	Percent	Persons
Financial Constraints	54.47	45.53	100.00	31 120
School too far Away	56.75	43.26	100.00	15 806
Ill/sick	30.62	69.38	100.00	5 326
Still too Young	53.38	46.62	100.00	76 166
Education not Considered Valuable	57.15	42.85	100.00	1 454
Other	50.37	49.62	100.00	9 025
Not Stated	58.76	41.24	100.00	6 944
Total	53.25	46.75	100.00	145 840

Table 2.5.2b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Never Been to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Reason for Never Been to School	Number		Total
	Male	Female	
Financial Constraints	21.83	20.78	21.34
School too far Away	11.55	10.03	10.84
Ill/sick	2.10	5.42	3.65
Still too Young	52.35	52.09	52.23
Education not Considered Valuable	1.07	0.91	1.00
Other	5.85	6.57	6.19
Not Stated	5.25	4.20	4.76
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Persons	77 666	68 174	145 840

Table 2.5.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Leaving School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Reason for Leaving School	Number			Percent			Total Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Financial Constraint	124 132	135 401	259 533	47.81	52.21	100.0	64.81
School too Far	1 616	1 304	2 920	55.31	44.70	100.0	0.70
Ill/Sick	5 300	5 752	11 052	48.02	52.01	100.0	2.84
Pregnancy Related	522	11 347	11 869	4.41	95.63	100.0	3.04
Completed/Satisfied	10 753	13 793	24 546	43.83	56.42	100.0	6.13
Refusal	24 302	6 895	31197	77.98	22.13	100.0	7.81
Expulsion	474	0	474	100.00	0.00	100.0	0.12
To work/Looking for Work	1 510	1 187	2 697	56.08	44.03	100.0	0.73
Caring for the Sick	3 511	2 484	5 996	58.66	41.41	100.0	1.52
Other	3 909	3 928	7 837	49.91	50.12	100.0	2.01
Not Stated	14 702	27 648	42 350	34.73	65.31	100.0	10.63
Total	190 732	209 740	400 472	47.61	52.43	100.0	100.00

Table 2.5.4: Percent Distribution of Children Age 5 - 17 Years by Highest Level of Education Completed and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

a) Male

Age	Highest Level of Education					Not Stated	Percent	Total
	No primary education	Some primary education	Completed primary	Some secondary education	Completed secondary education			
5	97.44	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	100.00	152 530
6	87.93	12.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	154 070
7	44.20	55.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	159 950
8	12.15	87.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	147 692
9	5.93	94.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	156 671
10	2.43	97.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	194 335
11	1.71	97.31	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.10	100.00	184 798
12	2.28	91.31	5.34	1.07	0.00	0.00	100.00	166 524
13	1.65	64.38	26.00	7.82	0.00	0.16	100.00	154 822
14	0.18	42.37	30.01	27.17	0.00	0.28	100.00	138 972
15	1.22	16.83	22.89	58.77	0.00	0.29	100.00	137 436
16	0.12	14.39	16.69	62.66	5.96	0.17	100.00	146 065
17	0.75	12.10	14.13	54.32	18.52	0.17	100.00	143 135
Total	19.61	55.40	8.28	14.80	1.78	0.14	100.00	2 036 999

b) Female

Age	Highest Level of Education						Not Stated	Percent	Total
	No primary education	Some primary education	Completed primary	Some secondary education	Completed secondary education	Tertiary			
5	97.24	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.18	100.00	163 584
6	84.49	15.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	100.00	159 822
7	42.20	57.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	100.00	156 655
8	11.96	88.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	165 797
9	5.76	94.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	100.00	159 615
10	2.21	97.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	159 540
11	3.06	94.59	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	178 214
12	1.12	89.53	7.36	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.36	100.00	167 622
13	0.84	54.25	34.19	10.59	0.00	0.00	0.13	100.00	147 869
14	0.18	31.09	29.62	38.97	0.00	0.00	0.14	100.00	137 200
15	0.68	11.24	24.80	62.56	0.56	0.00	0.16	100.00	152 127
16	0.17	9.52	14.26	66.35	9.46	0.23	0.00	100.00	144 715
17	0.48	5.28	13.90	52.32	28.01	0.00	0.00	100.00	137 647
Total	19.87	51.64	9.11	16.50	2.68	0.02	0.19	100.00	2 030 407

c) Total

Age	Highest Level of Education						Not Stated	Percent	Total
	No primary education	Some primary education	Completed primary	Some secondary education	Completed secondary education	Tertiary			
5	97.33	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	100.00	316 114
6	86.18	13.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	100.00	313 892
7	43.21	56.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	100.00	316 605
8	12.05	87.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	313 489
9	5.84	94.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	100.00	316 286
10	2.33	97.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	353 875
11	2.37	95.97	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	100.00	363 013
12	1.70	90.42	6.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.18	100.00	334 146
13	1.25	59.43	30.00	9.17	0.00	0.00	0.15	100.00	302 691
14	0.18	36.77	29.82	33.03	0.00	0.00	0.21	100.00	276 172
15	0.94	13.89	23.89	60.76	0.30	0.00	0.22	100.00	289 563
16	0.14	11.97	15.48	64.50	7.71	0.12	0.09	100.00	290 780
17	0.62	8.76	14.02	53.34	23.17	0.00	0.09	100.00	280 782
Total	19.74	53.53	8.69	15.64	2.23	0.01	0.16	100.00	4 067 407

Table 2.6.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 12 -17 Years by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Age Group	Never married			Married			Divorced / separated		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
12-15	49.04	49.31	98.36	0.32	0.68	1.00	0.05	0.02	0.06
16	49.01	43.68	92.70	0.18	5.31	5.49	0.00	0.70	0.70
17	49.90	40.24	90.14	0.46	7.90	8.36	0.00	0.76	0.76
Total Percent	49.17	46.95	96.13	0.32	2.58	2.90	0.03	0.24	0.28
Total	872 164	832 768	1 704 932	5 638	45 781	51 419	565	4 335	4 900

Table 2.6.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 12 -17 Years by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS (Cont)

Age Group	Widowed			Not Stated			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Number
12-15	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.30	0.26	0.56	49.73	5.03	100	1 202 046
16	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.86	0.08	0.94	50.23	4.98	100	290780
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.13	0.74	50.98	4.90	100	280782
Total Percent	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.44	0.21	0.65	50.01	49.99	100	100.00
Total	759	0	759	7 827	3 771	11 598	886 953	886 654	100	1 773 607

Table 2.7.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Orphanhood Status, Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Orphanhood Status									Number of Children			Total Percent
	Father alive, mother dead			Father dead, mother alive			Both Parents Dead			Male	Female	Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total				
Manicaland	4.23	5.92	10.15	33.49	33.04	66.53	9.68	13.64	23.32	74 708	82 895	157 603	13.24
Mashonaland Central	10.02	8.00	18.03	32.25	26.22	58.47	9.29	14.21	23.50	56 414	52 999	109 413	9.19
Mashonaland East	10.31	7.60	17.91	28.11	32.02	60.12	12.22	9.74	21.97	71 342	69 532	140 874	11.83
Mashonaland West	10.45	10.10	20.55	26.96	26.61	53.56	13.32	12.57	25.89	68 523	66 562	135 085	11.35
Matabeleland North	7.97	7.45	15.43	31.97	30.84	62.81	10.21	11.56	21.76	37 399	37 181	74 580	6.27
Matabeleland South	6.96	7.22	14.18	32.81	33.26	66.07	11.38	8.37	19.75	42 970	41 039	84 009	7.06
Midlands	8.07	7.83	15.89	25.82	27.38	53.21	13.84	17.06	30.90	76 022	83 256	159 278	13.38
Masvingo	6.23	6.10	12.33	31.25	28.06	59.32	13.67	14.69	28.36	80 042	76 457	156 499	13.15
Harare	12.17	9.09	21.26	25.83	33.50	59.33	8.26	11.15	19.41	62 295	72 396	134 691	11.31
Bulawayo	3.91	5.67	9.58	26.74	34.95	61.69	14.67	14.05	28.72	17 393	20 986	38 379	3.22
Age Group													
0 - 4	11.69	5.45	17.13	33.41	36.99	70.40	4.83	7.64	12.47	47 372	47 515	94 887	7.97
5-9	8.09	8.73	16.82	34.82	31.32	66.14	8.52	8.52	17.03	141 268	133 426	274 694	23.08
10-14	8.27	7.30	15.57	27.49	30.73	58.22	11.81	14.39	26.21	229 353	252 765	482 118	40.50
15 - 17	7.49	7.72	15.21	26.78	26.43	53.21	15.66	15.92	31.59	169 116	169 597	338 713	28.45
Sector													
Rural	8.17	7.17	15.34	29.91	29.17	59.08	12.22	13.36	25.57	473 035	467 467	940 502	79.01
Urban	8.69	9.23	17.91	27.71	33.79	61.50	9.25	11.34	20.58	114 073	135 837	249 910	20.99
Total	8.28	7.60	15.88	29.45	30.14	59.59	11.59	12.93	24.53	587 108	603 303	1 190 412	100.00

Table 2.8.1a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 17 Years by Household Head's Tenure Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Tenure Status	Percentage			Total Children	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Owner/purchaser	51.00	49.00	100.00	3 972 528	68.20
Tenant	41.73	58.27	100.00	74 895	1.29
Lodger	48.12	51.88	100.00	767 181	13.17
Tied Accommodation	48.80	51.20	100.00	521 428	8.95
Parent's/Guardian's/Relative's House	51.77	48.23	100.00	441 108	7.57
Other	49.05	50.95	100.00	39 497	0.68
Not Stated	44.12	55.88	100.00	8 140	0.14
Total	50.34	49.66	100.00	5 824 776	100.00

Table 2.8.1b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 17 Years by Household Head's Tenure Status, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Tenure Status	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Owner/purchaser	82.15	81.55	81.85	31.33	29.24	30.26	2 026 079	1 946 449	3 972 528	68.20
Tenant	0.38	0.39	0.39	3.05	4.49	3.79	31 252	43 643	74 895	1.29
Lodger	1.63	1.81	1.72	44.30	45.67	45.00	369 165	398 016	767 181	13.17
Tied Accommodation Parent's/Guardian's /Relative's House	9.83	10.16	9.99	5.35	6.74	6.06	254 453	266 975	521 428	8.95
Other	5.06	4.96	5.01	15.70	13.75	14.70	228 382	212 726	441 108	7.57
Other	0.81	0.93	0.87	0.22	0.08	0.15	19 374	20 123	39 497	0.68
Not Stated	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.05	3 591	4 549	8 140	0.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2 932 296	2 892 480	5 824 776	100.00

Table 2.8.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Type of Dwelling Unit, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Type of Dwelling Unit	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Traditional	36.75	37.86	37.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	800 934	796 598	1 597 532	27.43
Mixed Detached/Semi- detached	51.10	48.78	49.96	0.08	0.12	0.10	1 114 160	1 027 311	2 141 472	36.76
Flat/Townhouse	11.35	12.90	12.11	93.39	93.36	93.38	950 676	1 007 320	1 957 996	33.61
Shacks	0.52	0.27	0.40	6.15	6.40	6.28	57 772	56 086	113 858	1.95
Other	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.24	0.06	0.15	2 178	1 045	3 223	0.06
Other	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.10	2 633	1 391	4 023	0.07
Not Stated	0.18	0.13	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 944	2 728	6 673	0.11
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2 932 296	2 892 480	5 824 776	100.00

Table 2.8.3a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Main Source of Water	Percent			Total Children	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Piped Water Inside House	48.68	51.32	100.00	705 318	12.11
Piped Water Outside House (on Premise)	47.80	52.20	100.00	826 466	14.19
Communal Tap	47.98	52.02	100.00	182 894	3.14
Well/borehole Protected	51.90	48.10	100.00	2 537 630	43.57
Well Unprotected	50.91	49.09	100.00	1 072 851	18.42
River/Stream/Dam	48.60	51.40	100.00	464 798	7.98
Other	49.11	50.89	100.00	27 279	0.47
Not Stated	50.17	49.83	100.00	7 541	0.13
Total	50.34	49.66	100.00	5 824 776	100.00

Table 2.8.3b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Piped Water Inside House	3.41	2.76	3.09	35.72	38.55	37.17	343 361	361 957	705 318	12.11
Piped Water Outside House (on Premise)	2.70	3.43	3.06	44.63	45.59	45.12	395 011	431 455	826 466	14.19
Communal Tap	3.46	3.92	3.69	1.65	1.60	1.62	87 756	95 138	182 894	3.14
Well/borehole Protected	54.87	53.08	53.99	16.11	13.15	14.59	1 316 968	1 220 662	2 537 630	43.57
Well Unprotected	24.47	24.66	24.56	1.72	0.99	1.34	546 145	526 706	1 072 851	18.42
River/Stream/Dam	10.36	11.35	10.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	225 878	238 920	464 798	7.98
Other	0.58	0.64	0.61	0.10	0.05	0.07	13 396	13 883	27 279	0.47
Not Stated	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.07	0.07	3 783	3 758	7 541	0.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2 932 296	2 892 480	5 824 776	100.00

Table 2.8.4: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Access to Electricity, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Access to Electricity	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
With Electricity	34.23	34.33	34.28	90.15	92.66	91.43	1 424 802	1 452 848	2 877 650	49.40
Without Electricity	65.61	65.54	65.57	9.85	7.34	8.57	1 503 873	1 436 915	2 940 788	50.49
Not Stated	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	3 621	2 717	6 338	0.11
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2 932 296	2 892 480	5 824 776	100.00

Table 2.8.5a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking by Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Main Source of Energy	Percent			Total Children	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Wood	51.05	48.95	100.00	4 243 747	72.86
Paraffin	39.62	60.38	100.00	79 844	1.37
Electricity	48.87	51.13	100.00	1 485 702	25.51
Gas	58.51	41.49	100.00	5 838	0.10
Coal/ charcoal	52.45	47.55	100.00	959	0.02
Other	0.00	100.00	100.00	486	0.01
Not Stated	51.42	48.58	100.00	8 201	0.14
Total	50.34	49.66	100.00	5 824 776	100.00

Table 2.8.5b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking by Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Main Source of Energy	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Wood	94.02	94.09	94.05	15.61	12.35	13.94	2 166 432	2 077 314	4 243 747	72.86
Paraffin	0.12	0.09	0.10	3.86	5.88	4.89	31 632	48 212	79 844	1.37
Electricity	5.68	5.61	5.65	79.98	81.40	80.70	726 096	759 606	1 485 702	25.51
Gas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.31	0.38	3 416	2 422	5 838	0.10
Coal/ charcoal	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.03	503	456	959	0.02
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03	0	486	486	0.01
Not Stated	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.03	0.00	0.02	4 217	3 984	8 201	0.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2 932 296	2 892 480	5 824 776	100.00

Table 2.8.6a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by whether they Fell Sick During the 30 Days Prior to the Survey and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Fell Sick	Percentage			Total Children	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Yes	49.65	50.35	100.00	971 358	16.68
No	50.47	49.53	100.00	4 844 938	83.18
Not Stated	54.27	45.72	100.00	8 480	0.15
Total	50.34	49.66	100.00	5 824 776	100.00

Table 2.8.6b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by whether they Fell Sick During the 30 Days Prior to the Survey, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Fell Sick	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Yes	17.64	18.42	18.02	13.00	12.86	12.93	482 317	489 041	971 358	16.68
No	82.18	81.46	81.83	86.90	86.96	86.93	2 445 377	2 399 562	4 844 938	83.18
Not Stated	0.18	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.18	0.14	4 602	3 877	8 480	0.15
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2 932 296	2 892 480	5 824 776	100.00

Table 2.8.7a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Health Facility Visited During the 30 Days Prior to the Survey and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Health Facility Visited	Percent			Total Children	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Government/ Mission/ Council	50.84	49.16	100	545 509	56.16
Private Clinic/Hospital	52.48	47.52	100	72 328	7.45
Traditional Healer/ Herbalist	83.51	16.51	100	6 239	0.64
Prophets/Faith/ Spiritual Healers	41.32	58.68	100	25 232	2.60
None	46.93	53.07	100	315 989	32.53
Not Stated	50.82	49.17	100	6 061	0.62
Total	49.65	50.35	100	971 358	100.00

Table 2.8.7b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Health Facility Visited During the 30 Days Prior to the Survey, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Health Facility Visited	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Government/ Mission/ Council	58.62	58.38	58.50	53.10	41.29	47.09	277 342	2 68 168	545 509	56.16
Private Clinic/Hospital	7.22	4.70	5.96	10.42	15.93	13.22	37 959	34 369	72 328	7.45
Traditional Healer/ Herbalist	1.26	0.27	0.76	0.38	0.00	0.19	5 210	1 030	6 239	0.64
Prophets/Faith/ Spiritual Healers	2.59	3.42	3.01	0.50	1.52	1.02	10 427	14 805	25 232	2.60
None	29.51	32.67	31.10	35.60	40.50	38.09	148 299	167 690	315 989	32.53
Not Stated	0.80	0.57	0.68	0.00	0.77	0.39	3 080	2 980	6 061	0.62
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	482 317	489 041	971 358	100.00

Table 2.8.8a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Reason for not Visiting a Health Facility and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Reason for Not Visiting	Percent			Total Children	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Facility too far Away	72.03	58.13	100.00	12 607	3.99
Cannot Afford	92.27	52.01	100.00	90 183	28.54
Health Facility Closed	49.56	22.24	100.00	1 025	0.32
Home Treatment	92.19	52.03	100.00	147 857	46.79
Treatment not Necessary	82.55	54.78	100.00	56 772	17.97
Other	31.23	76.22	100.00	4 937	1.56
Not Stated	81.87	54.98	100.00	2 608	0.83
Total	88.44	53.07	100.00	315 989	100.00

Table 2.8.8b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Reason for not Visiting a Health Facility, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Reason for Not Visiting	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Facility too far Away	4.22	4.88	4.57	1.39	2.80	2.16	5 278	7 328	12 607	3.99
Cannot Afford	28.95	29.38	29.18	29.93	23.62	26.52	43 278	46 905	90 183	28.54
Health Facility Closed	0.70	0.18	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	797	228	1 025	0.32
Home Treatment	47.59	42.16	44.72	48.59	57.36	53.33	70 925	76 931	147 857	46.79
Treatment not Necessary	16.94	19.83	18.46	18.50	14.60	16.39	25 672	31 100	56 772	17.97
Other	0.55	2.45	1.55	1.58	1.62	1.60	1 175	3 763	4 937	1.56
Not Stated	1.03	1.13	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 174	1 434	2 608	0.83
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	148 299	167 690	315 989	100.00

Chapter 3: Working Children and Child Labour

3.0: Introduction

The focus of this chapter is on children's activities (economic and non-economic) in relation to urban/rural and sex characteristics, both at national and provincial level. The analysis of child labour covers those aged 5 to 14 years since those aged 15 to 17 are part of the labour force in non-hazardous work. However, reference to the latter age group is included in order to measure the level and extent of participation of children in the labour force.

