



2014 CHILD LABOUR REPORT



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Table of Contents

List of Tables	iii
Acronyms and abbreviations.....	viii
Foreword.....	x
Executive Summary	xii
Zimbabwe Child Labour Fact Sheet, 2014 LFCLS	xiv
Chapter 1: Introduction and Background.....	1
1.0: Introduction.....	1
1.2: Objectives of the Survey.....	1
1.3: Sample Design	2
1.3.1: Sample size and allocation.....	2
1.3.2: Household Sample Selection Procedures	2
1.3.3: Scope and Coverage.....	3
1.4: Survey Organisation	3
1.4.1: Household Listing and Mapping	3
1.4.2: Training of Trainers and Pre-test.....	3
1.4.3: Training of Enumerators and Team Leaders	3
1.4.4: Manpower	4
1.4.5: Data Collection	4
1.4.6: Supervision	4
1.4.7: Transport.....	4
1.4.8: Publicity	4
1.5: Data Processing.....	5
1.6: Response Rates	5
Chapter 2: Characteristics of Children.....	7
2.0: Introduction.....	7
2.1: Child Population Distribution.....	7
2.2: Changes in Households.....	8
2.3: Activity Status for Children who Changed Households.....	8
2.4: Children’s Educational Levels.....	8
2.5: Marital Status.....	10
2.6: Orphanhood	10
2.7: Living Conditions of Children.....	10
2.7.1: Tenure Status	10
2.7.2: Type of Dwelling Unit.....	10
2.7.3: Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Cooking	11
2.7.4: Type of Toilet Facility	11
2.7.5: Households with Access to Electricity	12
2.7.6: Main Source of Energy for Cooking.....	13
2.7.7: Health Status	13
2.8: Conclusion	15
Chapter 3: Working Children and Child Labour	45
3.0: Introduction.....	45
3.1: Currently Working Children (economic activity).....	45
3.2 Non-Economic Activity	45
3.3: Child Labour	46

3.4: Economic and Non-Economic Child Labour.....	47
3.5: Conclusion	49
Chapter 4: Characteristics of Child Labourers.....	64
4.0: Introduction.....	64
4.1: School Attendance	64
4.2: Reasons for not Attending School	64
4.3: Status in Employment.....	65
4.4: Employment by industrial Sector	65
4.5 Living Conditions for Children in Child Labour	65
4.5.1 Type of Dwelling Unit.....	66
4.5.2 Tenure Status	66
4.5.3 Access to Electricity	66
4.5.4 Main Source of Energy for Cooking.....	67
4.5.5 Main Source of Water for Cooking and Drinking.	67
4.5.6 Toilet Facility.....	67
4.5.7 Health Status	67
4.6 Orphanhood and Child labour.....	67
4.7: Conclusion	68
Chapter 5: The Context for Child Labour.....	82
5.0: Introduction.....	82
5.1: Income of Head of Household.....	82
5.2: Utilisation of Children’s Earnings	83
5.3: Household Size	83
5.4: Level of Education of Head of Household	84
5.5: Marital Status of Head of Household	85
5.6: Age of Head of Household	86
5.7: Employment Status of Head of Household.....	86
5.8: Multiple Causes of Child Labour.....	87
5.9: Conclusion	88
Chapter 6: Consequences of Child Labour	95
6.0: Introduction.....	95
6.1: Impact of Child Labour on Education	95
6.2: Impact of Child Labour on Health.....	95
6.3: Working Time.....	96
6.4: Conclusion	96
Appendix 1: Definition of Terms.....	100
Appendix 2: 2014 LFCLS Questionnaire	104

List of Tables

Table 1.1.1: Distribution of 2012 Census Households and Sample Enumeration Areas by Province and Urban/ Rural, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	2
Table 1.1.2: Households Covered and Response Rates by Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	6
Table 2.1.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 – 17 Years by Province, Urban/Rural and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	16
Table 2.1.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 – 17 Years by Province, Urban/Rural and Age Group, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	17
Table 2.2.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years by Whether They Changed Household or not in the Last 12 Months by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	18
Table 2.3.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who Changed Household in the Last 12 Months by Reason of Changing Households, Province, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	19
Table 2.3.1:Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who Changed Household in the Last 12 Months by Reason of Changing Households, Province, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS (Cont.).....	20
Table 2.3.1:Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who Changed Household in the Last 12 Months by Reason of Changing Households, Province, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS (Cont.).....	21
Table 2.4.1a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by School Attendance, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	22
Table 2.4.2a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Never Been to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	24
Table 2.4.2b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Never Been to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	24
Table 2.4.3a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Leaving School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	25
Table 2.4.3b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Refusal to go to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	26
Table 2.4.4a: Percent Distribution of Male Children Age 5 - 17 Years by Highest Level of Education Completed, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	27
Table 2.4.4b: Percent Distribution of Female Children Age 5 - 17 Years by Highest Level of Education Completed, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	28
Table 2.4.4c: Percent Distribution of Children Age 5 - 17 Years by Highest Level of Education Completed, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	29
Table 2.5.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 12 -17 Years by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014, LFCLS.....	30
Table 2.5.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 12 -17 Years by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS (Cont.).....	30
Table 2.6.1a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Orphanhood Status, Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS.....	31
Table 2.6.1b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Orphanhood Status, Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	32
Table 2.7.1a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 17 Years by Household Head’s Tenure Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	33
Table 2.7.1b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 17 Years by Household Head’s Tenure Status, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	34

Table 2.7.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Type of Dwelling Unit, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS	35
Table 2.7.3a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS	35
Table 2.7.3b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Main Source of Water for Drinking, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	36
Table 2.7.3c: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Main Source of Water for Cooking, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS	37
Table 2.7.4: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Access to Electricity, Province and Rural/Urban, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	38
Table 2.7.5a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking by Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	39
Table 2.7.5b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking by Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS	40
Table 2.7.6a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by whether they Fell Sick during the 30 Days Prior to the Survey and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	41
Table 2.7.6b: 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 2014 LFCLS.....	41
Table 2.7.7a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Health Facility Visited During the 30 Days Prior to the Survey and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	42
Table 2.7.7b: 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 2014 LFCLS.....	42
Table 2.7.8a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Reason for not Visiting a Health Facility and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	43
Table 2.7.8b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Reason for not Visiting a Health Facility, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS	44
Table 3.1.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity in the Last 7 Days by Sex, Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	51
Table 3.1.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in Economic Activity in the Last 7 Days by Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	52
Table 3.1.3: 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 2014 LFCLS	53
Table 3.2.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in Unpaid Caring for Children Under 5 Years Old in the Last 7 Days by Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	54
Table 3.2.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in Unpaid Caring for the Sick in the Last 7 Days by Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS	55
Table 3.2.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in Unpaid Housekeeping Activities for the Sick in the Last 7 Days by Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS.....	56
Table 3.4.1: Percent Distribution of Currently Working Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity for at Least 21 Hours per Week by Province, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	57
Table 3.4.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour by Province, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	58
Table 3.4.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Activities for at Least 21 Hours per Week (Economic Child Labour) to Total Working Children by Province, Rural/Urban, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014	59
Table 3.4.4: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Engaged in Economic Activities for at Least 21 Hours per Week (Economic Child Labour) by Province, Rural/Urban, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	60

Table 3.4.5a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-Economic Activities for at Least 35 Hours a Week by Type of Unpaid Care Work and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	61
Table 3.4.5b: Percent Distribution of Children Working 35 Hours or More per Week in One of the Three Types of Unpaid Care Work, by Province, Rural/Urban and Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS.....	62
Table 3.4.5c: Percent Distribution of Children Working 35 hours or More per Week in all of the Three Types of Unpaid Care Work, by Province, Rural/Urban and Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS.....	63
Table 4.1.1a: Percent Distribution of Male Children Aged 5- 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Education Status, Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	69
Table 4.1.1b: Percent Distribution of Female Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Education Status, Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	70
Table 4.1.1c: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Education Status, Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS ..	71
Table 4.1.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non- Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Education Status, and Type of Unpaid Care Work and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	72
Table 4.1.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by Highest Level of Education Completed and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCL	73
Table 4.2.1: 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 2014 LFCLS.....	73
Table 4.2.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 to 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who Left School by Reason for Leaving School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	74
Table 4.2.3: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour who Refused to go to School by Reason of Refusing to go to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	74
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 2014 LFCLS.....	75
Table 4.3.2: Type of Employment of Children Engaged in Economic Child Labour during the Last 7 Days by Rural/Urban, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	75
Table 4.4.1: Type of Industry of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Industry and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 FCLS	75
Table 4.5.1: 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 2014 LFCLS	76
Table 4.5.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Tenure Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	76
Table 4.5.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Electricity, Rural/Urban and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	77
Table 4.5.4: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by Main Source of Energy for Cooking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	77
Table 4.5.5a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by Main Source of Water for Cooking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	78
Table 4.5.5b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	78
Table 4.5.6: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by Toilet Facility, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	79
Table 4.5.7a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour during the Last 30 Days by whether they Fell Sick or Not, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	79

Table 4.5.7b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 30 Days who Fell Sick by Access to Health Facilities and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	79
Table 4.5.7c: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who did not Visit a Health Facility by Reason for not doing so, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	80
Table 4.6.1: Percent Distribution of Orphaned Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Province, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS.....	80
Table 4.6.2: Percent Distribution of Orphaned Children Aged 5-14 Years who Engaged in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 by Province, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS.....	81
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 2014 LFCLS.....	89
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 2014 LFCLS.....	89
Table 5.1.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days Frequency of Payment and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS.....	89
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 2014 LFCLS	90
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 2014 LFCLS.....	90
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 2014 LFCLS.....	91
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	91
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	92
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 2014 LFCLS.....	92
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 2014 LFCLS.....	92
Table 5.6.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Age of Head of Household and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	93
Table 5.6.2: Distribution of Children in Non-economic Child Labour by Age of Head of Household and, Sex Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	93
Table 5.7.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour in the last 7 Days by Employment Status of Household Head, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	94
Table 5.7.2: Percent Distribution of Children in Non-Economic Child Labour in the last 7 Days by Employment Status of Household Head, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	94
Table 5.8.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour in the last 7 Days by Main Reason for Working, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	94
Table 6.1.1 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 years in Economic Child Labour and those not in Economic Child Labour by School Attendance of Children, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS.....	97
Table 6.1.2 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 years in Non-Economic Child Labour and those Not in Non-Economic Child Labour by School Attendance of Children, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS.....	97
Table 6.1.3: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by School Attendance and Number of Paid Hours per Week, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS	98
Table 6.2.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Injury/ Illness at Work, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.....	99

Table 6.3.1 Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Time of Day Usually Worked Per Day and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	99
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List of Figures

Figure 2.1: Percent Distribution of Children by Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	22
Figure 2.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 to 17 Years by Access to Safe Water for Drinking, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	26
Figure 2.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 to 17 Years by Type of Toilet Facility Used, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	27
Figure 2.4: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 to 17 Years by Access to Electricity, Provinces, Rural/Urban, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	28
Figure 2.5: Percent Distribution of Children who Fell Sick by Health Facility Visited, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS	29
Figure 3.1: Children in Child Labour, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	62
Figure 3.2: Distribution of Children by Type of Child Labour	64
Figure 4.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Industrial Sector. Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS	81
Figure 4.2: Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Access to Electricity, Zimbabwe, and 2014 LFCLS	82
Figure 5.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic and Non-Economic Child Labour by Household Size, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS	99
Figure 5.2: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic and Non- Economic Child Labour by Household Head's Highest Level of Education, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	101
Figure 5.3: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic and Non-economic Child Labour by Marital Status of Head of Household, Zimbabwe, 2014	102
Figure 5.4: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic and Non-economic Child Labour by Employment Status of Head of Household, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS	103

Acronyms and abbreviations

AU	African Union
CLS	Child Labour Survey
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
EA	Enumeration Area
ECD	Early Childhood Learning
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMPS	Integrated Microcomputer Processing System
IMS	Indicator Monitoring Survey
ISCO-08	International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008
LFCLS	Labour Force and Child Labour Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LSCFA	Large Scale Commercial Farms Areas
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NAP for OVC	National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NSSA	National Social Security Authority
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PDCs	Provincial Development Committees
PDL	Poverty Datum Line
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SAS	Statistical Analysis System
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SE	Standard Error
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
ZDHS	Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey
ZIM ASSET	Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
ZMS02	Zimbabwe Master Sample 2002
ZMS12	Zimbabwe Master Sample 2012
ZUNDAF	Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework

Foreword

The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) carries out a Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (LFCLS) after every five years. Recommendations from stakeholders during the dissemination of the 2011 LFCLS were utilized in drawing the content of the 2014 LFCLS that was carried out from 2 to 27 June 2014. The survey was designed to measure and monitor Key Indicators on different childhood development deprivations and children's access to basic social services including protection from violence and harm as a result of exposure to child labour. The survey findings provide evidence for policy formulation, analysis and review in support of the National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (NAP for OVC). Child labour information also adds value on systems strengthening as it ensures equity lenses are added during debates around child protection, basic education, health and social protection.

The methodology used in carrying out the survey and the design of the questionnaire conformed to internationally acceptable standards. The survey culminated in the production of three reports, namely: the Labour Force, the Child Labour and Characteristics of Labour Migrants. The Characteristics of Labour Migrants Report is the first of its type in Zimbabwe as well as in Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. The idea of coming up with the Report followed a visit by officials from the International Labour Organisation (ILO)/European Union (EU) Global Action Programme on Migrant Domestic Workers and their Families to ZIMSTAT. The programme seeks to promote human and labour rights of migrant workers, in particular domestic workers worldwide by addressing the challenges that make migrant workers vulnerable to the risks of exploitation and abuse. Hence the need of coming up with the survey on migrant labourers.

In addition, the 2014 LFCLS results are useful for reporting on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) whose periods end in 2015. The results provide a baseline for the 2013 to 2018 Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZIMASSET).

I would like to acknowledge the efforts of the Ministries of:

- Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare;
- Information, Media and Broadcasting Services;
- Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development;
- Industry and Commerce; and
- The National Social Security Authority (NSSA), who were involved at various stages of the survey, namely, drawing of survey instruments, training of trainers, training of field staff, field supervision, data coding and editing, data entry, analysis and report writing.

I am grateful for the role played by the following development partners:

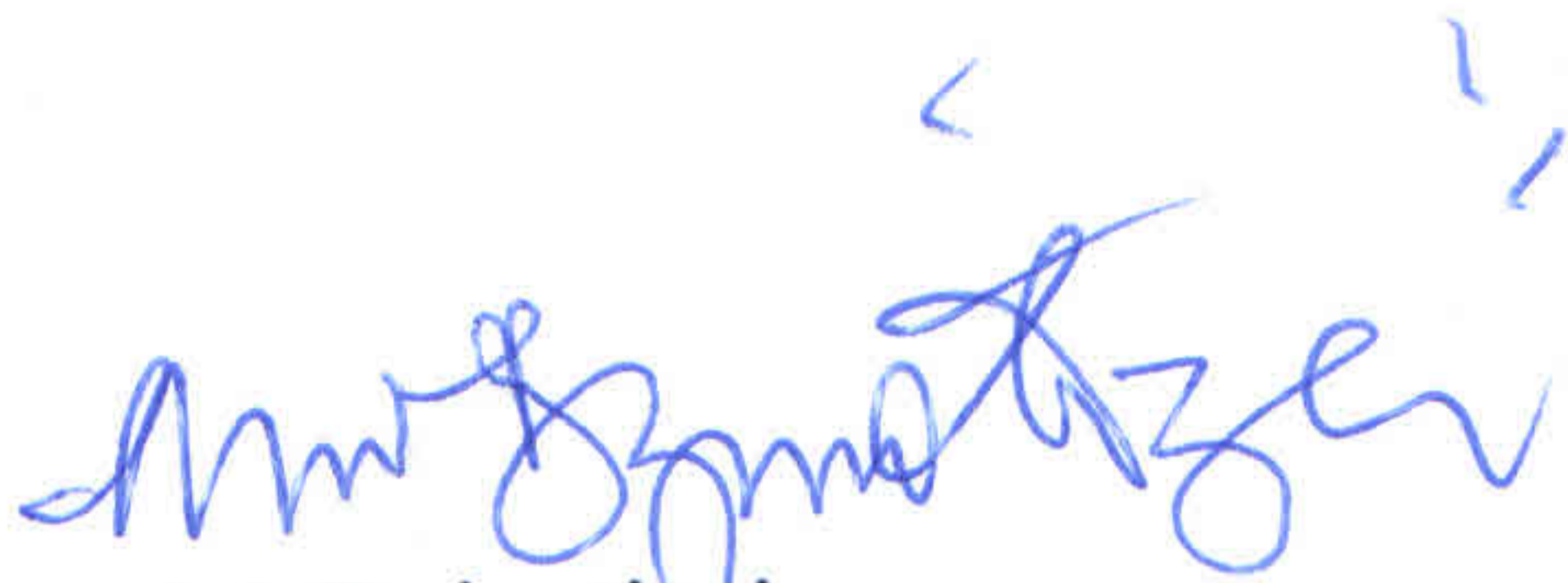
- Department for International Development (DFID) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), for being the main funder of the survey,

- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), for technical backstopping on child labour issues and financial assistance mainly, publicity, logistics and communication during fieldwork and printing of the Child Labour Report,
- International Labour Organisation (ILO), for technical backstopping on labour force issues and financial assistance for data entry.

The co-operation of all the respondents during fieldwork is appreciated. I would also like to thank all staff who played their respective roles during survey design, training, data collection, data coding and editing, data entry, analysis, compilation and production of this Report.

It is my sincere hope that the results of this survey will be fully utilized for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of important public and private sector policies with a view to attaining sustainable development for the nation.

Any comments on this Report will be appreciated for the improvement of future reports.



M. Dzinotizei

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, ZIMSTAT

Executive Summary

The 2014 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (LFCLS) questionnaire contained questions on the general labour force, characteristics of labour migrants 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 6.6 million representing 48.8 percent of the total population. Fifty-one percent were males and 49 percent were females. About 72 percent lived in rural areas whilst 27.6 percent live in urban areas. About 4.5 million children were of age 5 to 17 years of whom 87.2 percent were still attending school with the proportion of males being almost the same as that of females. Three percent had never been to school whilst 9.7 percent had left school. For children aged 12 to 17 years, about 96 percent were never married while 2.7 were married.

About 73 percent of the children aged 0 to 17 years resided in households with access to safe drinking water whilst 27 percent lived in households with no access to safe drinking water. About 60 percent were living in households with access to electricity. Eighty-nine percent of the children in the urban areas had access to electricity compared to 48.2 percent in the rural areas. Seventy-four percent of the children were from households using wood as a main source of energy for cooking while about 22.2 percent were using electricity (main grid, solar and generator) and less than 2 percent were using paraffin. About 31.2 percent resided in households with no toilet facility. Sixty-eight percent of the children were in households in which the head of household was the owner/purchaser of the dwelling unit. About 14 percent of the children fell ill 30 days prior to the survey, 64 percent visited Government/Mission/Council facility. About half (49.6 percent) of the children who did not visit any health facility received treatment at home.

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 unpaid housekeeping, unpaid caring for the sick or unpaid caring for children in own household 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 21 hours per week and

- b) non-economic child labour where a child aged 5 to 14 years was engaged in non-economic activities for at least 35 hours a week.

About fifty percent of children aged 5 to 17 years were involved in economic activities within the 7 days prior to the interview. Of the children aged 10 to 14 years, 60.9 percent were involved in an economic activity while 30 percent of those aged 5 to 9 years were involved in the same. Among children aged 5 to 14 years, children in rural areas were more likely to be engaged in some economic activities (59.06 percent) than their urban counterparts (4.64 percent). Among children aged 5 to 14 years, 4.7 percent were in economic child labour and 0.9 percent in non-economic child labour.

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

- 62.8 percent were attending school, 4 percent had never attended school and about 33.3 percent had left school.
- 63.3 percent had access to safe water for drinking
- 52.9 percent had no access to toilet facility
- 55.3 percent were living in households that did not have access to electricity
- 97.5 percent were from households that used wood as the major source of energy for cooking.
- 96.2 percent were working in the agriculture, hunting and fishing industry

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

- 1.16 percent were involved in caring for children under 5 years
- 0.64 percent were involved in caring for the sick
- 0.55 percent were involved in housekeeping

The highest percentage (55.05 percent) of the children in economic child labour lived in households where the head earned between US\$1 and US\$100 per month. About 40 percent of children in non-economic child labour were from households where the head earned between US\$201 and US\$300. Sixty nine percent of children in economic child labour were in households where the head was married.

The survey revealed that a majority, 92.1 percent of the children in economic child labour were not paid at all. Of the children who were paid, about 37 percent gave all of their earnings to parents/guardians through the employer while 15.1 percent spent all the earnings by themselves. Almost three quarters of the children were working so as to assist in household enterprise while 13.9 percent were working in order to supplement household income.

ZIMBABWE CHILD LABOUR FACT SHEET, 2014 LFCLS

CHILD POPULATION AGED 0 - 17 YEARS

Total:	6 556 828
Males:	3 344 563
Females:	3 212 265
Sex Ratio:	104

AGE COMPOSITION 0 – 17 YEARS

0 - 4:	2 099 459
5 - 9:	1 822 737
10 - 14:	1 740 320
15 - 17:	894 312

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

	Males	Females	Total
Never Been to School:	1.66%	1.43%	3.09%
Attending School:	44.28%	42.89%	87.17%
Left School:	5.08%	4.64%	9.72%
Total	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%

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

	Males	Females	Total
Never Married:	50.93%	45.03%	95.96%
Married:	0.17%	2.51%	2.67%
Divorced/Separated:	0.00%	0.22%	0.22%
Not Stated	0.67%	0.48%	1.14%
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:	49.86%
Children Aged 5 - 14 years Engaged in Economic Activity in the Last 7 Days:	45.10%

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED 0 - 17 YEARS BY:

Access to Safe Water for drinking:	73.00%
Access to Electricity:	59.48%

SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING:

Wood:	74.03%
Paraffin:	1.62%
Electricity:	22.82%
Other:	1.52%
Total	100.00%

TOILET FACILITY

Flush Toilet	27.35%
Blair Toilet	15.51%
Pit Toilet With Slab	15.02%
Pit Toilet/Other	10.52%
None	31.24%
Not Stated	0.37%
Total	100.00%

TENURE STATUS

Owner/Purchaser:	68.00%
Tenant:	0.51%
Lodger:	12.90%
Tied Accommodation:	8.45%
Parents/Guardian/Relative's House	8.86%
Other	0.89%
Not Stated	0.38
Total	100.00%

HEALTH IN THE LAST 30 DAYS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

Fell Ill:	13.71%
Did not Fall Ill:	86.19%
Not Stated	0.10%
Total	100.00%

CHILDREN AGED 5 - 14 YEARS IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Percent of Children in Economic Child Labour	4.74%
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CHILDREN AGED 5 – 14 YEARS IN NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Percent of Children in Non-economic Child Labour:	0.91%
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SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR CHILDREN IN ECONOMIC LABOUR:

Never Been to School:	3.98%
Attending School	62.75%
Left School:	33.27%
Total	100.00%

CHILDREN IN CARE ACTIVITIES

	Male	Female	Total
Unpaid Caring for Children under 5	0.20%	1.61%	1.16%
Unpaid caring for the sick	1.35%	0.00%	0.64%
Unpaid Housekeeping	0.24%	0.82%	0.58%

LIVING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN IN ECONOMIC LABOUR

Access to Safe Water for drinking:	63.34%
Access to Electricity:	55.30%

Source of Energy for Cooking:

Wood:	97.49%
Electricity:	1.67%
Paraffin	0.12%
Gas	0.23%
Other	0.49%
Total	100.00%

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN IN CARE ACTIVITIES

	Never been	At School	Left School
Unpaid Caring for Children under 5	7.41	80.42	12.15
Unpaid caring for the sick	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unpaid Housekeeping	0.00	61.77	38.24

Toilet Facility

Flush Toilet:	2.34%
Blair Toilet:	15.76%
Pit Toilet with Slab	19.29%
Pit Toilet/ Other	9.44%
None:	52.86%
Not Stated	0.31%
Total	100.00%

Tenure Status of Head of Household

Owner/Purchaser:	90.20%
Tenant:	1.04%
Lodger:	1.48%
Tied Accommodation:	2.50%
Parents/Guardian/Relative's House:	4.01%
Other:	1.51%
Not Stated	0.26%
Total	100.00%

Chapter 1: Introduction and Background

1.0: Introduction

The 2014 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (LFCLS) is a component of the National Household Surveys Capability Programme designed to monitor living conditions. The survey provides in-depth information on the labour force as well as socio-economic indicators useful in monitoring living conditions in Zimbabwe and will culminate in the production of three reports: Labour Force, Child Labour and Migration reports. This report is about the child labour and it seeks to accurately determine the current activity status of the population, that is, who is economically active and who is not. Statistics on the size and composition of the two groups are key to formulating economic and social policies and related planning and research. The survey, therefore, focuses on social and economic characteristics, in particular, status in employment, industry, occupation, place of work and social security.

Preparations for the LFCLS were done by an internal committee (Survey Management Team) which was set up in June 2013 to spearhead, guide and participate in the following activities: survey design, development of survey instruments, training of survey staff, supervision of data collection and dissemination. Representatives from Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Information, Media and Broadcasting Services; National Social Security Authority (NSSA); the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) were co-opted into the committee in recognition of their special needs for labour market information. They also formed the Technical Committee for the survey.

The periodicity of the LFCLS is 5 years and the last survey was carried out in 2011 and the next was supposed to be in 2016. However, the 2014 LFCLS was conducted before 2016 in order to provide indicators for reporting on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015. The survey will also provide a baseline for the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZIMASSET), 2013 to 2018 and other national policies and programmes.

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

1.2: Objectives of the Survey

The primary objectives 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) Social protection and the welfare of employees (safety at work, decent work agenda and wages),
- f) The number of working children,
- g) Detrimental effects of work on children,
- h) Living conditions in general and
- i) Labour migration.

1.3: Sample Design

A stratified two-stage sample design was used. At the first stage, enumeration areas were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling method. The measure of size being the number of households enumerated in the 2012 population census. A household listing operation was done to create the second stage sampling frame. The second stage involved the selection of households, which are the ultimate sampling units, using systematic random sampling.

1.3.1: Sample size and allocation

Zimbabwe is divided into ten provinces which are Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, Masvingo, Harare and Bulawayo. The first eight provinces are predominantly rural while the last two are predominantly urban.

A total of 419 enumeration areas (EAs) were selected with probability proportional to size. Twenty-five households were covered per each EA resulting in a total of 10 475 households. Samples were allocated to different strata with a view to obtaining reliable estimates at provincial level while maintaining the interest of national level estimates. *Table 1.1.1* shows the distribution of sample EAs and households by province and urban/ rural.

