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Malawi Child Labour 2002 Report

Report of analysis

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International
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the Elimination
of Child labour
(IPEC)

National Statistical Office
Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training

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PREFACE

The issue of child labour is a major concern to the Government of Malawi, as it is to many other countries. The problem has long been recognized and the government has enacted laws to prohibit child labour and to develop national policies and programmes to meet the urgent needs of children in the country. The policies and programmes need monitoring and evaluation in order to assess their impact on the characteristics of working children. The usual censuses and surveys in the country provide very limited information on the issue of working children because they are not designed with the specific objective of assessing the nature and extent of child labour.

It was against this backdrop that the Malawi Child Labour Survey (MCLS) was initiated to look into specific issues of child labour in Malawi such as the magnitude of child labourers, reasons for child labour and the effects of work on child development in relation to health, education and morality. The MCLS which was a nation-wide household based survey, was conducted in 2002 while the Children in Commercial Sex Exploitation Survey and Street Kids Survey were done in 2003¹. This report covers the results of the three surveys. The MCLS is representative at national and regional levels.

This report is divided into four parts. Part I gives the general background and methodology; Part II the detailed results of the household survey; Part III the results of the Street Children Survey and Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey and Part IV conclusions and recommendations.

It is expected that the results of the survey will generate more awareness of child labour issues, promote the campaign against its practice and serve as the basis for the formulation of appropriate intervention programmes.

I would like to extend my profound thanks to the many respondents who willingly supplied the required information and those who have in one way or another assisted in the preparation of the report.

Charles Machinjili
Commissioner of Statistics
National Statistical Office

¹ Street Kids Survey and Children in Commercial Sex Exploitation Surveys were conducted in pre-selected towns in all three regions

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Martin M. Mononga
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2002 Malawi Child Labour Survey (MCLS) field data collection took place from August 2002 to November 2002. The objective was to provide quantitative data on children's activities (economic and non-economic) so as to determine the nature, magnitude, and reasons for child labour and the effect on children's education, health, morals and normal development. The survey covered children aged 5-17 years in households and on the street.

A nation-wide representative sample of 8,000 households was selected, out of which 7,855 households were successfully interviewed. In addition, purposive sample surveys of Street Kids and Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation were conducted to supplement the household survey.

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Size of the Population of Children aged 5-17 and School Attendance

The results of the survey indicate that there were about 3.8 million children in the 5-17 year age range, representing 34 percent of the population. Out of this number 2.7 million children were attending school, representing 72 percent of the 5-17 year range.

Working Children

The survey estimates that there were around 3.2 million children working within their family's houses and outside their homes in economic and non-economic activities in the last twelve months. This represents around 80 percent of the 5-17 year range group.

Economic Activity

The information collected shows that 1.5 million children aged 5-17 years old were economically active in the last twelve months prior to the survey representing 38 percent of children in 5-17 year range. Similarly, 1.1 million representing about 29 percent of these children were economically active one week prior to the survey period.

Non-economic activity

The survey shows that out of the children aged 5-17 around 2 million were engaged in housekeeping activities only in at least one day in a week and 1.7 million were engaged in house keeping activities only over the past twelve months.

Child labour

In general, child labour means (economic or non-economic) activity that the child is engaged in is detrimental to the health, safety and education of the child or is likely to cause harm to the morals and would affect the normal development of the child. In this survey the operationalised definition of child labour is:

Working children below the age of 14 years who worked for more than 7 hours in the reference week and working children between the age of 15-17, were categorised as child labour if they were working in agriculture for more than 7 hours. The survey estimates that there were 1.4 million children engaged in child labour, representing 37 percent of the 5-17 age group and 47 percent of the working children.

STREET CHILDREN SURVEY

The size of sampled population and Parentage

The sampled population in Street Kid Survey was 396 children. The majority of the street kids population was male which constitutes about 93 percent of all the street kids interviewed. Close to 51 percent of the street kids had either one or both of their parents dead.

Parents' background

The majority of the street kids' mothers (about 56 percent) were unemployed but can work. Of these mothers 31 percent were begging on the streets, 15 percent were reported dead, less than 10 percent were disabled and less than 4 percent were working.

Working status of street kids

Of the street kids surveyed about 4 percent had worked or were looking for paid casual jobs in the reference week.

Health and Safety

More than 52 percent of the street kids interviewed reported different ailments over the last twelve months. The highest incidences of ailments comprise body pains, gastro intestinal diseases and skin diseases.