3.1: Usual Economic Activity

Usual economic activity in the 2011 LFCLS relates to the main activity during a reference period of 12 months. *Table 3.1.1* shows the percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years who were engaged in some economic activity in the 12 months prior to the survey by province, urban/rural and sex. Fifty percent of the children were engaged in an economic activity. Sixty-three percent of the children in rural areas were engaged in an economic activity whereas 9.9 percent of the children in urban areas were engaged in an economic activity. Manicaland had the highest proportion, 70.8 percent of children engaged in an economic activity, followed by Masvingo with 65 percent and Midlands, 64 percent.

Fifty-three percent of the children engaged in economic activities in the last 12 months were males. Of the children aged 5 to 17 years who were engaged in economic activities, 20.1 percent were from Manicaland province with Midlands and Masvingo contributing 16.9 percent and 16.5 respectively. Bulawayo contributed less than 1 percent of the children aged 5 to 17 years who were engaged in economic activities. Ninety-five percent of the children who were engaged in economic activities were from the rural areas. See *Table 3.1.2*.

3.2: Currently Working Children

Currently working children refers to children who were involved in an economic or a non economic activity in the last 7 days prior to the interview. *Table 3.2.1* shows currently working children aged 5 to 17 years who were engaged in an economic activity 7 days prior to the interview. Forty-two percent of these children were engaged in an economic activity. Manicaland had the highest proportion (65.22 percent) of children engaged in an economic activity, followed by Masvingo at 58.1 percent, Midlands at 55.1 percent and Mashonaland Central at 52.5 percent.

In Zimbabwe children aged 5 to 14 years are expected to be in school and not to be part of the labour force. *Table 3.2.2* presents information on currently working children of ages 5 to 14 years who were engaged in an economic activity. Of these children 33.1 percent were of aged 5 to 9 years while the remainder was aged 10 to 14 years. Ninety-seven percent of all

currently working children age 5 to 14 years were from the rural areas.

3.3: Non-economic Activity

Non-economic activity refers to unpaid housekeeping and other home duties including washing clothes, cleaning the house, shopping, cooking, caring for the children and the sick. *Table 3.3.1* shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years involved in non-economic activities. Manicaland province had 15.2 percent of all children involved in non-economic activities followed by Midlands at 14.3 percent. Bulawayo province had the smallest percent of children involved in non-economic activities at 3.8 percent. In urban areas, 56.3 percent of children involved in non-economic activities were females. There were more females than males involved in non-economic activities across all provinces. Mashonaland East, 48.9 percent and Matabeleland South at 48.8 percent had the highest proportion of males involved in non-economic activities while Bulawayo had the highest proportion of females, 61.7 percent.

3.4: Child Labour

The activities in which children were involved in child labour were divided into economic and non-economic. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, a child who spends at least one hour per week on any economic activity is taken to be in economic child labour. For Zimbabwe three major variations were introduced; namely (a) a cut off of three hours or more per day in relation to economic activities; (b) provision to allow for involvement of children aged 15 and above in some form of work as per national law; and (c) a cut off of five hours or more per day for children involved in housekeeping activities as constituting non-economic child labour. (Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Central Statistical Office and International Labour Organisation, 1999).

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

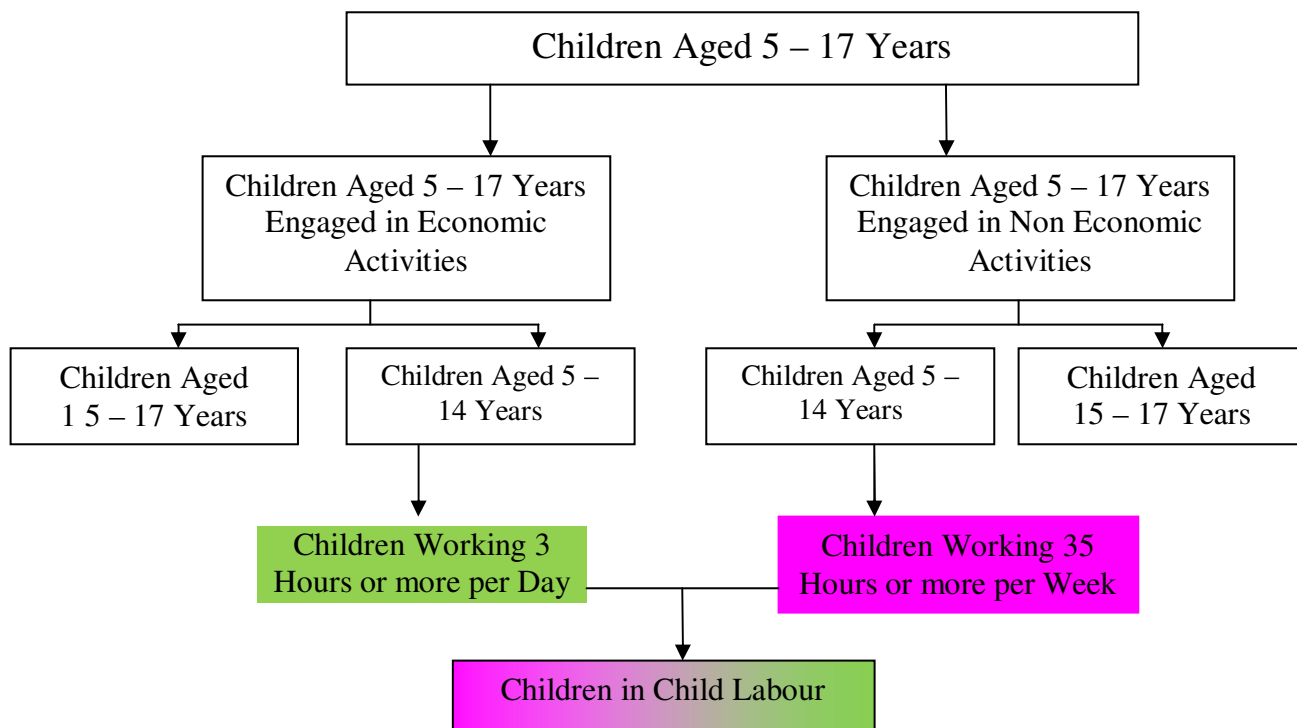


Figure 3.1: Children in Child Labour, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

3.4.1: Economic and Non-economic Child Labour

Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years, 3.2 million of the children were aged 5 to 14 years while 861 thousand were aged 15 to 17 years.

Around 1.2 million of children aged 5 to 14 years were also involved in economic activities of which 314 thousand were in economic child labour. In 2004, 424 thousand of children in this age group were in economic child labour.

About 2.4 million of the children aged 5 to 14 years were engaged in non-economic activities of which around 30 thousand were in non-economic child labour. In 2004, children in non-economic child labour were just above 63 thousand.

For the children aged 15 to 17 years, 516 thousand were involved in economic activities of whom 291 thousand were involved in economic activities for at least 3 hours per day showing a decline from 315 thousand in 2004. For children of age 15 to 17 years, 789 thousand were engaged in non-economic activities of whom about 66 thousand were engaged for at least 35 hours per week.

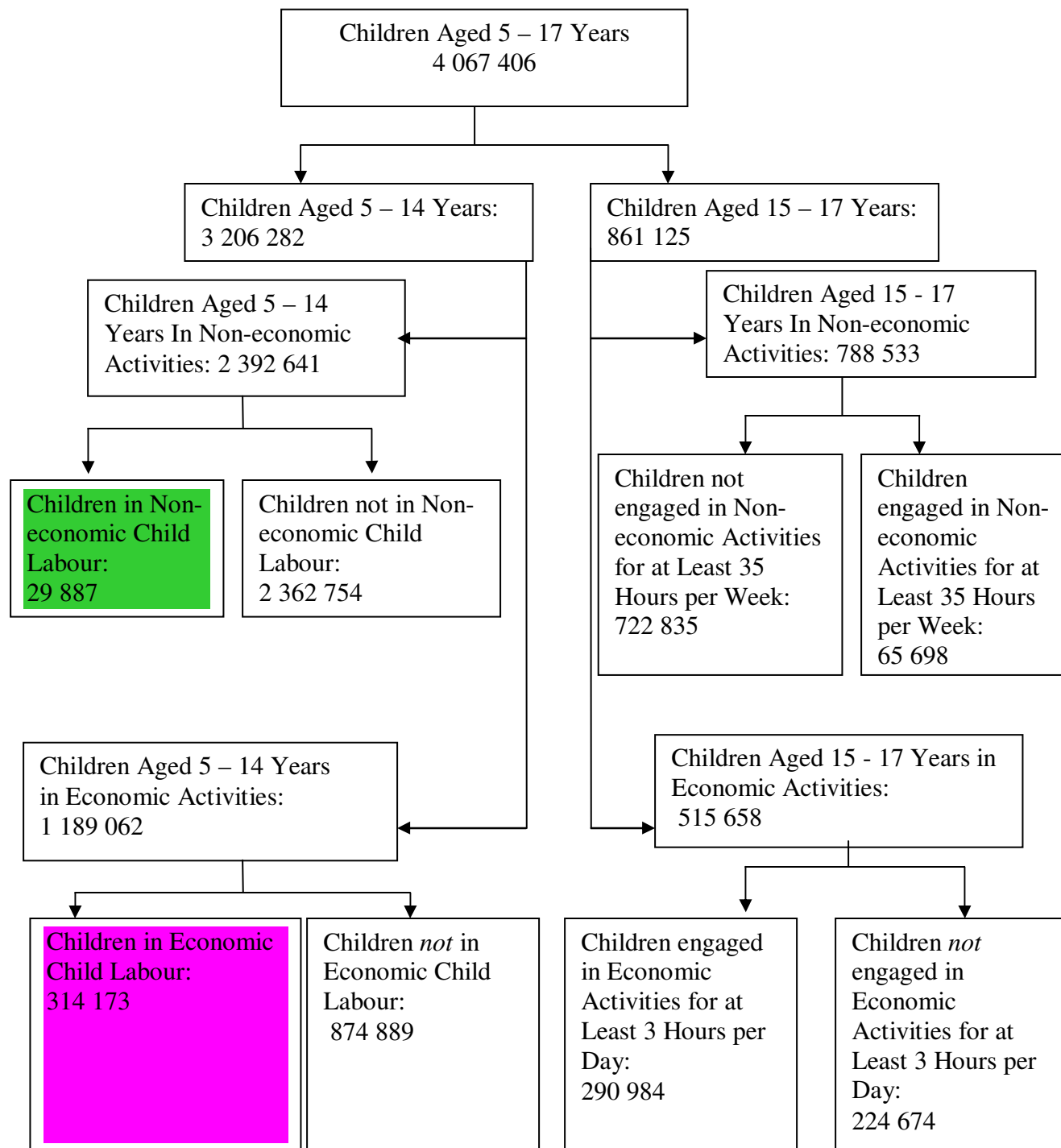


Figure 3.2: Children Involved in Economic and Non-economic Activities, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Table 3.4.1 shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in economic activities for more than 3 hours per day.

Thirty-four percent of the children aged 15 to 17 were engaged in an economic activity. Nineteen percent of all children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in economic activities in the rural areas were involved in economic activities for at least 3 hours or more per day.

Mashonaland Central had the highest proportion, 22.2 percent, of children in an economic activity followed by Manicaland, at 20.2 percent and Midlands at 19.7 percent. Harare and Bulawayo which are predominantly urban provinces had 3.6 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively, of children in an economic activity for at least three hours per day.

Of the children aged 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years and 15 to 17 years 4.5 percent, 14.9 percent and 33.8 percent, respectively, were engaged in an economic activity for at least three hours a day.

Table 3.4.2 and *Table 3.4.3* show children aged 5 to 14 years who were in economic child labour. The results reveal that about 314 thousand children aged 5 to 14 years were working in economic activities for at least 3 or more hours per day. Thus of all children aged 5 to 14 years, 9.8 percent were in economic child labour. Thirteen percent of children in rural areas were in economic child labour and 1.6 percent of children in urban areas were also in economic child labour. Mashonaland Central, Midlands and Manicaland province had each about 15 percent of children in those provinces involved in economic child labour.

Table 3.4.4 shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years involved in non-economic activities for 35 or more hours per week. These children represent 2.4 percent of all children aged 5 to 17 years. An almost equal participation rate in non-economic activities was observed across provinces and between urban and rural areas.

Matabeleland South had the highest proportion (3.24 percent) of children aged 5 to 17 years who were engaged in non-economic activities for at least 35 hours per week. There were more in urban areas (2.92 percent) than in rural areas (2.16 percent). See *Table 3.4.5*.

Table 3.4.6 and *Table 3.4.7* show the distribution of children aged 5 to 14 years in non-economic child labour. The table shows that less than one percent of the children aged 5 to 14 years were in non-economic child labour. There were more females (1.26 percent) than males (0.61 percent).

3.5 Conclusion

The 2011 LFCLS revealed that there were about 4.1 million children aged 5 to 17 years of whom 3.2 million were aged 5 to 14 years and 860 thousand were aged 15 to 17 years. Of the total children aged 5 to 14 years, 1.2 million were engaged in economic activities and 2.4 million were engaged in non-economic activities. Ten percent of the total children aged 5 to 14 years was in economic child labour whilst one percent of this age group was

engaged in non- economic child labour.

Of the children aged 15 to 17 years, 59.9 percent of them were in economic activities. Of the total children aged 15 to 17 years, 91.6 percent were involved in non-economic activities of whom 8.3 percent of these children worked for at least 35 hours per week.