Table 1.1.1: Distribution of 2012 Census Households and Sample Enumeration Areas by Province and Urban/ Rural, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province	Households (2012 Census)			Number of 2014 LFCLS Enumeration Areas		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Manicaland	74 804	335 278	1 752 698	10	46	56
Mashonaland Central	18 222	245 701	1 152 520	2	34	36
Mashonaland East	45 505	281 320	1 344 955	6	39	45
Mashonaland West	94 479	250 744	1 501 656	13	34	47
Matabeleland North	18 269	142 643	749 017	3	19	22
Matabeleland South	22 304	132 571	683 893	3	18	21
Midlands	101 865	257 707	1 614 941	14	35	49
Masvingo	39 178	298 975	1 485 090	5	41	46
Harare	506 345	27 761	2 123 132	69	4	73
Bulawayo	165 345	n/a	653 337	24	n/a	24
Total	1 086 316	1 972 700	3 059 016	149	270	419

Note: n/a not applicable. There is no rural area in Bulawayo

1.3.2: Household Sample Selection Procedures

A new listing of households was conducted in the LFCLS sample EAs. The second stage sampling procedure involved the selection of households after the listing operation. Lists of households and sketch maps were prepared by the listers/mappers in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total

number of households in each enumeration area) at the provincial offices, where the selection of 25 households in each enumeration area was carried out using systematic random sampling method.

1.3.3: Scope and Coverage

The LFCLS covered private households in the selected EAs within the ten provinces of Zimbabwe by rural and urban strata. No substitutions of non-responding households were done in the survey. If a dwelling unit was found to be occupied by a different household than that household was interviewed in place of the listed 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.

1.4: Survey Organisation

1.4.1: Household Listing and Mapping

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 17 March, 2014. Listing of households was conducted from 26 to 31 March, 2014, where 81 team leaders and 381 enumerators participated in mapping and listing of households in the 419 Enumeration Areas.

1.4.2: Training of Trainers and Pre-test

The survey instruments for the 2014 LFCLS were pre-tested in Mutare from 19 to 27 March, 2014. During the pre-test, three days were devoted to theory and two to field practice. During the two days of field practice, each participant interviewed a minimum of four 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.

The workshop was attended by participants from ZIMSTAT Head Office and Provincial Offices, technical committee members from Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Information, Media and Broadcasting Services, NSSA and UNICEF. The Labour Market Information Expert from the ILO regional office joined the Training of Trainers Workshop to introduce a Labour Migration Module.

1.4.3: Training of Enumerators and Team Leaders

The training of enumerators and team leaders for the survey was held from 14 to 27 May, 2014 in Gweru, Midlands Province. The workshop was attended by 245 participants of whom 77 were females and 168 were males from ZIMSTAT Head Office and Provincial Offices, Technical Committee members from Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Information, Media and Broadcasting Services, NSSA and the UNICEF. An assessment test and class exercises were done to assess the enumerators on the content of the questionnaires and the field procedures. Questionnaires were translated from English to the main local languages i.e. Shona and Ndebele.

There were three days of field practice in urban and rural settings. Urban and rural areas were selected to provide the field staff with a better appreciation of different working environments.

1.4.4: Manpower

The data collection for the 2014 LFCLS was carried out in all the 10 provinces by 169 enumerators and 35 team leaders. The provincial teams comprised supervisors (national and provincial), team leaders, enumerators and drivers. Each team leader was assigned four to six enumerators to supervise and each enumerator covered two EAs.

1.4.5: Data Collection

The data collection for the LFCLS was carried out from 2 to 27 June, 2014 and interviews were mainly conducted in local languages. The respondents were assured of the confidentiality of results under the provision of the Census and Statistics Act [*Chapter 10:29*] of 2007.

1.4.6: Supervision

The quality of data obtained in the field to a greater extent depends on the quality of training and amount of supervision during data collection. Supervision involved:

- 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 EAs and households,
- Checking whether correct procedures on interviewing were being followed,
- Editing completed questionnaires for correctness and completeness, and
- Attending to some technical and administrative issues as they arose.

The Provincial Operations Branch coordinated the administration 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 technical team members from Head Office who were assigned a province each to supervise, 10 Provincial Supervisors and team leaders.

1.4.7: Transport

Thirty-two vehicles were distributed among the ten provinces. Depending on the number of EAs, number of field staff and terrain, the distribution of vehicles was three to four per province. The vehicles were mainly used for supervision and deployment of field staff to areas with public transport challenges.

1.4.8: Publicity

Publicity for the 2014 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 councillors by team leaders, and at
- *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 2014 LFCLS 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 the outlined objectives.

1.5: Data Processing

After data collection, Provincial Supervisors and team leaders in all provinces checked and edited questionnaires and conducted call backs where necessary. Completed questionnaires were sent to Head Office for coding and further editing before data processing.

Data entry and verification was performed during the period 13 July to 4 August, 2014 using the Census and Survey Processing (CSPPro), a Windows-based package. 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 (SAS), also a Windows-based package, for data analysis.

1.6: Response Rates

Table 1.1.2 shows response rates by province. The overall response rate was 93 percent and the reasons for non-response included:

- Household members were away for an extended period beyond the survey period
- Dwelling units were vacant
- Selected households refusing to participate in the survey.

Table 1.1.2: Households Covered and Response Rates by Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province	Households selected	Households not Interviewed	Households Interviewed	Response Rate
Manicaland	1 400	74	1 326	94.7
Mashonaland Central	900	59	841	93.4
Mashonaland East	1 125	83	1 042	92.6
Mashonaland West	1 175	62	1 113	94.7
Matabeleland North	550	28	522	94.9
Matabeleland South	525	33	492	93.7
Midlands	1 225	54	1 171	95.6
Masvingo	1 150	58	1 092	95.0
Harare	1 825	207	1 618	88.7
Bulawayo	600	58	542	90.3
Total	10 475	716	9 759	93.2

Chapter 2: Characteristics of Children

2.0: Introduction

In Zimbabwe, a child is a human being below the age of 18 years. This definition is in line 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 16 years. The Children’s Act [Chapter 5.06], defines a young person as a person who has attained the age of 16 years but has not attained the age of 18 years.

This chapter presents results on the distribution of children below the age of 18 years. It also presents school attendance, marital status, activity status, living conditions and changes in households of these children.

2.1: Child Population Distribution

Table 2.1.1 shows the distribution of child population by province, age and sex. The number of children below the age of 18 years was about 6.6 million, representing 48.8 percent of the total population. There were more children living in rural areas, 72.4 percent of whom 51.8 percent were males. Of those that resided in urban areas, 51.1 percent were females.

Among all children in the country, Manicaland had the highest percentage of children at 14.6 percent, followed by Harare at 14.0 percent, and Masvingo at 12.2 percent. The least percentage of children, 4.6 percent, was in Bulawayo. Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of children across provinces.

Of the total children 32.0 percent were aged 0 to 4 years, 54.3 percent aged 5 to 14 years and 13.6 percent aged 15 to 17 years, see Table 2.1.2.

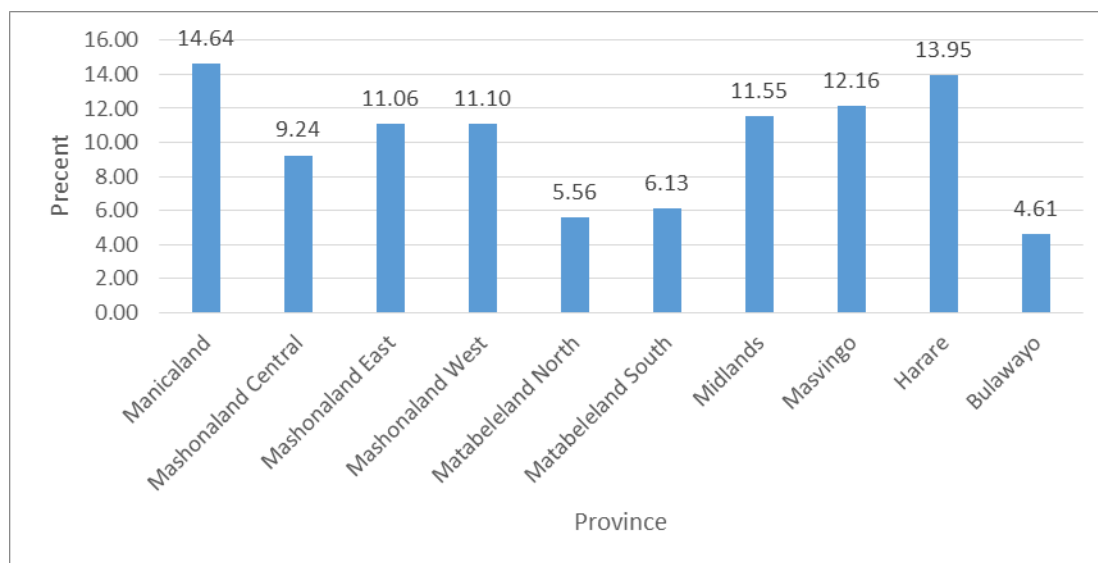


Figure 2.1: Percent Distribution of Children by Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

At the national level, there were slightly more male children (51.0 percent) than females though there were some variations within provinces. Almost all provinces had more males than females except for Harare and Matabeleland North provinces which had more females than males at 51.3 percent and 50.6 percent, respectively.

2.2: Changes in Households

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

Table 2.2.1 shows that of the 4.5 million children aged 5 to 17 years, 6.8 percent had changed a household in the 12 months preceding the survey.

2.3: Activity Status for Children who Changed Households

Table 2.3.1 shows the activity status of the children who changed households in relation to province and sex. Out of 302 thousand children who changed households, 57.3 percent were females. About fifteen percent of children were in Masvingo Province and 13.0 percent were in Manicaland Province while the lowest percentage of children who changed households, 4.4 percent, was in Bulawayo Province.

Table 2.3.1 further shows that 29.5 percent of the children who had changed households were attending school or had changed households to seek education. About thirteen percent of the children changed households to seek employment. Eleven percent of the children changed households as their parents or guardians had relocated to other places while 9.9 percent changed households due to death. Children residing in Masvingo Province (16.8 percent), Harare Province (15.6 percent), Midlands Province (15.0 percent) and Bulawayo Province (14.9 percent) were more likely to change households to seek employment compared to the other provinces. About fifteen percent of children in Mashonaland West Province changed households due to marriage or divorce issues whereas in Mashonaland Central Province (24.7 percent) and Matabeleland North Province (23.7 percent) children changed households due to relocation of parent or guardian as the second highest reason following from seeking education.

Across all provinces, save for Matabeleland South, female children were more likely to have changed households in the last 12 months preceding the survey compared to male children. Harare (65 percent), Midlands (64 percent) and Bulawayo (63 percent) provinces had the highest percentages of female children who changed households while Matabeleland South Province (44 percent) had the least.

2.4: Children's Educational Levels

Zimbabwe is a 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/her 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 2.4.1a shows school attendance of children aged 5 to 17 years by age and sex. Three percent of the children had never been to school. The percentage of children who left school was 9.7 percent.

About 82.3 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). About 83.7 percent of the children who had left school were between the ages of 14 and 17 years. About 87.2 percent of the children aged 5 to 17 years were attending school and the proportion of males was almost the same as that for females as shown in *Table 2.4.1b*.

The possible reasons preventing children from ever going to school are presented in *Tables 2.4.2a and b*. The survey results show that 42.8 percent had financial constraints, 22.2 percent of the children were still too young to attend school and 20.6 percent indicated that the school was too far. Of the 5.8 percent of children who had never been to school due to illness or sickness, 68.4 percent were females. Some respondents thought that education was not valuable as reflected by the 0.9 percent of children who were not going to school due to this reason. Of these, 62 percent were females.

Table 2.4.3a on distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years by reasons for leaving school and sex, shows that 68.0 percent of the children left school due to financial constraints while marriage/pregnancy related reasons and illness/sickness reasons accounted for 4 percent each. Fifty-two percent of the children who left school were males. Of the 11.6 percent of children who refused to go to school, 79.9 percent were males.

Table 2.4.3b shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years by reasons for refusing to go to school and sex. Fifty-seven percent of the children refused to go to school due to lack of interest in school work while about a quarter of the children refused due to incompetence. Generally, more males than females refused to go to school citing different reasons ranging from corporal punishment, bullying at school, harassment by teachers and other issues.

Tables 2.4.4a, b and c show the distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years by the highest level of education completed. The tables show that almost equal proportions of males and female children (86.1 percent and 87.6 percent, respectively) that had completed ECD were of ages 5 to 7 years. About 97 percent of male children and 89.8 percent of female children who had completed grade 7 were from 13 to 17 years of age.

Overall, 86.8 percent of children who had completed ECD were of ages 5 to 7 years while those who had completed grade 7 (92.9 percent) were of ages 13 years and above. Almost all those who had completed form 4 were aged 16 years or more with the exception of only 2.3 percent who were aged 15 years.

2.5: Marital Status

According to the Marriage Act [*Chapter 5:11*], no boy under the age of 18 years and no girl under the age of 16 years shall be capable of contracting a valid marriage except with the written permission of the responsible Minister.

Table 2.5.1 shows the percent distribution of children aged 12 to 17 years by marital status and sex. About 96 percent of the children aged 12 to 17 years were never married while 2.7 percent were married. Of the married children, females were more than males

2.6: Orphanhood

Orphans are children under the age of 18 years who have lost one or both parents. *Table 2.6.1a* shows the orphanhood status of children by province, rural/urban, age group and sex. The survey revealed that about 1.1 million children representing about 16.7 percent of children aged 0 to 17 years had at least lost a parent. Relatively, Matabeleland and Masvingo provinces had high proportions of children who had lost at least one parent, 21.6 percent and 20 percent respectively. Harare province had low orphanhood prevalence, at 9.6 percent. Similar patterns were observed for either sex. Orphanhood was higher in rural areas at 18.7 percent compared to 11.5 percent in urban areas.

Table 2.6.1b shows that out of all the orphaned children aged 0 to 17 years, 15.9 were maternal orphans, 58.7 were paternal orphans and a quarter of them were double orphans. Mashonaland East Province followed by Bulawayo Province had high proportions of children who were double orphans, 30.5 percent and 28.5 percent, respectively. Matabeleland North province had the lowest proportion of children who were double orphans at 18.5 percent. Double orphanhood increased with increase in the ages of children.

2.7: Living Conditions of Children

An analysis of the living conditions of children aged 0 to 17 years was undertaken. This was 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 status.

2.7.1: Tenure Status

Tables 2.7.1a and *b* present the percent distribution of children by tenure status of the households. It shows that 68 percent of the children were residing in dwelling units owned by household heads and 12.9 percent in lodged dwelling units. Almost 9 percent each of the children were residing in tied accommodation or in dwelling units owned by parents, guardians or relatives of the head of household. In rural areas, most children, 81.8 percent, resided in dwelling units owned by their household head whereas in urban areas, most children resided in lodged dwelling units, 42.8 percent, followed by dwelling units owned by their household head, 31.6 percent.

2.7.2: Type of Dwelling Unit

Table 2.7.2 shows the distribution of children aged 0 to 17 years by type of dwelling unit,

rural/urban and sex. Thirty-eight percent of the children resided in mixed dwelling units, 34.6 percent in detached or semi-detached dwelling units and 25.4 percent of the children resided in traditional dwelling units. Shacks housed 28 thousand (0.43 percent) children aged 0 to 17 years.

2.7.3: Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Cooking

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

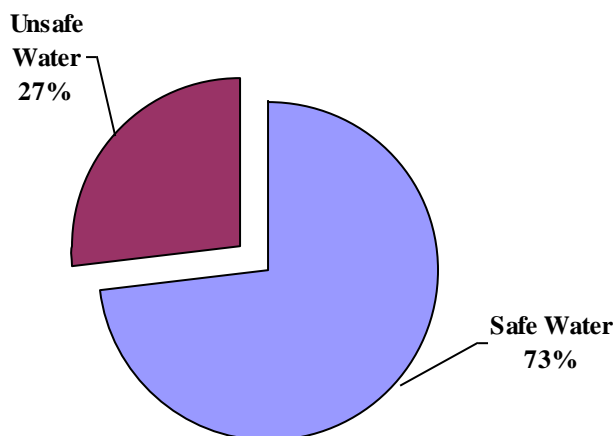


Figure 2.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 to 17 Years by Access to Safe Water for Drinking, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Table 2.7.3a presents the percent distribution of children aged 0 to 17 years by main source of water for drinking. Seventy-three percent of the children had access to safe drinking water. *Table 2.7.3b* shows that in rural areas, 35.9 percent of the children were from households using unsafe water sources relatively compared to 3.1 percent in urban areas. About 57 percent of the children in rural areas were from households whose main source of water for drinking was a well or protected borehole. About 10.2 percent of the children in rural areas were from households whose main source of water for drinking was from a river, stream or dam.

Table 2.7.3c shows that in rural areas, relatively 35.9 percent of the children were from households using water from unsafe sources for cooking compared to less than 3 percent in urban areas. About 56 percent of the children in rural areas were from households whose main source of water for cooking was a well or protected borehole. In contrast, 28 percent of the children in urban areas were living in households that used wells/boreholes as main source of water for cooking.

2.7.4: Type of Toilet Facility

The type of toilet facility used indicates the level of safety or the nature of health hazards

children could be exposed to. *Figure 2.3* illustrates that about 31 percent of the children aged 0 to 17 years were in households which did not have access to a toilet facility.

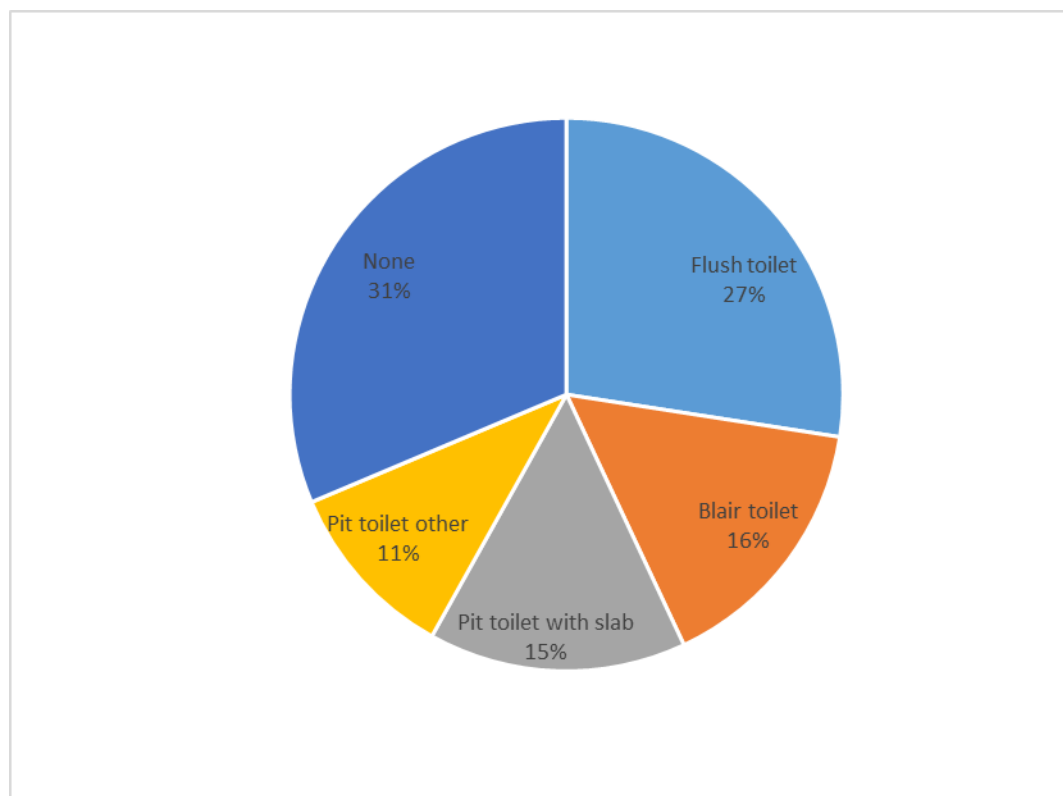


Figure 2.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 to 17 Years by Type of Toilet Facility Used, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

2.7.5: Households with Access to Electricity

The survey collected information on access to electricity by households. *Table 2.7.4* shows the percent distribution of children by access to electricity. About 40 percent of the children were from households without access to electricity. The table shows that 59.5 percent of the children were living in households with access to electricity. About 90 percent of the children in urban areas resided in households with access to electricity as compared to 10.5 percent of the children in rural areas. Relatively, Bulawayo Province followed by Harare Province had high proportions of children with access to electricity. See *Figure 2.4* below.

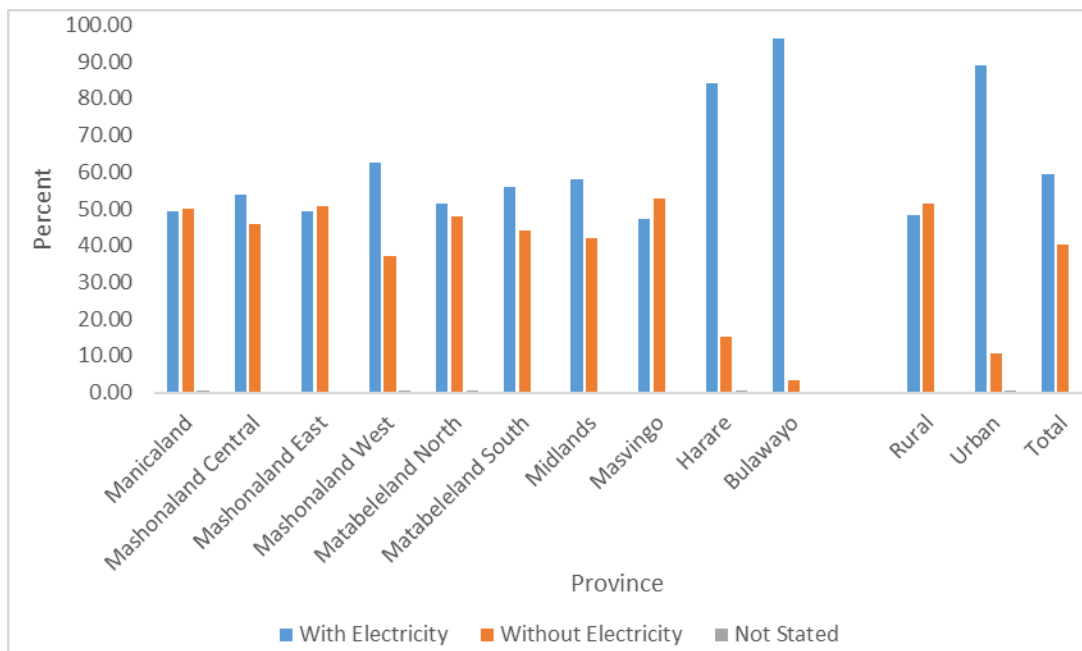


Figure 2.4: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 to 17 Years by Access to Electricity, Provinces, Rural/Urban Areas, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

2.7.6: Main Source of Energy for Cooking

The distribution of children aged 0 to 17 years by the main source of energy used for cooking is shown in *Table 2.7.5a*. Seventy-four percent of the children were from households using wood as the main source of energy for cooking and 22.8 percent were from households using electricity (main grid, solar and generator). Less than 2 percent of the children were from households using paraffin as the main source of energy for cooking.

Table 2.7.5b shows that in rural areas, 95.7 percent of the children lived in households using wood as the main source of energy for cooking while 17.1 percent of children in urban areas lived in households that used the same source of fuel. In urban areas, 74.8 percent of the children were from households using any type of electricity as the main source of energy for cooking while 3 percent of children in rural areas were from households that used electricity as the main source of fuel for cooking.

2.7.7: Health Status

Tables 2.7.6a and b present results on the health status of children in the last 30 days prior to the survey. About 14 percent of the children had fallen sick in the reference period. In rural areas, 14.7 percent of the children had fallen sick in the 30 days prior to the survey as compared to 11.0 percent of the children in urban areas. *Table 2.7.7a* and *Figure 2.5* show the distribution of children who fell sick by health facility visited. Of the children who fell sick, 26.6 percent did not visit any medical facility for treatment. Sixty-four percent of the children visited Government/Mission/ Council facilities, 4.9 percent visited prophets, faith healers or spiritual healers while close to 4 percent went to private clinics or hospitals.

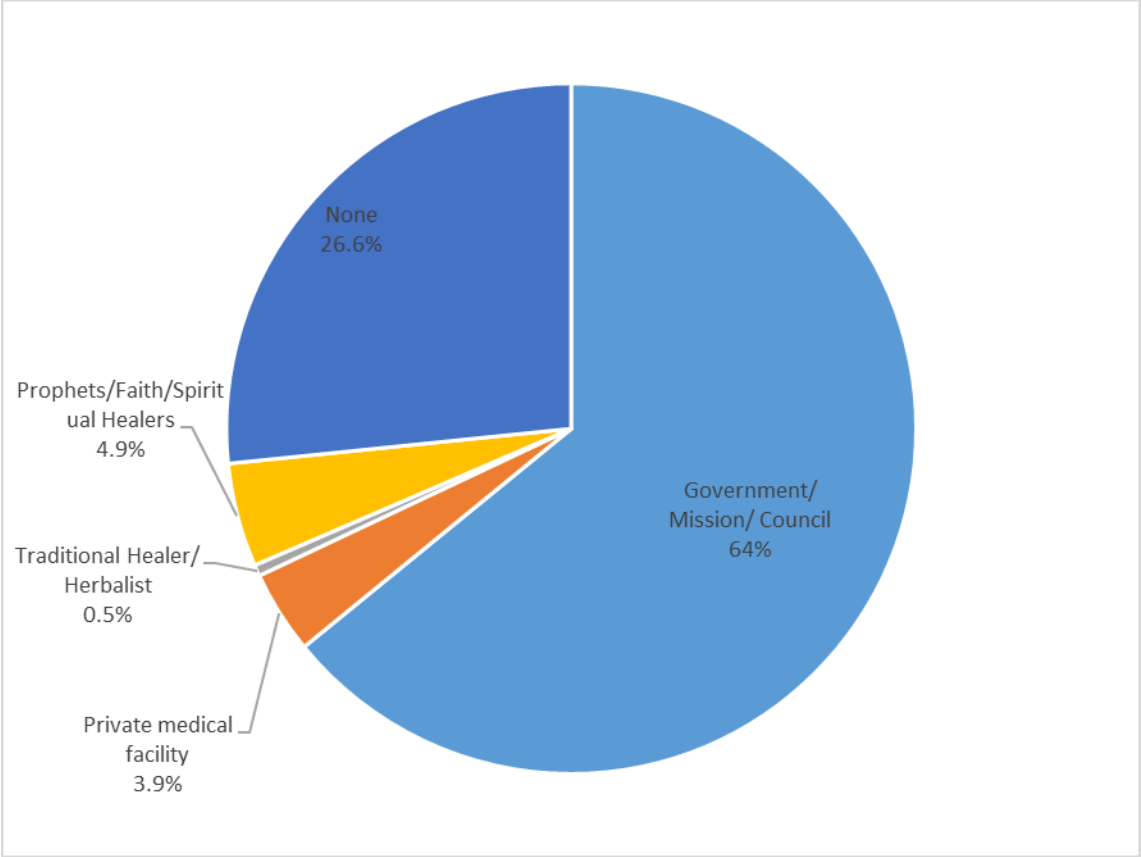


Figure 2.5: Percent Distribution of Children who Fell Sick by Health Facility Visited, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

The distribution of children who fell sick by health facility visited, rural/urban and sex is presented in *Table 2.7.7b*. Of the children who fell sick in rural areas, 24.7 percent did not visit any medical facility for treatment, 67.6 percent visited Government, Mission or Council facilities and close to 6 percent of the children visited prophets, faith healers or spiritual healers whilst 1 percent visited private facilities. In urban areas, 33 percent of the children who fell sick 30 days prior to the survey did not visit any medical facility for treatment, 51.2 percent visited Government, Mission or Council facilities, 12.6 percent visited private facilities whilst 2.4 percent visited prophets, faith healers or spiritual healers.