CHILD PROSTITUTES SURVEY

Size of the sampled population and Parentage

The sampled population in Children in Commercial sexual Exploitation (CSECS) was 549 children. About 85 percent of children in commercial sexual exploitation were of age 15 to 17 years and 87 percent of them had been in the sex trade for less than two years. 49 percent of the children involved in the sex trade had lost both parents and 60 percent had lost a mother.

School attendance

While about 9 percent of children in commercial sexual exploitation were currently attending school, 72 percent had dropped out and less than 18 percent had never attended school.

Parents' background

The majority of children in commercial sexual exploitation had a non-working mother (24 percent) but that can work, while working mothers represent less than 9 percent. Around 60 percent of children in commercial sexual exploitations had lost their mothers.

Employment

The majority of child commercial workers 80 percent had never worked in any other position than CSEC. About 8 percent had worked as housekeepers; less than 4 percent had worked in vending business and the same percentage had worked as hair - dressers.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF MALAWI

1.1 Location

Malawi is a landlocked country south of the equator in sub-Saharan Africa. Mozambique borders the country to the east, south, and southwest; Zambia to the west and northwest and Tanzania to the north and northeast.

The country is 901 kilometers long and ranges from 80 to 161 kilometers in width. It has a total area of 118,484 square kilometers of which 94,276 square kilometers is land area. The remaining area is mostly covered by Lake Malawi, which is about 475 kilometers long and runs down Malawi's eastern boundary with Mozambique.

1.2 Economic performance

Malawi's economy is predominantly agro-based. The agricultural sector accounted for almost to 40 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the year 2001 and almost the same percentage in 2002. The economy of Malawi has suffered a number of internal as well as external shocks during this period. Inflation, though decelerating, has been above the one digit level. Other shocks had manifested themselves through high government borrowing which has led to high interest rates.

The country Gross Domestic Product per Capita (GDP per Capita) was about \$133 during the survey period, which is lower than the estimated GDP per Capita of about \$139 for year 2003. On the other hand revised real GDP in 2002 rose by 1.8 percent, from a trough of about 0.4 percent in the year 2001. An average year on year inflation rate for 2002 was around 14.8 percent representing a drastic decline from the previous year inflation rate of 22.7 percent².

1.3 Government Policy on Child labour

There is no written policy of child labour. However, government policy can be discerned from child labour laws promulgated in the country.

1.4 Government Policy on Education

Malawi's education system consists of academic training at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. Formal primary schooling in Malawi includes 8 years of primary school typically referred to as standard 1 through 8. The official age range for primary schooling is 6 to 13 years. At the end of primary school, a national examination: the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination (PLSCE) is administered.

Secondary schooling consists of four years to complete: two years in junior secondary school and the other two years in the senior secondary school.

The official age range is from 14 to 17 years. The qualifications are a Junior Certificate of Education (JCE) and the Malawi School Certificate of Education (MSCE), respectively.

The tertiary level has a four-year period of completion. The entry prerequisite is that a student has to pass the Malawi School Certificate of Education (MSCE) with a credit or higher to be considered.

1.4.1 Primary School and Free Primary School Initiative (FPE).

In 1994 Government of Malawi introduced the Free Primary School Education (FPE) initiative with the aim of broadening the access to primary school entrance through reducing the cost of schooling to households³. This move increased the primary enrolment levels from 1.9 million in 1993 to 3.2 million in 1994 representing an increase of about 68 percent⁴. However, this created work pressure for the teachers as well as the government in that there was an urgent need to provide additional school places and teaching materials.

² National Statistical Office- Economics Division, Pricing Section

³ For many years prior to FPE households used to pay a sizeable amount of fee for their children.

⁴ Malawi DHS Eddata Survey 2002, Education Data for Decision Making, pp 2.

1.5 Demographic Characteristics

The 1998 Population and Housing Census estimated Malawi's population at 9.9 million with a 2.0 percent population growth rate. The projected population during the survey period was around 11.2 million representing a growth rate of 3.26 percent;⁵ while the projection on the target population group (5-17 years) was estimated at 3.6million.

1.6.1 Background and Justification for the survey

The National Statistical Office (NSO) conducted the 2002 Malawi Child Labour Survey in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MoLVT), with financial assistance from International Labour Organisation (ILO) under the framework of its International Programme for the Elimination of child labour (IPEC) which is aiming at promoting conditions that would enable participating countries to progressively regulate and prohibit child labour.

The ILO legal and policy framework on child labour and resulting statistical requirements are provided under major conventions namely, ILO convention 138 on minimum age; The UN convention on the rights of the child; and the recent ILO convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour. For the purpose of identifying the affected children the framework set forth two distinct measures. The first is whether the child is "economically active" or a "child worker". This is a general definition, encompassing any work for pay or unpaid family work. The second measure is specifically, **child labour** meaning child's work (whether it is economic or non-economic) is inconsistent with the principles set under the conventions and recommendations, namely that the child is below the minimum age for a given industry, or the work that the child is engaged in is detrimental to the health, safety and education of the child or is likely to cause harm to the morals and would affect the normal development of the child.