Table 3.1.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity in the Last 12 Months by Province, Rural/Urban, and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Total Children			Total Working Children			Percent Working Children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	286 549	291 676	578 225	216 923	192 202	409 125	75.70	65.90	70.76
Mashonaland Central	195 826	184 061	379 887	126 441	108 434	234 875	64.57	58.91	61.83
Mashonaland East	234 008	222 127	456 135	119 013	100 073	219 086	50.86	45.05	48.03
Mashonaland West	229 857	210 627	440 484	111 756	94 172	205 927	48.62	44.71	46.75
Matabeleland North	111 996	116 609	228 605	61 771	50 211	111 982	55.15	43.06	48.98
Matabeleland South	116 135	113 904	230 039	60 045	50 007	110 052	51.70	43.90	47.84
Midlands	265 175	275 204	540 379	178 795	164 341	343 136	67.43	59.72	63.50
Masvingo	260 461	254 227	514 688	176 389	158 070	334 459	67.72	62.18	64.98
Harare	259 888	264 809	524 697	19 655	23 943	43 598	7.56	9.04	8.31
Bulawayo	77 104	97 164	174 268	4 924	9 137	14 061	6.39	9.40	8.07
Rural	1 545 671	1 490 084	3 035 755	1 036 856	887 598	1 924 455	67.08	59.57	63.39
Urban	491 328	540 324	1 031 652	38 856	62 991	101 846	7.91	11.66	9.87
Total	2 036 999	2 030 407	4 067 406	1 075 712	950 589	2 026 301	52.81	46.82	49.82

Table 3.1.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity in the Last 12 Months by Province, Rural/Urban, and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Working Children			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Manicaland	53.02	46.98	100	409 125	20.19
Mashonaland Central	53.83	46.17	100	234 875	11.59
Mashonaland East	54.32	45.68	100	219 086	10.81
Mashonaland West	54.27	45.73	100	205 927	10.16
Matabeleland North	55.16	44.84	100	111 982	5.53
Matabeleland South	54.56	45.44	100	110 052	5.43
Midlands	52.11	47.89	100	343 136	16.93
Masvingo	52.74	47.26	100	334 459	16.51
Harare	45.08	54.92	100	43 598	2.15
Bulawayo	35.02	64.98	100	14 061	0.69
Rural	53.88	46.12	100	1 924 455	94.97
Urban	38.15	61.85	100	101 846	5.03
5-9	56.6	43.4	100	459 574	22.68
10-14	52.36	47.64	100	955 927	47.18
15 - 17	51.58	48.42	100	610 800	30.14
Total Percent	53.09	46.91	100	2 026 301	100
Total Number	1 075 712	950 589		2 026 301	

Table 3.2.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity in the Last 7 Days by Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Total Children			Total Working Children			Percent Working Children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	286 549	291 676	578 225	204 148	172 978	377 126	71.24	59.3	65.22
Mashonaland Central	195 826	184 061	379 887	106 013	93 588	199 601	54.14	50.85	52.54
Mashonaland East	234 008	222 127	456 135	80 691	71 500	152 191	34.48	32.19	33.37
Mashonaland West	229 857	210 627	440 484	102 746	83 224	185 969	44.7	39.51	42.22
Matabeleland North	111 996	116 609	228 605	46 570	28 474	75 045	41.58	24.42	32.83
Matabeleland South	116 135	113 904	230 039	43 858	35 000	78 859	37.76	30.73	34.28
Midlands	265 175	275 204	540 379	160 542	137 410	297 952	60.54	49.93	55.14
Masvingo	260 461	254 227	514 688	161 256	138 185	299 442	61.91	54.35	58.18
Harare	259 888	264 809	524 697	9 108	20 903	30 011	3.5	7.89	5.72
Bulawayo	77 104	97 164	174 268	2 872	5 653	8 524	3.72	5.82	4.89
Rural	1545 671	1 490 084	3 035 755	895 005	738 445	1 633 450	57.9	49.56	53.81
Urban	491 328	540 324	1 031 652	22 800	48 471	71 271	4.64	8.97	6.91
5-9	770 913	805 473	1 576 386	225 331	168 423	393 754	29.23	20.91	24.98
10-14	839 451	790 445	1 629 896	418 978	376 331	795 308	49.91	47.61	48.80
15 - 17	426 635	434 489	861 125	273 496	242 162	515 658	64.11	55.73	59.88
Total	2 036 999	2 030 407	4 067 407	917 805	786 915	1 704 721	45.06	38.76	41.91

Table 3.2.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Activities in the Last 7 Days by Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Working Children			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Manicaland	54.5	45.5	100	278 351	23.41
Mashonaland Central	53.65	46.35	100	141 620	11.91
Mashonaland East	52.98	47.01	100	90 084	7.58
Mashonaland West	54.71	45.29	100	123 127	10.35
Matabeleland North	63.21	36.79	100	45 936	3.86
Matabeleland South	54.23	45.77	100	53 600	4.51
Midlands	54.31	45.69	100	215 940	18.16
Masvingo	53.64	46.36	100	223 713	18.81
Harare	34.48	65.52	100	12 669	1.07
Bulawayo	44.31	55.67	100	4 022	0.34
Rural	54.67	45.33	100	1 157 577	97.35
Urban	36.53	63.47	100	31 485	2.65
5-9	57.23	42.77	100	393 754	33.11
10-14	52.68	47.32	100	795 308	66.89
Total Percent	54.19	45.81	100	1 189 062	100
Total Number	644 309	544 753		1 189 062	

Table 3.3.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years in Care Activities by Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Number of Children			Percent Children in Care Activities			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Manicaland	228 386	253 582	481 968	47.39	52.61	100	15.15
Mashonaland Central	139 638	156 147	295 785	47.21	52.79	100	9.3
Mashonaland East	176 252	184 375	360 627	48.87	51.13	100	11.34
Mashonaland West	160 510	181 071	341 580	46.99	53.01	100	10.74
Matabeleland North	77 376	93 852	171 228	45.19	54.81	100	5.38
Matabeleland South	92 004	96 706	188 710	48.75	51.25	100	5.93
Midlands	211 986	243 241	455 227	46.57	53.43	100	14.31
Masvingo	185 334	219 664	404 998	45.76	54.24	100	12.73
Harare	162 597	196 658	359 255	45.26	54.74	100	11.29
Bulawayo	46 664	75 131	121 795	38.31	61.69	100	3.83
Rural	1 155 042	1 279 429	2 434 470	47.45	52.55	100	76.53
Urban	325 706	420 998	746 704	43.62	56.38	100	23.47
Total	1 480 747	1 700 427	3 181 174	46.55	53.45	100	100

Table 3.4.1: Percent Distribution of Currently Working Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity for at Least 3 Hours per Day by Province, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Total Children			Working Children			Percent Working Children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	286 549	291 676	578 225	56 498	60 011	116 509	19.72	20.57	20.15
Mashonaland Central	195 826	184 061	379 887	46 569	37 869	84 437	23.78	20.57	22.23
Mashonaland East	234 008	222 127	456 135	26 445	27 064	53 509	11.3	12.18	11.73
Mashonaland West	229 857	210 627	440 484	41 798	32 066	73 864	18.18	15.22	16.77
Matabeleland North	111 996	116 609	228 605	19 945	12 344	32 289	17.81	10.59	14.12
Matabeleland South	116 135	113 904	230 039	17 268	11 162	28 430	14.87	9.8	12.36
Midlands	265 175	275 204	540 379	54 996	51 246	106 242	20.74	18.62	19.66
Masvingo	260 461	254 227	514 688	43 489	43 781	87 271	16.7	17.22	16.96
Harare	259 888	264 809	524 697	4 965	13 946	18 911	1.91	5.27	3.6
Bulawayo	77 104	97 164	174 268	1 126	2 570	3 696	1.46	2.65	2.12
Rural	1 545 671	1 490 084	3 035 755	302 152	260 909	563 061	19.55	17.51	18.55
Urban	491 328	540 324	1 031 652	10 946	31 150	42 095	2.23	5.77	4.08
5-9	770 913	805 473	1 576 386	42 019	29 165	71 184	5.45	3.62	4.52
10-14	839 451	790 445	1 629 896	125 237	117 752	242 989	14.92	14.9	14.91
15 - 17	426 635	434 489	861 125	145 841	145 143	290 984	34.18	33.41	33.79
Total	2 036 999	2 030 407	4 067 407	313 098	292 059	605 157	15.37	14.38	14.88

Table 3.4.2 : Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Activities for at Least 3 Hours per Day (Economic Child Labour) by Province, Urban/Rural and Age Group, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Total Children	Children in Economic Child Labour	
		Number	Percent
Manicaland	458 593	68 628	14.96
Mashonaland Central	300 634	45 872	15.26
Mashonaland East	352 779	21 441	6.08
Mashonaland West	343 368	36 387	10.60
Matabeleland North	178 153	12 407	6.96
Matabeleland South	179 911	11 253	6.25
Midlands	428 559	64 207	14.98
Masvingo	419 574	48 008	11.44
Harare	412 755	4 014	0.97
Bulawayo	131 955	1 955	1.48
Rural	2 406 315	301 426	12.53
Urban	799 967	12 746	1.59
5-9	1 576 386	71 184	4.52
10-14	1 629 896	242 989	14.91
Total	3 206 282	314 173	9.80

Table 3.4.3 : Percent Distribution of Working Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Activity for 3 Hours or more per Day (Economic Child Labour) by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Percent Working Children			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Manicaland	49.69	50.32	100	68 628	21.84
Mashonaland Central	58.21	41.79	100	45 872	14.60
Mashonaland East	49.51	50.49	100	21 441	6.82
Mashonaland West	56.96	43.04	100	36 387	11.58
Matabeleland North	55.42	44.58	100	12 407	3.95
Matabeleland South	60.22	39.78	100	11 253	3.58
Midlands	56.61	43.39	100	64 207	20.44
Masvingo	48.77	51.23	100	48 008	15.28
Harare	14.42	85.58	100	4 014	1.28
Bulawayo	57.60	42.46	100	1 955	0.62
Rural	54.15	45.85	100	301 426	95.94
Urban	31.61	68.39	100	12 746	4.06
5-9	59.03	40.97	100	71 184	22.66
10-14	51.54	48.46	100	242 989	77.34
Total Percent	53.24	46.76	100	314 173	100
Total Number	167 256	146 916		314 173	

Table 3.4.4: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in Non-economic Activities for at Least 35 Hours a Week by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Total Children	Working Children	
		Number	Percent
Manicaland	578 225	12 273	2.12
Mashonaland Central	379 887	7 634	2.01
Mashonaland East	456 135	8 833	1.94
Mashonaland West	440 484	11 849	2.69
Matabeleland North	228 605	5 541	2.42
Matabeleland South	230 039	7 447	3.24
Midlands	540 379	15 680	2.90
Masvingo	514 688	9 696	1.88
Harare	524 697	12 181	2.32
Bulawayo	174 268	4 450	2.55
Rural	3 035 755	65 463	2.16
Urban	1 031 652	30 122	2.92
5-9	1 576 386	6 531	0.41
10-14	1 629 896	23 356	1.43
15 - 17	861 125	65 698	7.63
Total	4 067 407	95 584	2.35

Table 3.4.5: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in Non-economic Activities for at Least 35 Hours a Week by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Total Children			Children in Non-economic Activities			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	286 549	291 676	578 225	2 223	10 050	12 273	0.78	3.45	2.12
Mashonaland Central	195 826	184 061	379 887	1 349	6 285	7 634	0.69	3.41	2.01
Mashonaland East	234 008	222 127	456 135	3 167	5 665	8 833	1.35	2.55	1.94
Mashonaland West	229 857	210 627	440 484	4 122	7 726	11 849	1.79	3.67	2.69
Matabeleland North	111 996	116 609	228 605	958	4 583	5 541	0.86	3.93	2.42
Matabeleland South	116 135	113 904	230 039	2 205	5 242	7 447	1.90	4.60	3.24
Midlands	265 175	275 204	540 379	2 863	12 817	15 680	1.08	4.66	2.90
Masvingo	260 461	254 227	514 688	1 124	8 572	9 696	0.43	3.37	1.88
Harare	259 888	264 809	524 697	2 386	9 795	12 181	0.92	3.70	2.32
Bulawayo	77 104	97 164	174 268	507	3 943	4 450	0.66	4.06	2.55
Rural	1 545 671	1 490 084	3 035 755	16 828	48 634	65 463	1.09	3.26	2.16
Urban	491 328	540 324	1 031 652	4 077	26 044	30 122	0.83	4.82	2.92
5-9	770 913	805 473	1 576 386	4 148	2 382	6 531	0.54	0.30	0.41
10-14	839 451	790 445	1 629 896	5 622	17 734	23 356	0.67	2.24	1.43
15 - 17	426 635	434 489	861 125	11 135	54 562	65 698	2.61	12.56	7.63
Total	2 036 999	2 030 407	4 067 407	20 906	74 679	95 584	1.03	3.68	2.35

Table 3.4.6 : Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Activities for at Least 35 Hours a Week (Non-economic Child Labour) by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Total Children	Children in Non-economic Child Labour	
		Number	Percent
Manicaland	458 593	5 020	1.09
Mashonaland Central	300 634	2 190	0.73
Mashonaland East	352 779	3 433	0.97
Mashonaland West	343 368	4 428	1.29
Matabeleland North	178 153	830	0.47
Matabeleland South	179 911	2 292	1.27
Midlands	428 559	4 214	0.98
Masvingo	419 574	2 436	0.58
Harare	412 755	3 768	0.91
Bulawayo	131 955	1 275	0.97
Rural	2 406 315	21 448	0.89
Urban	799 967	8 439	1.05
5-9	1 576 386	6 531	0.41
10-14	1 629 896	23 356	1.43
Total	3 206 282	29 887	0.93

Table 3.4.7: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Activities for at least 35 hours per Week (Non-economic Child labour) by Province, Urban/Rural, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Total Children			Non-economic Child Labour			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	226 462	232 131	458 593	996	4 025	5 020	0.44	1.73	1.09
Mashonaland Central	156 341	144 293	300 634	479	1 711	2 190	0.31	1.19	0.73
Mashonaland East	180 084	172 694	352 779	1 748	1 686	3 433	0.97	0.98	0.97
Mashonaland West	179 166	164 202	343 368	2 548	1 880	4 428	1.42	1.14	1.29
Matabeleland North	88 311	89 842	178 153	0	830	830	0.00	0.92	0.47
Matabeleland South	87 890	92 022	179 911	904	1 388	2 292	1.03	1.51	1.27
Midlands	211 859	216 700	428 559	1 135	3 079	4 214	0.54	1.42	0.98
Masvingo	210 160	209 414	419 574	394	2 042	2 436	0.19	0.98	0.58
Harare	208 676	204 079	412 755	1 060	2 708	3 768	0.51	1.33	0.91
Bulawayo	61 414	70 541	131 955	507	767	1 275	0.83	1.09	0.97
Rural	1 215 569	1 190 746	2 406 315	8 203	13 245	21 448	0.67	1.11	0.89
Urban	394 795	405 173	799 967	1 567	6 871	8 439	0.40	1.70	1.05
5-9	770 913	805 473	1 576 386	4 148	2 382	6 531	0.54	0.30	0.41
10-14	839 451	790 445	1 629 896	5 622	17 734	23 356	0.67	2.24	1.43
Total	1 610 364	1 595 918	3 206 282	9 770	20 116	29 887	0.61	1.26	0.93

Chapter 4: Characteristics of Child Labourers and their Working Conditions

4.0: Introduction

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

4.1: School Attendance

Table 4.1.1 presents the education status of children aged 5 to 14 years in economic child labour. About 6 thousand (0.19 percent) of the children aged 5 to 14 years were in economic child labour and had never been to school. Of the children aged 5 to 14 years in economic child labour, 0.2 percent of them were males. Mashonaland Central Province had the highest proportion of children who had never attended school, at 0.7 percent, followed by Mashonaland West Province (0.38 percent) and Manicaland and Midlands Provinces with 0.2 percent each. Equal proportions of children who had never been to school were of age 5 to 9 years and 10 to 14, at 0.2 percent each.

Eight percent of the children aged 5 to 14 years were in economic child labour and still at school. Manicaland and Midlands Provinces had the highest proportion of children in economic child labour who were still at school, at 13.3 percent and 13.1 percent, respectively. Twelve percent of children in economic child labour and still at school were of age 10 to 14 years, 12.5 percent being females.

One percent of the children aged 5 to 14 years were in economic child labour and had left school. Matabeleland North Province (2.39 percent) and Matabeleland South Province (2.11 percent) accounted for the highest proportion of children in economic child labour who had left school. Countrywide, 1.7 percent were from rural areas and 2.4 percent were in the age group 10 to 14 years.

Table 4.1.2 presents the educational status of children in non-economic child labour. About one thousand (0.04 percent) of the children aged 5 to 14 years were in non-economic child labour and had never been to school. These children were mainly from Mashonaland East (0.16 percent), Mashonaland West (0.13 percent) and Masvingo (0.05 percent). Of the children in non-economic child labour who had never been to school, 0.1 percent of them were males.

Less than one percent (0.64 percent) of the children aged 5 to 14 years were in non-economic child labour and still at school. Mashonaland West Province (1.16 percent) accounted for the highest proportion of children in non-economic child labour who were

still at school, followed by Midlands, at 0.9 percent, and Manicaland, at 0.7 percent. About one percent (0.99 percent) of these children were of age 10 to 14 years, 1.5 percent being females.

About 0.3 percent of the children aged 5 to 14 years were in non-economic child labour and had left school. Matabeleland South Province (1.16 percent) accounted for the highest number of children in non-economic child labour who had left school followed by Mashonaland Central, at 0.6 percent. About 0.3 percent of the children were from rural areas, 0.5 percent being females.

4.2: Reasons for not Attending School

Children in child labour who had never attended school were asked to give reasons why they had never attended school and the results are presented in *Tables 4.2.1a and b*. The survey revealed that 67.1 percent of the children in economic child labour failed to attend school due to financial constraints and 15.9 percent were considered to be still too young to attend school.

For children in non-economic child labour, 46.6 percent failed to attend school due to financial constraints, 37.1 percent were still too young to attend school and 16 percent considered the school to be too far away.

Tables 4.2.2a and b present the reasons why children in child labour had left school. Of the children in economic child labour, 78.9 percent left school due to financial constraints and 11.8 percent refused to go school. Seventy-two percent in non-economic child labour had left school due to financial constraints, while 8.1 percent refused to go to school.

4.3: Status in Employment

Table 4.3.1 presents the status in employment for children in economic child labour. Ninety-two percent of the children worked as own account workers (communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmers) and more males than females were own account workers. If a household was engaged in communal farming then the head and spouse as well as their children were considered as own account workers (communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmers). About 3.3 percent of the children in economic child labour were paid employees. *Table 4.3.2* shows the distribution of children in economic child labour by rural/urban sector. Of all the children aged 5 to 14 years in economic child labour, 4.1 percent were in urban areas.