The reasons for not visiting any health facility are presented in *Table 2.7.8a*. About 50 percent of the children received treatment at home, 25.8 percent could not afford the cost of treatment, 13.5 percent felt that treatment was not necessary and 7.0 percent of the children did not visit any health facility because the healthy facility was too far away.

Table 2.7.8b presents the reasons for not visiting any health facility by rural/urban. Some children did not visit a health facility as they were receiving treatment at home, 58.3 percent in urban areas and 46.4 percent in rural areas. Twenty-seven percent and 22.2 percent of children in rural and urban areas, respectively, did not visit a health facility because they could not afford

the cost of treatment. For 12.5 percent of the children in rural areas and 16.3 percent of children in urban areas, it was felt that treatment was not necessary.

2.8: Conclusion

About 6.6 million children were below the age of 18 years. Seventy-two percent of the children lived in rural areas. Manicaland Province had the highest percentage of children (14.6 percent) followed by Harare at 14.0 percent. About 7 percent of the children had changed a household in the last 12 months preceding the survey, of whom 14.6 percent were residing in Masvingo Province. About 3 percent of the children had never been to school and of these, 82.3 percent were aged 5 and 6 years. The orphanhood prevalence of children aged 0 to 17 years was 16.7 percent. Twenty-seven percent of the children were from households with no access to safe drinking water. Thirty-one percent of the children were from households with no toilet facility. About 40 percent of the children were from households with no access to electricity. About 14 percent of children aged 0 to 17 years had fallen ill in the 30 days prior to the survey. About half (49.6 percent) of the children who did not visit any health facility received treatment at home.

Table 2.1.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 – 17 Years by Province, Urban/Rural and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Total			Persons
	Male	Female	Total	
Province				
Manicaland	52.1	47.9	14.6	960 133
Mashonaland Central	51.6	48.4	9.2	605 537
Mashonaland East	50.8	49.2	11.1	725 201
Mashonaland West	51.0	49.0	11.1	727 940
Matabeleland North	49.4	50.6	5.6	364 354
Matabeleland South	52.5	47.5	6.1	402 204
Midlands	50.9	49.1	11.6	757 597
Masvingo	52.4	47.6	12.2	797 052
Harare	48.7	51.3	14.0	914 820
Bulawayo	50.3	49.7	4.6	301 990
Area				
Rural	51.8	48.2	72.4	4 749 820
Urban	48.9	51.1	27.6	1 807 009
Total	51.0	49.0	100.0	6 556 828

Note: Totals for this table and others to follow may not add up to 100 percent due to weighting of data.

Table 2.1.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 – 17 Years by Province, Urban/Rural and Age Group, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Age Group				Total	
	0 - 4	5-9	10-14	15 - 17	Percent	Persons
Province						
Manicaland	31.50	29.45	26.87	12.18	100.00	960 133
Mashonaland Central	33.19	29.06	25.23	12.52	100.00	605 537
Mashonaland East	32.11	28.97	26.14	12.79	100.00	725 201
Mashonaland West	32.32	25.83	27.37	14.48	100.00	727 940
Matabeleland North	29.19	27.30	29.31	14.19	100.00	364 354
Matabeleland South	28.64	30.13	26.58	14.64	100.00	402 204
Midlands	31.46	26.78	27.71	14.05	100.00	757 597
Masvingo	29.23	27.30	28.34	15.14	100.00	797 052
Harare	36.70	26.64	23.96	12.70	100.00	914 820
Bulawayo	32.89	26.84	23.87	16.40	100.00	301 990
Rural	30.40	28.28	27.49	13.83	100.00	4 749 820
Urban	36.27	26.54	24.06	13.13	100.00	1 807 009
Total	32.02	27.80	26.54	13.64	100.00	6 556 828

Table 2.2.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years by Whether They Changed Household or not in the Last 12 Months by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 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	34.0	24.2	28.3	40.9	42.7	41.7	37.4	57.8	47.7	37.85	39.67	38.76
10-14	32.4	33.1	32.8	39.4	40.1	39.8	19.7	15.2	17.4	41.21	38.93	40.07
15 - 17	33.6	42.8	38.9	19.7	17.2	18.5	42.9	27.1	34.9	20.94	21.40	21.17
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent of Total Children	2.9	3.9	6.8	47.6	44.5	92.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	51.0	49.0	100.00
Total Persons	128 888	173 047	301 934	2 120 839	1 984 568	4 105 407	24 765	25 263	50 028	2 274 492	2 182 878	4 457 369

Table 2.3.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who Changed Household in the Last 12 Months by Reason of Changing Households, Province, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	To seek employment			To seek education (school)			To seek medication			Abuse in the last household			Marriage/ divorce		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province															
Manicaland	5.45	7.71	13.16	14.17	13.97	28.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	3.41	6.15	0.86	7.44	8.30
Mashonaland Central	3.20	3.03	6.23	8.62	16.58	25.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.12	1.09	7.21	0.00	8.21	8.21
Mashonaland East	3.52	6.50	10.02	20.22	16.19	36.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.93	1.48	3.42	1.09	6.81	7.90
Mashonaland West	4.16	2.80	6.96	13.09	17.32	30.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.97	2.59	5.56	1.61	13.01	14.63
Matabeleland North	10.66	0.57	11.23	6.12	17.96	24.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.30	1.31	6.60	0.00	5.36	5.36
Matabeleland South	11.40	1.97	13.36	25.89	10.35	36.24	0.00	1.37	1.37	3.80	0.00	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
Midlands	9.72	5.23	14.95	8.54	11.76	20.30	0.72	1.77	2.49	4.93	1.99	6.92	0.00	3.36	3.36
Masvingo	7.02	9.81	16.83	10.31	19.01	29.32	1.35	0.00	1.35	1.90	1.39	3.29	0.00	4.16	4.16
Harare	2.88	12.67	15.55	6.95	23.58	30.54	2.26	2.31	4.57	0.00	0.98	0.98	2.11	2.22	4.33
Bulawayo	0.00	14.87	14.87	19.43	17.78	37.21	0.00	2.03	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.16	4.16
Age-Group															
5-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.16	14.16	30.33	0.87	0.82	1.69	3.87	0.88	4.76	1.01	0.76	1.77
10-14	2.90	3.56	6.45	13.88	25.52	39.40	0.69	0.56	1.25	1.96	1.86	3.82	1.20	1.27	2.46
15 - 17	12.25	14.44	26.69	9.44	10.99	20.43	0.22	0.64	0.86	2.86	1.96	4.81	0.00	13.01	13.01
Total	5.71	6.78	12.49	12.80	16.65	29.46	0.56	0.67	1.22	2.85	1.62	4.47	0.68	5.69	6.37
Total persons	17 244	20 465	37 708	38 657	50 278	88 935	1 682	2 013	3 694	8 606	4 890	13 496	2 052	17 172	19 224

Table 2.3.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who Changed Household in the Last 12 Months by Reason of Changing Households, Province, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS (Cont.)

	Death			Marriage/ divorce of parent/guardian			Relocation of parent/ guardian		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province									
Manicaland	1.50	5.39	6.90	0.73	5.34	6.06	6.70	4.90	11.60
Mashonaland Central	6.21	1.00	7.21	0.00	3.76	3.76	11.44	13.28	24.72
Mashonaland East	8.02	2.07	10.09	2.50	9.57	12.07	1.84	1.56	3.40
Mashonaland West	7.73	4.18	11.91	0.66	3.51	4.17	3.91	7.25	11.15
Matabeleland North	10.08	3.93	14.01	1.58	3.64	5.22	12.26	11.40	23.66
Matabeleland South	3.31	10.73	14.04	1.81	9.11	10.92	2.63	4.86	7.49
Midlands	3.58	7.12	10.71	0.67	12.53	13.20	3.11	11.92	15.03
Masvingo	4.13	3.77	7.90	1.74	3.15	4.88	3.19	2.32	5.51
Harare	4.79	7.06	11.85	3.49	3.77	7.26	7.36	2.92	10.28
Bulawayo	5.25	0.00	5.25	0.00	1.80	1.80	3.94	6.51	10.45
Age-Group									
5-9	6.74	4.41	11.15	2.82	6.30	9.13	6.02	10.08	16.10
10-14	6.48	6.58	13.06	0.22	4.04	4.26	5.58	7.87	13.45
15 - 17	2.95	3.23	6.19	1.46	6.95	8.41	4.55	1.71	6.26
Total	5.18	4.67	9.85	1.44	5.81	7.25	5.30	6.10	11.40
Total persons	15 648	14 086	29 734	4 345	17 554	21 899	16 010	18 423	34 433

Table 2.3.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who Changed Household in the Last 12 Months by Reason of Changing Households, Province, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS (Cont.)

	Other			Not stated			Total			Total Persons	Percent of Children
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Province											
Manicaland	11.38	5.74	17.13	2.06	0.51	2.57	45.58	54.42	100.00	39 096	12.95
Mashonaland Central	6.76	7.39	14.16	1.89	1.42	3.31	44.24	55.76	100.00	27 587	9.14
Mashonaland East	8.73	7.96	16.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.87	52.14	100.00	36 841	12.20
Mashonaland West	6.07	7.60	13.68	0.00	1.54	1.54	40.20	59.80	100.00	32 703	10.83
Matabeleland North	3.20	6.64	9.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.20	50.80	100.00	16 420	5.44
Matabeleland South	6.97	5.81	12.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.80	44.20	100.00	20 786	6.88
Midlands	4.27	8.04	12.31	0.00	0.74	0.74	35.54	64.46	100.00	33 808	11.20
Masvingo	8.67	13.74	22.41	3.02	1.33	4.34	41.32	58.68	100.00	44 106	14.61
Harare	5.48	9.16	14.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.32	64.68	100.00	37 185	12.32
Bulawayo	8.90	15.32	24.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.52	62.48	100.00	13 401	4.44
Age-Group											
5-9	11.34	10.61	21.95	2.32	0.81	3.13	51.16	48.84	100.00	85 591	28.35
10-14	8.62	6.07	14.69	0.67	0.49	1.16	42.18	57.82	100.00	98 992	32.79
15 - 17	3.20	9.50	12.70	0.00	0.64	0.64	36.93	63.07	100.00	117 351	38.87
Total	7.28	8.69	15.97	0.88	0.64	1.52	42.69	57.31	100.00		100.00
Total persons	21 990	26 239	48 229	2 654	1 928	4 582	128 888	173 047		301 934	

Table 2.4.1a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by School Attendance, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

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	12.57	10.12	22.69	38.70	37.25	75.95	0.48	0.89	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.75	48.25	100.00	367 384
6	3.82	4.58	8.40	47.38	43.14	90.52	0.59	0.48	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.80	48.20	100.00	358 086
7	0.74	0.61	1.35	47.68	49.94	97.62	0.78	0.25	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.20	50.80	100.00	347 833
8	0.87	0.44	1.31	48.56	49.39	97.95	0.46	0.28	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.89	50.11	100.00	366 131
9	0.40	0.27	0.67	48.60	49.46	98.06	0.53	0.57	1.09	0.11	0.07	0.18	49.64	50.36	100.00	383 304
10	0.71	0.27	0.98	50.74	46.56	97.29	0.63	1.10	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.08	47.92	100.00	361 467
11	0.00	0.21	0.21	47.58	50.25	97.83	0.95	1.01	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.53	51.47	100.00	314 159
12	0.62	0.54	1.15	46.78	48.49	95.27	2.42	1.16	3.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.82	50.18	100.00	341 998
13	0.29	0.08	0.38	45.67	46.56	92.23	4.29	3.10	7.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.26	49.74	100.00	360 122
14	0.00	0.07	0.07	45.00	41.60	86.60	7.58	5.76	13.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.58	47.42	100.00	362 574
15	0.00	0.06	0.06	42.51	36.56	79.07	11.61	9.26	20.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.12	45.88	100.00	291 767
16	0.12	0.12	0.24	36.49	29.43	65.92	17.90	15.93	33.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.52	45.48	100.00	322 366
17	0.20	0.36	0.56	24.87	22.93	47.80	24.36	27.15	51.51	0.00	0.13	0.13	49.43	50.57	100.00	280 179
Total	1.66	1.43	3.09	44.28	42.89	87.17	5.08	4.64	9.72	0.01	0.01	0.02	51.03	48.97	100.00	4 457 369

Table 2.4.1b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by School Attendance, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

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	62.53	58.14	60.49	7.20	7.16	7.18	0.77	1.58	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.36	8.12	8.24
6	18.52	25.67	21.84	8.60	8.08	8.34	0.94	0.84	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.15	7.91	8.03
7	3.50	3.31	3.41	8.40	9.09	8.74	1.19	0.43	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.52	8.10	7.80
8	4.31	2.53	3.49	9.01	9.46	9.23	0.74	0.49	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.03	8.40	8.21
9	2.09	1.60	1.86	9.44	9.92	9.67	0.89	1.05	0.97	100.00	41.67	65.50	8.36	8.84	8.60
10	3.49	1.50	2.57	9.29	8.80	9.05	1.01	1.92	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.28	7.93	8.11
11	0.00	1.05	0.49	7.57	8.26	7.91	1.31	1.54	1.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.70	7.41	7.05
12	2.86	2.87	2.87	8.11	8.67	8.39	3.65	1.91	2.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.49	7.86	7.67
13	1.43	0.48	0.99	8.33	8.77	8.55	6.82	5.40	6.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.96	8.21	8.08
14	0.00	0.38	0.18	8.27	7.89	8.08	12.12	10.10	11.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.38	7.88	8.13
15	0.00	0.26	0.12	6.28	5.58	5.94	14.95	13.08	14.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.94	6.13	6.55
16	0.53	0.61	0.56	5.96	4.96	5.47	25.47	24.86	25.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.73	6.72	7.23
17	0.75	1.60	1.14	3.53	3.36	3.45	30.12	36.81	33.31	0.00	58.33	34.50	6.09	6.49	6.29
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	73 867	63 923	137 790	1 973 587	1 911 679	3 885 266	226 606	206 651	433 257	432	624	1 055	2 274 492	2 182 878	4 457 369

Table 2.4.2a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Never Been to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Reason for Never Been to School	Number		Total
	Male	Female	
Financial Constraints	45.38	39.74	42.76
School too far Away	19.51	21.90	20.62
Ill/sick	3.42	8.56	5.81
Still too Young	23.30	20.89	22.18
Education not Considered Valuable	0.61	1.13	0.85
Other	6.56	5.97	6.29
Not Stated	1.22	1.81	1.49
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Persons	73 867	63 923	137 790

Table 2.4.2b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Never Been to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Reason for Never Been to School	Number		Total	
	Male	Female	Percent	Persons
Financial Constraints	56.89	43.11	100.00	58 924
School too far Away	50.74	49.26	100.00	28 411
Ill/sick	31.60	68.39	100.00	8 001
Still too Young	56.30	43.70	100.00	30 565
Education not Considered Valuable	38.35	61.65	100.00	1 176
Other	55.92	44.08	100.00	8 662
Not Stated	43.76	56.24	100.00	2 052
Total	53.61	46.39	100.00	137 790

Table 2.4.3a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Leaving School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Reason for Leaving School	Number			Percent			Total Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Financial Constraint	153 425	141 225	294 650	52.07	47.93	100.0	68.01
School too Far	1 224	3 379	4 604	26.59	73.39	100.0	1.06
Ill/Sick	6 886	9 024	15 910	43.28	56.72	100.0	3.67
Marriage/Pregnancy Related	0.00	19 001	19 001	0.00	100.00	100.0	4.39
Completed/Satisfied	2 437	4 896	7 332	33.24	66.78	100.0	1.69
Refusal	40 025	10 067	50 092	79.90	20.10	100.0	11.56
Expulsion	834	0.00	834	100.00	0.00	100.0	0.19
To work/Looking for Work	2 834	400	3 234	87.63	12.37	100.0	0.75
Caring for the Sick	540	360	900	60.00	40.00	100.0	0.21
Failed exams	9 043	11 055	20 098	44.99	55.01	100.0	4.64
Other	5 827	2 808	8 635	67.48	32.52	100.0	1.99
Not Stated	3 530	4 437	7 967	44.31	55.69	100.0	1.84
Total	226 606	206 651	433 257	52.30	47.70	100.0	100.00

Table 2.4.3b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 17 Years by Reason for Refusal to go to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Reason for refusing to go to school	Male	Female	Total Percent	Total	Total
Lack of interest	76.98	23.02	100	57.17	28 639
Bullying at school	58.97	41.03	100	3.36	1 683
Corporal punishment	100.00	0.00	100	1.70	850
Incompetence	84.15	15.85	100	24.38	12 214
Harassment by teachers	72.55	27.45	100	4.26	2 136
Other	93.76	6.24	100	8.36	4 187
Not stated	100.00	0.00	100	0.76	383
Total	79.90	20.10	100	100.00	50 092

Table 2.4.4a: Percent Distribution of Male Children Age 5 - 17 Years by Highest Level of Education Completed, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Highest Level of Education Completed																		
Age	ECD	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	None	Not stated	Total	Total Percent
5	13.49	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.76	0.00	190 103	8.36
6	43.43	5.74	0.77	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.00	19.93	185 481	8.15
7	29.16	35.74	5.13	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	0.00	171 129	7.52
8	8.26	31.64	35.20	6.50	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.53	0.00	182 665	8.03
9	3.92	15.05	31.02	33.98	4.77	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.32	57.54	190 260	8.36
10	1.03	5.78	15.93	31.03	31.10	5.96	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64	0.00	188 260	8.28
11	0.40	2.07	5.22	13.03	27.24	22.65	4.56	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	152 450	6.70
12	0.10	1.52	2.59	6.16	17.06	26.25	25.23	4.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	170 386	7.49
13	0.11	0.72	1.82	2.73	8.58	21.47	27.17	21.93	6.33	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	22.54	180 995	7.96
14	0.00	0.79	0.97	1.65	5.90	12.90	22.31	27.33	32.82	4.91	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	190 628	8.38
15	0.00	0.63	0.31	1.26	2.27	5.31	10.98	18.60	29.27	31.59	10.85	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	157 907	6.94
16	0.11	0.13	0.73	1.08	1.17	2.97	7.61	16.40	21.90	40.97	46.12	16.86	0.00	18.91	0.15	0.00	175 739	7.73
17	0.00	0.00	0.33	1.38	0.95	1.70	2.03	11.37	9.67	21.41	41.94	81.03	100.00	81.01	0.36	0.00	138 488	6.09
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2 274 492	100.00

Table 2.4.4b: Percent Distribution of Female Children Age 5 - 17 Years by Highest Level of Education Completed, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age	Highest level of Education Completed															Total		
	ECD	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	None	Not Stated		
5	14.18	0.61	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.18	32.79	177 281	8.12
6	43.75	6.76	0.78	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.03	0.00	172 605	7.91
7	29.66	41.16	8.55	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.40	27.46	176 704	8.10
8	7.80	32.38	38.54	9.30	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.53	0.00	183 466	8.40
9	2.64	10.85	35.39	36.95	10.33	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	193 043	8.84
10	0.84	3.89	10.44	30.01	34.80	8.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	173 207	7.93
11	0.48	2.23	3.02	11.33	25.19	33.07	6.91	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	161 709	7.41
12	0.00	0.78	1.48	5.91	14.32	26.20	32.60	8.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00	171 611	7.86
13	0.30	0.62	0.56	2.22	9.29	17.54	30.79	26.23	11.10	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	20.56	179 127	8.21
14	0.35	0.29	0.48	1.33	2.97	8.23	15.76	27.19	40.55	12.71	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	171 946	7.88
15	0.00	0.26	0.35	0.50	1.11	2.05	6.84	15.13	24.99	35.16	10.24	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	133 861	6.13
16	0.00	0.19	0.13	0.82	0.61	1.99	3.98	11.75	14.85	33.68	46.06	19.17	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	146 627	6.72
17	0.00		0.18	0.52	0.25	1.15	3.11	9.49	8.51	17.53	42.91	78.39	100.00	100.00	0.43	19.19	141 691	6.49
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	100.00	2 182 878	100.00

Table 2.4.4c: Percent Distribution of Children Age 5 - 17 Years by Highest Level of Education Completed, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Highest Level of Education Completed																		
Age	ECD	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	None	Not Stated	Total	Percent Total
5	13.82	0.40	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.43	18.99	367 384	8.24
6	43.59	6.23	0.77	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.01	8.39	358 086	8.03
7	29.40	38.35	6.78	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.66	15.90	347 833	7.80
8	8.03	32.00	36.81	7.88	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.53	0.00	366 131	8.21
9	3.30	13.03	33.13	35.44	7.51	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	24.24	383 304	8.60
10	0.94	4.87	13.28	30.53	32.92	7.36	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.00	361 467	8.11
11	0.43	2.15	4.15	12.19	26.23	27.67	5.70	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	314 159	7.05
12	0.05	1.16	2.06	6.04	15.71	26.23	28.78	6.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	341 998	7.67
13	0.20	0.67	1.21	2.48	8.93	19.57	28.92	23.93	8.80	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	21.40	360 122	8.08
14	0.17	0.55	0.73	1.49	4.45	10.65	19.15	27.27	36.82	9.16	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	362 574	8.13
15	0.00	0.45	0.33	0.89	1.70	3.74	8.98	16.98	27.06	33.54	10.54	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	291 767	6.55
16	0.05	0.16	0.44	0.95	0.90	2.50	5.86	14.24	18.25	37.00	46.09	18.21	0.00	15.76	0.15	0.00	322 366	7.23
17	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.96	0.60	1.43	2.55	10.50	9.07	19.29	42.43	79.49	100.00	84.17	0.39	11.11	280 179	6.29
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	100.00	4 457 369	100.00

Table 2.5.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 12 -17 Years by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014, LFCLS

Age Group	Never married			Married			Divorced / separated		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
12-15	50.62	47.00	97.62	0.18	0.70	0.87	0.00	0.05	0.05
16	54.07	39.89	93.96	0.07	5.14	5.22	0.00	0.35	0.35
17	48.87	41.39	90.25	0.22	8.24	8.46	0.00	0.87	0.87
Total Percent	50.93	45.03	95.96	0.17	2.51	2.67	0.00	0.22	0.22
Total	997 794	882 152	1 879 946	3 255	49 099	52 354	0.00	4 281	4 281

Table 2.5.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 12 -17 Years by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS (Cont.)