The 2002 Malawi Child Labour Survey (MCLS) is the first nation-wide, stand-alone survey of its type and it provides a detailed analysis of the child labour situation in Malawi. Prior to 2002, NSO had carried out a number of socio-economic household- based surveys and Population and housing censuses that were not intended to study the problem of child labour in Malawi but nonetheless did bring out issues relating to child labour though in a limited way. These include:

- (a) Integrated Household Survey, 1998
- (b) Demographic and Health Survey, 1992; 2000
- (c) Population and Housing Census, 1998

The need for a child labour survey to provide a national picture of the magnitude, nature and causes of child labour was mainly for two reasons.

Firstly, the MCLS is needed to provide baseline data on the activities of the child population in Malawi for planning, policy formulation, and effective monitoring of Malawi's progress towards fulfilling the objectives of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Secondly, the absence of Labour Force Surveys (LFS) has meant that the participation rate of children in economic activities is not known and it is therefore difficult to come up with the proportion of children that could be in child labour, or at risk of falling into child labour situations.

1.7 Objectives of the survey

The primary objective of the Malawi Child Labour Survey was to collect quantitative data on children's activities, including schooling, economic and non-economic activities and to establish a database that should

⁵ 1998 Malawi Population and Housing Census, Population Projections Report 1999-2023 pp 3.

serve as the benchmark for measuring progress in the fight against child labour. Towards this end, the following specific and immediate objectives were envisaged:

- a) To collect information on the nature, magnitude and reasons for child labour in Malawi and determine the conditions of work and their effects on health, education and normal development.
- b) To establish both quantitative and qualitative information system (database) on child labour, which will be updated on regular basis as new information becomes available through new surveys and other administrative records. This database will also include information on existing labour laws and regulations, policies and programmes and institutions involved in the programme interventions for child labour.
- c) To integrate the Malawi data with the ILO's child labour database in order to broaden the global trends report on child labour.
- d) To provide a comprehensive analysis of the state of working children in Malawi giving the highlights of major statistical findings and the results of in-depth analysis in order to come up with intervention programmes that will help to prevent child labour, rehabilitate the victims and protect working children.
- e) To undertake studies on street kids and on children in commercial sexual exploitation.
- f) To further improve the capacity of the National Statistical Office and of the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training and its collaborating agencies in the collection of quantitative data critical for planning actions against child labour.

1.8 Arrangement of the report

The Malawi Child Labour Report combines household-based survey data on Child Activities, Street Kids Survey and Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey. All the three surveys were supposed to run concurrently but because of logistics problems and lack of a proper framework for the Street Kids Survey and Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey, eventually it was decided to conduct them separately. Nevertheless, the ILO and Child Labour Board of Directors agreed to combine the findings of the three surveys in one Report. For purposes of clarity, the first part of the Report covers child labour in general and is then followed by brief reports of the findings of the Street Kids and Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Surveys respectively.

1.9 Glossary of Concepts and Definitions

Child: *Persons aged between 5 to 17 completed years*

Household: *A person or group of people related or not who eat from the same pot.*

Economic activity: *Any work carried out by a person for pay in-cash or in-kind, or for profit or as an unpaid worker for family gain during a specific reference period for example, working in paid employment; self-employed: engaged in family activities like business without pay; farming, hunting, fishing for household consumption.*

Non-economic activity: *All other activities are considered non-economic if they are of domestic nature performed within your household or voluntary and charitable activities. For example use chores like cooking, child minding, house cleaning, washing and ironing.*

Usual economic activity: *This is referring to person's main economic activities or what a person has been doing for the longest period within the last 12 months determines usual activity status.*

Current economic activity: *This is referring to person's main economic activities during the reference week.*

Child labourer: *In this report, a working child below the age of fourteen who reported to have worked for at least seven hours the previous week in any type work whether be it in economic or non-economic activity and working child aged between 15 to 17 years only if s/he had worked for more than seven hours in agriculture sector in the reference week.*

Street kid: *Street kid is defined as a child age 5 to 17 years loitering in the streets, market place, bus depot, rail station and parks; they are mainly preoccupied with playing games, picking bins, involved in odd jobs, begging on the streets or just lurking on dark street corners. The Street Kids Survey excludes street kids in rehabilitation centres.*