4.4: Employment by Industrial Sector

The distribution of children in economic child labour by industrial sector of economic activity is shown in *Table 4.3.3*. Ninety-six percent of children in economic child labour were in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Activities of households as employers had mostly female employees. *Table 4.3.4* shows that the private households sector employed 97.4 percent of children out of the total 314 thousand children of age 5 to 14 years in economic child labour.

4.5: Living Conditions for Children in Child Labour

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

4.5.1 Type of Dwelling Unit

Table 4.4.1a shows the distribution of children in economic child labour by type of dwelling unit. Fifty-four percent of the children in economic child labour lived in mixed dwelling units, 37.8 percent lived in traditional dwelling units and 9.1 percent lived in detached or semi-detached units.

Table 4.4.1b shows that for children in non-economic child labour, 34.5 percent lived in detached or semi-detached units, 32.7 percent lived in mixed dwelling units and 29.4 percent lived in traditional dwelling units.

4.5.2 Tenure Status

The tenure status of the households for children in child labour, presented in *Table 4.4.2a*, shows that 88.8 percent of the children in economic child labour resided in dwelling units owned or purchased by their parents. Four percent of the children resided in dwelling units belonging to the parent/guardian/ relative of the head of the household and 3.1 percent resided in tied accommodation.

For children in non-economic child labour, *Table 4.4.2b* shows that 57.2 percent of the children lived in dwelling units owned or purchased by their parents, 24.5 percent lived in accommodation that was being lodged, 10.8 percent lived in dwelling units belonging to the parent/ guardians/relatives of the head of the household and 7.5 percent lived in tied accommodation.

4.5.3 Access to Electricity

Tables 4.4.3a and b illustrates that 32.1 percent of the children in economic child labour were from households with access to electricity and 43.8 percent of children in non-economic child labour lived in households that had access to electricity.

4.5.4 Main Source of Fuel for Cooking

Table 4.4.4a shows that 96.4 percent of children in economic child labour were in households using wood for cooking and 3.6 percent were from households using electricity.

For children in non-economic child labour, presented in *Table 4.4.4b*, 74.7 percent of the children were from households using wood for cooking, 22.7 percent of the children were from households using electricity as a source of energy for cooking and 2.6 percent were from households using paraffin as a source of energy for cooking.

4.5.5 Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking

Table 4.4.5a, on sources of water for drinking and cooking for children in economic child labour, shows that 52.9 percent of children used water from a protected well or a borehole, 24.8 percent used water from unprotected wells, 12.8 percent used water from rivers, streams or dams and 4.3 percent used piped water outside the house while 2.3 percent used piped water inside the house¹. Thirty-nine percent of the children resided in households using non-improved source of water for drinking and cooking.

Table 4.4.5b shows the main source of water for children in non-economic child labour. Thirty-three percent of the children in non-economic child labour used unsafe water for drinking and cooking.

4.5.6 Toilet Facility Use

Table 4.4.6a shows that of children in economic child labour, 41.6 percent had no toilet facility, 23.7 percent used Blair toilet, 16.4 percent used the pit toilet without slab, 13.6 percent used the pit toilet with slab and 4.6 percent used the flush toilet (See *Figure 4.1*). Children in economic child labour using improved sanitation facilities² were 41.8 percent.

¹ Improved water source refers to piped water, communal tap, borehole/protected well

² Toilet facility considered improved are flush, Blair, Pit toilet with slab

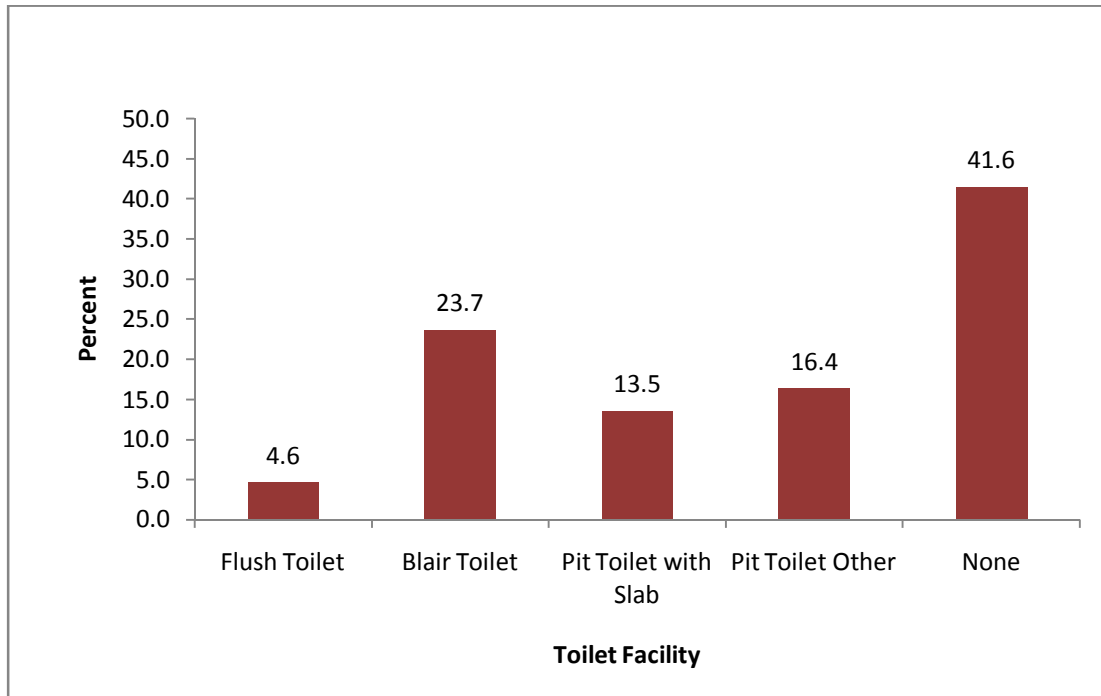


Figure 4.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child labour by Type of Toilet Facilities Used, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

For children in non-economic child labour, *Table 4.4.6b* shows that 34.2 percent were not using any toilet facility, 26.9 percent used the flush toilet, 15.8 percent used the Blair toilet, 11.0 percent used the pit toilet with slab while 11.2 percent of the children used pit toilet without a slab, yielding usage of improved sanitation facilities by 53.7 percent of the children.

4.5.7 Health Facilities

Access to health facilities is an important indicator of living conditions for children. *Table 4.4.7a* shows that of the children in economic child labour, 17.0 percent fell ill during the 30 days preceding the survey and from *Table 4.4.8a*, 69.4 percent visited a modern health facility³. Sixty-six percent of the children who fell ill visited government, mission or council hospitals. *Table 4.4.7b* shows that 16.4 percent of the children in non-economic child labour fell ill in the 30 days preceding the survey, 55.7 percent of whom visited a modern health facility as shown in *Table 4.4.8b*.

Table 4.4.9a shows the reasons why children in economic child labour failed to visit a health facility. Forty-three percent of the children received home treatment, 34.7 percent

³ A modern health facility refers to public health institutions and private clinics or hospitals.

could not afford the cost of accessing treatment and 20.3 percent felt that treatment was not necessary. *Table 4.5.9b* shows that for children in non-economic child labour, 62.0 percent received home treatment, 20.1 percent could not afford the cost of accessing treatment and 17.9 percent felt that treatment was not necessary.

4.6: Conclusion

The survey results show that out of the 3.2 million children of age 5 to 14 years, 10 percent were engaged in economic child labour and less than one percent (0.93 percent) was engaged in non-economic child labour. Children in child labour mainly left school due to financial constraints. Ninety-six percent of the children in economic child labour were employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Thirty-nine percent of the children in economic child labour used a non-improved water source for cooking and drinking.

Table 4.1.1: Percent Children Aged 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Education Status, Province, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Children Never been to School			Children at School Percent			Children who Left School			Total Children
	Male	Female	Total Percent	Male	Female	Total Percent	Male	Female	Total Percent	
Manicaland	0.30	0.16	0.23	13.11	13.44	13.28	1.65	1.28	1.46	68 628
Mashonaland Central	0.95	0.37	0.67	14.52	10.59	12.64	1.6	2.33	1.95	45 872
Mashonaland East	0.12	0.00	0.06	4.66	5.72	5.18	1.12	0.55	0.84	21 441
Mashonaland West	0.47	0.27	0.38	9.8	8.21	9.04	1.29	1.05	1.18	36 387
Matabeleland North	0.17	0.00	0.09	4.4	4.59	4.49	3.22	1.57	2.39	12 407
Matabeleland South	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.61	2.75	4.15	2.1	2.11	2.11	11 253
Midlands	0.10	0.37	0.24	15.18	11.12	13.13	1.87	1.36	1.61	64 207
Masvingo	0.11	0.00	0.06	9.62	10.13	9.87	1.41	1.62	1.51	48 008
Harare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	1.47	0.87	0	0.21	0.1	4 014
Bulawayo	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.83	0.33	1.03	0	0.84	0.45	1 955
Rural	0.32	0.18	0.25	11.31	9.91	10.62	1.8	1.52	1.66	301 426
Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	1.75	1.35	0.07	0.4	0.24	12 746
5-9	0.19	0.18	0.19	5.15	3.27	4.19	0.11	0.17	0.14	71 184
10-14	0.29	0.08	0.19	12.1	12.49	12.29	2.54	2.32	2.43	242 989
Total	0.24	0.13	0.19	8.77	7.84	8.31	1.38	1.24	1.31	314 173

Table 4.1.2: Percent Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the last 7 Days by Education Status, Province, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Children Never Been to School Percent			Children at School Percent			Children Left School Percent			Total Children
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
			Number			Number			Number	
Manicaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	1.04	0.74	0.00	0.70	0.35	5 020
Mashonaland Central	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.17	0.31	0.82	0.55	2 190
Mashonaland East	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.27	0.45	0.36	0.52	0.39	0.46	3 433
Mashonaland West	0.25	0.00	0.13	1.17	1.14	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	4 428
Matabeleland North	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.41	0.00	0.11	0.05	830
Matabeleland South	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.12	0.79	1.51	1.16	2 292
Midlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	1.28	0.91	0.00	0.14	0.07	4 214
Masvingo	0.00	0.09	0.05	0.19	0.65	0.42	0.00	0.23	0.11	2 436
Harare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	1.33	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	3768
Bulawayo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.26	0.14	1 275
Rural	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.44	0.59	0.51	0.17	0.48	0.33	21 448
Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	1.65	1.03	0.00	0.05	0.02	8 439
5-9	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.37	0.21	0.28	0.07	0.04	0.05	6 531
10-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	1.53	0.99	0.19	0.71	0.44	23 356
Total	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.43	0.86	0.64	0.13	0.37	0.25	29 887

Table 4.2.1a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who had Never Been to School by Reason for Never Been to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Reason for Never Been to School	Percent Children Never been to School		Total Children Never been to School			Percent Children
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Financial Constraint	83.55	16.45	3 352	660	4 012	67.05
School too Far	100	0.00	75	0	75	1.25
Still too Young	0	100.00	0	949	949	15.86
Other	43.52	56.48	413	536	949	15.86
Total	64.15	35.83	3 839	2 144	5 984	100

Table 4.2.1b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who had Never Been to School by Reason for Never Been to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Reason for Never Been to School	Percent Children Never been to School		Total Children Never been to School			Percent Children
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Financial Constraint	58.19	41.81	327	235	562	46.64
School too Far	0.00	100.00	0	197	197	16.35
Still too Young	100.00	0.00	447	0	447	37.10
Total	64.23	35.77	774	431	1 205	100.00

Table 4.2.2a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who Left School by Reason for Leaving School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Reason for Leaving School	Percent Children		Total Children			Percent Children
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Financial Constraint	49.40	50.60	16 310	16 705	33 016	78.85
School too Far	100.00	0.00	634	0	634	1.51
Pregnancy Related	0.00	100.00	0	503	503	1.20
Completed/Satisfied	100.00	0.00	151	0	151	0.36
Refusal*	82.00	18.00	4 042	887	4 929	11.77
To Work/Looking for Work	41.10	58.90	372	533	905	2.16
Caring for the Sick	62.79	37.21	351	208	559	1.33
Other	0.00	100.00	0	127	127	0.30
Not Stated	28.73	71.27	302	749	1 051	2.51
Total	52.92	47.08	22 161	19 713	41 874	100.00

* Refusal means the child refused to go to school

Table 4.2.2b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who Left School by Reason for Leaving School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Reason for Leaving School	Percent Children		Total Children			Percent Children
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Financial constraints	36.59	63.43	2 111	3 660	5 770	71.79
Pregnancy related	0.00	100.00	0	193	193	2.40
Refusal	0.00	100.00	0	649	649	8.08
To work/looking for work	0.00	100.00	0	533	533	6.63
Other	0.00	100.00	0	295	295	3.67
Not Stated	0.00	100.00	0	596	596	7.42
Total	26.27	73.73	2 111	5 926	8 037	100.00

Table 4.3.1: Type of Employment of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Type of Employment	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
Paid employee- permanent	31.96	68.04	100.00	3 558	1.13
Paid employee-casual/temporary/contract/seasonal.	57.75	42.25	100.00	6 774	2.16
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	53.59	46.41	100.00	288 272	91.76
Own account worker (other)	58.99	41.01	100.00	2 548	0.81
Contributing family worker	47.12	52.88	100.00	12 870	4.1
Not Stated	100.00	0.00	100.00	151	0.05
Total	53.24	46.76	100.00	314 173	100

Table 4.3.2: Type of Employment of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Sector, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Type of Employment	Rural		Urban		Total Children	Percent Children
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Paid employee- permanent	2 957	83.11	601	16.89	3 558	1.13
Paid employee-casual/temporary/contract/seasonal.	6 564	96.90	210	3.10	6 774	2.16
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	283 498	98.34	4 775	1.66	288 272	91.76
Own account worker (other)	1 723	67.62	824	32.34	2 548	0.81
Contributing family worker	6 534	50.77	6 336	49.23	12 870	4.10
Not Stated	151	100.00	0	0.00	151	0.05
Total	301 426	95.94	12 746	4.10	314 173	100.00

Table 4.3.3: Type of Economic Activity of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Industry and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Type of Economic Activity	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	54.01	45.99	300 278	95.58
Mining and quarrying	100.00	0.00	441	0.14
Construction	0.00	100.00	204	0.06
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	37.05	62.95	8 308	2.64
Human health and social work activities	0.00	100.00	224	0.07
Other service activities	57.46	42.58	2 198	0.70
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0.00	100.00	2 101	0.67
Not Stated	72.08	27.92	419	0.13
Total	53.24	46.76	314 173	100.00

Table 4.3.4: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Engaged in Economic Child Labour by Institutional Sector of Establishment and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Institutional Sector	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Private	31.68	68.30	7 818	2.49
Private Households	53.74	46.26	306 053	97.42
Not Stated	100.00	0.00	302	0.10
Total	53.24	46.76	314 173	100.00

Table 4.4.1a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour during the Last 7 Days by Type of Dwelling Unit and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2011 LFCLS

Dwelling Unit	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Traditional	57.06	42.94	115 543	36.78
Mixed	53.57	46.43	168 558	53.65
Detached/Semi- detached	35.71	64.29	28 425	9.05
Flat/Townhouse	46.58	53.42	1 447	0.46
Not Stated	100.00	0.00	200	0.06
Total	53.24	46.76	314 173	100.00

Table 4.4.1b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Type of Dwelling Unit and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Dwelling Unit	Percent Children		Total Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Traditional	44.37	55.64	3 903	4 895	8 797	29.43
Mixed	32.81	67.19	3 201	6 556	9 757	32.65
Detached/Semi- detached	25.85	74.15	2 667	7 650	10 317	34.52
Flat/Townhouse	0.00	100.00	0	1 016	1 016	3.40
Total	32.69	67.31	9 770	20 116	29 887	100.00

Table 4.4.2a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Tenure Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Tenure Status	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Owner/Purchaser	54.86	45.14	278 896	88.77
Tenant	26.27	73.67	1 785	0.57
Lodger	32.71	67.31	4 848	1.54
Tied Accommodation	33.76	66.24	9 829	3.13
Parents/Guardians/Relatives House	48.42	51.58	13 353	4.25
Other	45.48	54.52	4 875	1.55
Not Stated	34.07	65.93	587	0.19
Total	53.24	46.76	314 173	100.00

Table 4.4.2b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Tenure Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Tenure Status	Percent Children			Total Children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Owner/Purchaser	37.80	62.20	57.21	6 463	10 636	17 099
Lodger	23.14	76.86	24.52	1 696	5 633	7 329
Tied Accommodation	5.25	94.75	7.51	118	2 128	2 246
Parents/Guardians/Relatives House	46.47	53.53	10.75	1 493	1 720	3 213
Total	32.69	67.31	100.00	9 770	20 116	29 887