Age Group	Not Stated			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Number
12-15	0.81	0.65	1.46	51.60	48.40	100.00	1 356 461
16	0.38	0.09	0.47	54.52	45.48	100.00	322 366
17	0.34	0.08	0.42	49.43	50.57	100.00	280 179
Total Percent	0.67	0.48	1.14	51.77	48.23	100.00	100.00
Total	13 095	9 332	22 426	1 014 143	944 863	100.00	1 959 007

Table 2.6.1a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Orphanhood Status, Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

	One or both parents dead			Number of children			Orphanhood Prevalence		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province									
Manicaland	86 132	72 565	158 698	500 170	459 963	960 133	17.22	15.78	16.53
Mashonaland Central	49 415	36 576	85 991	312 225	293 312	605 537	15.83	12.47	14.20
Mashonaland East	64 066	58 417	122 483	368 341	356 860	725 201	17.39	16.37	16.89
Mashonaland West	68 365	67 301	135 666	371 585	356 355	727 940	18.40	18.89	18.64
Matabeleland North	39 257	39 290	78 547	180 057	184 298	364 354	21.80	21.32	21.56
Matabeleland South	44 063	36 147	80 210	211 238	190 966	402 204	20.86	18.93	19.94
Midlands	75 388	65 562	140 950	385 344	372 252	757 597	19.56	17.61	18.60
Masvingo	86 194	73 525	159 719	417 610	379 443	797 052	20.64	19.38	20.04
Harare	41 646	45 988	87 633	445 953	468 867	914 820	9.34	9.81	9.58
Bulawayo	20 768	22 977	43 744	152 039	149 950	301 990	13.66	15.32	14.49
Age Group									
0 - 4	45 974	38 124	84 097	1 070 072	1 029 387	2 099 459	4.30	3.70	4.01
5 - 9	128 085	115 030	243 114	919 638	903 099	1 822 737	13.93	12.74	13.34
10 - 14	225 955	211 110	437 065	882 720	857 600	1 740 320	25.60	24.62	25.11
15 - 17	175 280	154 085	329 366	472 134	422 179	894 312	37.13	36.50	36.83
Area									
Rural	477 799	407 957	885 756	2 460 781	2 289 039	4 749 820	19.42	17.82	18.65
Urban	97 494	110 391	207 886	883 782	923 226	1 807 009	11.03	11.96	11.50
Total	575 295	518 348	1 093 642	3 344 563	3 212 265	6 556 828	17.20	16.14	16.68

Table 2.6.1b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Orphanhood Status, Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Orphanhood Status									Male	Female	Total
	Father alive, mother dead			Father dead, mother alive			Both parent dead					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Province												
Manicaland	16.04	12.15	14.26	65.09	60.19	62.85	18.87	27.66	22.89	86 132	72 565	158 698
Mashonaland Central	17.21	20.71	18.70	56.91	54.42	55.85	25.87	24.87	25.45	49 415	36 576	85 991
Mashonaland East	17.99	13.46	15.83	50.80	56.85	53.69	31.22	29.69	30.49	64 066	58 417	122 483
Mashonaland West	20.13	18.47	19.31	55.22	50.18	52.72	24.65	31.35	27.97	68 365	67 301	135 666
Matabeleland North	13.97	17.40	15.68	66.64	65.02	65.83	19.39	17.58	18.48	39 257	39 290	78 547
Matabeleland South	13.53	9.04	11.50	67.17	69.73	68.32	19.31	21.23	20.17	44 063	36 147	80 210
Midlands	12.64	12.14	12.41	63.55	62.34	62.99	23.81	25.52	24.60	75 388	65 562	140 950
Masvingo	20.68	15.16	18.14	53.27	54.73	53.94	26.05	30.11	27.92	86 194	73 525	159 719
Harare	20.72	16.35	18.42	53.55	58.58	56.19	25.73	25.07	25.39	41 646	45 988	87 633
Bulawayo	13.56	10.19	11.79	58.27	61.10	59.76	28.16	28.70	28.45	20 768	22 977	43 744
Age Group												
0 – 4	17.61	14.56	16.22	73.31	66.09	70.04	9.08	19.35	13.74	45 974	38 124	84 097
5 – 9	17.07	15.70	16.42	65.28	67.72	66.44	17.64	16.59	17.14	128 085	115 030	243 114
10 – 14	16.94	15.24	16.12	55.64	57.59	56.58	27.41	27.17	27.30	225 955	211 110	437 065
15 – 17	16.89	12.96	15.05	54.44	51.10	52.88	28.67	35.94	32.07	175 280	154 085	329 366
Area												
Rural	16.93	15.26	16.16	58.93	58.46	58.71	24.14	26.28	25.12	477 799	407 957	885 756
Urban	17.38	12.21	14.63	58.37	58.82	58.61	24.26	28.97	26.76	97 494	110 391	207 886
Total	17.01	14.61	15.87	58.83	58.53	58.69	24.16	26.85	25.43	575 295	518 348	1 093 642

Table 2.7.1a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 17 Years by Household Head's Tenure Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Tenure Status	Percentage			Total Children	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Owner/purchaser	51.59	48.41	100.00	4 458 552	68.00
Tenant	50.76	49.24	100.00	33 518	0.51
Lodger	48.43	51.57	100.00	845 966	12.90
Tied Accommodation	49.91	50.09	100.00	554 282	8.45
Parent's/Guardian's/Relative's House	52.40	47.60	100.00	581 191	8.86
Other	44.88	55.12	100.00	58 216	0.89
Not Stated	41.60	58.40	100.00	25 104	0.38
Total	51.01	48.99	100.00	6 556 828	100.00

Table 2.7.1b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0 - 17 Years by Household Head's Tenure Status, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Tenure Status	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Owner/purchaser	82.56	81.07	81.84	30.37	32.80	31.61	2 300 101	2 158 450	4 458 552	68.00
Tenant	0.25	0.17	0.21	1.24	1.37	1.30	17 014	16 504	33 518	0.51
Lodger	1.31	1.80	1.55	42.71	42.78	42.75	409 683	436 283	845 966	12.90
Tied Accommodation Parent's/Guardian's /Relative's House	8.48	9.30	8.88	7.70	7.00	7.34	276 633	277 649	554 282	8.45
Other	0.98	1.27	1.12	0.23	0.32	0.28	26 127	32 089	58 216	0.89
Not Stated	0.33	0.44	0.38	0.27	0.49	0.38	10 444	14 660	25 104	0.38
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	3 344 563	3 212 265	6 556 828	100.00

Table 2.7.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Type of Dwelling Unit, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

Type of Dwelling Unit	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Traditional	34.72	34.81	34.77	0.91	0.82	0.86	862 378	804 511	1 666 890	25.42
Mixed	53.06	51.79	52.45	0.44	0.35	0.40	1 309 614	1 188 804	2 498 418	38.10
Detached/Semi-detached	11.17	12.23	11.68	94.74	94.93	94.84	1 112 041	1 156 271	2 268 312	34.59
Flat/Townhouse	0.25	0.32	0.28	2.30	2.30	2.30	26 489	28 518	55 007	0.84
Shacks	0.22	0.30	0.26	1.05	0.74	0.89	14 642	13 773	28 416	0.43
Other	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.41	0.48	0.45	10 705	10 507	21 212	0.32
Not Stated	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.16	0.37	0.27	8 694	9 879	18 573	0.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	3 344 563	3 212 265	6 556 828	100.00

Table 2.7.3a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

Main Source of Water	Percent			Total Children	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Piped Water Inside House	47.88	52.12	100.00	494 130	7.54
Piped Water Outside House (on Premise)	49.74	50.26	100.00	810 243	12.36
Communal Tap	47.75	52.25	100.00	177 359	2.70
Well/borehole Protected	51.86	48.14	100.00	3 312 827	50.52
Well Unprotected	51.41	48.59	100.00	1 160 973	17.71
River/Stream/Dam	52.11	47.89	100.00	482 420	7.36
Bottled Water	33.34	66.66	100.00	10 777	0.16
Other	47.82	52.18	100.00	87 025	1.33
Not Stated	41.24	58.76	100.00	21 074	0.32
Total	51.01	48.99	100.00	6 556 828	100.00

Table 2.7.3b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Main Source of Water for Drinking, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Main Source of Water for Drinking	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Piped Water Inside House	1.25	1.49	1.37	23.29	24.20	23.75	236 577	257 553	494 130	7.54
Piped Water Outside House (on Premise)	2.77	2.74	2.75	37.89	37.32	37.60	403 043	407 201	810 243	12.36
Communal Tap	3.16	3.68	3.41	0.78	0.92	0.85	84 697	92 662	177 359	2.70
Well/borehole Protected	57.28	55.79	56.56	34.92	34.42	34.67	1 718 069	1 594 758	3 312 827	50.52
Well Unprotected	23.79	24.28	24.02	1.30	0.90	1.10	596 879	564 094	1 160 973	17.71
River/Stream/Dam	10.22	10.09	10.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	251 399	231 021	482 420	7.36
Bottled Water	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.41	0.73	0.57	3 593	7 184	10 777	0.16
Other	1.24	1.52	1.38	1.25	1.14	1.19	41 615	45 410	87 025	1.33
Not Stated	0.30	0.39	0.34	0.16	0.37	0.27	8 691	12 383	21 074	0.32
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	3 344 563	3 212 265	6 556 828	100.00

Table 2.7.3c: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Main Source of Water for Cooking, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

Main Source of Water for Cooking	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Piped Water Inside House	1.23	1.49	1.35	26.50	27.09	26.80	264 332	284 269	548 601	8.37
Piped Water Outside House (on Premise)	2.80	2.80	2.80	42.51	41.13	41.80	444 520	443 892	888 413	13.55
Communal Tap	3.14	3.61	3.37	0.85	0.92	0.89	84 690	91 205	175 895	2.68
Well/borehole Protected	56.85	55.40	56.15	27.52	28.37	27.96	1 642 245	1 530 093	3 172 338	48.38
Well Unprotected	23.85	24.33	24.08	1.07	0.80	0.94	596 350	564 236	1 160 586	17.70
River/Stream/Dam	10.60	10.47	10.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	260 856	239 649	500 505	7.63
Other	1.26	1.59	1.42	1.39	1.27	1.33	43 381	48 071	91 452	1.39
Not Stated	0.28	0.31	0.29	0.16	0.42	0.29	8 189	10 850	19 038	0.29
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	3 344 563	3 212 265	6 556 828	100.00

Table 2.7.4: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Access to Electricity, Province and Rural/Urban, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS

	With Electricity	Without Electricity	Not Stated	Total	Total Children
Manicaland	49.35	50.06	0.58	100	960 133
Mashonaland Central	53.97	45.73	0.30	100	605 537
Mashonaland East	49.22	50.78	0.00	100	725 201
Mashonaland West	62.55	36.96	0.49	100	727 940
Matabeleland North	51.31	48.07	0.62	100	364 354
Matabeleland South	55.90	44.10	0.00	100	402 204
Midlands	57.95	41.93	0.12	100	757 597
Masvingo	47.10	52.70	0.20	100	797 052
Harare	84.11	15.27	0.62	100	914 820
Bulawayo	96.34	3.31	0.36	100	301 990
Rural	48.19	51.48	0.33	100	4 749 820
Urban	89.13	10.48	0.39	100	1 807 009
Total	59.48	40.18	0.34	100	6 556 828

**Table 2.7.5a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking by Sex, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS**

Main Source of Energy	Percent			Total Children	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Wood	51.86	48.14	100.00	4 854 216	74.03
Paraffin	45.89	54.11	100.00	106 521	1.62
Electricity	48.67	51.33	100.00	1 452 624	22.15
Electricity (Solar)	49.97	50.03	100.00	40 404	0.62
Electricity (Generator)	51.18	48.82	100.00	3 226	0.05
Gas	50.57	49.42	100.00	64 398	0.98
Coal/ charcoal	57.35	42.65	100.00	4 800	0.07
Other	49.41	50.59	100.00	14 479	0.22
Not Stated	44.17	55.83	100.00	16 160	0.25
Total	51.01	48.99	100.00	6 556 828	100.00

Table 2.7.5b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking by Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

Main Source of Energy	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Wood	95.78	95.62	95.70	18.14	16.05	17.07	2 517 195	2 337 021	4 854 216	74.03
Paraffin	0.54	0.63	0.58	4.04	4.68	4.37	48 886	57 636	106 521	1.62
Electricity	2.73	2.85	2.79	72.40	73.68	73.06	707 028	745 596	1 452 624	22.15
Electricity (Solar)	0.23	0.18	0.21	1.65	1.74	1.69	20 189	20 215	40 404	0.62
Electricity (Generator)	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.07	1 651	1 575	3 226	0.05
Gas	0.37	0.32	0.35	2.65	2.65	2.65	32 569	31 828	64 398	0.98
Coal/ charcoal	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.16	0.17	0.16	2 753	2 047	4 800	0.07
Other	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.67	0.55	0.61	7 154	7 325	14 479	0.22
Not Stated	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.43	0.31	7 138	9 022	16 160	0.25
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	3 344 563	3 212 265	6 556 828	100.00

Table 2.7.6a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by whether they Fell Sick during the 30 Days Prior to the Survey and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Fell Sick	Percentage			Total Children	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Fell Sick	50.68	49.32	100.00	899 084	13.71
Did not fall sick	51.06	48.94	100.00	5 651 387	86.19
Not Stated	53.37	46.62	100.00	6 358	0.10
Total	51.01	48.99	100.00	6 556 828	100.00

Table 2.7.6b: 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 2014 LFCLS

Fell Sick	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Fell Sick	14.46	15.02	14.73	11.30	10.79	11.04	455 671	443 414	899 084	13.71
Did not fall sick	85.42	84.87	85.16	88.65	89.15	88.91	2 885 500	2 765 887	5 651 387	86.19
Not Stated	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.06	3 393	2 964	6 358	0.10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	3 344 563	3 212 265	6 556 828	100.00

Table 2.7.7a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Health Facility Visited During the 30 Days Prior to the Survey and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Health Facility Visited	Percent			Total Children	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Government/ Mission/ Council	54.19	45.81	100.00	575 012	63.96
Private Clinic/Hospital	3.09	2.98	100.00	34 918	3.88
Traditional Healer/ Herbalist	0.09	0.73	100.00	4 729	0.53
Prophets/Faith/ Spiritual Healers	3.38	4.20	100.00	43 605	4.85
None	18.32	23.20	100.00	238 713	26.55
Not Stated	0.17	0.20	100.00	2 107	0.23
Total	79.25	77.11	100.00	899 084	100.00

Table 2.7.7b: 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 2014 LFCLS

Health Facility Visited	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Government/ Mission/ Council	71.25	63.83	67.60	58.14	44.16	51.16	311 572	263 440	575 012	63.96
Private Clinic/Hospital	1.35	1.48	1.41	13.02	12.09	12.56	17 789	17 129	34 918	3.88
Traditional Healer/ Herbalist	0.15	1.22	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	545	4 184	4 729	0.53
Prophets/Faith/ Spiritual Healers	4.96	6.17	5.55	1.82	2.94	2.38	19 455	24 149	43 605	4.85
None	22.21	27.30	24.71	26.33	39.68	33.00	105 329	133 385	238 713	26.55
Not Stated	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.69	1.13	0.91	981	1 126	2 107	0.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	455 671	443 414	899 084	100.00

**Table 2.7.8a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Reason for not Visiting a Health Facility and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS**

Reason for Not Visiting	Percent			Total Children	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Facility too far Away	39.31	60.69	100.00	16 654	6.98
Cannot Afford	42.31	57.69	100.00	61 618	25.81
Health Facility Closed	100.00	0.00	100.00	519	0.22
Home Treatment	45.77	54.23	100.00	118 478	49.63
Treatment not Necessary	44.75	55.25	100.00	32 283	13.52
No Medicine/Equipment at Health Facility	0.00	100.00	100.00	442	0.19
Personnel not Friendly	100.00	0.00	100.00	239	0.10
Other	19.46	80.54	100.00	6 124	2.57
Not Stated	88.42	11.58	100.00	2 357	0.99
Total	44.12	55.88	100.00	238 713	100.00

Table 2.7.8b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 0-17 Years by Reason for not Visiting a Health Facility, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

Reason for Not Visiting	Rural			Urban			Number of Children			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Facility too far Away	8.28	10.50	9.49	0.00	0.62	0.37	6 547	10 107	16 654	6.98
Cannot Afford	24.92	29.12	27.20	24.25	20.79	22.17	26 068	35 550	61 618	25.81
Health Facility Closed	0.66	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	519	0.00	519	0.22
Home Treatment	49.31	43.86	46.35	58.05	58.38	58.25	54 232	64 246	118 478	49.63
Treatment not Necessary	13.27	11.81	12.48	15.05	17.09	16.27	14 447	17 835	32 283	13.52
No Medicine/Equipment at Health Facility	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.67	0.00	442	442	0.19
Personnel not Friendly	0.30		0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	239	0.00	239	0.10
Other	1.12	4.41	2.91	1.17	2.00	1.67	1 192	4 932	6 124	2.57
Not Stated	2.14	0.29	1.14	1.49	0	0.59	2 084	273	2 357	0.99
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	105 329	133 385	238 713	100.00

Chapter 3: Working Children and Child Labour

3.0: Introduction

The chapter focuses on the activities that children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in. The activities are grouped into two, that is, economic and non-economic. Results are presented both at national and provincial levels, by rural/urban dichotomy and sex differentials. The analysis of child labour covers those aged 5 to 14 years since those aged 15 to 17 are part of the labour force only in non-hazardous work. Reference to the latter group is included in order to measure the level and extent of participation of children in the labour force.

3.1: Currently Working Children (economic activity)

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 3.1.1* shows currently working children aged 5 to 17 years who were engaged in an economic activity in the last 7 days prior to the interview. About half (49.86 percent) of these children were engaged in an economic activity. Matabeleland South Province had the highest proportion (73.02 percent) of children engaged in an economic activity, followed by Masvingo Province (67.49 percent). Harare and Bulawayo provinces had generally fewer working children compared to the rest of the provinces. The proportion of working children generally increased with the age of the child, from 30 percent among the 5 to 9 year olds to 68.8 percent for children aged 15 to 17 years.

Table 3.1.2 on the distribution of working children across the country shows that most of the working children were in Masvingo Province (17.13 percent) and Manicaland Province (16.95 percent). Less than 1 percent (0.73 percent) of the total working children were in Bulawayo Province. Ninety-six percent of the children were in rural areas.

In Zimbabwe, children aged 5 to 14 years are expected to be in school and not to form part of the labour force. *Table 3.1.3* presents information on currently working children aged 5 to 14 years who were involved in some economic activities during the last 7 days preceding the interview. Of the children aged 10 to 14 years, 60.9 percent were engaged in an economic activity while 30 percent of the 5 to 9 years were involved in the same. Children in rural areas were more likely to be engaged in some economic activities (59.06 percent) than their urban counterparts (4.64 percent).

3.2 Non-Economic Activity

Non-economic activities refer to unpaid care work performed in the home. The survey considered three different forms of unpaid care work as:

- unpaid caring for children under 5 years in own household, for example, changing nappies, feeding and bathing,
- unpaid caring for the sick, disabled and elderly in own household, and

- unpaid housekeeping and other home duties for own household, including washing clothes, cleaning house, shopping and cooking.

The three forms of unpaid care work are not mutually exclusive as two or three activities can be performed simultaneously.

Table 3.2.1 shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in unpaid caring for children under 5 years. Of the total children, 16.6 percent were engaged in unpaid caring for children under 5 years. The proportion was higher among females, where 23.6 percent were involved in caring for children than males (9.88 percent). Relatively, Manicaland Province had the highest proportion of children (46.04 percent) caring for children under five years, while Bulawayo Province had the lowest with 6.5 percent.

Table 3.2.2 is on the distribution of children 5 to 17 who were engaged in unpaid caring for the sick, disabled and elderly in their own households. Overall, 2.6 percent of the children were involved in such activities. The proportion who were involved in caring for the sick increased with increasing age of the child.

The distribution of children who were involved in unpaid housekeeping and other home duties is shown in *Table 3.2.3*. Of the total children aged 5 to 17 years, 64.4 percent were engaged in housekeeping activities of whom 73.9 percent were females and 55.2 percent were males. Provinces with highest proportions of children in unpaid housekeeping activities were Midlands and Matabeleland North with about 71 percent each. As with the caring for the sick, the proportion of children involved in unpaid housekeeping and other home duties increased with increasing age of the child.

3.3: Child Labour

The activities in which children were engaged in 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. In 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 years 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 unpaid care activities as constituting non-economic child labour. (Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Central Statistical Office and International Labour Organization, 1999).

Figure 3.1 is a diagrammatic presentation of the classification of child labour. However, for children engaged in non-economic activities, three forms of child labour based on the different forms of care work are presented since such activities are usually conducted simultaneously.

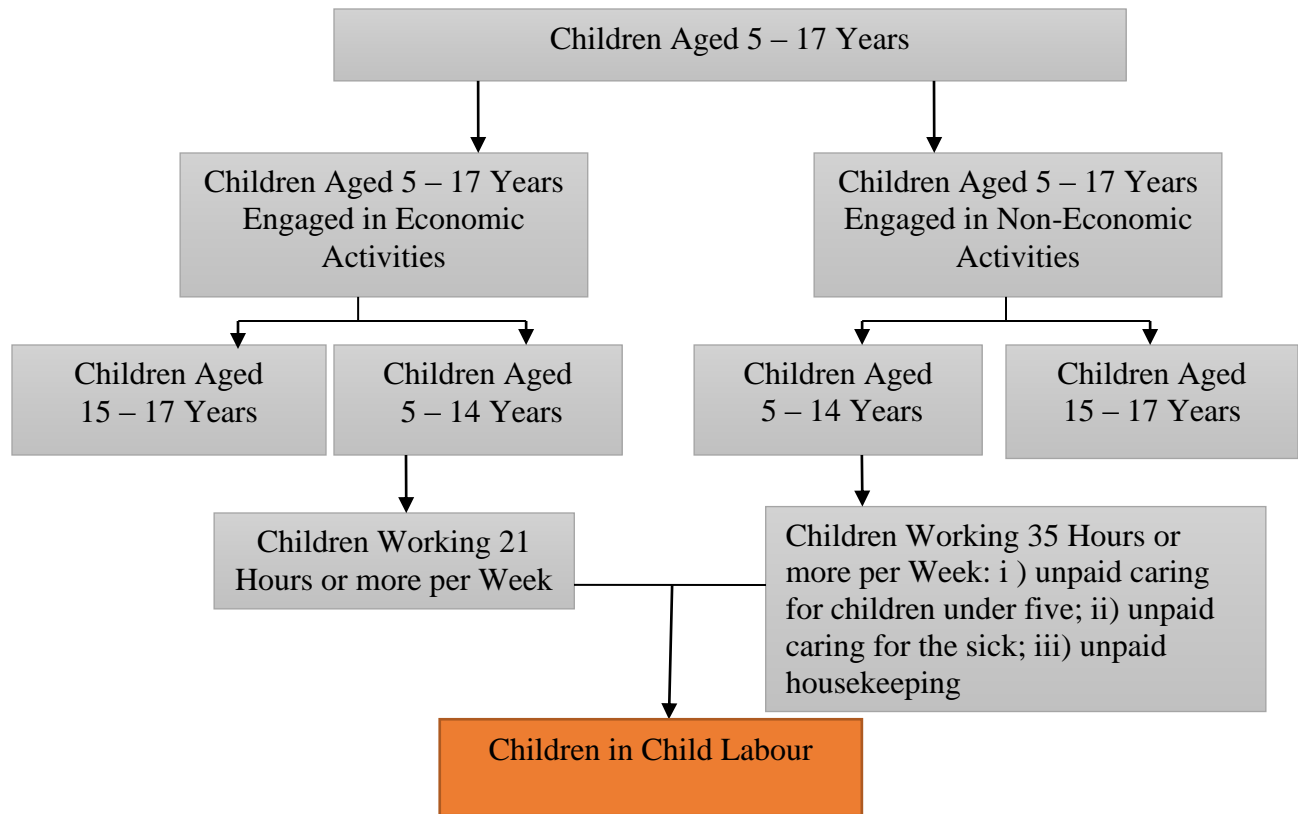


Figure 3.1: Children in Child Labour, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

3.4: Economic and Non-Economic Child Labour

Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of the 4.5 million children aged 5 to 17 years by their involvement in economic and non-economic activities. About 3.6 million of the children were 5 to 14 years old while 894 thousand were aged between 15 and 17 years.

About 1.6 million of children aged 5 to 14 years were involved in some economic activities of whom 169 thousand were in economic child labour. In 2004, 424 thousand children were in economic child labour while in 2011 the figure was 341 thousand, indicating a downward trend in economic child labour.

Involvement in non-economic activities by children aged 5 to 14 years in the different forms of unpaid care work shows that 557 thousand were engaged in caring for children under five years, 74 thousand in unpaid caring for the sick and 2.1 million in unpaid housekeeping. Of the children engaged in unpaid caring for children under five years, 6 thousand were in non-economic child labour while 473 of those caring for the sick were also in non-economic child labour. About 12 thousand of children in housekeeping activities were in non-economic child labour.

For the children aged 15 to 17 years, 616 thousand were involved in economic activities of whom 244 thousand were involved for at least 21 hours per week. This is a decline from the 2004 and 2011 surveys which showed 315 thousand and 291 thousand, respectively.

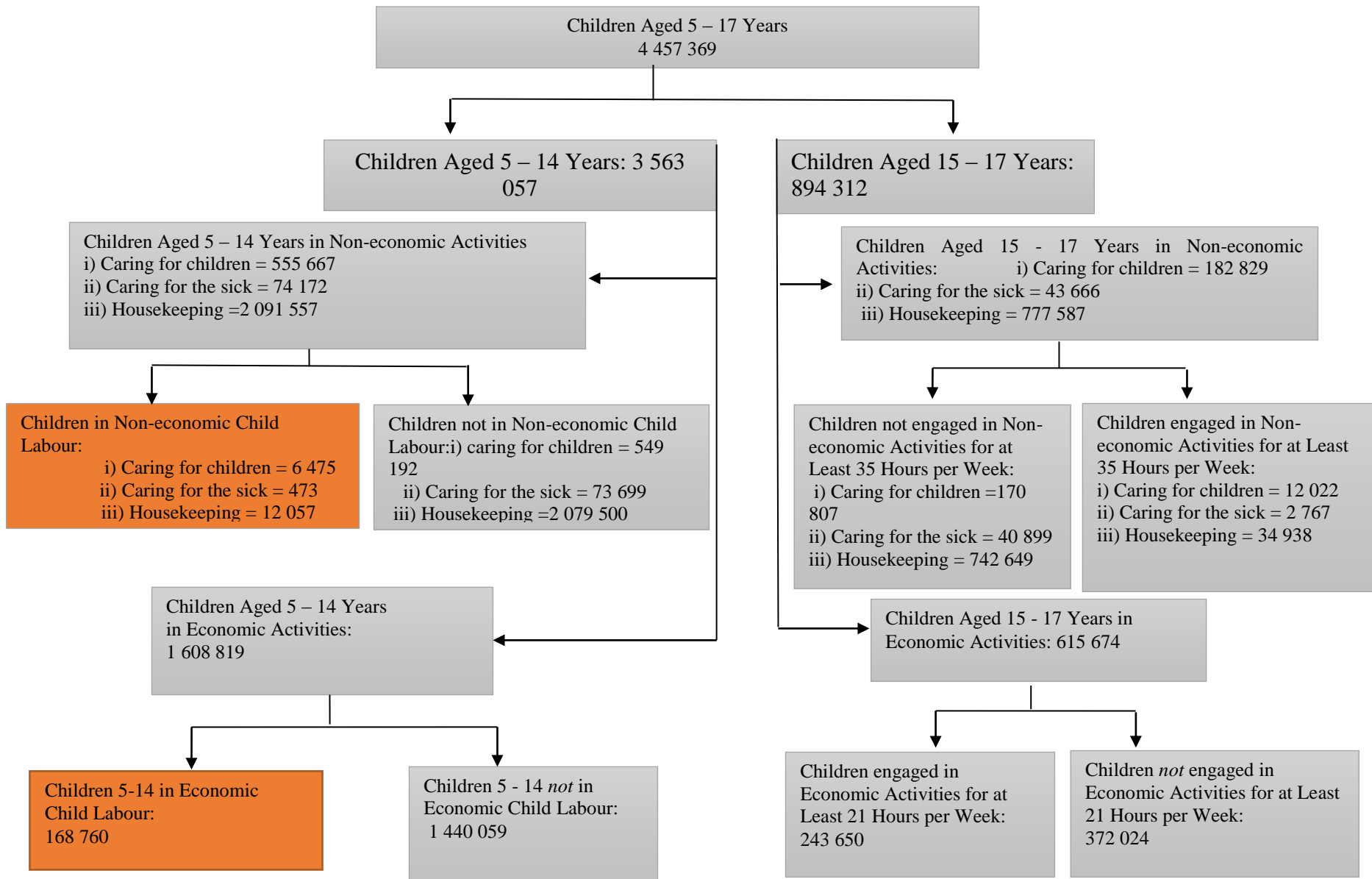


Figure 3.2: Distribution of Children by Type of Child Labour, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Table 3.4.1 shows the distribution of currently working children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in an economic activity for at least 21 hours or more per week. About 40 percent of children aged 15 to 17 were engaged in an economic activity. Relatively, a greater proportion of children in urban areas, 35.6 percent, were engaged in an economic activity in the last 7 days preceding the interview than in rural areas, 17.9 percent. Provinces with the highest proportions of children working for excessive hours were Matabeleland North and Harare, each with about 42 percent.