CSEC: *CSEC is defined as child below the age of 18 years working as sex worker and accepts money in exchange for sex (on commercial basis).*

1.10 Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	<i>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</i>
CLS	<i>Child Labour Survey</i>
CPS	<i>Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey</i>
CSEC	<i>Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation</i>
CWIQ	<i>Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey</i>
DHS	<i>Demographic Health Survey</i>

EA	<i>Enumeration Area</i>
ECAM	<i>Employers Consultative Association of Malawi</i>
ECTC	<i>Elimination of Child Labour in Tobacco Companies</i>
GDP	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
GOM	<i>Government of Malawi</i>
HIV	<i>Acquired Immunodeficiency Virus</i>
IHS	<i>Integrated Household Survey</i>
ILO	<i>International Labour Organisation</i>
IPEC	<i>International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour</i>
JCE	<i>Junior Secondary Certificate of Examination</i>
LFS	<i>Labour Force Survey</i>
MCLS	<i>Malawi Child Labour Survey</i>
MDHS	<i>Malawi Demographic Health Survey</i>
MIHS	<i>Malawi Integrated Household Survey</i>
MSCE	<i>Malawi School Certificate of Education</i>
MYACT	<i>Malawi Youth Against Child Trafficking</i>
MoLVT	<i>Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training</i>
NAC	<i>National AIDS Commission</i>
NGO	<i>Non-Governmental Organisation</i>
NSO	<i>National Statistical Office</i>
NORAD	<i>Norwegian Agency for Development</i>
PSLCE	<i>Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination</i>
SKS	<i>Street Kids Survey</i>
STI	<i>Sexual Transmitted Infections</i>
SW	<i>Sex Worker</i>
TAC	<i>Technical Advisory Committee</i>
TECS	<i>Together Ensuring Children's Security</i>
TWG	<i>Technical Working Group</i>
TAs	<i>Traditional Authorities</i>
UNICEF	<i>United Nations Children's Fund</i>
NSC	<i>National Steering Committee</i>

Part I: Methodology

CHAPTER 2

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1.0 Planning and Preparation

The planning and preparation for the Malawi Child Labour Survey started in 2001. In December 2001, a pilot study was conducted in three districts namely Rumphi, Lilongwe and Mulanje, with one district in each region and in each of the six geo-economic zones. Twenty households were studied in each EA, yielding a total of 120 households per region. In addition, a number of street kids and child prostitutes were interviewed in each of the three regions during the preparatory stage.

Three committees were set up to plan and execute the survey. These were:

- National Steering Committee
- Technical Advisory Committee
- Technical Working Committee

2.1.1 Technical Steering Committee

The steering committee comprised of representatives from the key ministries and collaborating Agencies: Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Gender, Youth and Community Services.

2.1.2 Technical Advisory Committee

The Technical Advisory Committee comprised of representatives from the key ministries and collaborating agencies: Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Gender, Youth and Community Services, Centre for Social Research, Association for Elimination of Child Labour, Malawi Human Rights Commission and the Norwegian Embassy. The committee carefully scrutinised the household questionnaires, as well as questionnaires for the Street Children and Child Prostitutes Surveys to ensure that they genuinely reflected the Malawian reality. Outside this committee, valuable technical advice was received from an ILO representative on the development of survey instruments, concepts and definitions of national child labour surveys as well as on tabulation and report writing.

2.1.3 Technical Working Committee

The Technical Working Committee comprised of representatives from International Labour organisation, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training and National Statistical Office were involved in implementation of project activities.

2.2 Scope and coverage

The target group for the household-based survey was the age group 5-17 years, living in private households. Children dwelling in institutions such as hospitals, hostels, barracks, prisons and any high security designated areas were not covered by the survey. The survey covered all the three regions of Malawi and was representative at both the national and regional level. Out of the targeted population, working children are the ultimate unit of analysis.

Notwithstanding the fact the target population were working children between 5-17 years, the child labour survey was household-based. This is so because the household is the best unit of measurement for identifying its members and quantifying their socio-economic characteristics as well as particulars of their dwellings and conditions that force children to work.

2.3 Sample Design and Implementation

The area-sampling frame used for the survey was based on the 1998 Malawi Master Sample developed by the National Statistical Office soon after the 1998 Population and Housing Census. The sample frame contains 808 enumeration areas (EAs) covering the three regions of Malawi.