Table 4.4.3a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Electricity, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Access to Electricity	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
With Electricity	49.99	50.01	100 856	32.10
Without Electricity	54.73	45.27	213 117	67.83
Not Stated	100.00	0.00	200	0.06
Total	53.24	46.76	314 173	100.00

Table 4.4.3b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Electricity, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Access to Electricity	Percent Children		Number of Children			Percent Children
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
With Electricity	25.48	74.52	3 337	9 759	13 096	43.82
Without Electricity	38.31	61.69	6 433	10 358	16 791	56.18
Total	32.69	67.31	9 770	20 116	29 887	100.00

Table 4.4.4a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Main Source of Energy	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Wood	53.96	46.04	302 766	96.37
Electricity	32.76	67.24	11 207	3.57
Not Stated	100.00	0.00	200	0.06
Total	53.24	46.76	314 173	100.00

Table 4.4.4b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Main Source of Energy	Percent Children		Number of Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Wood	36.75	63.25	8 203	14 116	22 319	74.68
Paraffin	0.00	100.00	0	784	784	2.62
Electricity	23.10	76.89	1 567	5 216	6 784	22.70
Total	32.69	67.31	9 770	20 116	29 887	100.00

Table 4.4.5a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Safe Water and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Main Source of Water	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Piped Water Inside House	32.50	67.50	7 345	2.34
Piped Water Outside House	35.89	64.12	13 371	4.26
Communal Tap	41.92	58.08	5 308	1.69
Well/Borehole Protected	54.30	45.70	166 075	52.86
Well Unprotected	56.05	43.95	77 926	24.80
River/Stream/Dam	53.26	46.74	40 167	12.78
Other	63.26	36.71	3 781	1.20
Not Stated	100.00	0.00	200	0.06
Total	53.24	46.76	314 173	100.00

Table 4.4.5b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Safe Water and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Main Source of Water	Percent Children		Total Children			Percent Children
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Piped Water Inside House	13.22	86.78	507	3 328	3 835	12.83
Piped Water Outside House	24.46	75.54	1 060	3 274	4 334	14.50
Communal Tap	32.42	67.58	118	246	364	1.22
Well/Borehole Protected	27.57	72.43	3 204	8 419	11 623	38.89
Well Unprotected	58.82	41.17	4 760	3 332	8 093	27.08
River/Stream/Dam	0.00	100.00	0	1 026	1 026	3.43
Other	37.85	62.15	120	197	317	1.06
Not Stated	0.00	100.00	0	295	295	0.99
Total	32.69	67.31	9 770	20 116	29 887	100.00

Table 4.4.6a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Toilet Facility Used and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Toilet Facility	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Flush Toilet	30.46	69.54	14 506	4.62
Blair Toilet	46.13	53.87	74 328	23.66
Pit Toilet With Slab	54.81	45.19	42 569	13.55
Pit Toilet Other	58.54	41.46	51 405	16.36
None	57.15	42.85	130 589	41.57
Not Stated	62.97	37.16	775	0.25
Total	53.24	46.76	314 173	100.00

Table 4.4.6b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Toilet Facility Used and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Toilet Facility	Percent Children		Total Children			Percent Children
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Flush Toilet	19.48	80.52	1 567	6 476	8 043	26.91
Blair Toilet	29.66	70.34	1 400	3 320	4 720	15.79
Pit Toilet With Slab	29.05	70.92	952	2 324	3 277	10.96
Pit Toilet Other	51.92	48.05	1 730	1 601	3 332	11.15
None	40.32	59.68	4 121	6 099	10 220	34.20
Not Stated	0.00	100.00	0.00	295	295	0.99
Total	32.69	67.31	9 770	20 116	29 887	100.00

Table 4.4.7a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by whether they Fell Sick or Not and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Fell Sick	Percent Children		Number of Children			Percent Children
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Yes	54.45	45.55	29 072	24 318	53 390	16.99
No	53.01	46.99	137 971	122 309	260 280	82.85
Not Stated	42.43	57.57	213	289	502	0.16
Total	53.24	46.76	167 256	146 916	314 173	100.00

Table 4.4.7b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by whether they Fell Sick or Not and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Fell Sick	Percent Children		Number of Children			Percent Children
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Yes	15.74	84.28	773	4 140	4 912	16.44
No	36.03	63.97	8 998	15 977	24 975	83.56
Total	32.69	67.31	9 770	20 116	29 887	100.00

Table 4.4.8a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Health Facilities and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.

Health Facility Visited	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Government/ Mission/ Council	51.52	48.48	35 453	66.40
Private Clinic/Hospital	48.30	51.70	1 613	3.02
Prophets/Faith/ Spiritual Healers	39.40	60.60	2 005	3.76
None	62.87	37.13	13 687	25.64
Not Stated	100.00	0.00	632	1.18
Total	54.45	45.55	53 390	100.00

Table 4.4.8b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Health Facilities and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.

Health Facility Visited	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Government/ Mission/ Council	11.00	89.00	2 736	55.70
Prophets/Faith/ Spiritual Healers	0.00	100.00	383	7.80
None	26.32	73.68	1 793	36.50
Total	15.74	84.28	4 912	100.00

Table 4.4.9a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Reason for not Visiting a Health Facility and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Reason for not Visiting Health Facility	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Facility too far Away	100.00	0.00	247	1.80
Cannot Afford	66.57	33.45	4 744	34.66
Home Treatment	52.31	47.69	5 924	43.28
Treatment not Necessary	75.82	24.18	2 771	20.25
Total	62.87	37.13	13 687	100.00

Table 4.4.9b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Non-economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Reason for not Visiting a Health Facility and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Reason for not Visiting Health Facility	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Cannot Afford	0.00	100.00	361	20.13
Home Treatment	13.67	86.33	1 112	62.02
Treatment not Necessary	100.00	0.00	320	17.85
Total	26.32	73.68	1 793	100.00

Chapter 5: The Context for Child Labour

5.0: Introduction

This chapter explores the relationship between child labour and the following characteristics:

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

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

5.1: Income of Head of Household

The survey asked all employed persons whether they received their income in the form of cash only, in kind only or both in cash and in kind. *Table 5.1.1* and *Figure 5.1* shows the distribution of children in economic child labour by cash income of the head of household in his/her main job. Thirty percent of the children were from households where the head of household earned between US\$101 and US\$200 and 29.5 percent of the children were from households where the household head earned between US\$201 and US\$300. The percentage drops to 2.9 percent and 2.8 percent for children who were in households headed by individuals who earned between US\$401 and US\$500 and US\$1 001 and US\$3 000, respectively.

For children in non-economic child labour shown in *Table 5.1.2*, 35.9 percent were from households where the head earned less than US\$100 and 27.1 percent of them were from households headed by persons who earned between US\$101 and US\$200. Analysis of children in economic and non-economic child labour by income in kind of the head of household is shown in *Table 5.1.3* and *Table 5.1.4*, respectively. The results indicate that economic child labour generally decreased as income of the head of household increased.

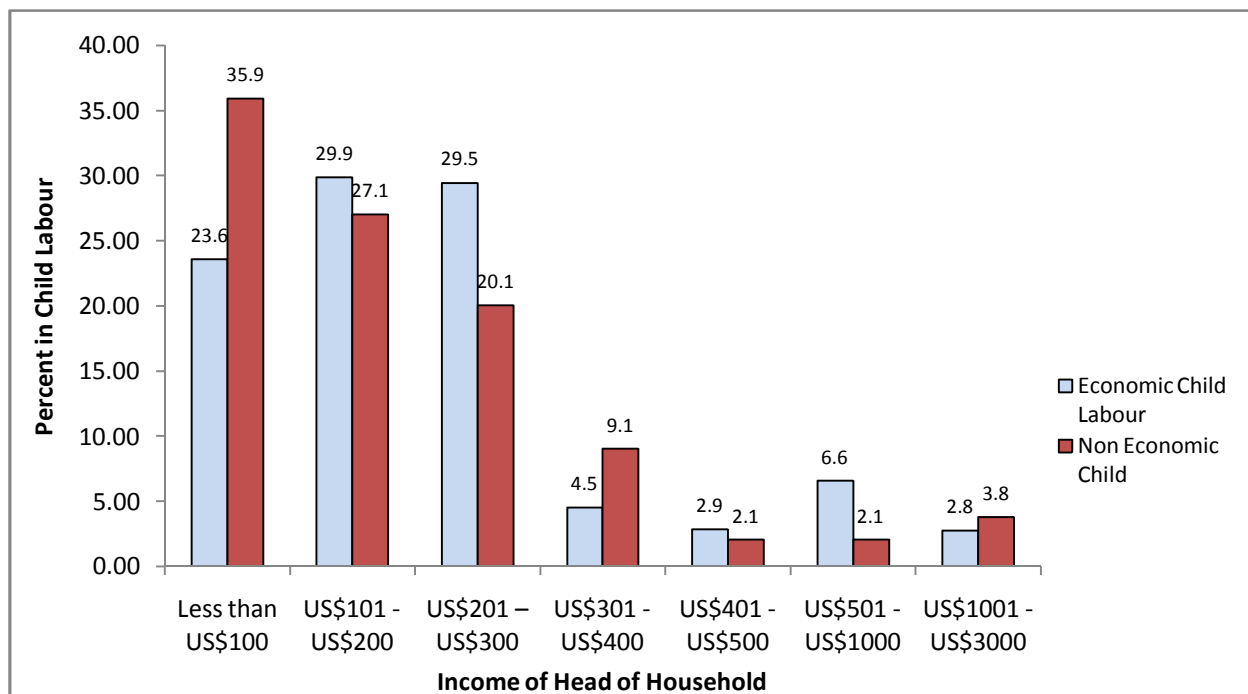


Figure 5.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Income of Head of Household, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

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

5.2: Utilization of Children's Earnings

Table 5.2.1 presents the distribution of children in economic child labour and the utilization of their earnings. Thirty-two percent of the children gave part of their earnings to their parents/guardians all by themselves. Of the children who gave their earnings to parents/guardians all through their employer, 59.2 percent were males. Only one percent of children in economic child labour gave part of their earnings through their employer. Sixty-five percent of the children in economic child labour gave all or part of their earnings to their parents or a guardian, that is, to supplement household income. Twenty-seven percent of the children spent the earnings by themselves.

5.3: Household Size

Table 5.3.1 shows the distribution of children in economic child labour in relation to household size and sex. The percentage of children in economic child labour increases with household size and reaches a peak of 37.4 percent in households with 5 to 6 members. Thereafter, the percentage of children starts declining.

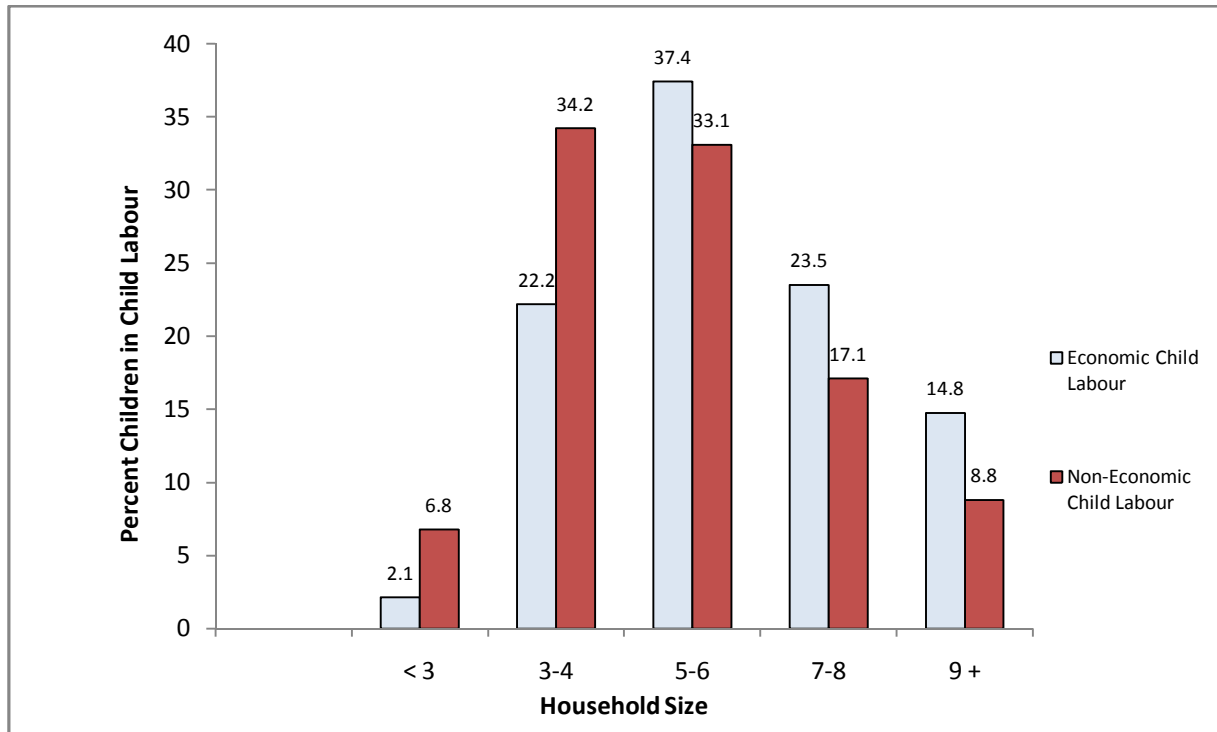


Figure 5.2: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic and Non-Economic Child Labour by Household Size

Table 5.3.2 shows the distribution of children in non-economic child labour by household size. The incidence of child labour was highest (34.2 percent) in households with 3 to 4 members followed by households with 5-6 members (33.1 percent). Figure 5.2 depicts the distribution of both economic and non-economic child labour by household size.

5.4: Level of Education of Head of Household

Table 5.4.1, on level of education of household head shows that 24.8 percent of the children in economic child labour were under household heads who had completed secondary education, 20.2 percent were under household heads who had completed tertiary education. Of the children in households with heads with no primary education, 62.5 percent were males while 37.5 percent were females.

Table 5.4.2 presents the distribution of children in non-economic child labour by head of household's highest level of education. About 28.6 percent of children were under household heads that had attained tertiary level of education and 24.6 percent of the children were under heads who had completed secondary education. Of the children whose heads of households had no primary education, 79.5 percent were females. Figure 5.3 shows that child labour generally increased as the level of education of household head increased.

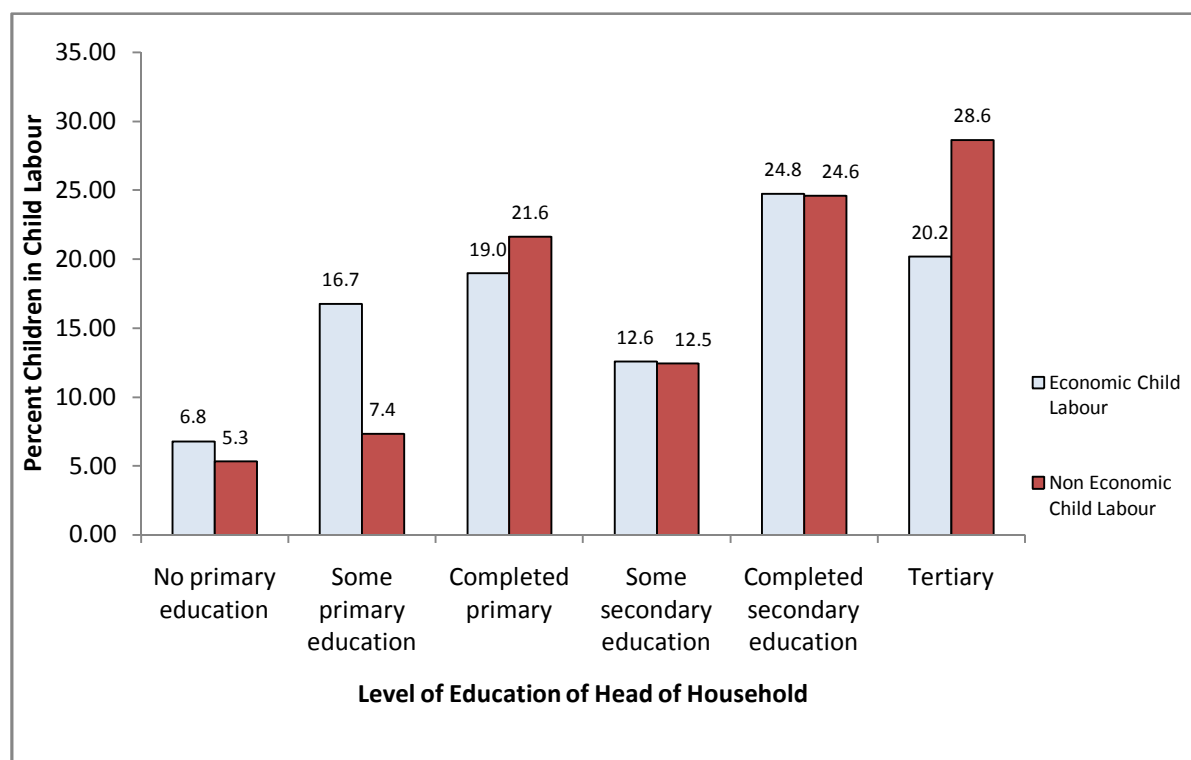


Figure 5.3: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic and Non- Economic Child Labour by Household Head's Highest Level of Education

5.5: Marital Status of Head of Household

The distribution of children in economic child labour according to marital status of the head of household is presented in Table 5.5.1 and illustrated in Figure 5.5. Sixty-six percent of the children were under head of household who were married, 18 percent were from households with widowed heads and 10 percent were under heads of households who had never married.