Table 3.4.2 shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 14 years who were in economic child labour. Results show that 169 thousand children were involved in some economic activities for at least 21 hours per week. Thus, of all children aged 5 to 14 years, 4.7 percent were in economic child labour. This is a decline from the 2011 LFCLS which was at 9.8 percent. Relatively, Matabeleland North Province had the highest proportion of children in economic child labour at 14.8 percent while Bulawayo Province had the lowest, 0.2 percent. *Table 3.4.3* shows that the proportion of children in economic child labour to the total working children was 10.5 percent.

Table 3.4.4 shows the distribution of children in economic child labour across the country by province, rural/urban and age group. Ninety-seven percent of the children in economic child labour were residing in rural areas. Across all provinces, 23.2 percent of the children in economic child labour were in Masvingo Province while less than 1 percent of them were residing in Bulawayo Province.

Table 3.4.5a shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 14 years who were involved in non-economic activities (unpaid care work) for at least 35 hours in the last 7 days preceding the interview. Out of the 557 thousand children who were engaged in unpaid caring for children under 5 years, about 6 thousand of them (1.6 percent non-economic child labour) were working for 35 hours or more. Non-economic child labour for children in unpaid caring for the sick and those in unpaid housekeeping was about 0.6 percent each.

The distribution of children 5 to 14 years working in one of the three types of unpaid care work is shown in *Table 3.4.5b*. A total of 2.2 million children were working in any one of the care activities of whom about 20 thousand were working for more than 35 hour per week, resulting in 0.9 percent non-economic child labour.

An analysis of a possible double burden of housekeeping, caring for the sick and caring for the children under 5 years was explored, with an assumption of the three activities having been done independently. *Table 3.4.5c* shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 14 years who were working for a total of 35 hours or more per week in at least one of the forms of unpaid care work. The non-economic child labour was, therefore, 1.9 percent.

3.5: Conclusion

A total of 4.5 million children were aged between 5 and 17 years of whom 3.6 million were in the age group 5 to 14 years and 894 thousand were aged 15 to 17 years. The results show a

declining trend in both economic and non-economic child labour over the period 2004 to 2014. More males than females were engaged in economic child labour whilst a greater proportion of females than males were involved in non-economic child labour.

Table 3.1.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity in the Last 7 Days by Sex, Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Total Working Children			Total Children			Percent Working Children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province									
Manicaland	212 721	163 966	376 687	341 719	315 984	657 703	62.25	51.89	57.27
Mashonaland Central	141 562	121 380	262 942	214 034	190 540	404 574	66.14	63.70	64.99
Mashonaland East	145 527	107 161	252 689	264 378	227 996	492 374	55.05	47.00	51.32
Mashonaland West	111 272	82 332	193 604	245 982	246 658	492 640	45.24	33.38	39.30
Matabeleland North	81 106	70 851	151 957	128 255	129 728	257 982	63.24	54.62	58.90
Matabeleland South	125 435	84 136	209 571	150 357	136 657	287 014	83.42	61.57	73.02
Midlands	183 239	154 094	337 333	259 874	259 354	519 229	70.51	59.41	64.97
Masvingo	212 452	168 260	380 711	300 627	263 453	564 080	70.67	63.87	67.49
Harare	18 655	22 084	40 739	269 529	309 577	579 106	6.92	7.13	7.03
Bulawayo	7 328	8 930	16 259	99 737	102 932	202 668	7.35	8.68	8.02
Area									
Rural	1 199 500	939 105	2 138 605	1 725 186	1 580 639	3 305 825	69.53	59.41	64.69
Urban	39 798	44 089	83 887	549 306	602 239	1 151 544	7.25	7.32	7.28
Age Group									
5-9	315 600	231 946	547 547	919 638	903 099	1822 737	34.32	25.68	30.04
10-14	577 131	482 142	1 059 272	882 720	857 600	1740 320	65.38	56.22	60.87
15 - 17	346 567	269 107	615 674	472 134	422 179	894 312	73.40	63.74	68.84
Total	1 239 298	983 195	2 222 493	2 274 492	2 182 878	4 457 369	54.49	45.04	49.86

Table 3.1.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in Economic Activity in the Last 7 Days by Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Percent Working Children			Total Working Children	
	Male	Female	Total		
Province					
Manicaland	56.47	43.53	100.00	376 687	16.95
Mashonaland Central	53.84	46.16	100.00	262 942	11.83
Mashonaland East	57.59	42.41	100.00	252 689	11.37
Mashonaland West	57.47	42.53	100.00	193 604	8.71
Matabeleland North	53.37	46.63	100.00	151 957	6.84
Matabeleland South	59.85	40.15	100.00	209 571	9.43
Midlands	54.32	45.68	100.00	337 333	15.18
Masvingo	55.80	44.20	100.00	380 711	17.13
Harare	45.79	54.21	100.00	40 739	1.83
Bulawayo	45.07	54.92	100.00	16 259	0.73
Area					
Rural	56.09	43.91	100.00	2 138 605	96.23
Urban	47.44	52.56	100.00	83 887	3.77
Age Group					
5-9	57.64	42.36	100.00	547 547	24.64
10-14	54.48	45.52	100.00	1 059 272	47.66
15 - 17	56.29	43.71	100.00	615 674	27.70
Total	55.76	44.24	100.00	2 222 493	100.00

Table 3.1.3: 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 2014 LFCLS

	Total children			Total Working children			Percent Working Children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province									
Manicaland	158 726	121 520	280 246	279 555	261 219	540 775	56.78	46.52	51.82
Mashonaland Central	109 660	87 580	197 240	176 070	152 680	328 749	62.28	57.36	60.00
Mashonaland East	102 192	79 584	181 776	211 414	188 188	399 602	48.34	42.29	45.49
Mashonaland West	72 681	55 034	127 715	190 246	196 963	387 209	38.20	27.94	32.98
Matabeleland North	53 068	50 841	103 909	98 702	107 578	206 280	53.77	47.26	50.37
Matabeleland South	91 490	63 619	155 109	115 095	113 031	228 126	79.49	56.28	67.99
Midlands	133 601	118 345	251 946	199 790	213 009	412 799	66.87	55.56	61.03
Masvingo	158 069	120 456	278 526	236 570	206 867	443 438	66.82	58.23	62.81
Harare	9 373	12 568	21 941	217 361	245 582	462 943	4.31	5.12	4.74
Bulawayo	3 871	4 540	8 411	77 555	75 581	153 136	4.99	6.01	5.49
Area									
Rural	872 710	691 726	1 564 436	1 359 705	1 289 015	2 648 720	64.18	53.66	59.06
Urban	20 021	22 362	42 383	442 653	471 684	914 337	4.52	4.74	4.64
Age Group									
5-9	315 600	231 946	547 547	919 638	903 099	1 822 737	34.32	25.68	30.04
10-14	577 131	482 142	1 059 272	882 720	857 600	1 740 320	65.38	56.22	60.87
Total	892 731	714 088	1 606 819	1 802 358	1 760 699	3 563 057	49.53	40.56	45.10

Table 3.2.1: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in Unpaid Caring for Children Under 5 Years Old in the Last 7 Days by Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

	Unpaid Caring for Children Under 5			Total Children			Percent Children Caring for Children under 5		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province									
Manicaland	24 322	68 992	93 313	99 737	102 932	202 668	24.39	67.03	46.04
Mashonaland Central	26 076	56 433	82 510	341 719	315 984	657 703	7.63	17.86	12.55
Mashonaland East	20 351	51 890	72 241	214 034	190 540	404 574	9.51	27.23	17.86
Mashonaland West	11 772	41 674	53 446	264 378	227 996	492 374	4.45	18.28	10.85
Matabeleland North	17 643	37 237	54 880	245 982	246 658	492 640	7.17	15.10	11.14
Matabeleland South	4 105	17 286	21 391	128 255	129 728	257 982	3.20	13.32	8.29
Midlands	29 887	74 241	104 128	150 357	136 657	287 014	19.88	54.33	36.28
Masvingo	45 004	79 120	124 123	259 874	259 354	519 229	17.32	30.51	23.91
Harare	31 038	64 901	95 939	300 627	263 453	564 080	10.32	24.63	17.01
Bulawayo	14 500	23 025	37 525	269 529	309 577	579 106	5.38	7.44	6.48
Area									
Rural	169 946	399 244	569 190	1 725 186	1 580 639	3 305 825	9.85	25.26	17.22
Urban	54 752	115 555	170 306	549 306	602 239	1 151 544	9.97	19.19	14.79
Age Group									
5-9	70 008	134 040	204 048	919 638	903 099	1 822 737	7.61	14.84	11.19
10-14	106 837	245 782	352 619	882 720	857 600	1 740 320	12.10	28.66	20.26
15 -17	47 852	134 977	182 829	472 134	422 179	894 312	10.14	31.97	20.44
Total	224 697	514 799	739 496	2 274 492	2 182 878	4 457 369	9.88	23.58	16.59

Table 3.2.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in Unpaid Caring for the Sick in the Last 7 Days by Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

	Unpaid Caring For the Sick			Total Children			Percent Children in Unpaid Caring for the sick		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province									
Manicaland	8 723	8 557	17 280	99 737	102 932	202 668	8.75	8.31	8.53
Mashonaland Central	3 196	5 464	8 661	341 719	315 984	657 703	0.94	1.73	1.32
Mashonaland East	4 150	7 842	11 992	214 034	190 540	404 574	1.94	4.12	2.96
Mashonaland West	3 421	3 959	7 380	264 378	227 996	492 374	1.29	1.74	1.50
Matabeleland North	9 053	5 140	14 192	245 982	246 658	492 640	3.68	2.08	2.88
Matabeleland South	4 042	2 922	6 964	128 255	129 728	257 982	3.15	2.25	2.70
Midlands	5 777	10 203	15 980	150 357	136 657	287 014	3.84	7.47	5.57
Masvingo	8 793	13 237	22 031	259 874	259 354	519 229	3.38	5.10	4.24
Harare	5 574	5 813	11 387	300 627	263 453	564 080	1.85	2.21	2.02
Bulawayo	1 417	554	1 971	269 529	309 577	579 106	0.53	0.18	0.34
Area									
Rural	45 977	56 658	102 635	1 725 186	1 580 639	3 305 825	2.67	3.58	3.10
Urban	8 169	7 034	15 203	549 306	602 239	1 151 544	1.49	1.17	1.32
Age Group									
5-9	7 714	13 256	20 971	919 638	903 099	1 822 737	0.84	1.47	1.15
10-14	27 265	25 936	53 201	882 720	857 600	1 740 320	3.09	3.02	3.06
15 - 17	19 167	24 499	43 666	472 134	422 179	894 312	4.06	5.80	4.88
Total	54 146	63 692	117 838	2 274 492	2 182 878	4 457 369	2.38	2.92	2.64

Table 3.2.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in Unpaid Housekeeping Activities for the Sick in the Last 7 Days by Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

	Unpaid Housekeeping			Total Children			Percent Children in Unpaid Housekeeping		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province									
Manicaland	196 728	222 528	419 255	341 719	315 984	657 703	57.57	70.42	63.75
Mashonaland Central	119 163	141 667	260 830	214 034	190 540	404 574	55.67	74.35	64.47
Mashonaland East	159 459	178 210	337 669	264 378	227 996	492 374	60.31	78.16	68.58
Mashonaland West	110 436	178 911	289 347	245 982	246 658	492 640	44.90	72.53	58.73
Matabeleland North	80 682	101 220	181 902	128 255	129 728	257 982	62.91	78.02	70.51
Matabeleland South	70 325	96 573	166 898	150 357	136 657	287 014	46.77	70.67	58.15
Midlands	162 104	204 552	366 656	259 874	259 354	519 229	62.38	78.87	70.62
Masvingo	159 548	196 570	356 118	300 627	263 453	564 080	53.07	74.61	63.13
Harare	137 820	216 134	353 953	269 529	309 577	579 106	51.13	69.82	61.12
Bulawayo	58 864	77 652	136 516	99 737	102 932	202 668	59.02	75.44	67.36
Area									
Rural	976 435	1 186 426	2 162 861	1 725 186	1 580 639	3 305 825	56.60	75.06	65.43
Urban	278 694	427 589	706 283	549 306	602 239	1 151 544	50.74	71.00	61.33
Age Group									
5-9	276 278	450 926	727 203	919 638	903 099	1 822 737	30.04	49.93	39.90
10-14	596 959	767 395	1 364 354	882 720	857 600	1 740 320	67.63	89.48	78.40
15 - 17	381 892	395 695	777 587	472 134	422 179	894 312	80.89	93.73	86.95
Total	1 255 128	1 614 016	2 869 144	2 274 492	2 182 878	4 457 369	55.18	73.94	64.37

Table 3.4.1: Percent Distribution of Currently Working Children Aged 5-17 Years Engaged in an Economic Activity for at Least 21 Hours per Week by Province, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Total Working Children			Working Children 21 hrs. plus			Percent Working Children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province									
Manicaland	29 834	17 240	47 074	212 721	163 966	376 687	14.02	10.51	12.50
Mashonaland Central	21 390	15 081	36 470	141 562	121 380	262 942	15.11	12.42	13.87
Mashonaland East	23 046	10 974	34 020	145 527	107 161	252 689	15.84	10.24	13.46
Mashonaland West	21 060	12 056	33 116	111 272	82 332	193 604	18.93	14.64	17.11
Matabeleland North	36 995	27 160	64 156	81 106	70 851	151 957	45.61	38.33	42.22
Matabeleland South	28 356	11 808	40 164	125 435	84 136	209 571	22.61	14.03	19.16
Midlands	38 943	23 355	62 298	183 239	154 094	337 333	21.25	15.16	18.47
Masvingo	41 080	32 810	73 891	212 452	168 260	380 711	19.34	19.50	19.41
Harare	8 659	8 641	17 300	18 655	22 084	40 739	46.42	39.13	42.47
Bulawayo	1 176	2 745	3 922	7 328	8 930	16 259	16.05	30.74	24.12
Area									
Rural	238 165	144 418	382 583	1 199 500	939 105	2 138 605	19.86	15.38	17.89
Urban	12 375	17 452	29 826	39 798	44 089	83 887	31.09	39.58	35.55
Age Group									
5-9	26 796	12 937	39 732	315 600	231 946	547 547	8.49	5.58	7.26
10-14	78 085	50 942	129 027	577 131	482 142	1 059 272	13.53	10.57	12.18
15 - 17	145 659	97 991	243 650	346 567	269 107	615 674	42.03	36.41	39.57
Total	250 540	161 870	412 410	1 239 298	983 195	2 222 493	20.22	16.46	18.56

Table 3.4.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour by Province, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Total Children			Children in Economic Child Labour			Percent in Economic in Child Labour		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province									
Manicaland	11 605	4 515	16 120	279 555	261 219	540 775	4.15	1.73	2.98
Mashonaland Central	8 333	3 024	11 356	176 070	152 680	328 749	4.73	1.98	3.45
Mashonaland East	8 050	4 064	12 114	211 414	188 188	399 602	3.81	2.16	3.03
Mashonaland West	7 144	2 708	9 853	190 246	196 963	387 209	3.76	1.37	2.54
Matabeleland North	15 844	14 594	30 437	98 702	107 578	206 280	16.05	13.57	14.76
Matabeleland South	10 632	5 515	16 148	115 095	113 031	228 126	9.24	4.88	7.08
Midlands	19 395	10 525	29 920	199 790	213 009	412 799	9.71	4.94	7.25
Masvingo	22 293	16 933	39 226	236 570	206 867	443 438	9.42	8.19	8.85
Harare	1 585	1 764	3 350	217 361	245 582	462 943	0.73	0.72	0.72
Bulawayo	0	236	236	77 555	75 581	153 136	0.00	0.31	0.15
Area									
Rural	103 214	61 187	164 401	1359 705	1 289 015	2 648 720	7.59	4.75	6.21
Urban	1 667	2 692	4 358	442 653	471 684	914 337	0.38	0.57	0.48
Age Group									
5-9	26 796	12 937	39 732	919 638	903 099	1 822 737	2.91	1.43	2.18
10-14	78 085	50 942	129 027	882 720	857 600	1 740 320	8.85	5.94	7.41
Total	104 881	63 879	168 760	1 802 358	1 760 699	3 563 057	5.82	3.63	4.74

Table 3.4.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Activities for at Least 21 Hours per Week (Economic Child Labour) to Total Working Children by Province, Rural/Urban, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Child in Economic Child Labour			Total Working Children			Percentage Children in Economic Child Labour		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province									
Manicaland	11 605	4 515	16 120	158 726	121 520	280 246	7.31	3.72	5.75
Mashonaland Central	8 333	3 024	11 356	109 660	87 580	197 240	7.60	3.45	5.76
Mashonaland East	8 050	4 064	12 114	102 192	79 584	181 776	7.88	5.11	6.66
Mashonaland West	7 144	2 708	9 853	72 681	55 034	127 715	9.83	4.92	7.71
Matabeleland North	15 844	14 594	30 437	53 068	50 841	103 909	29.86	28.70	29.29
Matabeleland South	10 632	5 515	16 148	91 490	63 619	155 109	11.62	8.67	10.41
Midlands	19 395	10 525	29 920	133 601	118 345	251 946	14.52	8.89	11.88
Masvingo	22 293	16 933	39 226	158 069	120 456	278 526	14.10	14.06	14.08
Harare	1 585	1 764	3 350	9 373	12 568	21 941	16.91	14.04	15.27
Bulawayo	0	236	236	3 871	4 540	8 411	0.00	5.21	2.81
Area									
Rural	103 214	61 187	164 401	872 710	691 726	1 564 436	11.83	8.85	10.51
Urban	1 667	2 692	4 358	20 021	22 362	42 383	8.33	12.04	10.28
Age Group									
5-9	26 796	12 937	39 732	315 600	231 946	547 547	8.49	5.58	7.26
10-14	78 085	50 942	129 027	577 131	482 142	1 059 272	13.53	10.57	12.18
Total	104 881	63 879	168 760	892 731	714 088	1 606 819	11.75	8.95	10.50

Table 3.4.4: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Engaged in Economic Activities for at Least 21 Hours per Week (Economic Child Labour) by Province, Rural/Urban, Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Percent Working Children			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Province					
Manicaland	71.99	28.01	100	16 120	9.55
Mashonaland Central	73.38	26.63	100	11 356	6.73
Mashonaland East	66.45	33.55	100	12 114	7.18
Mashonaland West	72.51	27.48	100	9 853	5.84
Matabeleland North	52.06	47.95	100	30 437	18.04
Matabeleland South	65.84	34.15	100	16 148	9.57
Midlands	64.82	35.18	100	29 920	17.73
Masvingo	56.83	43.17	100	39 226	23.24
Harare	47.31	52.66	100	3 350	1.99
Bulawayo	0.00	100.00	100	236	0.14
Area					
Rural	62.78	37.22	100	164 401	97.42
Urban	38.25	61.77	100	4 358	2.58
Age Group					
5-9	67.44	32.56	100	39 732	23.54
10-14	60.52	39.48	100	129 027	76.46
Total	62.15	37.85	100	168 760	100.00

Table 3.4.5a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non-Economic Activities for at Least 35 Hours a Week by Type of Unpaid Care Work and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Children Engaged in Non Economic Activities	Unpaid caring for children under 5			Unpaid Caring for the sick			Unpaid housekeeping		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children in care activities (at least one hour)	176 845	379 822	556 667	34 979	39 193	74 172	873 236	1 218 321	2 091 557
Children in care activities (35 hour or more per week)	347	6 127	6 475	473	0	473	2 123	9 934	12 057
Children in Non-economic Child Labour	0.20	1.61	1.16	1.35	0.00	0.64	0.24	0.82	0.58

Table 3.4.5b: Percent Distribution of Children Working 35 Hours or More per Week in One of the Three Types of Unpaid Care Work, by Province, Rural/Urban and Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

	Children Working 35 hrs or more			Working Children			Percent Children in Non-Economic Child Labour		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province									
Manicaland	298	424	722	153 090	175 500	328 590	0.19	0.24	0.22
Mashonaland Central	0	0	0	90 196	108 280	198 476	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mashonaland East	347	1 742	2 089	118 361	144 143	262 504	0.29	1.21	0.80
Mashonaland West	503	1 742	2 245	73 812	132 511	206 323	0.68	1.31	1.09
Matabeleland North	0	1 219	1 219	57 911	79 678	137 588	0.00	1.53	0.89
Matabeleland South	752	2 597	3 348	42 824	76 248	119 072	1.76	3.41	2.81
Midlands	0	1 940	1 940	110 937	163 836	274 773	0.00	1.18	0.71
Masvingo	0	2 945	2 945	131 067	159 349	290 417	0.00	1.85	1.01
Harare	1 546	2 854	4 400	102 162	161 754	263 916	1.51	1.76	1.67
Bulawayo	0	830	830	42 247	55 188	97 435	0.00	1.50	0.85
Area									
Rural	1 602	11 147	12 749	718 459	942 506	1 660 965	0.22	1.18	0.77
Urban	1 844	5 144	6 988	204 149	313 979	518 128	0.90	1.64	1.35
Age group									
5-9	347	3 485	3 832	309 203	481 941	791 145	0.11	0.72	0.48
10-14	3 098	12 807	15 905	613 405	774 544	1 387 949	0.51	1.65	1.15
Total	3 446	16 292	19 737	922 608	1 256 485	2 179 093	0.37	1.30	0.91

Table 3.4.5c: Percent Distribution of Children Working 35 hours or More per Week in all of the Three Types of Unpaid Care Work, by Province, Rural/Urban and Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

	Children Working 35 hours or More			Working Children			Percent Children in Non-Economic Child Labour		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province									
Manicaland	1 108	632	1 740	153 090	175 500	328 590	0.72	0.36	0.53
Mashonaland Central	1 103	0	1 103	90 196	108 280	198 476	1.22	0.00	0.56
Mashonaland East	516	3 990	4 506	118 361	144 143	262 504	0.44	2.77	1.72
Mashonaland West	816	2 547	3 363	73 812	132 511	206 323	1.11	1.92	1.63
Matabeleland North	1 256	4 635	5 891	57 911	79 678	137 588	2.17	5.82	4.28
Matabeleland South	1 064	3 337	4 401	42 824	76 248	119 072	2.48	4.38	3.70
Midlands	669	5 155	5 824	110 937	163 836	274 773	0.60	3.15	2.12
Masvingo	0	4 435	4 435	131 067	159 349	290 417	0.00	2.78	1.53
Harare	1 797	6 981	8 778	102 162	161 754	263 916	1.76	4.32	3.33
Bulawayo	591	1 420	2 011	42 247	55 188	97 435	1.40	2.57	2.06
Area									
Rural	6 234	22 336	28 570	718 459	942 506	1 660 965	0.87	2.37	1.72
Urban	2 686	10 797	13 483	204 149	313 979	518 128	1.32	3.44	2.60
Age Group									
5-9	1 219	5 634	6 852	309 203	481 941	791 145	0.39	1.17	0.87
10-14	7 701	27 500	35 201	613 405	774 544	1 387 949	1.26	3.55	2.54
Total	8 920	33 133	42 053	922 608	1 256 485	2 179 093	0.97	2.64	1.93

Chapter 4: Characteristics of Child Labourers

4.0: Introduction

This chapter focuses on school attendance of child labourers (economic and non-economic), reasons for not attending school, status in employment and living conditions for children aged 5 to 14 years.

4.1: School Attendance

Tables 4.1.1a-c presents information on school attendance for children in economic child labour as having never been to school, at school or left school. Of the 169 thousand children aged 5 to 14 years in economic child labour, about 4 percent had never been to school, 62.8 percent were currently at school while 33.3 percent had left school. Mashonaland West Province had a relatively high proportion, 7.7 percent, of children who had never been to school compared to other provinces.

Among females, 31.2 percent had left school. Rural areas had a relatively higher proportion of children, 31.6 percent, who had left school compared to urban areas (21.17 percent). Across age groups, 81.7 percent of children aged 5 to 9 years were currently at school while 13.3 had never been to school. Generally, a similar pattern was observed for males in the same age groups.

Table 4.1.2 presents the educational status of children in non-economic child labour. About 7 percent of children who were in unpaid caring for children under 5 years had never been to school, 12.2 percent of them had left school, while 80.4 percent were at school. About 38 percent of children in unpaid housekeeping had left school while 61.8 percent were at school.

The highest levels of education completed by children in economic child labour are presented in *Table 4.1.3*. About 17.4 percent of the children had grade 7 as their highest level of education completed while 14.2 percent had completed grade 7. Over half of the children in economic child labour had completed grades 3 to 7.

4.2: Reasons for not Attending School

Children who do not attend or drop out of school do so for various reasons. The survey sought information on the reasons why children who were supposed to be in school had never attended or had left school. *Table 4.2.1* presents the reasons why children in economic child labour had never been to school. Of the children in economic child labour who had never been to school, 75.3 percent were male while the remainder were female. About 68.3 percent of the children had never been to school due to financial constraints and 12.8 percent were ill or sick.

Table 4.2.2 on reasons for leaving school shows that of the children who left school, 64.6 percent were male and 35.4 percent female. About 74 percent of the children left school because of financial constraints while 15.1 percent refused to go to school.

Table 4.2.3 shows the distribution of children economic child labour who refused to go to school by reason of refusing to go to school. Sixty-five percent of the children refused to go to school because they lack interest in schooling. About 16.1 percent refused to go to school due to incompetence in class.

4.3: Status in Employment

Table 4.3.1 presents the status in employment of children in economic child labour. Ninety-one percent of the children worked as own account workers (communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmers). 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). Three percent of the children were paid employees (casual / temporary /contract/ seasonal) while about the same percentage (2.96 percent) were unpaid contributing family workers. Table 4.3.2 shows the distribution of children in economic child labour by rural/urban areas. A majority of the children in economic child labour, 97.4 percent, were in rural areas.

4.4: Employment by industrial Sector

The distribution of children in economic child labour by industrial sector is shown in Table 4.4.1. Ninety-six percent of children in economic child labour were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. Figure 4.1 shows that households sector employed 96.4 percent of the children in economic child labour.