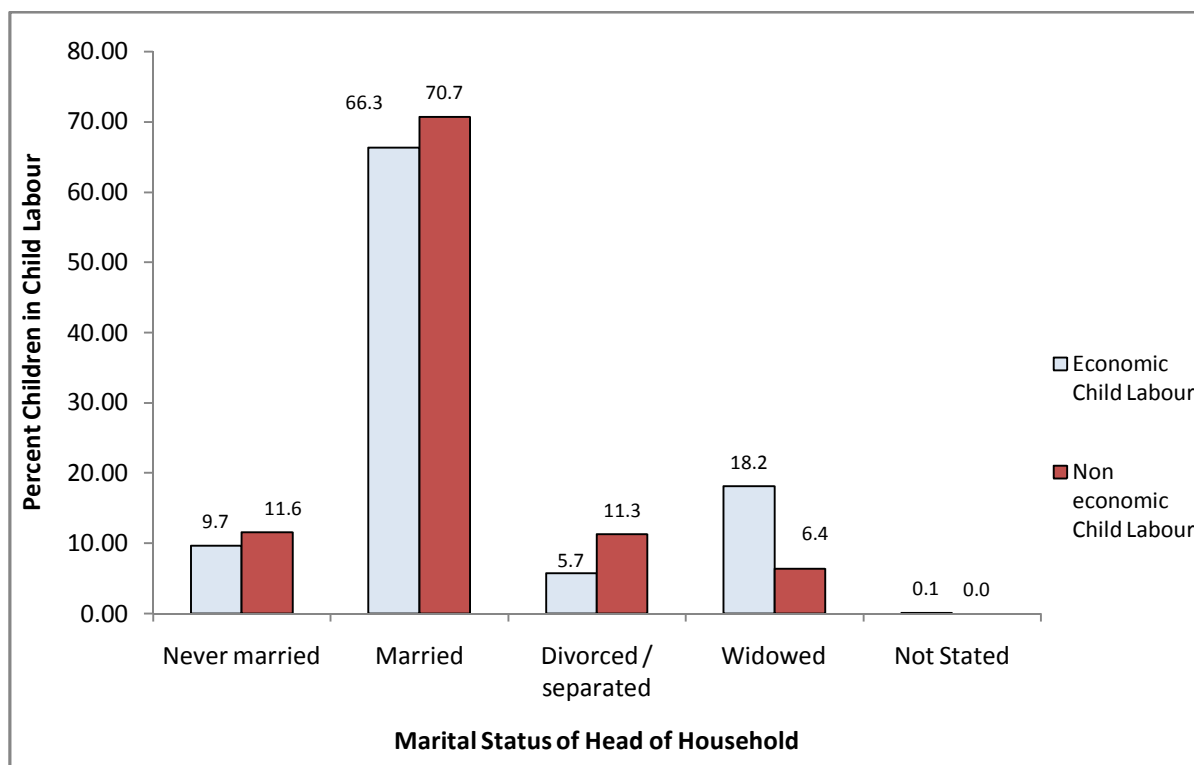


Figure 5.4: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic and Non-economic Child Labour by Marital Status of Head of Household

Table 5.5.2 shows that for children in non-economic child labour, 70.1 percent were under married heads of households. Figure 5.5 shows that child labour is highest in households with married heads.

5.6: Age of Head of Household

The distribution of children in economic and non economic child labour by age of head of household is shown in Tables 5.6.1 and 5.6.2, respectively. Economic child labour was most prevalent, 31.4 percent in households headed by persons aged between 35 and 49 years. The same pattern was also observed for children in non-economic child labour.

5.7: Multiple Causes of Child Labour

Table 5.7.1 shows the distribution of children in economic child labour by the main reason for working and sex. Fifty-two percent of the children in economic child labour indicated that they were working in order to assist in household enterprise. Forty-one percent of the children were working so as to supplement household income.

Table 5.7.2 shows the distribution of children in economic child labour in relation to use of earnings and income of the head of household. Children who gave parents or guardians part or all of their earnings by themselves and who lived in households headed by persons who earned between US\$101 and US\$200 constitute about 15.2 percent of children in economic

child labour. About 12.9 percent of children who spent all of their earnings by themselves are in households headed by persons who earn more than US\$3 000. Further breakdown of the distribution of children in economic and non-economic child labour by household size and household head's income is shown in *Tables 5.7.5 and 5.7.6*.

Tables 5.7.3 and 5.7.4 further shows the analysis on the distribution of children in economic and non-economic child labour by household size and marital status of head of household.

Table 5.7.7 shows the distribution of children in economic child labour by household size and age of head of household. The results show that child labour is highest in households headed by persons aged 35 to 49 years of whom 11.5 percent leave in households with 5 to 6 members. The same trend was observed for children in non-economic child labour shown in *Table 5.7.8* where child labour reaches a peak of 27.8 percent in households with heads aged 35 to 49 years.

5.8: Conclusion

The analysis of the causes of child labour revealed that child labour was most common in households where the head of household had low income. Eighty-three percent of children in economic child labour were in households where the head of household earned less than US\$300. Analysis of child labour by educational level of head of household revealed that 24.8 percent and 28.6 percent of children in economic and non-economic child labour, respectively, were in households headed by persons with secondary education and tertiary education. Economic child labour was highest, 37.4 percent, in households with between 5 and 6 members while non-economic child labour was highest in households with between 3 and 4 members, at 34.2 percent.

Table 5.1.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Cash Income in Paid Employment (Main Job) and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Income of Head of Household	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
Less than US\$100	36.49	63.51	100.00	20 720	23.58
US\$101 - US\$200	58.58	41.42	100.00	26 270	29.90
US\$201 – US\$300	62.12	37.88	100.00	25 880	29.45
US\$301 - US\$400	45.66	54.34	100.00	3 988	4.54
US\$401 - US\$500	57.39	42.61	100.00	2 518	2.87
US\$501 - US\$1000	63.60	36.38	100.00	5 767	6.56
US\$1001 - US\$3000	30.37	69.63	100.00	2 437	2.77
Not Stated	0.00	100.00	100.00	291	0.33
Total	53.15	46.85	100.00	87 871	100.00

Table 5.1.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Cash income in Paid Employment (Main Job) and sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Income of Head of Household	Percent Children			Total Children	Total Percent
	Male	Female	Total		
Less than US\$100	25.79	74.21	100.00	6 126	35.94
US\$101 - US\$200	39.80	60.20	100.00	4 611	27.05
US\$201 – US\$300	23.94	76.06	100.00	3 421	20.07
US\$301 - US\$400	0.00	100.00	100.00	1 542	9.05
US\$401 - US\$500	0.00	100.00	100.00	352	2.07
US\$501 - US\$1000	34.09	65.91	100.00	352	2.07
US\$1001 - US\$3000	0.00	100.00	100.00	643	3.77
Total	25.54	74.46	100.00	17 046	100.00

Table 5.1.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Income in Paid Employment (Income in Kind only or Both in Cash and In Kind) and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2011 LFCLS

Income of Head of Household	Percent Children			Total Children	Total Percent
	Male	Female	Total		
US\$1 - US\$100	41.53	58.44	100.00	4 317	77.13
US\$101 - US\$200	100.00	0.00	100.00	933	16.67
US\$201 – US\$300	0.00	100.00	100.00	348	6.22
Total	48.70	51.30	100.00	5 597	100.00

Table 5.1.4: Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Income in Paid Employment (Income in Kind only or Both in Cash and In Kind) and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Income of Head of Household	Percent Children			Total	Total Percent
	Male	Female	Total		
US\$1 - US\$100	41.77	58.23	100.00	1 683	71.10
US\$101 - US\$200	0.00	100.00	100.00	236	9.97
US\$201 – US\$300	100.00	0.00	100.00	447	18.88
Total	48.58	51.42	100.00	2 367	100.00

Table 5.2.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Usage of Earnings and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Usage of Earnings	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
Gave Parents/Guardian all Through Employer	59.22	40.78	100.00	3 514	16.27
Gave Parents/Guardian all by him/herself	47.50	52.50	100.00	3 438	15.92
Gave Parents/Guardian Part Through Employer	100.00	0.00	100.00	228	1.06
Gave Parents/Guardian Part by him/herself	50.50	49.48	100.00	6 952	32.19
Spent all by Self	52.56	47.44	100.00	5 799	26.85
Other	59.38	40.63	100.00	1 664	7.71
Total	53.20	46.80	100.00	21 594	100.00

Table 5.3.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Household Size	Percent Children			Total Children	Total
	Male	Female	Total		
< 3	46.21	53.79	100.00	6 713	2.14
3-4	53.77	46.23	100.00	69 745	22.20
5-6	54.89	45.12	100.00	117 490	37.40
7-8	51.86	48.14	100.00	73 878	23.52
9 +	51.46	48.54	100.00	46 347	14.75
Total	53.24	46.76	100.00	314 173	100.00

Table 5.3.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Household Size	Percent Children			Total Children	Total Percent
	Male	Female	Total		
< 3	44.92	55.08	100.00	2 028	6.79
3-4	33.43	66.56	100.00	10 230	34.23
4-5	23.02	76.98	100.00	9 893	33.10
7-8	39.74	60.28	100.02	5 111	17.10
9 +	43.12	56.88	100.00	2 625	8.78
Total	32.69	67.31	100.00	29 887	100.00

Table 5.4.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Highest Level of Education and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2011 LFCLS

Head of Household's Highest Level of Education	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Total
	Male	Female	Total		
No Primary Education	62.48	37.52	100.00	21 347	6.79
Some Primary Education	48.16	51.84	100.00	52 591	16.74
Completed Primary	52.59	47.41	100.00	59 583	18.97
Some Secondary Education	53.10	46.90	100.00	39 468	12.56
Completed Secondary Education	55.48	44.52	100.00	77 793	24.76
Tertiary	52.28	47.72	100.00	63 391	20.18
Total	53.24	46.76	100.00	314 173	100.00

Table 5.4.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Highest Level of Education and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2011 LFCLS

Head of Household's Highest Level of Education	Percent Children			Total	Percent Total
	Male	Female	Total		
No Primary Education	20.54	79.46	100.00	1 592	5.33
Some Primary Education	28.81	71.19	100.00	2 197	7.35
Completed Primary	33.25	66.74	100.00	6 467	21.64
Some Secondary Education	36.05	63.95	100.00	3 720	12.45
Completed Secondary Education	23.18	76.84	100.00	7 357	24.62
Tertiary	42.25	57.75	100.00	8 553	28.62
Total	32.69	67.31	100.00	29 887	100.00

Table 5.5.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Marital Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Marital Status of Head	Percent Children			Total Children	Total Percent
	Male	Female	Total		
Never Married	57.06	42.94	100.00	30 374	9.67
Married	51.85	48.15	100.00	208 279	66.29
Divorced / Separated	57.37	42.63	100.00	18 002	5.73
Widowed	55.35	44.65	100.00	57 089	18.17
Not Stated	0.00	100.00	100.00	429	0.14
Total	53.24	46.76	100.00	314 173	100.00

Table 5.5.2: Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Marital Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Marital Status of Head	Percent Children			Total children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
Never Married	30.86	69.14	100.00	3 457	11.57
Married	35.81	64.19	100.00	21 126	70.69
Divorced / Separated	11.62	88.38	100.00	3 390	11.34
Widowed	38.89	61.11	100.00	1 913	6.40
Total	32.69	67.31	100.00	29 887	100.00

Table 5.6.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Age of Head of Household and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Age of Head of Household	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
17 and Under	67.49	32.51	100.00	2 141	0.68
18 - 24	53.82	46.18	100.00	24 514	7.80
25 - 34	52.14	47.86	100.00	72 076	22.94
35 - 49	53.22	46.77	100.00	97 845	31.14
50 - 59	53.97	46.03	100.00	52 607	16.74
60 +	52.45	47.55	100.00	63 493	20.21
Not Stated	84.69	15.31	100.00	1 496	0.48
Total	53.24	46.76	100.00	314 173	100.00

Table 5.6.2: Distribution of Children in Non-economic Child Labour by Age of Head of Household and, Sex Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Age of Head of Household	Percent Children			Total	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
18 - 24	29.28	70.72	100.00	2 910	9.74
25 - 34	28.04	71.96	100.00	7 607	25.45
35 - 49	32.65	67.35	100.00	8 312	27.81
50 - 59	37.24	62.76	100.00	6 692	22.39
60 +	36.17	63.83	100.00	4 365	14.61
Total	32.69	67.31	100.00	29 887	100.00

Table 5.7.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Main Reason for Working, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Reason for Working	Sex			Total Children	Total Percent
	Male	Female	Total		
To Supplement Household Income	56.66	43.34	100.00	128 894	41.03
To pay Outstanding Debt	89.55	10.45	100.00	1 924	0.61
To Assist/Help in Household Enterprise	49.10	50.90	100.00	163 747	52.12
Education/ Training Programme is not Suitable	100.00	0.00	100.00	640	0.20
Education/ Training Institutions are too far	78.40	21.45	100.00	676	0.22
Other	58.71	41.29	100.00	17 166	5.46
Not Stated	76.44	23.56	100.00	1 125	0.36
Total	53.24	46.76	100.00	314 173	100.00

Table 5.7.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Usage of Earnings and Household Head's Income, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Usage of Earnings by Children	Earnings of Head of Household							Total Children	Percent Total
	US\$1 - US\$100	US\$101 - US\$200	US\$201 – US\$300	US\$301 - US\$400	US\$401 - US\$500	US\$501 - US\$1000	US\$3001 and above		
Gave Parents/Guardian all Through Employer	0.00	5.16	0.00	3.40	0.00	0.00	1.54	1 043	10.09
Gave Parents/Guardian all by him/herself	5.42	0.00	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93	1 002	9.70
Gave Parents/Guardian Part by him/herself	8.18	15.21	0.93	0.00	0.00	4.25	4.97	3 466	33.55
Spent all by Self	0.00	4.93	5.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.88	2 441	23.63
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.89	0.00	0.00	299	2.89
Not Stated	6.10	2.23	6.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.72	2 082	20.15
Total	19.71	27.52	16.18	3.40	2.89	4.25	26.05	10 332	100.00

Table 5.7.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Marital Status and Household Size, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Marital Status of Household Head	Household Size					Total	Percent Children
	< 3	3-4	5-6	7-8	9 +		
Never Married	0.30	2.07	4.06	1.93	1.31	30 374	9.67
Married	1.44	13.50	25.68	16.50	9.18	208 279	66.29
Divorced / Separated	0.22	1.45	1.67	1.42	0.97	18 002	5.73
Widowed	0.18	5.18	5.86	3.67	3.29	57 089	18.17
Not Stated	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	429	0.14
Total	2.14	22.20	37.40	23.52	14.75	314 173	100.00

Table 5.7.4: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Head's Marital Status and Household Size, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Marital Status of Household Head	Household Size					Total	Percent Children
	< 3	3-4	5-6	7-8	9 +		
Never Married	1.46	0.68	3.30	4.36	1.77	3 457	11.57
Married	4.48	26.29	21.83	12.42	5.68	21 126	70.69
Divorced / Separated	0.00	4.06	5.95	0.00	1.33	3 390	11.34
Widowed	0.85	3.20	2.03	0.32	0.00	1 913	6.40
Total	6.79	34.23	33.10	17.10	8.78	29 887	100.00

Table 5.7.5: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Households Head's Income, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Household Size	Income of Head of Household							Total Children	
	US\$1 - US\$100	US\$101 - US\$200	US\$201 - US\$300	US\$301 - US\$400	US\$401 - US\$500	US\$501 - US\$1000	US\$3001 and above		
< 3	5.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	561	5.43
3-4	10.13	9.11	8.09	3.40	0.00	0.00	4.97	3 689	35.70
5-6	4.14	10.28	4.75	0.00	2.89	4.25	8.85	3 633	35.16
7-8	0.00	8.13	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.22	2 449	23.70
Total	19.71	27.52	16.18	3.40	2.89	4.25	26.05	10 332	100.00

Table 5.7.6: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Households Head's Income, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Household Size	Income of Head of Household			Total Children	Percent Children
	US\$101 – US\$200	US\$201 – US\$300	US\$3001 and above		
3-4	24.13	0.00	0.00	340	24.13
5-6	0.00	0.00	69.06	973	69.06
7-8	0.00	6.81	0.00	96	6.81
Total	24.13	6.81	69.06	1 409	100.00

Table 5.7.7: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Age Group of Head of Household, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Size of Household	Age Group of Head of Household						Not stated	Total Children	Total Percent
	<17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 59	60 +			
< 3	0.06	0.06	0.30	0.65	0.28	0.79	0.00	6 713	2.14
3-4	0.25	1.32	5.20	6.55	3.97	4.59	0.33	69 745	22.20
5-6	0.25	3.04	8.56	11.52	6.06	7.82	0.15	117 490	37.40
7-8	0.06	2.08	6.05	7.33	3.93	4.07	0.00	73 878	23.52
9 +	0.06	1.31	2.83	5.10	2.50	2.94	0.00	46 347	14.75
Total	0.68	7.80	22.94	31.14	16.74	20.21	0.48	314 173	100.00

Table 5.7.8: Percent Distribution of children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Household Size and Age of Head of Household, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Size of Household	Age of Head of Household					Total Children	Total Percent
	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 59	60 +		
< 3	9.74	12.25	9.02	13.64	8.38	15 852	53.04
3-4	0.00	7.02	3.65	2.19	1.92	4 419	14.79
5-6	0.00	5.53	8.79	1.27	0.57	4 831	16.16
7-8	0.00	0.66	4.25	3.79	0.00	2 600	8.70
9 +	0.00	0.00	2.09	1.50	3.72	2 186	7.31
Total	9.74	25.45	27.81	22.39	14.61	29 887	100.00

Chapter 6: Consequences of Child Labour

6.0: Introduction

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

6.1: Impact of Child Labour on Education

Table 6.1.1 shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 14 years by school attendance and involvement in economic child labour. About 93.3 percent of children who were not in economic child labour attended school compared to 84.8 percent of children in economic child labour. About 1.9 percent of children aged 10-14 years who were not in economic child labour were not in school compared to 13.6 percent of children who were in economic child labour.

Focusing on children in both economic and non-economic child labour brings out the issue of double burden on children. *Table 6.1.2* shows that of the children who were in both economic and non-economic child labour that were not in school, 80.8 percent were female. Ninety-two percent of children in both economic and non-economic child labour were in the age group 10 to 14 years. Of the children aged 5 to 14 years who were in both economic and non-economic child labour, 86.3 percent resided in rural areas. In the 10 to 14 age group, 44.9 percent of children were out of school. Out of the 10 thousand children in both economic and non-economic child labour 44.9 percent were out of school.

The impact of child labour on a child's right to education can also be distinguished by analyzing the hours a child works per day. *Table 6.1.3* shows that as the number of hours worked per day increase, there is a decrease in school attendance by children currently attending school. The table further illustrates that 77.1 percent of children who were currently attending school worked for between 3 and 4 hours per day while 34.2 percent of children not in school worked for the same number of hours.

6.2: Impact of Child Labour on Health

Table 6.2.1 presents the percent distribution of children in economic child labour by injury or contracted diseases in the course of work. The survey results show that 8 thousand children, accounting for 2.5 percent of the children in economic child labour, were injured, fell ill or suffered both at their work place during the 12 months prior to the survey.

6.3: Activities for Fun for Children in Child Labour

Table 6.3.1 illustrates the distribution of children in economic child labour by fun activities. Fun activities included playing with friends, sisters or brothers, watching television, listening to the radio and reading (non-academic books). The question asked in the survey allowed for more than one response, therefore, the results show the frequencies of each category. Most of the children in economic child labour (about 285 thousand) had fun playing with friends, sisters or brothers. About 52 thousand children indicated that they read non-academic material for fun. Slightly more than four thousand children in economic child labour indicated that they had nothing to do for fun.

For children not in economic child labour, about 2.5 million indicated that they play with friends, sisters or brothers for fun while 516 thousand watch TV. About 37 thousand of the children had nothing to do for fun.

Table 6.1.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years by School Attendance and Whether or not in Economic Child Labour by Province, Rural/Urban and Age Group, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Percent Children not in Economic Child Labour			Percent Children in Economic Child Labour		
	Not In School	In School	Total	Not In School	In School	Total
Manicaland	0.90	12.55	13.45	2.46	19.38	21.84
Mashonaland Central	0.81	7.95	8.76	2.51	12.09	14.60
Mashonaland East	0.59	10.86	11.45	1.01	5.81	6.82
Mashonaland West	0.97	9.69	10.66	1.70	9.88	11.58
Matabeleland North	0.38	5.36	5.74	1.40	2.55	3.95
Matabeleland South	0.52	5.34	5.86	1.21	2.38	3.58
Midlands	0.79	11.84	12.64	2.52	17.91	20.44
Masvingo	0.64	12.26	12.90	2.09	13.19	15.28
Harare	0.80	13.26	14.05	0.14	1.14	1.28
Bulawayo	0.26	4.23	4.49	0.19	0.43	0.62
Sector						
Rural	5.19	67.67	72.86	14.63	81.32	95.94
Urban	1.47	25.67	27.14	0.61	3.45	4.06
Age Group						
5-9	4.78	47.37	52.15	1.64	21.02	22.66
10-14	1.88	45.97	47.85	13.60	63.75	77.34
Total	6.66	93.34	100.00	15.23	84.77	100.00

Table 6.1.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Both Economic and Non-economic Child Labour by School Attendance, Province, Rural/Urban and Age Group, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Province	Children Not In School			Children In School			Total Children			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Manicaland	0.00	100.00	873	13.05	86.95	1 532	8.32	91.68	2 405	23.21
Mashonaland Central	35.91	64.09	827	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.91	64.09	827	7.98
Mashonaland East	0.00	100.00	676	100.00	0.00	251	27.08	72.92	927	8.94
Mashonaland West	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	0.00	894	100.00	0.00	894	8.63
Matabeleland North	0.00	100.00	96	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	100.00	96	0.93
Matabeleland South	38.67	61.33	1 019	100.00	0.00	208	49.02	50.98	1 226	11.83
Midlands	0.00	100.00	299	12.88	87.12	1 848	11.09	88.91	2 147	20.72
Masvingo	29.73	70.27	676	40.16	59.84	981	35.91	64.09	1 657	15.99
Harare*										
Bulawayo	0.00	100.00	184	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	184	1.78
Rural	19.97	80.03	4 466	48.79	51.21	4 476	34.40	65.60	8 942	86.28
Urban	0.00	100.00	184	0.00	100.00	1 238	0.00	100.00	1 421	13.71
5-9	100.00	0.00	398	80.63	19.37	506	89.05	10.84	904	8.72
10-14	11.62	88.38	4 252	34.12	65.88	5 208	24.01	75.99	9 460	91.28
Total	19.18	80.82	4 650	38.23	61.77	5 713	29.68	70.31	10 364	100.00

*No observation was made in Harare

Table 6.1.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by School Attendance and Number of Hours of Work per Day, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Number of Hours of Work Per Day	Children Not In School		Children In School		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
3-4 hours	16 380	34.23	205 325	77.10	221 705	70.57
5-6 hours	13 075	27.32	30 331	11.39	43 406	13.82
7-8 hours	13 247	27.68	22 205	8.34	35 452	11.28
9 or more hours	5 156	10.77	8 453	3.17	13 609	4.33
Total	47 858	100.00	266 315	100.00	314 173	100.00

Table 6.2.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by Whether or not Injured at Work, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Injured at Work	Percent Children		Total	
	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Yes, injured at workplace	39.80	41.81	6 344	81.61
Yes, work-related illness	0.00	6.66	518	6.66
Yes, both injured and illness	2.53	0.00	197	2.53
Not Stated	2.74	6.44	715	9.20
Total	45.07	54.91	7 774	100.00

Table 6.3.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour and not in Economic Child Labour by Fun Activities, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Fun Activities	Children not in Economic Child Labour			Children in Economic Child Labour		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Playing with friends, sisters/brothers	1 256 167	1 236 060	2 492 226	157 282	133 851	291 134
Watching TV	268 819	247 305	516 124	8 898	15 973	24 871
Listening to the Radio	114 211	92 525	206 736	16 168	15 794	31 962
Reading	159 717	215 641	375 357	21 356	33 415	54 771
Nothing	15 853	21 146	36 999	2 432	1 870	4 302
Total Children	1 437 977	1 442 975	2 880 953	167 256	146 916	314 173

Chapter 7: Conclusions and Recommendations

The number of children below the age of 18 years was about 5.8 million, representing 48.8 percent of the total population. Of these, 30.2 percent were aged 0 to 4 years, 55.1 percent aged 5 to 14 and 14.8 percent aged 15 to 17 years. Of the total children, 50.3 percent were males while 49.7 percent were females.

The survey results depict that 2.9 percent and 0.2 percent of the children were married and divorced or separated, respectively. Marriage, divorce or separation was more prevalent in female children. In Zimbabwe, females can marry at the age of 16 years and males at 18 years. About 0.7 percent of the children aged 12 to 17 years were either married, divorced or separated females below the age of 16 years. Thus there is need for awareness campaigns to eradicate early marriages.

On the living conditions of the children, the survey results revealed several areas for improvement. Focusing on the 0 to 17 years age group, 49.4 percent of the children were from households with access to electricity and 72.9 percent of children were from households using wood as a source of energy for cooking. About 50.5 percent of the children stayed in dwelling units without electricity. However, the Government has embarked on the rural electrification programme and more resources should be channeled towards the programme.

Thirty-two percent of the children had no toilet facility while 12 percent were using other types of pit toilets. Poor sanitation exposes children to infectious diseases like dysentery and diarrhoea. Attention should be directed towards the improvement of the sanitary facilities like resuscitation of the Blair toilet building assistance programme. About 73 percent of the children had access to clean water, although a hundred percent is ideal. Sixty-eight percent of the children were from households owned by household heads and 13.2 lived in lodged houses. The existing housing schemes should be expanded.

About 3.6 percent of the children 5 to 17 years had never been to school, while 9.9 percent had since left school despite the national campaign for compulsory primary education. With this backdrop, there is need to develop further strategies to ensure that all children attain at least primary education. Zimbabwe is a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and is therefore, bound by Article 26 of the Convention which states that, “States parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with the national law”. Twenty-one percent of the children who have never been to school indicated financial constraints as the main reason. Thus more resources should be channeled towards the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) programme since most of the children experiencing child labour were from poor households. More schools should be built to try and minimise distance to school and parents should be educated on the importance of encouraging their children to attend school. The country still has a challenge of achieving universal primary education over the period 1990 to 2015 as dictated by the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

Zimbabwe, being a signatory to the African Charter on the Rights of the Child is bound by Article 14(1) which states that “Every child shall have the right to enjoy the best attainable state of physical, mental and spiritual health.” Seventeen percent of the children fell sick in the 30 days prior to the survey and 32.5 percent of these children did not access any medical facility for treatment. About 28.5 percent could not afford medical treatment. The free treatment privilege for the under 5 years children should be extended to cover all children.

The activities in which children aged 5 to 17 years were involved in were categorized into economic and non-economic. The 2011 LFCLS revealed that there were about 4.1 million children aged 5 to 17 years of whom 3.2 million were aged 5 to 14 years and 860 thousand were aged 15 to 17 years. Of the total children aged 5 to 14 years, 2.4 million were engaged in non-economic activities and 1.2 million in economic activities. Ten percent of the total children aged 5 to 14 years was in economic child labour whilst one percent of this age group was engaged in non-economic child labour. Article 15 of the African Charter on the Rights of the Child to which Zimbabwe is signatory provides that “Every child shall be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”. There is need for enforcement of such conventions on the elimination of child labour and educate parents and guardians on the disadvantages of child labour, especially as it reduces time for school work and play. The introduction of children’s desk in labour unions, a platform for children to express their grievances, advocacy and awareness could alleviate the level of child labour in the country.

About 83 percent of children in economic child labour were from households in which the head earned less than US\$300.00. The lower the income of the head of household, the more likely it is for children to engage in child labour, possibly to supplement family income. There is need to identify intervention nodes through poverty reduction strategies such as the issuance of cash handouts being spearheaded by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services. More resources should be channeled towards income generating activities so that they reach more people for the benefit of the children.

Appendix A: Zimbabwe LFCLS Questionnaire

Appendix B: Concepts and Definitions

Appendix A: 2011 Zimbabwe LFCLS Questionnaire



REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE
LABOUR FORCE AND CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2011

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B	Interviewer Visits	1	2	3	4
	Date				
	Results ***				

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
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C	Background characteristics:									D Education:					E Activity:	
	For all Persons				0 – 17 years		12 years +	5 years+	For persons age 15 years+	For Persons age 5 years and above			For persons age 5 - 17 years		For Persons age 5 years and above.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
P	<i>Of those listed:</i>	What is (name's) relationship to head of household?	Is (name) male or female?	How old was (name) at his/her last birthday?	Is (name's) biological mother alive?	Is (name's) biological father alive?	What is (name's) marital status?	Where was (name's) usual residence in June 2006?	Has (name) ever been retrenched since June 2004?	Has (name) ever attended school?	<i>If code 1 in Q.11</i> What is the main reason why (name) never attended school?	What is (name's) highest level of education completed?	<i>If code 3 in Q.11</i> What was the main reason why (name) left school?	<i>If code 6 in Q.14</i> What was the main reason why (name) refused to go to school?	During the last 12 months up to the end of last month, was (name) employed at any time? (read out prompts below)	How many weeks in the last 12 months was (name) doing any of these activities in total? (A) If number of weeks (A) = 52 weeks, then skip to Q.21
r	Was (name)	1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son/Daughter 4. Brother/Sister 5. Nephew/Niece/Cousin 6. Grand child 7. Parent 8. Other relative 9. Not related	1. Male 2. Female	Enter age in completed years ("00" for children less than 1 year and "97" for those aged 97 years and over)	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Divorced/separated 4. Widowed	Enter district code or country code	1. Never been 2. At school 3. Left school	1. Financial constraints 2. School too far away 3. Ill/sick 4. Still too Young 5. Education not considered valuable 6. Other (specify)	88. None 00. ECD 01-07. Grade 1 to 7 11-16. Form 1 to 6 20. Diploma/Certificate after Primary 21. Diploma/Certificate after Secondary 22. Graduate/Postgraduate	1. Financial constraints 2. School too far away 3. Ill/sick 4. Pregnancy related 5. Completed/satisfied 6. Refusal 7. Expulsion 8. To work/looking for work 9. Caring for the sick 10. Other (Specify)	1. Lack of interest 2. Bullying at school 3. Sexual abuse at school 4. Corporal punishment 5. Incompetence 6. Harassment by teachers 7. Other (Specify)	1. Yes 2. No (skip to Q.18)		
N	1. Present last night															
u																
m																
b																
e																
r																
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
1	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	
2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	
3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	
4	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	
5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	
6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	
7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	
8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	
9	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	
10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	

*** Result Codes: 1. Completed 2. No household member at home or no competent respondent at home at time of visit 3. Entire household absent for extended period 4. Postponed
5. Refused 6. Dwelling vacant 7. Dwelling destroyed 8. Dwelling not found 9. Other (Specify)-----

Prompts for questions 16 and 21: Did (name) do any work of any kind on own or the family farm, cattle post/kraal or other agricultural holding (chicken house, vegetable plot etc)? The work can be for cash, income in kind, barter or for own consumption. Include any form of house construction or major maintenance? Conduct any type of business whether big or small (e.g. brew beer, sell cakes, make mats/clothes, etc)? Help unpaid in a family business of any type? Catch or collect fish or river products for payment? Collect any water or firewood for payment? Make anything from own farm or natural products for sale or for own use? Do any type of wage or salary job – full time or part time, temporary, casual, piecework or permanent?

Appendix A: Zimbabwe LFCLS Questionnaire (Cont.)



REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

LABOUR FORCE AND CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2011

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
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E	Activity: For Persons age 5 years and above.											F				
						If "Yes" Q21 or Q22	If Code 1 or 2 in Q23			If "Yes" in Q21 or Q22			Employment: For Persons age 5 years and above			
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29	30		
P e r s o n N u m b e r	When not working, was (name) available for work if given the opportunity? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to Q.20)	How many weeks was (name) available for work in the last 12 months? (B) If A+B= 52 weeks then skip to Q.21.	What was (name) doing when not working? 1. Student 2. Household duties 3. Disabled. 4. Sick/ill 5. Retired 6. Income recipient 7. Caring for the sick 8. Other (Specify) ----- ----- -----	Did (name) work for one hour or more in the last 7 days? (read out prompts below) 1. Yes (skip to Q. 23) 2. No	Does (name) usually work but happen to be temporarily absent in the last 7 days because of leave, sickness, bad weather, industrial disputes or transport constraints? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to Q. 46)	In (name's) main job in the last 7 days what was he/she? 1. Paid employee- permanent 2. Paid employee-casual/temporary/contract/seasonal. 3. Employer 4. Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer) 5. Own account worker (other) 6. Contributing family worker If Code 3-6 (skip to Q28)	Does (name's) employer pay contributions to a pension scheme/ fund for (name)? 1. Yes 2. No 3 Don't know	Does (name) benefit from paid annual leave? 1. Yes 2. No 3 Don't know	Does (name) benefit from paid sick leave? 1. Yes 2. No 3 Don't know	Does (name) have a written contract with employer? 1. Yes 2. No 3 Don't know	What were the main tasks or duties in (name's) main job in the last 7 days? Describe in 2 to 4 words e.g. "Communal Farming" "Bus Driving".	For office use only	What is the name of the physical establishment where (name) works? Give the name in 2 or more words' e.g. "OK Bazaars, Mbare" "Petunia Laboratories"	What kind of economic activity is (name/ establishment) engaged in? Give description in 2 or more words' e.g. "Tobacco processing" "Gold Mining" "Tax Administration"	For office use only	
	a	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
	1	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3					
	2	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3					
	3	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3					
	4	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3					
	5	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3					
	6	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3					
	7	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3					
	8	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3					
9	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3						
10	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3						

Prompts for questions 16 and 21: Did (name) do any work of any kind on own or the family farm, cattle post/kraal or other agricultural holding (chicken house, vegetable plot etc)? The work can be for cash, income in kind, barter or for own consumption. Include any form of house construction or major maintenance? Conduct any type of business whether big or small (e.g. brew beer, sell cakes, make mats/clothes, etc)? Help unpaid in a family business of any type? Catch or collect fish or river products for payment? Collect any water or firewood for payment? Make anything from own farm or natural products for sale or for own use? Do any type of wage or salary job - full time or part time, temporary, casual, piecework or permanent?