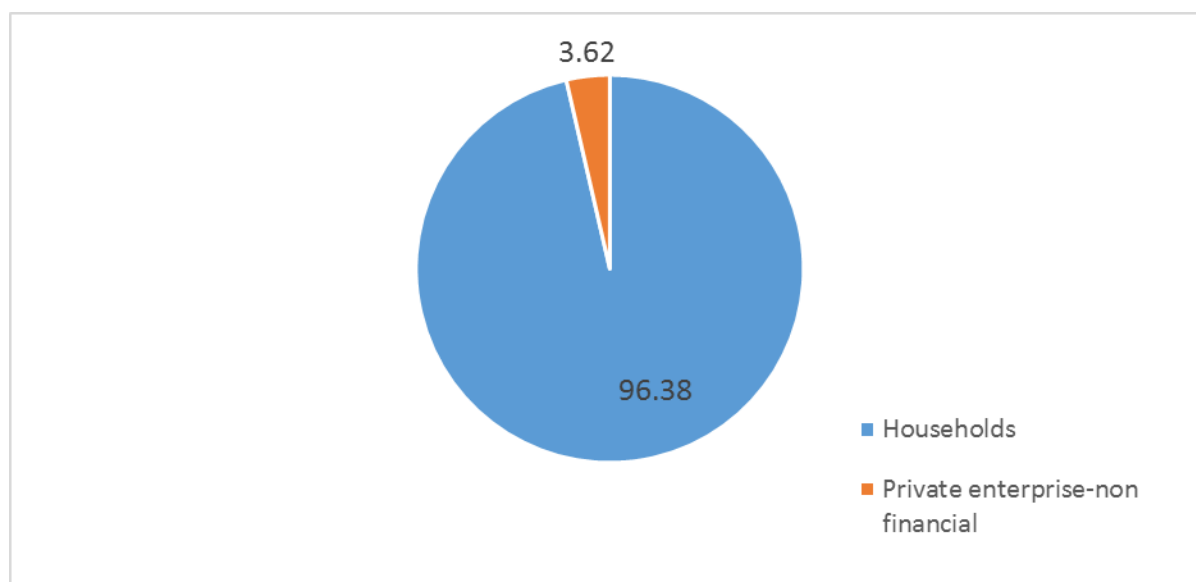


Figure 4.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Industrial Sector. Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

4.5 Living Conditions for Children in Child Labour

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

4.5.1 Type of Dwelling Unit

Table 4.5.1 shows the distribution of children in economic child labour by type of dwelling units they were living in. About 51.4 percent of the children lived in traditional type of dwelling units and 40.7 percent in mixed types. Seven percent of the children were living in detached/semi-detached dwelling units.

4.5.2 Tenure Status

The tenure status of households in which children in economic child labour were residing is presented in Table 4.5.2. Ninety percent of the children were living in dwelling units owned or purchased by the household they were living with. Four percent were living in dwelling units belonging to parents / guardians/ relatives of the household head.

4.5.3 Access to Electricity

Table 4.5.3 and Figure 4.2 shows the distribution of children in economic child labour by access to electricity. Fifty-five percent of children were living in households that did not have access to electricity. Only three provinces, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West and Bulawayo had a majority of the children in economic child labour living in households with electricity.

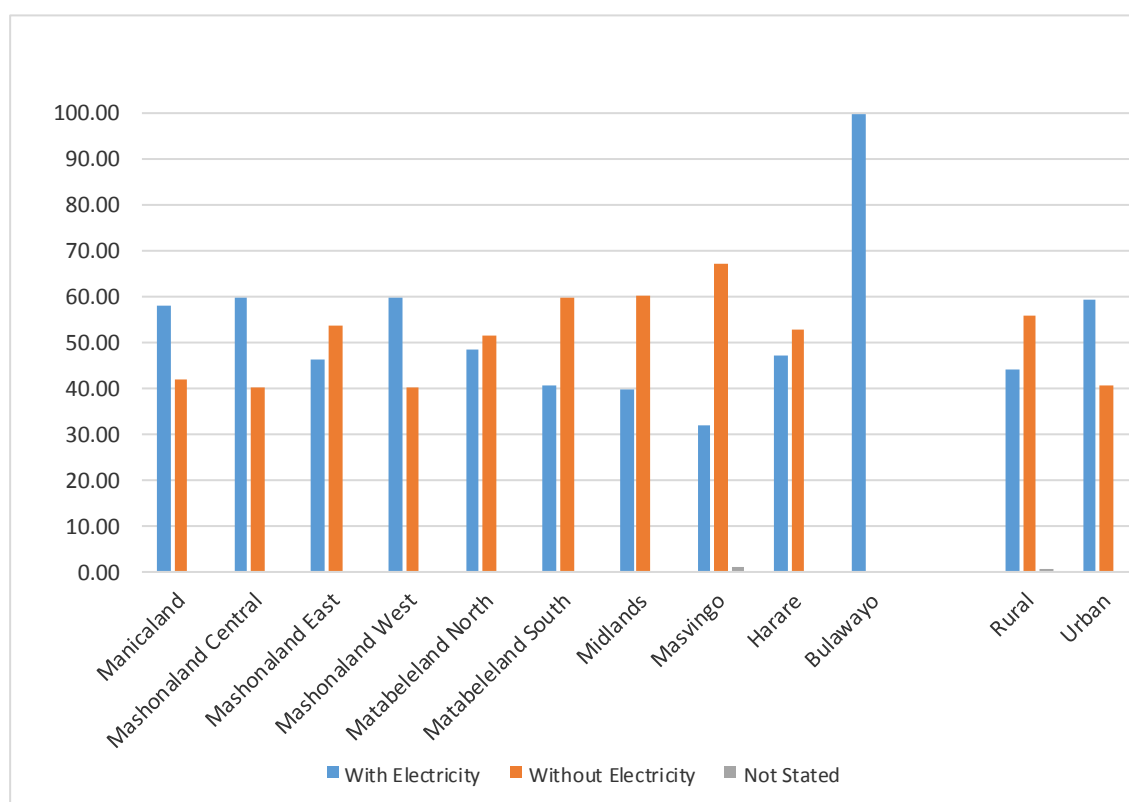


Figure 4.2 Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Access to Electricity, Zimbabwe, and 2014 LFCLS

4.5.4 Main Source of Energy for Cooking

A majority of the children (97.49 percent) in economic child labour were living in households that used wood as the main source of energy for cooking. About 2 percent resided in households that were using electricity as the main source of energy for cooking. See *Table 4.5.4*.

4.5.5 Main Source of Water for Cooking and Drinking.

Table 4.5.5a shows that 59.8 percent of the children in economic child labour were living in households whose main source of water for cooking was protected wells or boreholes. Twenty-three percent of the children lived in households that used unprotected wells as the main source of water for cooking.

Information on the main source of water for drinking are presented in *Table 4.5.5b*. A majority of the children, 60.1 percent were living in households that used protected wells/boreholes as their main source of drinking water. Twenty-two percent were in households that were using unprotected wells for their drinking water.

4.5.6 Toilet Facility

About 53 percent of children in economic child labour lived in households that did not have any toilet facility, 19.3 percent in households that used pit toilets with slab and 15.8 percent in households using Blair toilets. See *Table 4.5.6*.

4.5.7 Health Status

The health and wellbeing of individuals is an important indicator of living conditions of communities. The survey sought information on the health status of children in the last 30 days preceding the survey. *Table 4.5.7a* shows that 11.3 percent of children in economic child labour fell ill in the last 30 days preceding the survey. This is a decrease from the 2011 LFCLS where 17 percent had fallen ill. *Table 4.5.7b* is on the type of health facility visited by the children who had been ill. A majority of the children, 70.1 percent, visited Government/mission/council facilities for medical assistance. About 5 percent of the children who fell ill sought assistance from prophets/faith or spiritual healers. Twenty-two percent did not visit any facility for medical attention.

For the children who did not visit any facility, the survey sought information on why they did not do so. *Table 4.5.7c* shows that 31.2 percent did not visit any facility because they had their treatment at home while 28.2 percent could not afford the cost of treatment.

4.6 Orphanhood and Child labour

The distribution of children in economic child labour who were orphaned is shown in *Table 4.6.1*. Orphaned children who were in economic child labour constituted 1.6 percent of the total children aged 5 to 14 years, of whom 1.9 percent were male and 1.2 percent female. Relatively, children in rural areas were more likely to be orphaned and in economic child labour compared to their urban counterparts. The provinces with a relatively high proportion of children in

economic child labour who were orphaned was Matabeleland North, 6.1 percent, and Masvingo with 2.6 percent.

Table 4.6.2 shows the distribution of children in economic child labour who were orphaned and in economic child labour in relation to the total number of children in economic child labour. Overall, a third, (33.04 percent) of the children who were in economic child labour were orphaned. The province with a relatively high proportion of children in economic child labour who were orphaned was Matabeleland North, 41.4 percent, followed by Mashonaland Central with 37.1 percent.

4.7: Conclusion

The survey noted that out of all the children in economic child labour who had never been to school and those who had left school, a majority of them were not in school due to financial constraints. Child labour was mainly common in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry with 96.2 percent of the children in economic child labour employed in the industry.

Table 4.1.1a: Percent Distribution of Male Children Aged 5- 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Education Status, Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Never been	At school	Left school	Total Percent	Total Number
Province					
Manicaland	2.71	58.37	38.92	100.00	11 605
Mashonaland Central	6.02	37.86	56.10	100.00	8 333
Mashonaland East	0.00	65.95	34.05	100.00	8 050
Mashonaland West	10.67	75.90	13.45	100.00	7 144
Matabeleland North	0.00	72.48	27.52	100.00	15 844
Matabeleland South	7.35	37.17	55.48	100.00	10 632
Midlands	9.06	53.76	37.18	100.00	19 395
Masvingo	3.91	71.40	24.68	100.00	22 293
Harare	0.00	75.90	24.16	100.00	1 585
Bulawayo	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0
Area					
Rural	4.83	60.42	34.75	100.00	103 214
Urban	0.00	77.02	22.98	100.00	1 667
Age Group					
5-9	13.92	84.58	1.49	100.00	26 796
10-14	1.61	52.48	45.91	100.00	78 085
Total	4.75	60.68	34.56	100.00	104 881

Table 4.1.1b: Percent Distribution of Female Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Education Status, Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Never Been	At School	Left School	Total Percent	Total Number
Province					
Manicaland	0.00	72.14	27.88	100.00	4 515
Mashonaland Central	0.00	73.48	26.49	100.00	3 024
Mashonaland East	11.81	63.41	24.78	100.00	4 064
Mashonaland West	0.00	77.14	22.86	100.00	2 708
Matabeleland North	0.00	80.94	19.05	100.00	14 594
Matabeleland South	0.00	36.72	63.28	100.00	5 515
Midlands	0.00	53.25	46.75	100.00	10 525
Masvingo	7.33	64.84	27.83	100.00	16 933
Harare	0.00	82.60	17.40	100.00	1 764
Bulawayo	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	236
Area					
Rural	2.81	65.60	31.59	100.00	61 187
Urban	0.00	78.83	21.17	100.00	2 692
Age Group					
5-9	13.31	81.68	5.00	100.00	12 937
10-14	0.00	62.21	37.79	100.00	50 942
Total	2.70	66.16	31.15	100.00	63 879

Table 4.1.1c: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Education Status, Province, Rural/Urban, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Never Been	At School	Left School	Total Percent	Total Children
Province					
Manicaland	1.95	62.23	35.83	100.00	16 120
Mashonaland Central	4.42	47.36	48.22	100.00	11 356
Mashonaland East	3.96	65.10	30.94	100.00	12 114
Mashonaland West	7.73	76.23	16.04	100.00	9 853
Matabeleland North	0.00	76.54	23.46	100.00	30 437
Matabeleland South	4.84	37.01	58.15	100.00	16 148
Midlands	5.87	53.58	40.55	100.00	29 920
Masvingo	5.39	68.57	26.04	100.00	39 226
Harare	0.00	79.40	20.60	100.00	3 350
Bulawayo	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	236
Area					
Rural	4.08	62.35	33.57	100.00	164 401
Urban	0.00	78.16	21.84	100.00	4 358
Age Group					
5-9	13.72	83.64	2.64	100.00	39 732
10-14	0.97	56.32	42.70	100.00	129 027
Total	3.98	62.75	33.27	100.00	168 760

Table 4.1.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Non- Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Education Status, and Type of Unpaid Care Work and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Type of Care Work	Never Been			At School			Left School			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unpaid Caring for children under 5	0.00	7.83	7.41	100.00	79.32	80.42	0.00	12.84	12.15	347	6 127	6 475
Unpaid Caring for the Sick	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	473	0	473
Unpaid Housekeeping	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.3	57.38	61.77	17.71	42.62	38.24	2 123	9 934	12 057

Table 4.1.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by Highest Level of Education Completed and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCL

Highest Level of Education Completed	Percent Children		Total Children	
	Male	Female		Total Percent
ECD	71.31	28.69	9 676	5.73
Grade 1	74.92	25.08	14 269	8.46
Grade 2	68.49	31.51	10 781	6.39
Grade 3	55.08	44.92	19 159	11.35
Grade 4	66.79	33.21	19 269	11.42
Grade 5	64.96	35.04	23 916	14.17
Grade 6	59.54	40.46	22 127	13.11
Grade 7	55.33	44.68	29 335	17.38
Form 1	42.42	57.58	7 912	4.69
Form 2	22.28	77.72	1 068	0.63
Form 3	0.00	100.00	444	0.26
None	73.60	26.40	10 805	6.40
Total	62.15	37.85	168 760	100.00

Table 4.2.1: 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 2014 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 Constraints	79.35	20.65	3 777	983	4 760	68.29
School too far	100.00	0.00	795		795	11.41
Ill/Sick	46.37	53.63	415	480	895	12.84
Still too young	50.00	50.00	260	260	520	7.46
Total	75.28	24.72	5 247	1 723	6 970	100.00

Table 4.2.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 to 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who Left School by Reason for Leaving School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Reason for leaving School	Percent Children		Children Who Left School			Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Financial constraints	63.07	36.93	26 054	15 257	41 311	73.58
School too far away	0.00	100.00	0	259	259	0.46
Ill/sick	41.59	58.41	603	847	1 450	2.58
Marriage/pregnancy related	0.00	100.00	0	791	791	1.41
Refusal	79.68	20.34	6 739	1 720	8 458	15.06
Expulsion	100.00	0.00	776	0	776	1.38
Failed exams	54.59	45.41	452	376	828	1.47
Other	65.93	34.02	1 254	647	1 902	3.39
Not stated	100.00	0.00	372	0	372	0.66
Total	64.56	35.44	36 251	19 896	56 147	100.00

Table 4.2.3: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour who Refused to go to School by Reason of Refusing to go to School and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Reason for refusing to go to school	Male	Female	Total Percent	Total	Total Percent
Lack of interest	100.00	0.00	100.00	5 520	65.26
Bullying at school	0.00	100.00	100.00	360	4.26
Corporal punishment	100.00	0.00	100.00	231	2.73
Incompetence	0.00	100.00	100.00	1 359	16.07
Other	100.00	0.00	100.00	605	7.15
Not stated	100.00	0.00	100.00	383	4.52
Total	79.67	20.33	100.00	8 458	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 2014 LFCLS

Type of Employment	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
Paid employee-permanent	73.70	26.28	100.0	4 156	2.46
Paid employee-Casual/ temporary/ contract/seasonal.	76.59	23.41	100.0	5 058	3.00
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	61.92	38.08	100.0	153 936	91.22
Own account worker (other)	0.00	100.00	100.0	619	0.37
Unpaid contributing family worker	52.73	47.27	100.0	4 990	2.96
Total	62.15	37.85	100.0	168 760	100.00

Table 4.3.2: Type of Employment of Children Engaged in Economic Child Labour during the Last 7 Days by Rural/Urban, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Type of Employment	Rural		Urban		Total Children	Percent Children
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Paid employee-permanent	3 585	86.26	570	13.72	4 156	2.46
Paid employee-Casual/ temporary/ contract/seasonal.	5 058	100.00	0	0.00	5 058	3.00
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	153 524	99.73	412	0.27	153 936	91.22
Own account worker (other)	619	100.00	0	0.00	619	0.37
Unpaid contributing family worker	1 614	32.34	3 377	67.68	4 990	2.96
Total	164 401	97.42	4 359	2.58	168 760	100.00

Table 4.4.1: Type of Industry of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Industry and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 FCLS

Type of Economic Activity	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	63.03	36.97	162 355	96.20
Mining and quarrying	0.00	100.00	619	0.37
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	51.95	48.05	4 909	2.91
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0.00	100.00	877	0.52
Total	62.15	37.85	168 760	100.00

Table 4.5.1: 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 2014 LFCLS

Dwelling Unit	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Traditional	60.10	39.90	86 768	51.42
Mixed	68.53	31.47	68 756	40.74
Detached/semi-detached	44.74	55.26	12 556	7.44
Flat/Townhouse	0.00	100.00	236	0.14
Not stated	0.00	100.00	444	0.26
Total	62.15	37.85	168 760	100.00

Table 4.5.2: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Tenure Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Tenure Status	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Owner/purchaser	62.95	37.05	152 223	90.20
Tenant	66.63	33.31	1 753	1.04
Lodger	32.77	67.23	2 505	1.48
Tied accommodation	45.56	54.41	4 214	2.50
Parents'/Guardian's/Relative's House.	70.18	29.82	6 763	4.01
Other	47.15	52.97	859	0.51
Not stated	0.00	100.00	444	0.26
Total	62.15	37.85	168 760	100.00

Table 4.5.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 7 Days by Access to Electricity, Rural/Urban and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Number of Children in Households			Total	Total Children
	With Electricity	Without Electricity	Not Stated		
Province					
Manicaland	57.96	42.04	0.00	100.00	16 120
Mashonaland Central	59.63	40.37	0.00	100.00	11 356
Mashonaland East	46.45	53.55	0.00	100.00	12 114
Mashonaland West	59.67	40.33	0.00	100.00	9 853
Matabeleland North	48.50	51.50	0.00	100.00	30 437
Matabeleland South	40.38	59.62	0.00	100.00	16 148
Midlands	39.60	60.40	0.00	100.00	29 920
Masvingo	31.68	67.19	1.13	100.00	39 226
Harare	47.07	52.93	0.00	100.00	3 350
Bulawayo	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	236
Area					
Rural	44.04	55.69	0.27	100.00	164 401
Urban	59.32	40.68	0.00	100.00	4 358
Total	44.44	55.30	0.26	100.00	168 760

Table 4.5.4: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by Main Source of Energy for Cooking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Main Source of Energy for Cooking	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Wood	62.93	37.07	164 528	97.49
Paraffin	100.00	0.00	205	0.12
Electricity	12.95	87.05	2 811	1.67
Gas	100.00	0.00	390	0.23
Other	46.37	53.75	826	0.49
Total	62.15	37.85	168 760	100.00

Table 4.5.5a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by Main Source of Water for Cooking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Main Source of Water for Cooking	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Piped water inside house	0.00	100.00	866	0.51
Piped water outside house (on premise)	13.14	86.86	2 458	1.46
Communal tap	88.85	11.15	2 636	1.56
Well/borehole protected	65.23	34.77	100 931	59.81
Well unprotected	63.04	36.96	38 172	22.62
River/Stream/Dam	52.34	47.66	22 081	13.08
Other	64.19	35.72	1 173	0.70
Not stated	0.00	100.00	444	0.26
Total	62.15	37.85	168 760	100.00

Table 4.5.5b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Main Source of Water for drinking	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Piped water inside house	0.00	100.00	428	0.25
Piped water outside house (on premises)	15.79	84.21	2 046	1.21
Communal tap	89.00	11.04	2 664	1.58
Well/borehole protected	63.18	36.82	101 495	60.14
Well unprotected	64.12	35.88	37 590	22.27
River/Stream/Dam	57.64	42.36	22 920	13.58
Other	64.19	35.72	1 173	0.70
Not stated	0.00	100.00	444	0.26
Total	62.15	37.85	168 760	100.00

Table 4.5.6: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour by Toilet Facility, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Toilet Facility	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Flush toilet	29.60	70.40	3 956	2.34
Blair toilet	68.61	31.39	26 592	15.76
Pit toilet with slab	68.63	31.37	32 546	19.29
Pit toilet other	68.76	31.24	15 936	9.44
None	58.39	41.61	89 201	52.86
Not stated	16.07	83.93	529	0.31
Total	62.15	37.85	168 760	100.00

Table 4.5.7a: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Economic Child Labour during the Last 30 Days by whether they Fell Sick or Not, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Percent Children		Number of Children			Percent Children
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Fell Sick	65.82	34.18	12 558	6 522	19 080	11.31
Did Not Fall Sick	61.68	38.32	92 323	57 357	149 680	88.69
Total	62.15	37.85	104 881	63 879	168 760	100.00

Table 4.5.7b: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour During the Last 30 Days who Fell Sick by Access to Health Facilities and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Health Facility Visited	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Government/ Mission/ Council	71.71	28.29	13 452	70.50
Private medical facility	100.00	0.00	215	1.13
Traditional Healer/ Herbalist	100.00	0.00	242	1.27
Prophets/Faith/Spiritual Healers	0.00	100.00	907	4.75
None	57.58	42.42	4 265	22.35
Total	65.82	34.18	19080	100.00

Table4.5.7c: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days who did not Visit a Health Facility by Reason for not doing so, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Reason for not Visiting Health Facility	Percent Children		Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female		
Facility too far away	0.00	100.00	548	12.85
Cannot afford	57.86	42.14	1 203	28.21
Home treatment	68.50	31.50	1 330	31.18
Treatment not necessary	64.32	35.57	939	22.02
Not stated	100.00	0.00	245	5.74
Total	57.58	42.42	4 265	100.00

Table 4.6.1: Percent Distribution of Orphaned Children Aged 5-14 Years Engaged in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days by Province, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

	Orphaned Children in Economic Child Labour			Total Children			Percent Children Orphaned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province									
Manicaland	3 984	355	4 339	279 555	261 219	540 775	1.43	0.14	0.80
Mashonaland Central	3 116	1 095	4 211	176 070	152 680	328 749	1.77	0.72	1.28
Mashonaland East	3 000	1 162	4 162	211 414	188 188	399 602	1.42	0.62	1.04
Mashonaland West	1 801	1 400	3 201	190 246	196 963	387 209	0.95	0.71	0.83
Matabeleland North	6 373	6 230	12 603	98 702	107 578	206 280	6.46	5.79	6.11
Matabeleland South	2 859	2 414	5 272	115 095	113 031	228 126	2.48	2.14	2.31
Midlands	5 757	3 457	9 214	199 790	213 009	412 799	2.88	1.62	2.23
Masvingo	7 030	4 694	11 724	236 570	206 867	443 438	2.97	2.27	2.64
Harare	364	671	1 034	217 361	245 582	462 943	0.17	0.27	0.22
Bulawayo	0	0	0	77 555	75 581	153 136	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area									
Rural	33 920	20 806	54 726	1 359 705	1 289 015	2 648 720	2.49	1.61	2.07
Urban	364	671	1 034	442 653	471 684	914 337	0.08	0.14	0.11
Age Group									
5-9	5 103	2 181	7 284	919 638	903 099	1 822 737	0.55	0.24	0.40
10-14	29 181	19 295	48 476	882 720	857 600	1 740 320	3.31	2.25	2.79
Total	34 284	21 476	55 760	1 802 358	1 760 699	3 563 057	1.90	1.22	1.56

Table 4.6.2: Percent Distribution of Orphaned Children Aged 5-14 Years who Engaged in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 by Province, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

	Children in Economic Child Labour who are Orphaned			Children in Economic Child Labour			Percent Children Orphaned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province									
Manicaland	3 984	355	4 339	11 605	4 515	16 120	34.33	7.86	26.92
Mashonaland Central	3 116	1 095	4 211	8 333	3 024	11 356	37.39	36.21	37.08
Mashonaland East	3 000	1 162	4 162	8 050	4 064	12 114	37.27	28.59	34.36
Mashonaland West	1 801	1 400	3 201	7 144	2 708	9 853	25.21	51.70	32.49
Matabeleland North	6 373	6 230	12 603	15 844	14 594	30 437	40.22	42.69	41.41
Matabeleland South	2 859	2 414	5 272	10 632	5 515	16 148	26.89	43.77	32.65
Midlands	5 757	3 457	9 214	19 395	10 525	29 920	29.68	32.85	30.80
Masvingo	7 030	4 694	11 724	22 293	16 933	39 226	31.53	27.72	29.89
Harare	364	671	1 034	1 585	1 764	3 350	22.97	38.04	30.87
Bulawayo	0	0	0	0	236	236	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area									
Rural	33 920	20 806	54 726	103 214	61 187	164 401	32.86	34.00	33.29
Urban	364	671	1 034	1 667	2 692	4 358	21.84	24.93	23.73
Age Group									
5-9	5 103	2 181	7 284	26 796	12 937	39 732	19.04	16.86	18.33
10-14	29 181	19 295	48 476	78 085	50 942	129 027	37.37	37.88	37.57
Total	34 284	21 476	55 760	104 881	63 879	168 760	32.69	33.62	33.04

Chapter 5: The Context for Child Labour

5.0: Introduction

This chapter analyses 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, and
- household head's marital status.

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

5.1: Income of Head of Household

The survey sought information on work-related income of all employed persons. The income could be in cash, kind or both. *Table 5.1.1* shows the distribution of children in economic child labour by cash income of the head of household in his/her main job. Fifty-five percent of the children were from households where the head of household earned between US\$1 and US\$100. About 15 percent of the children were from households where the household head earned between US\$201 and US\$300 whilst another 15 percent were from households where the household head earned between US\$501 and US\$1 000.

The proportion of children in non-economic child labour by household head's income is shown in *Table 5.1.2*. About 40 percent of the children were from households where the head of household earned between US\$201 and US\$300. Close to 30 percent of the children resided in households headed by persons who earned between US\$1 to US\$100. Almost equal proportions of children, 11.2 percent and 12.4 percent, were in households where the head earned between US\$501 to US\$1 000, and USD\$1 001 and US\$3 000, respectively.

Table 5.1.3 shows the frequency of payment for children in economic child labour. A majority, 92.1 percent, of the children were not paid at all. Of those who were paid, 4.7 percent received their payment monthly.

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

5.2: Utilisation of Children's Earnings

Table 5.2.1 shows the distribution of children in economic child labour and the utilization of their earnings. Thirty-seven percent of the children gave all of their earnings to their parents/guardians through their employer. Of these 60.6 percent were males and 39.4 percent were females. Fifteen percent of the children who were in economic child labour gave parents/guardians part of their earnings through their employer. Those that gave their parents/guardians all or part of their earning by themselves were 2.5 percent and 20.6 percent, respectively. A total of 15.1 percent of children in economic child labour spent all their 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 34.1 percent in households with 5 to 6 members. Thereafter, the percentage of children starts declining.