Appendix A: Zimbabwe LFCLS Questionnaire (Cont.)



REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

LABOUR FORCE AND CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2011

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
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F	Employment : continued					Employment: Secondary Job						G				
	If Code 1,6,7,8 in Q31					If "Yes" in Q21 or Q22						If "Yes" in Q21 or Q22				
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
p e r s o n N u m b e r	In what Sector is this establishment? 1. Private 2. Central Government 3. Local Government 4. Parastatal 5. Private Households 6. Co-operative 7. NGO's 8. Other (Specify) ----- ----- (If code 2, 3,4,5 skip to Q35)	How many employees work in this establishment?	Is (name/ establishment) 1. Registered only. 2. Licensed only. 3. Registered and licensed. 4. Neither registered nor licensed.	Where is the Establishment located? 1. On a footpath, street or open space. 2. At a market. 3. In (name's) household 4. In someone else's household 5. In another permanent building/ fixed location. 6. No fixed location. 7. Other (Specify) ----- -----	What is (name's) skill category? 1. Professional 2. Skilled 3. Semi-skilled 4. Unskilled 5. Not known	In the last 7 days, did (name) have any Secondary job(s)? 1. Yes 2. No (Skip to Q42)	In (name's) secondary job in the last 7 days what was he/she? 1. Paid employee- permanent 2. Paid employee-casual/temporary/contract/seasonal. 3. Employer 4. Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer) 5. Own account worker (other) 6. Contributing family worker	What were the main tasks or duties in (name's) secondary job in the last 7 days? Describe in 2 to 4 words e.g. "Communal Farming" "Bus Driving".	For office use only	What kind of economic activity is (name/ establishment) engaged in? Give description in 2 or more words' e.g. "Tobacco processing" "Gold Mining" "Tax Administration"	For office use only	In what Sector is this establishment? 1. Private 2. Central Government 3. Local Government 4. Parastatal 5. Private Households 6. Co-operative 7. NGO's 8. Other (Specify) ----- ----- (If code 2,3,4,5 Skip to Q42)	Is (name/ establishment) registered 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	How many hours (including overtime) in all jobs (if more than one) did (name) work for in the last 7 days? Record rounded number of hours e.g. 74.5 to 075hrs 78.4 to 078hrs	Did (name) want to work more hours during the last 7 days? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to Q.46)	How many more hours was (name) available to work during the last 7 days? Record rounded number of hours, e.g. 4.5 to 05 hrs.
	a	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at	
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3		1 2			
2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3		1 2			
3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3		1 2			
4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3		1 2			
5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3		1 2			
6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3		1 2			
7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3		1 2			
8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3		1 2			
9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3		1 2			
10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3		1 2			

Appendix A: Zimbabwe LFCLS Questionnaire (Cont.)



REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE
LABOUR FORCE AND CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2011

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED

A Identification		Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household	G Hours worked: <i>continued</i>				H Unemployment For Persons age 15 years & above.				I Work Related Income For Persons age 5 years & above						
If "Yes" in Q43		For all persons age 5 yearst-		If "No" in Q22				If "yes" in Q16 or Q21 or Q22														
45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		
p e r s o n N u m b e r	Why didn't (name) work more hours in the last 7 days? 1. Cannot find more work, lack of business. 2. Lack of finance, raw materials. 3. Breakdown of machinery, electrical fault, etc 4. Off- season, inactivity. 5. Industrial disputes, strike, laid -off. 6. Transport constraints 7. Illness, injury. 8. Other involuntary reason, (Specify)----- 9. Household duties. 10 Student, unpaid training. 11 Vacation, family reason 12 Other voluntary reason, (Specify)----- -----		In the last 7 days, how many hours did (name) spend in unpaid housekeeping & other home duties for own household, including washing clothes, cleaning house, shopping, cooking, caring for the children & the sick?		Was (name) available for work in the last 7 days? 1. Yes 2. No. (skip to Q50).		Did (name) look for work in the last 30 days? 1. Yes 2. No. (skip to Q. 50).		How did (name) mainly look for work in the last 30 days? 1. Registered or checked at any employment agency. 2. Applied to employers, responded or placed advertisements. 3. Enquired at farms, factories or work sites. 4. Asked friends or relatives about work. 5. Seeking self-employment 6. Looked for work by other means, (Specify) ----- ----- (skip to Q51)		If code 2 in Q.47or Q48, What was (name) doing when not available/ not looking for work in the last 7 days? 1. Student 2. Homemaker 3. Retired with pension. 4. Retired without pension 5. Ill/Sick/Too Old 6. Other (Specify) -----		Has (name) ever worked whether for pay or family gain or in (name's) own business? 1. Yes 2. No (If code 2 skip to Q56)		What kind of income did (name) receive for work done in the main job in May? 1. None 2. Cash only 3. In kind only 4. Both in cash and in kind 5. No work done (if code 1 or 5 skip to Q56)		If code 2 or 4 in Q.52, How much did (name) receive in cash for work done in the main job in May? 1. Zero 2. US\$1 - US\$100 3. US\$101 - US\$200 4. US\$201 - US\$300 5. US\$301- US\$400 6. US\$401 - US\$500 7. US\$501- US\$1000 8. US\$1001- US\$3000 9. US\$3 001 and above.		If code 3 or 4 in Q.52, What was the value of the income received in kind by (name) for work done in the main job in May? 1. Zero 2. US\$1 - US\$100 3. US\$101 - US\$200 4. US\$201 - US\$300 5. US\$301- US\$400 6. US\$401 - US\$500 7. US\$501- US\$1000 8. US\$1001- US\$3000 9. US\$3 001 and above.		What was the total income received, whether in cash or kind, for work done in all other jobs by (name) in May? 1. Zero 2. US\$1 - US\$100 3. US\$101 - US\$200 4. US\$201 - US\$300 5. US\$301- US\$400 6. US\$401 - US\$500 7. US\$501- US\$1000 8. US\$1001- US\$3000 9. US\$3 001 and above.	
	a au		av		aw		ax		ay		az		ba		bb		bc		bd		be	
	1 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 2		1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
	2 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 2		1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
	3 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 2		1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
	4 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 2		1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
	5 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 2		1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
	6 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 2		1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
	7 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 2		1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
	8 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 2		1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
9 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 2		1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		
10 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12		1 2		1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		



REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

LABOUR FORCE AND CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2011

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
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J	Social Security : For all persons				K	Child Questions: For Persons age 5 -17 years								
						If "yes" in Q21 or Q22								
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
P	Is (name) currently receiving a monthly pension or any other social security funds?	What was the amount of (name's) last monthly pension/benefit?	What is the source of funds?	Is (name) currently a member of any medical insurance scheme?	Has (name) ever changed household(s) in the last 12 months?	What was (name) doing while staying with the last household?	What is the main reason why (name) is working?	How often is (name) paid?	What did (name) do with his/her last earnings?	If code 5 in Q.64	During which time of the day does (name) usually work?	For how many hours does (name) usually work per day?	At what age did (name) start to work for the first time?	What does (name) do for fun?
e	1 Yes, monthly pension	(Record actual value in United States dollar)	1 NSSA 2 Government 3. Occupational Pensions 4. Personal Pension Plan 5 Other pensions-(specify)	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No (Skip to Q.62)	1. Working/ had a job but not attending school. 2. Attending school/training institute but not working. 3. Working/ had a job & attending school. 4. Nothing 5. Other (specify)	1. To supplement household income 2. To pay outstanding debt 3. To assist/help in household enterprise 4. Education/ Training programme is not suitable 5. Education/ Training institutions are too far 6. Other (specify)	1. Piece rate 2. Hourly 3. Weekly 4. Monthly 5. Not paid (skip to Q66) 6. Other (Specify)	1. Gave Parents/ Guardian all through employer. 2. Gave Parents/ Guardian all by him/herself. 3. Gave Parents/ Guardian part through employer. 4. Gave Parents/ Guardian part by him/herself. 5. Spent all by self. 6. Other (Specify)	How are (name's) earnings mainly spent? 1. Household responsibilities 2. Personal necessities 3. Luxury goods/ services. 4. Other (specify)	1. Morning 2. Afternoon 3. Evening/ Night (More than one answer is acceptable)	(Record to the nearest hour) Enter age in completed years	1. Playing with friends, sisters/ brothers. 2. Watching TV 3. Listening to the Radio. 4. Reading 5. Nothing 6. Other (Specify) ----- ----- ----- (more than one answer acceptable)	
r	2. Yes, other social security benefit													
s	3. Yes, both pension & other social security benefit													
o	4 No, (skip to Q.59)		(More than one answer acceptable)											
n														
N														
u														
m														
b														
e														
r														
a	bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk	bl	bm	bn	bo	bp	bq	br	bs
1	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4			1 2 3 4 5 6
2	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4			1 2 3 4 5 6
3	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4			1 2 3 4 5 6
4	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4			1 2 3 4 5 6
5	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4			1 2 3 4 5 6
6	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4			1 2 3 4 5 6
7	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4			1 2 3 4 5 6
8	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4			1 2 3 4 5 6
9	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4			1 2 3 4 5 6
10	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4			1 2 3 4 5 6

Appendix A: Zimbabwe LFCLS Questionnaire (Cont.)



REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE
LABOUR FORCE AND CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2011

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household

	L Work Related Safety for Persons 5 years and above				M Health: All Persons			
	If "yes" in Q16 or Q.21 or Q.22							
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
p	Has (name) been injured at the workplace or suffered from a work-related illness during the past 12 months? 1. Yes, injured at workplace 2. Yes, work-related illness 3. Yes, both injured and illness 4. No (skip to Q.74)	What was/were the nature of illnesses/injuries? 1. Wounds, fractures, dislocations 2. Internal injuries 3. Dermatitis and other skin diseases 4. Effects of radiation (welders flash, ionising radiation, etc) 5. Repetitive strain injuries or overuse injuries 6. Physical stress factors e.g. noise-induced vibrations 7. Lung and respiratory tract diseases 8. Foreign bodies (e.g. in the eye/ear) 9. Chemical poisoning 10. Multiple injuries 11. Mental illness 12. Other (Specify)..... (More than one answer acceptable)	To what feature of (name's) working environment was the accident/ illness/injury related? 1. Mechanical/ Physical 2. Electrical 3. Chemical/Biological 4. Ergonomic 5. Psychosocial 6. Lack of personal protective equipment/ clothing. 7. Other (Specify)----- ----- -----	What was the economic activity (name/establishment) engaged in when the accident happened or from which (name) suffered illness in the last 12 months? 1. Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry 2. Fishing 3. Mining & Quarrying 4. Manufacturing 5. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply 6. Construction 7. Wholesale & Retail Trade 8. Other (Specify)----- -----	Was (name) ill/sick in the last 30 days? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to Q.78)	What was the main health facility visited? 1. Government/ Mission/ 2. Private clinic/ Hospital 3. Traditional Healer/ Herbalist 4. Prophets/Faith/Spiritual Healers 5. None	If code 5 in Q.75, What was the main reason why (name) did not visit a health facility? 1. Facility too far away 2. Cannot afford 3. Health facility closed 4. Home treatment 5. Treatment not necessary 6 Other (specify)----- ----- -----	What was the total number of days (name) missed work/ school/ unable to perform normal duties due to illness/ sickness in the last 30 days?
a	bt	bu	bv	bw	bx	by	bz	ca
1	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	
2	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	
3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	
4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	
5	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	
6	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	
7	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	
8	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	
9	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	
10	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	

Appendix A: Zimbabwe LFCLS Questionnaire



REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE
LABOUR FORCE AND CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2011

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
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Housing Characteristics								
N								
Note that for Q78 to Q83 circle on the response codes								
1		78	79	80	81	82	83	
P e r s o n N u m b e r	Write down the names of all adults, children and babies, starting with the head of household. <i>Include usual members who are temporarily absent. Note that visitors are not usual members.</i>		What is the tenure status of the household? .1. Owner/purchaser .2. Tenant 3. Lodger 4. Tied accommodation .5. Parents/Guardian's/Relative's House. 6 Other (Specify)----- -----	Type of dwelling unit <i>Record observation</i> 1. Traditional 2. Mixed 3. Detached/semi-detached 4. Flat/Townhouse 5. Shacks 6. Other (Specify)----- -----	Does the household have access to electricity? 1. Yes 2. No	What is the household's main source of water for drinking and cooking? 1. Piped water inside house 2. Piped water outside house (on premise) 3. Communal tap 4. Well/borehole protected 5. Well unprotected 6. River/Stream/Dam 7. Other (Specify)----- -----	What type of toilet facility is used most by this household? 1. Flush toilet 2. Blair toilet 3. Pit toilet with slab 4. Pit toilet other 5. None	What is the household's main source of energy for cooking? 1. Wood 2. Paraffin 3. Electricity 4. Gas 5. Coal/ charcoal 6. Gel 7. Other (Specify)----- -----
	a		cb		Q		Total number of persons in household	
1				Comments				
2								
3		Male		cc				
4		Female		cd				
5		Total		ce				
6		Physical address of the household			Enumerator's Name		Date	
7					Team Leader's Name		Date	
8					Supervisor's Name		Date	
9					Head Office Editor/Coder		Date	
10					Data entry clerk		Date	
<i>If the household continues on another set, tick here</i>								

Appendix B: Concepts and Definitions

The sources of definitions and concepts are ILO (1990) Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment and System of National Accounts (SNA), 1993

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

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

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

Paid Employee-permanent: means an employee other than a seasonal or contract worker who is employed on a monthly or weekly basis, having first satisfactorily completed a one month probation period on a daily notice basis. Such employees generally enjoy benefits such as vacation leave, pension, etc. Note that the one month probation period does not apply to some permanent workers e.g. shopkeepers, gardeners and housemaids.

Paid Employee-casual/temporary/contract/seasonal: refers to non-permanent paid employees.

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

Own account worker (Communal and resettlement & peri-urban farmer): These operate their own enterprises, e.g. crop farming or keeping livestock with or without paid employees or who operate own economic enterprises directly without employing other people as helpers and work for own consumption or profit. It should be emphasised that both the head of household and spouse as well as their children are considered communal or resettlement or peri-urban farmers. If another member of the household operates his/her own fields then he/she becomes a communal farmer or peri-urban or resettlement farmer. Own account workers can employ other workers without being classified as employers, as long as they do so on a non-continuous basis e.g. to help with the harvest or planting.

Own account worker (Other): are those who operate their own economic enterprise, e.g. petty trader, carpenter with or without paid employees or who operate own enterprises directly without employing other people as helpers and work for own consumption or profit. They can employ other workers as occasional helpers etc. as long as this is on a non-continuous basis. Whenever an own-account worker continuously employs at least one employee, she or he is classified an employer. Please note that prostitution and all other

Appendix B: Concepts and Definitions (Cont.)

economic activities (regardless of whether they are legal or not) can also fall under this category. However, theft and begging are excluded since they do not qualify as economic activities.

Contributing family workers: refer to those members of the household who work without pay in a market-oriented enterprise that is operated by the household but cannot be regarded as partners because their degree of commitment is not at the level comparable to that head of the establishment. Note that the definition only refers to 'market-oriented enterprises', i.e. those enterprises that provide goods or services that are provided for payment in cash or in kind to other people e.g. a family shop, vehicle-repair enterprise. Communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmers generally do not operate a market-oriented enterprise but primarily produce for their own consumption. Therefore, all family members who are engaged in farming should be classified as own account worker (communal, resettlement & per-urban farmer) and not as contributing family workers.

Employed persons: are persons aged 15 years and above who worked for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour during the reference period or who did not work during that period but had a job or business to go back to. Working for pay, profit or family gain is limited to production of goods and services as set forth by the United Nations System of National Accounts.

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

Homemaker: A Homemaker is a person of either sex involved in housework in their own households e.g. fetching water, cooking, baby-sitting, etc and who do not work for pay or profit. Domestic workers engaged for pay are not included in this category but under paid employee.

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

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

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

Appendix B: Concepts and Definitions (Cont.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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