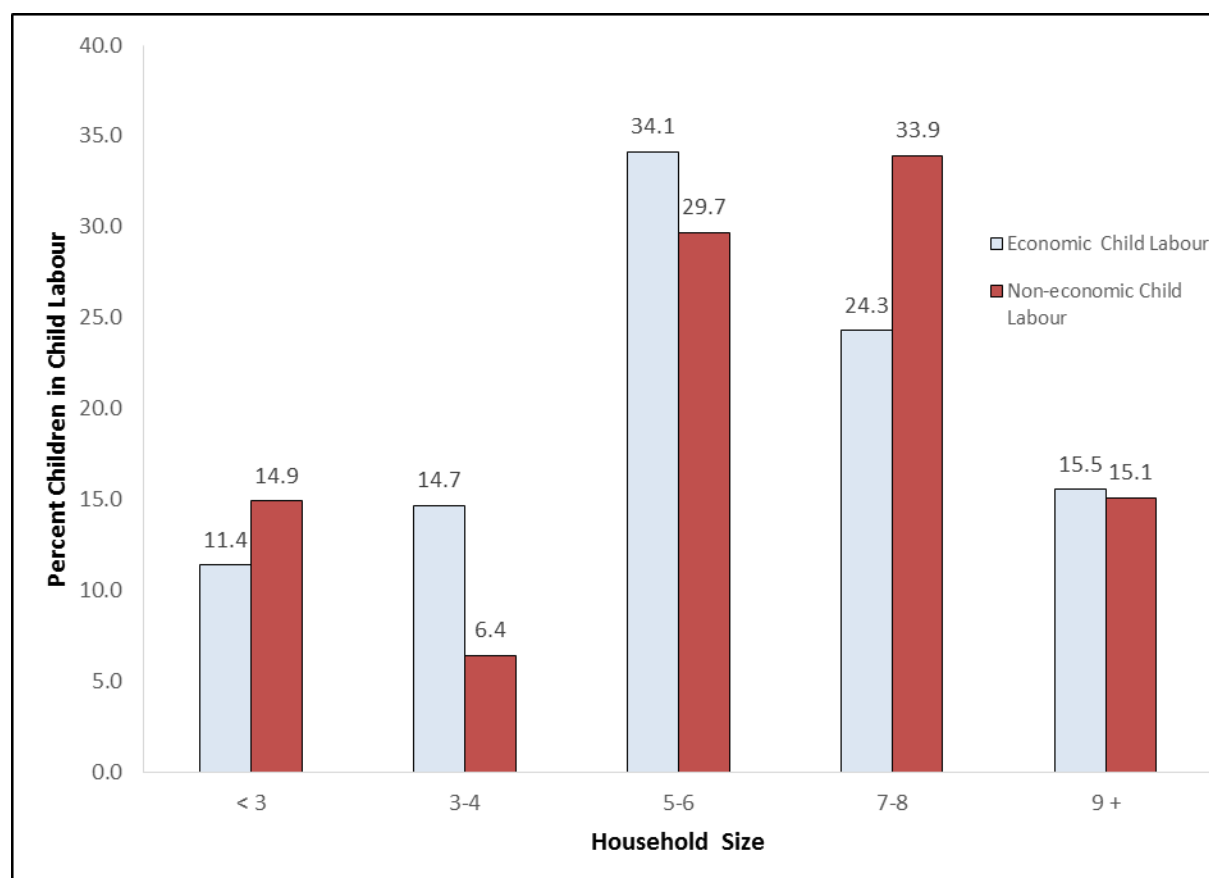


Figure 5.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic and Non-Economic Child Labour by Household Size, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

The distribution of children in non-economic child labour by household size and sex is shown in *Table 5.3.2*. Child labour was highest (33.85 percent) in households with 7 to 8 members followed by households with 5 to 6 members (29.67 percent). *Figure 5.1* 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 34.8 percent of the children in economic child labour were under household heads who had some primary education, 23.7 percent were under household heads who had completed primary education. About 14 percent each of children in economic child labour were living in households with heads that had some secondary or had completed secondary school whilst 3.6 percent were in households with heads that had tertiary education. One in ten children in economic child labour were in a household where the head had no primary education. Of the children in households with heads with no primary education, 61.4 percent were males while 38.6 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 23 percent of children were in households where the heads had completed primary education and 22.9 percent of the children were in households where the heads had some primary education. *Figure 5.2* shows that child labour was more prevalent amongst household heads who had some primary education and those who had completed primary education.

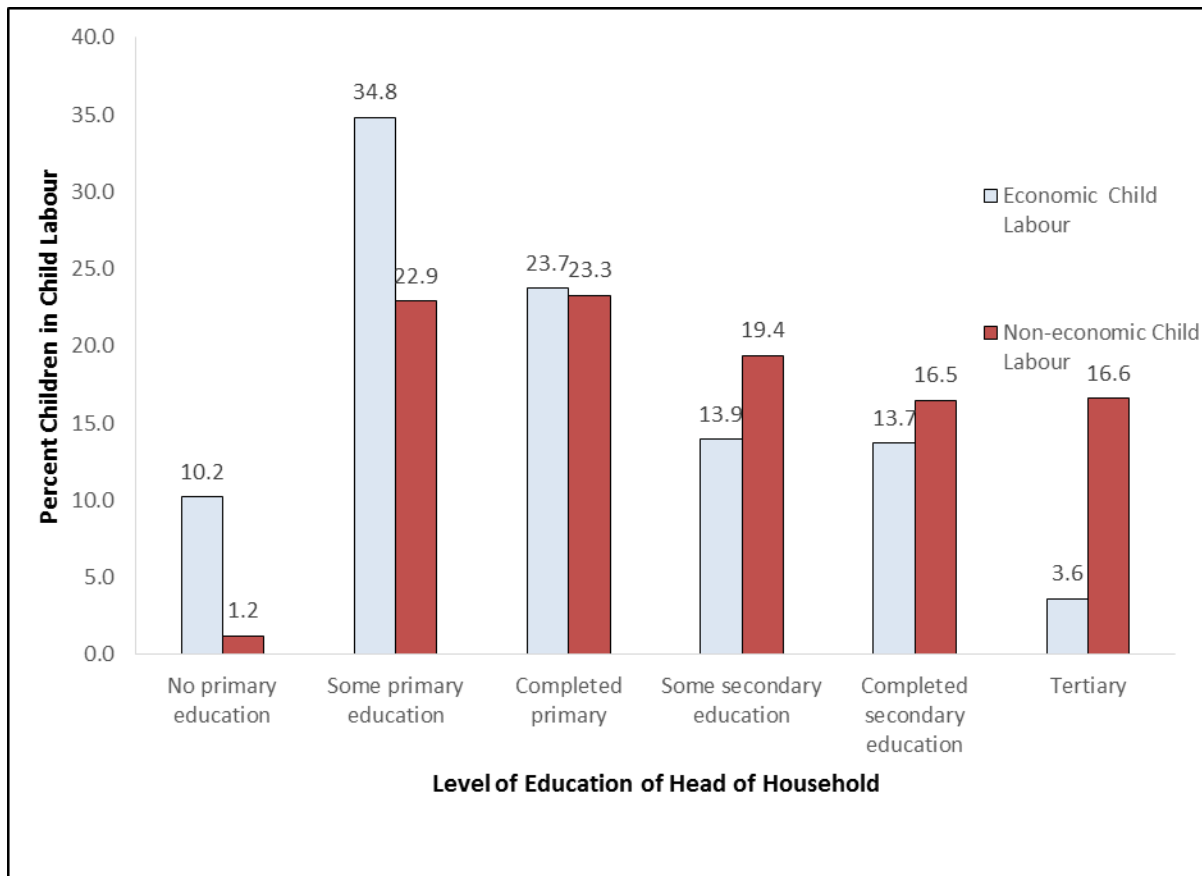


Figure 5.2: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic and Non- Economic Child Labour by Household Head’s Highest Level of Education, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

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-nine percent of the children in economic child labour were in households where the head was married and 22.5 percent were in households headed by the widowed.

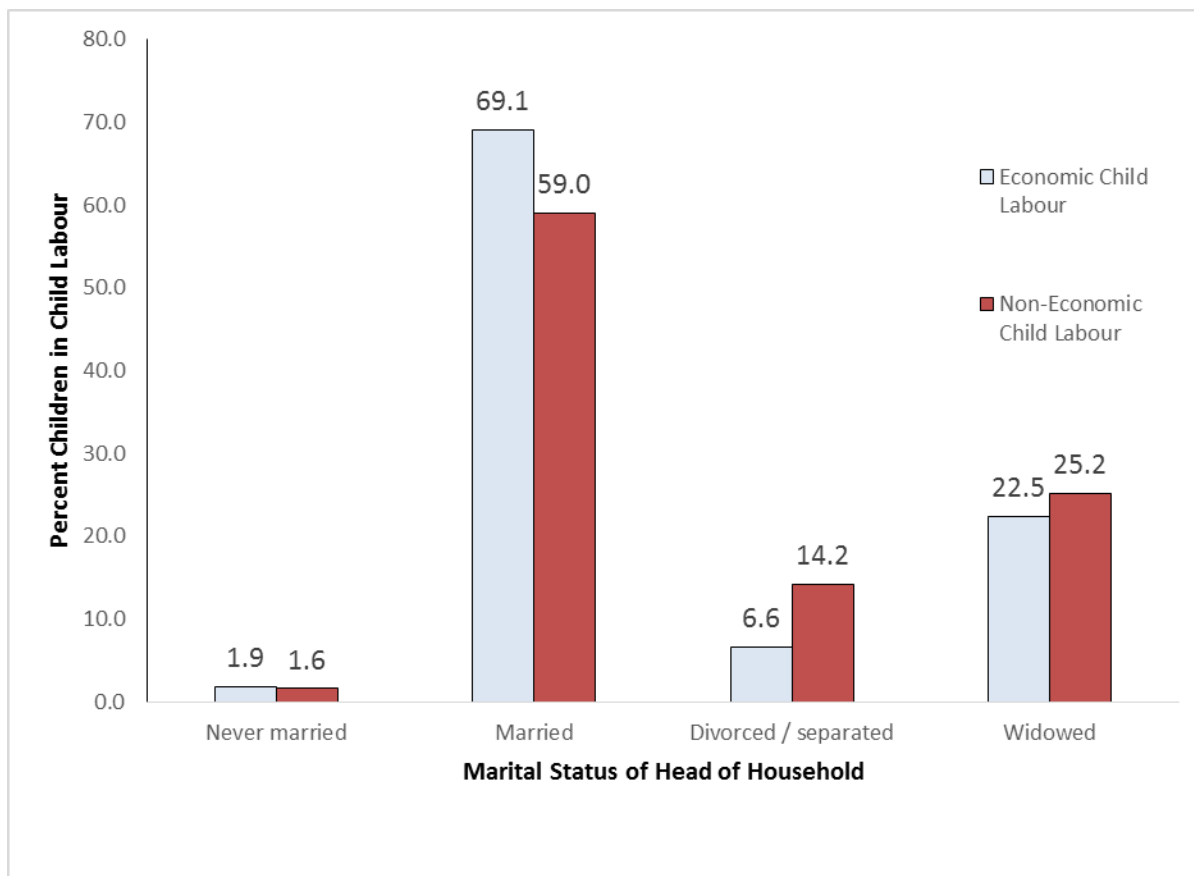


Figure 5.3: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic and Non-economic Child Labour by Marital Status of Head of Household, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

Table 5.5.2 shows that for children in non-economic child labour, 59 percent were living in households in which the heads were married. Figure 5.3 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 common, 21.1 percent in households headed by persons aged 65 years and above followed by those in the broad age group 30 to 44 with 34.2 percent. Non-economic child labour was most prevalent in households where the head was in the broad age group 30 to 44 years, 50.4 percent

5.7: Employment Status of Head of Household

The distribution of children in economic and non-economic child labour is shown in Table 5.7.1 and Figure 5.4 below. Amongst the children in economic child labour, 94.7 percent were in a household where the head was employed. Amongst these children 62.5 percent were males and 37.5 were females.

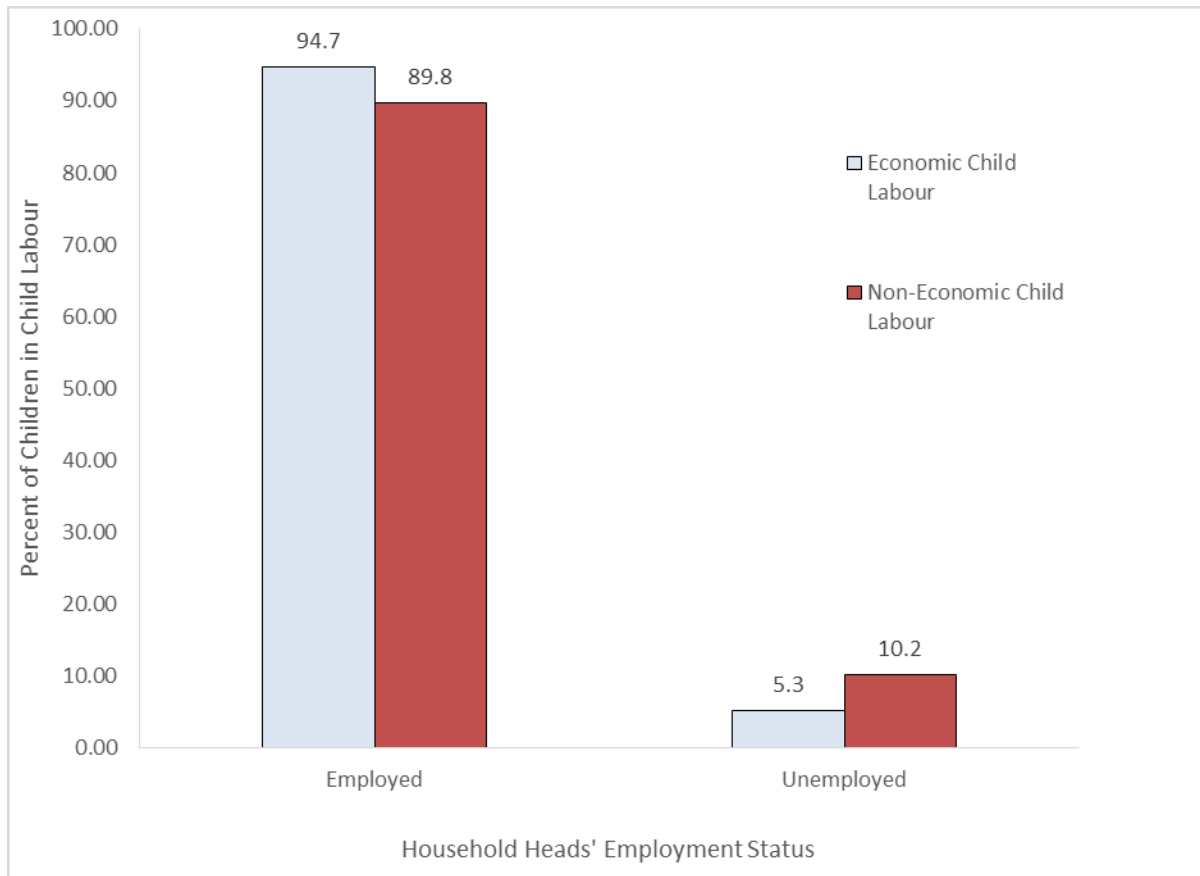


Figure 5.4: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic and Non-economic Child Labour by Employment Status of Head of Household, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Table 5.7.2 shows distribution of children in non-economic child labour by employment status of household head. About 90 percent of children in non-economic labour were in households where the head was employed. Amongst these children, 80.6 percent were females and 19.5 percent were males.

5.8: Multiple Causes of Child Labour

Table 5.8.1 shows the distribution of children in economic child labour by the main reason for working and by sex. Almost three quarters of the children in economic child labour indicated that they were working in order to assist in household enterprise. As shown earlier on in Table 5.1.3, 92.1 percent of children in economic child labour were not paid, as they were basically assisting family business such as selling in shop, rearing chickens for sale or assisting on family farm.

Almost 14 percent of the children were working so as to supplement household income. As derived from Table 5.2.1 over 75 percent of the children who were in economic child labour

and in paid employment gave all or part of their earnings to parents or guardians.

5.9: Conclusion

The analysis of the causes of child labour revealed that child labour was most common in households where the head had low income. Both economic and non-economic child labour was highest among children who resided in households in which the heads were employed. Children in economic child labour were mostly residing in households with between 5 and 6 people and those in non-economic child labour were mostly in households with between 7 and 8 persons. The analysis of child labour by education status of household head showed that heads with some primary education were more likely to have their children in economic child labour. Child labour was also more likely to be found among children who were living in households in which the head was married.

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 2014 LFCLS

Income of Head of Household	Percent Children			Total	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
Zero	100.00	0.00	100.00	294	3.39
US\$1 - US\$100	68.17	31.83	100.00	4 775	55.05
US\$101 - US\$200	0.00	100.00	100.00	631	7.27
US\$201 - US\$300	30.18	69.90	100.00	1 342	15.47
US\$401 - US\$500	0.00	100.00	100.00	307	3.54
US\$501 - US\$1 000	67.70	32.30	100.00	1 325	15.28
Total	55.91	44.09	100.00	8 674	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 2014 LFCLS

Income of Head of Household	Children			Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total	
US\$1 - US\$100	0	100	1 132	29.67
US\$201 - US\$300	48.93	51.07	1 537	40.29
US\$301 - US\$400	0.00	100.00	246	6.45
US\$501 - US\$1 000	0.00	100.00	428	11.22
US\$1 001 - US\$3 000	100.00	0.00	473	12.40
Total	32.08	67.92	3 815	100.00

Table 5.1.3: Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 14 Years in Economic Child Labour in the Last 7 Days Frequency of Payment and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

Frequency of Payment	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
Piece rate	44.20	55.80	100.00	3 948	2.34
Monthly	71.34	28.68	100.00	7 940	4.70
Not paid	61.97	38.03	100.00	155 410	92.09
Other	100.00	0.00	100.00	823	0.49
Not stated	54.08	46.08	100.00	638	0.38
Total	62.15	37.85	100.00	168 760	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 2014 LFCLS

Usage of Earnings	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
Gave Parents/Guardian all through employer	60.58	39.42	100.00	4 927	36.91
Gave Parents/Guardian all by him/herself	0.00	100.00	100.00	331	2.48
Gave Parents/Guardian part through employer	100.00	0.00	100.00	2 005	15.02
Gave Parents/Guardian part by him/herself	63.25	36.75	100.00	2 754	20.63
Spent all by self	51.41	48.59	100.00	2 017	15.11
Other	68.29	31.71	100.00	678	5.08
Not Stated	53.99	46.01	100.00	639	4.79
Total	64.25	35.75	100.00	13 350	100

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 2014 LFCLS

Household Size	Percent Children			Total Children	Total
	Male	Female	Total		
< 3	68.43	31.57	100.00	19 200	11.38
3-4	56.87	43.13	100.00	24 732	14.66
5-6	65.62	34.38	100.00	57 617	34.14
7-8	63.82	36.18	100.00	40 995	24.29
9 +	52.29	47.72	100.00	26 216	15.53
Total	62.15	37.85	100.00	168 760	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 2014 LFCLS

Household Size	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
<3	22.47	77.53	100.00	2 946	14.93
3-4	0.00	100.00	100.00	1 272	6.44
5-6	31.73	68.27	100.00	5 855	29.67
7-8	13.86	86.14	100.00	6 681	33.85
9+	0.00	100.00	100.00	2 983	15.11
Total	17.46	82.55	100.00	19 737	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	61.35	38.65	100.00	17 215	10.20
Some primary education	66.54	33.46	100.00	58 771	34.83
Completed primary	57.13	42.87	100.00	40 070	23.74
Some secondary education	67.89	32.11	100.00	23 523	13.94
Completed secondary education	58.88	41.12	100.00	23 121	13.70
Tertiary	45.24	54.76	100.00	6 059	3.59
Total	53.24	46.76	100.00	168 760	100

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

Education of Head of Household	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
No primary education	0.00	100.00	100.00	239	1.21
Some primary education	16.36	83.64	100.00	4 524	22.92
Completed primary	0.00	100.00	100.00	4 597	23.29
Some secondary education	22.91	77.12	100.00	3 837	19.44
Completed secondary education	27.71	72.29	100.00	3 255	16.49
Tertiary	28.18	71.82	100.00	3 286	16.65
Total	17.46	82.55	100.00	19 737	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 2014 LFCLS

Marital Status of Head	Percent Children			Total Children	Total Percent
	Male	Female	Total		
Never married	71.40	28.60	100.00	3 140	1.86
Married	65.56	34.44	100.00	116 561	69.07
Divorced / separated	39.30	60.70	100.00	11 156	6.61
Widowed	57.61	42.39	100.00	37 903	22.46
Total	62.15	37.85	100.00	168 760	100

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 2014 LFCLS

Marital status of head	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
Never married	0.00	100.00	100.00	312	1.58
Married	15.69	84.31	100.00	11 652	59.04
Divorced / separated	17.93	82.07	100.00	2 806	14.22
Widowed	22.45	77.55	100.00	4 967	25.17
Total	17.46	82.55	100.00	19 737	100.00

Table 5.6.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Age of Head of Household and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age of head of Household	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
under 15	100.00	0.00	100.00	493	0.29
15 - 19	80.29	19.71	100.00	1 613	0.96
20 - 24	31.80	68.24	100.00	2 368	1.40
25 - 29	47.41	52.59	100.00	6 266	3.71
30 - 34	52.61	47.39	100.00	17 866	10.59
35 - 39	50.52	49.48	100.00	17 035	10.09
40 - 44	74.83	25.17	100.00	22 870	13.55
45 - 49	55.00	45.00	100.00	16 400	9.72
50 - 54	73.78	26.22	100.00	18 791	11.13
55 - 59	54.64	45.36	100.00	16 826	9.97
60 - 64	58.44	41.57	100.00	12 561	7.44
65 +	69.62	30.38	100.00	35 671	21.14
Total	62.15	37.85	100.00	168 760	100.00

Table 5.6.2: Distribution of Children in Non-economic Child Labour by Age of Head of Household and, Sex Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age of head of Household	Percent Children			Total Children	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
20 - 24	0	100	100.00	507	2.57
25 - 29	52.58	47.27	100.00	660	3.34
30 - 34	25.50	74.47	100.00	3 251	16.47
35 - 39	14.89	85.13	100.00	3 377	17.11
40 - 44	15.99	83.98	100.00	3 465	17.56
45 - 49	60.84	39.16	100.00	618	3.13
50 - 54	0.00	100.00	100.00	1 094	5.54
55 - 59	27.84	72.16	100.00	1 699	8.61
60 - 64	14.34	85.66	100.00	2 539	12.86
65+	0.00	100.00	100.00	2 528	12.81
Total	17.46	82.55	100.00	19 737	100.00

Table 5.7.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour in the last 7 Days by Employment Status of Household Head, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Employment Status of Head	Percent Children			Total Children	Total Percent
	Male	Female	Total		
Employed	62.49	37.51	100.00	159 851	94.72
Not employed	56.04	43.96	100.00	8 909	5.28
Total	62.15	37.85	100.00	168 760	100.00

Table 5.7.2: Percent Distribution of Children in Non-Economic Child Labour in the last 7 Days by Employment Status of Household Head, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Employment status of head	Percent Children			Total	Percent Children
	Male	Female	Total		
Employed	19.45	80.55	100.00	17 713	89.75
Not employed	0.00	100.00	100.00	2 024	10.25
Total	17.46	82.55	100.00	19 737	100.00

Table 5.8.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour in the last 7 Days by Main Reason for Working, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Reason for Working	Sex			Total Children	Total Percent
	Male	Female	Total		
To supplement household income	67.82	32.18	100.00	23 454	13.90
To assist/help in household enterprise	63.95	36.05	100.00	125 504	74.37
Education/ Training programme is not suitable	100.00	0.00	100.00	1 048	0.62
Other	40.44	59.56	100.00	18 115	10.73
Not Stated	54.08	46.08	100.00	638	0.38
Total	62.15	37.85	100.00	168 760	100

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 focuses on the impact of child labour on children's education and health.

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. Relatively, about 96.6 percent of children who were not in economic child labour were at school compared to 62.8 percent of children in economic child labour. Among children who were not in economic child labour, 1.4 percent had never attended school. Approximately 4 percent of children who were in economic child labour had never attended school. About 33 percent of children in economic child labour had left school compared to 2 percent of the children not in economic child labour who had left school.

Table 6.1.2 shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 14 years by school attendance and involvement in non-economic child labour. Relatively, 92.9 percent of children who were not in non-economic child labour were at school compared to 70.2 percent of children in non-economic child labour. About 4 percent of children who were not in non-economic child labour have never attended school compared to 2.4 percent of children who were in non-economic child labour. The table also shows that 27.3 percent of children in non-economic child labour had left school compared to 3.4 percent of the children not in non-economic child labour.

The impact of child labour on a child's rights to education can be assessed by analysing the hours a child worked per week. *Table 6.1.3* shows that children in economic child labour and working long hours were most likely to be out of school. That is, about 61 percent of children working 33 or more hours per week were out of school. The table further illustrates that 33 percent of children who were currently attending school worked between 21 and 24 hours per week. About 31 percent of children in economic child labour and attending school had a burden of working long hours of 33 or more per week, a situation likely to reduce time for school work and leisure.

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 contraction of diseases in the course of work. The survey results show that 4 827 children, accounting for 2.9 percent of the children in economic child labour, were injured, fell ill or suffered both at their work place in the last 12 months prior to the survey.

6.3: Working Time

The survey collected information on the time of day that children usually work per day. More than half, 55.3 percent of children in economic child labour were working during the evening or night. About 35 percent usually work during the afternoon and 9.6 percent in the morning. The information is presented in *Table 6.3.1*.

6.4: Conclusion

A relatively higher proportion of children in economic child labour had never been to school compared to those not in economic child labour. Children in economic child labour and attending school were generally working less hours than those not in school while in economic child labour. The survey also reviewed that a majority of the children in economic child labour were usually during the evening/night.

Table 6.1.1 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 years in Economic Child Labour and those not in Economic Child Labour by School Attendance of Children, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

Children Status	Never Been			At School			Left School			Total Children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children not in Economic Child Labour	1.74	0.98	1.40	96.13	97.14	96.58	2.13	1.88	2.02	787 850	650 209	1 438 059
Children in Economic Child Labour	4.75	2.70	3.98	60.68	66.16	62.75	34.56	31.15	33.27	104 881	63 879	168 760

Table 6.1.2 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 years in Non-Economic Child Labour and those Not in Non-Economic Child Labour by School Attendance of Children, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

Children Status	Never been			At school			Left school			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children Not in Non-Economic Child Labour	4.00	3.52	3.76	92.27	93.51	92.88	3.72	2.98	3.35	1 792 266	1 753 593	3 545 859
Children in Non-Economic Child Labour	0.00	2.95	2.43	89.09	66.23	70.23	10.91	30.82	27.34	3 446	16 292	19 737

Table 6.1.3: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by School Attendance and Number of Paid Hours per Week, Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

Number of Paid Hours of Work	Children In school				Children Not in school				Total			
	Male	Female	Total Percent	Total Persons	Male	Female	Total Percent	Total Persons	Male	Female	Total Percent	Total Persons
21 - 24	32.39	34.07	33.06	35 014	12.07	13.97	12.73	7 999	24.40	27.27	25.49	43 014
25 - 28	23.51	27.81	25.22	26 714	14.44	17.58	15.52	9 754	19.94	24.35	21.61	36 468
29 - 32	8.45	13.67	10.54	11 158	11.10	10.98	11.06	6 949	9.49	12.76	10.73	18 107
33 or more	35.64	23.76	30.90	32 724	62.40	57.47	60.70	38 154	46.16	35.16	42.00	70 877
Not stated	0.00	0.70	0.28	294	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.46	0.17	294
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	105 904	100.00	100.00	100.00	62 856	100.00	100.00	100.00	168 760

Table 6.2.1: Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Injury/ Illness at Work, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Injured/Illness at Work	Percent Children		Total	
	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Injured at workplace	3.03	0.89	3754	2.22
Work-related illness	0.80	0.00	834	0.49
Injury and illness	0.23	0.00	239	0.14
None	95.60	98.65	163 276	96.75
Not stated	0.35	0.46	656	0.39
Total	100.00	100.00	168 760	100.00

Table 6.3.1 Percent Distribution of Children in Economic Child Labour by Time of Day Usually Worked Per Day and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Time of day	Percent Children			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Children	Total Percent
Morning	57.30	42.70	100.00	16 167	9.58
Afternoon	61.71	38.29	100.00	59 780	35.42
Evening/Night	63.15	36.85	100.00	90 007	53.33
Not stated	67.26	32.74	100.00	2 806	1.66
Total	62.15	37.85	100.00	168 760	100.00

Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms

While there are a number of definitions proffered for some of the words and concepts used in this survey, the following definitions were adopted as they as they were found more consistent with the survey.

Casual Employees Employees who are working on daily/hourly/weekly/monthly basis, whose services can be terminated at very short notice, and who are not entitled to benefits such as pension, paid leave or medical aid contribution.

Child Labour 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. A child who spends five hours or more in housekeeping activities is in non-economic child labour and this applies to Zimbabwe as well. For Zimbabwe, a child labour applies to children aged 5 to 14 years. The three main conditions for Zimbabwe are; • a cut off of three hours or more per day in relation to economic activities; • provision to allow for involvement of children aged 15 and above in some form of work as per national law; and • a cut off of five hours or more per day for children involved in housekeeping activities as constituting non-economic child labour.

Contributing Family Workers (Unpaid) 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 of the head of the establishment. Note that the definition only refers to ‘market-oriented enterprises’, that is, those enterprises that provide goods or services that are provided for payment in cash or in kind to other people, for example, 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 and peri-urban farmer) and not as contributing family workers.

Current Activity Trade or profession performed by an individual during the last seven days, irrespective of the industry or status in employment of the individual. Where multiple occupations exist main activity is considered.

Earnings Remuneration in cash and in kind to paid employees for time worked or work done together with remuneration for time not worked, such as annual vacation and other paid leave or holidays. Earnings exclude employer’s contributions in respect of their employees paid to social security and pension schemes and also the benefits received by employees under these schemes. Earnings also excludes severance and termination pay.

Economic Activity The productive activity carried out at the place where one works. The productive activity is that which leads to the production of goods and services at an establishment level. An economic activity is characterized by an input of resources; a production process; and an output of products. (For “domestic services” economic activity only applies to paid domestic workers (for example, gardener, childminder or housemaid) who work in a household. Domestic services that are performed in one’s own household without pay (for example, washing clothing, cleaning the yard or cooking food) are not an economic activity.)

Economic Enterprise One in which at the end of the day one is capable of generating income in cash or in kind.

Employed Persons These 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 in the 2008 System of National Accounts.

Employer A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise (Refer to definition of economic enterprise) or engages independently in a profession or trade, and continuously hires one or more employees. If one is employing a domestic worker s/he is not an employer since the household is not an economic enterprise. However, a housewife who is continuously employing someone to sell, for example, freezits, sweets, airtime, and vegetables, among others, to make some profit is considered an employer.

Enumeration Area (EA): is the smallest geographical statistical unit created for a housing and population census. The EA should have well-defined boundaries identified on a map. The number of households per EA is generally small enough to be covered by one enumerator during the census.

Formal Employment Employers and own account workers (other) employed in their own formal sector enterprises, and paid employees entitled to all of the following: contributing to a pension fund by an employer, paid annual leave, paid sick leave, paid maternity leave, and written contract with the employer, among others. However, a person can be formally employed in the informal sector, for example, a paid employee, who is employed by a communal farmer, but enjoys all the conditions for formal employees. In addition, a formal sector establishment can employ a person informally.

Head of household is defined as a usual resident member of the household who is acknowledged by the other members of the household as the household head.

Household consists of a person or a group of related or unrelated persons, who reside together in the same dwelling unit, are answerable to the same head and share a common cooking arrangement.

Homemaker A person of either sex involved in housework in their own household, for example, cooking, baby-sitting and who do not work for pay or profit. Domestic workers engaged for pay are not included in this category but under paid employee.

Hours Worked Total number of hours actually spent by workers on activities that contribute to the production of goods and services during the reference period. This indicator can be measured per week, per month or per year.

Labour Force/Economically Active Population Persons who are available for the production of goods and services for cash or in kind, during a specified time reference period. It includes the employed (paid employees, employers, own account workers, contributing family workers) and the unemployed. In Zimbabwe, the labour force comprises all persons aged 15 years and above who are employed or unemployed.

Main Activity That on which a person spends most of his/her time, during the reference period.

Main Job If a person has more than one job, the main job is the one where a person normally spends most of her or his working time (or is expected to do so under her or his work contract). This means that even when the respondent actually spent very little time (or in fact no time) in the main job during the past 7 days, it still remains the main job as long as the person normally spends more hours in this job (or should have done so under her or his work contract). This situation can arise, for example, for employees who have been on leave or not gone to work in the past seven days due to lack of transport or the temporary closure of their workplace. If a respondent is a full-time wage employee, this should thus always be recorded as the first job and any other activities as the secondary job. Note that if a person only has one job, it is automatically the main job. This holds true even when a respondent thinks she or he does not have a main job because the tasks and activities she or he carries out are considered as unimportant by the respondent. A job is defined as any set of tasks and activities that is carried out by a person.

Occupation The type of work a person does according to the United Nations International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008 (ISCO08).

Occupational Injury An injury resulting from an accident arising out of and in the course of employment. Commuting accidents (accidents that occur when one is travelling to and from work) are excluded from occupational injuries.

Own Account Worker Operates their own economic enterprise, for example, petty trader, carpenter who with or without paid employees or who operate own enterprises directly without employing other people as helpers and they either work for own consumption or profit. They can employ other workers as occasional helpers, among others, 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 economic activities (regardless of whether they are legal or not) can also fall under this category. However, stealing and begging are excluded since they do not qualify as economic activities.

Own Account Worker (Communal and Resettlement and Peri-urban Farmer) These operate their own enterprises, for example, crop farming or keeping livestock with or without paid employees or who operate own economic enterprises directly without employing other people as helpers and they either work for own consumption or profit. It should be noted 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 resettlement or peri-urban farmer. Own account workers can employ other workers without being classified as employers, as long as they do so on a non-continuous basis, for example, to help with the harvest or planting.

Paid Employee (casual/temporary/contract/seasonal) Refers to non-permanent paid employees.

Paid Employee (permanent) 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, among others. Note that the one month probation period does not apply to some permanent workers, for example, shopkeepers, gardeners and housemaids.

Student A student is a person who attends a 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.

Work Any activity done by an individual for the production of goods and services irrespective of whether the person doing it is paid or not.

Appendix 2: 2014 LFCLS Questionnaire

Start Time				
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If its a continuation questionnaire tick here					
B	Interviewer Visits	1	2	3	FINAL
	Date				
Result code***					

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
					1		

C	Background characteristics:						D Migration						E Disability:						F Education		
	For all Persons			0-17 years			For All Persons						For All Persons						For persons age 3 years and above		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
P	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) born?	What is (name's) citizenship?	Has (name) moved from one district /country to another since June 2009?	Where was (name) living before? (The most recent move)	What was the main reason why (name) moved here?	With whom did (name) move?	Does (name) have any of the following disabilities?	What caused (name)'s disability?	Has (name) ever been to school?	If code 1 in Q16 What is the main reason why (name) has never been to school?	What is (name's) highest level of education completed?				
1.	Head	Male	Enter age in completed years ("00" for children less than 1 year)	1. Yes	1. Yes	1. Never married	Enter District/ Country code	Enter country code ("000" for Zimbabwe)	1. Yes	1. Job transfer	1. Alone	a. Difficulty moving	1. Born with disability	1. Never been	1. Financial constraints	88. None					
2.	Spouse	Female		2. No	2. No	2. Married			2. No, If code 2, skip to Q14	2. Arranged job	2. Entire household	b. Totally blind	2. Work related accident	2. At school	2. School too far away	00. ECD					
3.	Son/Daughter			3. Don't know	3. Don't know	3. Divorced/ Separated				3. Looking for better agriculture land	3. Spouse	c. Difficulty seeing	3. Other accident	3. Left School	3. Ill/sick	11-16. Form 1 to 6					
4.	Brother/Sister					4. Widowed				4. Business opportunities	4. Son/ daughter	d. Difficulty speaking	4. Illness		4. Still too young	20. Diploma/ Certificate after					
5.	Nephew/ Niece/Cousin									5. Looking for paid work	5. Parents	e. Deaf	5. Other (Specify).....		5. Education not considered valuable	21. Diploma/ Certificate after					
6.	Grand child									6. Join spouse/ family	6. Brother/ Sister	f. Difficulty hearing			6. Other (Specify).....	22. Graduate/ Postgrad					
7.	Parent									7. Attend school/training	7. Other Relative	g. Difficulty learning/mental handicap									
8.	Other relative									8. Divorce/ Separation	8. Not related	h. Chronic fits/Epilepsy									
9.	Not related									9. Natural Disaster		i. Strange behaviour/mental illness									
10.										10. Death		j. Lack of feeling-hands or feet/leprosy									
11.										11. Other (Specify).....		k. Albinism									
12.																					
13.																					
14.																					
15.																					
16.																					
17.																					
18.																					

*** 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).....

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
					1		

F	Education		G	Activity For Persons age 5 years and above																	
	Age 3-24 years											If 'yes' in Q22 a or b or c or d		If 'yes' in any of Q21 or Q22							
	19	20		21a	21b	21c	21d	22				23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
P e r s o n N u m b e r	If code 3 in Q16 What was the main reason why (name) left school? 1. Financial constraints 2. School too far away 3. Ill/sick 4. Marriage/pregnancy related 5. Completed/satisfied 6. Refusal 7. Expulsion 8. To work/looking for work 9. Caring for the Sick 10. Failed exams 11. Other (Specify)..	If code 6 in Q19 What was the main reason why (name) refused to go to school? 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)...	In the last 7 days, did (name) work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind, even if it was for only one hour? 1. Yes 2. No <i>If code 1, skip to Q25</i>	In the last 7 days, did (name) run or do any kind of business, big or small, for him/ herself or with one partner/s, even if it was for only one hour? 1. Yes 2. No <i>If code 1, skip to Q25</i>	In the last 7 days, 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) 1. Yes 2. No <i>If code 1, skip to Q25</i>	In the last 7 days, did (name) help without being paid, in any kind of business run by a household, even if it was for only one hour? 1. Yes 2. No <i>If code 1, skip to Q23</i>	In the last 7 days, even though (name) did not do any work for pay, profit or help without pay in a household business; a) does (name) have a paid job that he/she would definitely return to? 1. Yes 2. No <i>If code 1, skip to Q23</i>				b) does (name) have a business that he/she would definitely return to? 1. Yes 2. No <i>If code 1, skip to Q23</i>	c) does (name) do any work of any kind on own or the family farm, cattle post/ kraal or other agricultural holding (chicken house, vegetable plot) that he/she would definitely return to? 1. Yes 2. No <i>If code 1, skip to Q23</i>	d) does (name) have an unpaid job in any kind of business run by household that he/she would definitely return to? 1. Yes 2. No <i>If code 2, skip to Q51</i>	Why was (name) absent from work during the last seven days? 1. Vacation, holidays 2. Illness, injury, temporary disability 3. Maternity, paternity leave 4. Temporary slack work for technical or economic reasons 5. Strike or labour dispute 6. Off season 7. Transport 8. Education or training 9. Family/community responsibilities 10. Other (Specify).....	When will (name) return to work? 1. Less than 1 month 2. 1 month to less than 3 months 3. 3 months and above 4. Not returning 5. Not sure to return <i>(Do not read out)</i>	What kind of work did (name) do in his/her main job during the last 7 days (even if he/she was absent in the last seven days) Describe in 2 to 4 words e.g. Communal farming, Bus driving, Brick laying, Electronic equipment assembling, Secondary school teaching, Market gardening	For office use only	What is (name's) skill category? 1. Professional 2. Skilled 3. Semi-skilled 4. Unskilled 5. Not known	In (name's) main job in the last 7 days, what was his/her status? 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. Unpaid contributing family worker 7. Member of producer cooperative <i>If code 3,4,5,6,7 skip to Q33</i>	Does (name) have a written contract or oral agreement with employer? 1. A written contract 2. Oral agreement 3. No contract/ agreement 4. Don't know	Does (name) benefit from paid annual leave? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
	<i>(see prompts below)</i>																				
	a	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z			aa	ab	ac	Code	ad	ae	af	ag		
	1	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5			1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4		
	2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5			1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4		
	3	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5			1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4		
	4	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5			1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4		
	5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5			1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4		
	6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5			1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4		
	7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5			1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4		
8	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5			1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4			
9	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5			1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4			
10	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5			1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4			

Prompts for questions 21:

- a) Do any type of wage or salary job – full time or part time, temporary, casual, piecework or permanent?
- b) Conduct or assist any type of business whether big or small (e.g. brew beer, sell cakes, make mats/clothes, etc)? Collect any water or firewood for payment in cash or in kind? Catch or collect fish or river products, wild fruit for payment in cash or in-kind.
- c) 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? Make anything from own farm or natural products for sale or for own use?
- d) Help unpaid in a family business of any type? (e.g. help to sell groceries, grinding mills, helping cleaning business premises) ie these are non-agricultural activities

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector 1	EA	Household
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P e r s o n N u m b e r	Activity For Persons age 5 years and above						Employment: For Persons age 5 years and above						Employment: Secondary Job: For Persons age 5 years and above					
							If Code 6,7,8,9, 10 in Q35						If 'Yes' in any of Q21 or Q22					
	30			31	32	33	34		35	36	37	38	39	40		41	42	
	Is (name) entitled to any....			Does (name's) employer pay contributions to a pension scheme/ fund for (name)?	Is (name) a member of a trade union or similar employee association?	What is the name of the physical establishment where (name) works?	What kind of economic activity is (name/ establishment) engaged in?	For office use only	In what Sector is this establishment? 1. Central Government 2. Local Government 3. Parastatal – financial 4. Parastatal – non financial 5. Households 6. Pvt enterprises-financial 7. Pvt enterprises-non financial 8. Co-operatives 9. NGO's 10. Other (Specify).....	How many persons work in this establishment? 1. 0 2. 1 to 4 3. 5 to 9 4. 10 – 49 5. 50 & above	Is (name/ establishment) ? 1. Registered only. 2. Licensed only. 3. Registered & 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) home 4. In someone else's home 5. In another permanent building/ fixed location. 6. No fixed location. 7. Other (Specify).....	In the last 7 days, did (name) have any second job? <i>Read out prompts below</i> 1. Yes 2. No (Skip to Q46)	What kind of work did (name) do in his/her second job in the last 7 days? Describe in 2 to 4 words e.g. "Communal Farming" "Bus Driving" "Book-keeping" "Electronic Equipment Assemblers"	For office use only	In (name's) second job in the last 7 days, what was his/her status? 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. Unpaid contributing family worker 7. Member of producer cooperative	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" "Electrical Engineering"	For office use only
	a) benefit from paid sick leave? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	b) benefit from paid maternity/ paternity leave? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	c) medical aid benefit from his/her employer? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	Give the name in 2 or more words' e.g. "OK Bazaars, Mbare" "Petunia Laboratories" "Chibuku Breweries, Coventry road" "CABS Holdings, 4 th Street" "CBZ, Selous Avenue" <i>Write "NA" for communal and resettlement farmers, pvt domestic workers, gold panners, vendors/hawkers, cattle herders</i>	Give description in 2 or more words' e.g. "Tobacco processing" "Gold mining" "Tax administration" "Electrical engineering" "Beer manufacturing" "Clothes retailing"											
a	ah	ai	aj	ak	al	am	an	Code	ao	ap	aq	ar	as	at	Code	au	av	Code
1	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2			1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
2	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1			1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1			1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
4	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1			1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
5	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1			1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
6	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1			1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
7	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1			1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
8	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1			1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
9	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1			1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
10	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1			1 2 3 4 5 6 7		

Prompts for Q39: Do any type of wage or salary job – full time or part time, temporary, casual, piecework or permanent? Conduct or assist any type of business whether big or small (e.g. brew beer, sell cakes, make mats/clothes, etc)? Collect any water or firewood for payment in cash or in kind? Catch or collect fish or river products, wild fruit for payment in cash or in-kind. 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? Make anything from own farm or natural products for sale or for own use? Help unpaid in a family business of any type? (e.g. help to sell groceries, grinding mills, helping cleaning business premises) ie these are non-agricultural activities

If 'Yes' in any of Q21 or Q22				If "yes" in any of Q21 or Q22													If			
	43	44	45	46				47				48	49	50			51			52
P e r s o n N u m b e r	In what sector is this establishment? 1. Central government 2. Local Government 3. Parastatal – financial 4. Parastatal –non financial 5. Households 6. Pvt enterprises-financial 7. Pvt enterprises – financial 8. Co-operatives 9. NGO's 10. Other (Specify)..... (If code 1,2,3,4,5 skip to Q45)	Is (name/ establishment t) 1. Registered only. 2. Licensed only. 3. Registered and licensed. 4. Neither registered nor licensed.	Did (name) have any other job(s) in the last 7 days? 1. Yes 2.No	How many hours does (name) usually work per week in				How many hours did (name) actually work (including overtime) in the last 7 days in				During the last 7 days, would (name) have wanted to work for pay / profit more hours than (name) actually worked, (in all jobs)? 1. Yes 2. No (if code	How many more hours would (name) have preferred to work for pay / profit during the last 7 days? Record rounded number of hours, e.g. 4.5 to 05 hrs.	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			In the last 7 days, how many hours did (name) spend in			In (name)'s main job how much did (name) receive or was entitled to receive as wages/salaries (both in cash & in kind) for work done in the month of 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\$1 000 8. US\$1 001- US\$3 000 9. US\$3 001 and above. 10. No work done
				a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.			bh	bi	bj	Hours for 1	Hours for 2	Hours for 3	
A	aw	ax	ay	a. Main job	b. Second job	c. Other jobs	d. Total	a. Main job	b. Second job	c. Other jobs	d. Total									
				az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg									
1	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2			1 2 3 4 5 6				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2			1 2 3 4 5 6				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
3	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2			1 2 3 4 5 6				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
4	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2			1 2 3 4 5 6				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2			1 2 3 4 5 6				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2			1 2 3 4 5 6				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2			1 2 3 4 5 6				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
8	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2			1 2 3 4 5 6				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
9	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2			1 2 3 4 5 6				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
10	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2			1 2 3 4 5 6				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
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J	Work related income: For Persons age 5 years & above.			K Unemployment: for persons age 15 years and above								L Retrenchment: For Persons 15 years and above	
	If code 1 or 2 in Q41		If code 3 or 5, or 7 in Q27	If "no" in Q22d									
	53	54	55	56a	56b	57	58a	58b	59	60a	60b	61	62
P	In (name)'s second job how much did (name) receive or was entitled to receive as payment (both in cash & in kind) for work done in the month of May?	In (name)'s all other jobs how much did (name) receive or was entitled to receive as payment (both in cash & in kind) for work done in the month of May?	In (name)'s main job, what were his/her earnings after expenses for work done in the month of May?	Was (name) available for work if an opportunity to work for pay / profit or to start his/ her own business existed?	How soon would (name) be available to start work?	Did (name) look for work in the last 30 days	How did (name) mainly look for work in the last 30 days?	For how long has (name) been without work and trying to find a job or start a business?	If code 2 in Q57	Has (name) ever worked before whether for pay or family gain or in (name's) own business?	How long ago was it since (name) last worked?	Has (name) ever been retrenched since June 2011?	In which year was (name) retrenched?
N	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\$1 000 8. US\$1 001 - US\$3 000 9. US\$3 001 and above. 10. No work done	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\$1 000 8. US\$1 001 - US\$3 000 9. US\$3 001 and above. 10. No work done <i>Skip to Q61</i>	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\$1 000 8. US\$1 001 - US\$3 000 9. US\$3 001 and above. 10. No work done <i>Skip to Q61</i>	1. Yes 2. No <i>If code 2, skip to Q57</i>	1. Less or equal to 1 week 2. More than 1 week but less or equal than two weeks 3. More than 2 weeks but less or equal to four weeks 4. More than four weeks 5. No desire to work 6. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No <i>If code 2, skip to Q59</i>	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. Taking steps to start own business 6. Looked for work by other means (Specify)..... <i>Skip to Q60a</i>	1. Less than 3 months 2. 3 months to less than 6 months 3. 6 months to 1 year 4. More than 1 year 5. Don't know <i>Skip to Q60a</i>	1 Was waiting for the results of a vacancy competition or an interview 2. Awaiting the season for work 3. Attending school or training courses 4. Family responsibilities or housework 5. Pregnancy related 6. Illness, injury or disability 7. Does not know how and where to look for work 8. Unable to find work for his/her skills 9. Had looked for job(s) before but had not found any 10. Too young or too old to find a job 11. No jobs available in the area/district 12. Retired with pension 13. Retired without pension 14. Other reason (Specify):	1. Yes 2. No (<i>Skip to Q64</i>) 3. 6 months -1year 4. More than 1 year 5. Don't know	1. Less than 3 months 2. 3 months – less than 6 months 3. 6 months -1year 4. More than 1 year 5. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No (<i>Skip to Q64</i>)	
a	bo	bp	bq	br	bs	bt	bu	bv	bw	bx	by	bz	ca
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	
2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	
3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	
4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	
5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	
6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	
7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	
8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	
9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	
10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
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O	Child Questions: For Persons age 5 – 17 years										P	Health: All Persons			
	If "Yes" in any of Q21 or Q22														
	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	
P e r s o n N u m b e r	Has (name) ever changed household(s) in the last 12 months? 1. Yes 2. No <i>If code 2, skip to Q.75</i>	Why did (name) change household? 1. To seek employment. 2. To seek education (school). 3. To seek medication 4. Abuse in the last household 5. Marriage/ divorce 6. Death 7. Marriage/ divorce of parent/ guardian 8. Relocation of parent/ guardian 9. Other (Specify).....	What does (name) usually do during his/her spare time? a. Playing with friends, sisters/ brothers. b. Watching TV c. Listening to the Radio. d. Reading for fun e. Social networking f. Playing games alone g. Other (Specify). (More than one answer acceptable)	What is the main reason why (name) is working? 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).	How often is (name) paid? 1. Piece rate 2. Hourly 3. Weekly 4. Monthly 5. Not paid (skip to Q80) 6. Other (Specify).	What does (name) usually do with his/her earnings? 1. Give Parents/ Guardian all through employer. 2. Give Parents/ Guardian all by him/herself. 3. Give Parents/ Guardian part through employer. 4. Give Parents/ Guardian part by him/herself. 5. Spend all by self. 6. Other (Specify).	<i>If code 5 in Q.78</i> How are (name's) earnings mainly spent? 1. Household responsibilities 2. Personal necessities 3. Luxury goods/ services. 4. Other (Specify).	<i>Enter age in completed years</i> At what age did (name) start to work for the first time? a. Morning b. Afternoon c. Evening/ Night (More than one answer is acceptable)	During which time of the day does (name) usually work? a. Morning b. Afternoon c. Evening/ Night (More than one answer is acceptable)	For how many hours does (name) usually work per day? <i>(Record to the nearest hour)</i>	Was (name) ill/sick in the last 30 days, such that s/he was absent from work/ school or was unable to play/ perform normal duties? 1. Yes 2. No <i>If code 2, go to next person</i>	What was main health facility visited? 1. Mission/ Council 2. Private facility 3. Traditional Healer/ 4. Spiritual 5. None <i>(If code 1,2,3 or 4, skip to Q86)</i>	<i>If code 5 in</i> What was the reason why not visit a 1. Facility too 2. Cannot 3. Health 4. Home 5. Treatment 6. No medicine/equipment at health facility 7. Personnel not friendly	What was the total number of days (name) missed work/school /unable to play/ perform normal duties due to illness/ sickness in the last 30 days?	
	a	cl	cm	cn	co	cp	cq	cr	cs	ct	cu	cv	cw	cx	cy
	1	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	
	2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	
	3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	
	4	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	
	5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	
	6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	
	7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	
	8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2	1 2 3	
9	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2	1 2 3		
10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f g	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2 4 5	1 2 3 5 6		

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
					1		

C	Q Housing Characteristics							
	1	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
P e r s o n N u m b e r	<p>Who are the usual members of this household? Please include the usual members who are temporarily absent, but exclude visitors and children in boarding schools.</p> <p><i>Write the names of all adults and children including babies. List all persons starting with the head of household.</i></p> <p><i>Include usual members who are temporarily absent.</i></p> <p>Note order of listing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Head Spouse Unmarried children Married children, their spouses and children Other relatives of head Not related 	<p>What is the tenure status of the household?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Owner/purchaser Tenant Lodger Tied accommodation Parents'/Guardian's/Relative's House. Other (Specify)..... 	<p>Type of dwelling</p> <p><i>Observe</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional Mixed Detached/semi-detached Flat/Townhouse Shacks Other 	<p>Does the household have access to electricity?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, Connected to grid Yes, Solar Yes, Generator No <p>(Circle all mentioned)</p>	<p>What is the household's main source of water for drinking?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Piped water inside house Piped water outside house (on premises) Communal tap Well/borehole protected Well unprotected River/Stream/Dam Bottled water Other (Specify)..... 	<p>What is the household's main source of water for cooking?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Piped water inside house Piped water outside house (on premise) Communal tap Well/borehole protected Well unprotected River/Stream/Dam Other (Specify)..... 	<p>What type of toilet facility is used most by this household?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Flush toilet Blair toilet Pit toilet with slab Pit toilet other None 	<p>What is the household's main source of energy for cooking?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wood Paraffin Electricity Electricity (Solar) Electricity (Generator) Gas Coal/ charcoal Gel Other (Specify).....

R	Chapter 1	Yes	1
	Chapter 2 Are there any persons aged 15 years and above who used to be usual members of this household who left to live abroad since June 2009?	No	2

a	CZ	Ch	Chapter 4 Total number of persons in household				Physical address of the household				
			Male		da						
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

If the household continues on another questionnaire, tick