For the purpose of the Child Labour Survey, the 808 EAs were stratified into 7 groups according to agro-economic zones and rural/ urban set-up. This was done to come up with a good representative sample at the regional level. The following strata were demarcated according to land use:

Northern region

- (a) Commercial land: Tobacco growing areas stratum
- (b) Subsistence land: Subsistence farming areas stratum
- (c) Fishing areas stratum
- (d) Plantations land stratum
- (e) Urban stratum

Central region

- (a) Commercial land: Tobacco growing areas stratum
- (b) Subsistence land: Subsistence farming areas stratum
- (c) Fishing areas stratum
- (d) Urban stratum

South region

- (a) Commercial land: Tobacco growing areas stratum
- (b) Commercial land: Tea growing areas stratum
- (c) Commercial land: Cotton growing areas stratum
- (d) Subsistence land: Subsistence farming areas stratum
- (e) Fishing areas stratum
- (f) Urban stratum

There was only one urban stratum for all gazetted cities, towns and district urban areas in each region³. This resulted in 15 strata.

The sample design was a two stage-stratified sampling scheme. The first stage involved the selection of enumeration areas (EAs) as our primary sampling units (PSUs) and the second stage involved the selection of households as secondary sampling units.

In total 400 EAs were selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS), the size being household members enumerated in the 1998 Population and Housing Census. The selection of the EAs was done independently for each of the 15 strata. Households were selected by systematic random sampling at a fixed rate of 20 households per EA.

In the first stage, the 400 EAs were selected with equal probability. In the second stage, a complete household listing in the selected EAs was conducted, and then 20 households were selected for interviews.

³ According to the 1977 Population Census urban areas were defined in two ways as follows:

- (a) **Gazetted Cities and Towns:** The gazetted urban areas of Mzuzu, Salima, Lilongwe, Dedza, Mangochi, Liwonde, Zomba, Blantyre and Ngabu were defined by gazetted boundaries, which excluded Town Planning Areas close to them.
- (b) **District Urban Areas:** These areas were defined by the Boma (District Headquarters) and the Town Plan Areas close to Bomas. The affected areas are Chitipa, Karonga, Nkhatabay, Rumphu, Mzimba, Kasungu, Nkhotakota, Ntchisi, Dowa, Mchinji, Ntcheu, Machinga, Chiradzulu, Mwanza, Thyolo, Mulanje, Chikwawa and Nsanje and Phalombe

Table 2.1: Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002 sample allocation

Geo-zones	Region and Enumeration Area (EAs) selected						Malawi	
	Northern region		Central region		Southern region		Total	Selected
	Total	Selected	Total	Selected	Total	Selected		
Commercial land: Tobacco growing area	34	14	154	103	81	48	269	165
Commercial land: Tea growing area	0	0	0	0	40	19	40	19
Commercial land: Cotton growing area	0	0	0	0	42	21	42	21
Subsistence land: Maize growing area	48	18	58	31	107	59	213	108
Fishing area	24	8	14	8	14	9	52	25
Plantation land	7	2	0	0	0	0	7	2
Urban area	32	8	77	23	76	29	185	60
Total	145	50	303	165	360	185	808	400

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

2.4 Determination of sample size

In the absence of any previous Child Labour Survey (CLS) from which a measure of variability could be used to come up with an appropriate sample size, the following technique was used to determine the sample size:

To estimate the proportion of working children (or child employees) and it was assumed that the proportion of working children was hovering between $p=0.013$ and $p=0.027$ (i.e. the proportion of working children has not changed from 2 percent by 0.07 percent either way. P is the true proportion of working children we are estimating in this survey and \hat{P} be the estimate to P (\hat{P} is the statistics that will come out of the CLS). What was needed was the distance between the true P and estimator of \hat{P} to be less than 0.07 percent at certain probability level for the given sample size n .

Then, using Chebyshev's inequality to find n . The Chebyshev inequality states that the probability that \hat{X} , an estimator of μ , lies within the distance, $d=\hat{\sigma}k$ from true population value, μ , is equal or greater than $1-\frac{1}{k^2}$. The mathematical formulae is given as below:

$$\Pr (|\hat{X} - \mu| \leq \hat{\sigma}k) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{k^2} \text{ where } \hat{\sigma} \text{ is square root of the variance}$$

Now setting the probability level to 0.95 i.e. $(1 - \frac{1}{k^2} = 0.95) \Rightarrow k = \sqrt{20}$

And substituting $\hat{X} = \hat{P}$ and $\hat{U} = P$ the chebyshev's inequality becomes

$$\Pr (|\hat{P} - P| \leq \hat{\sigma}k) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{k^2} \dots (1) \text{ (Since we are considering proportions}$$

and we know P follows binomial distribution, then $\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n-1}}$)

Then..(1) becomes

$$|\hat{P} - P| \leq \sqrt{20} \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n-1}} \dots (2)$$

Setting $d=|\hat{P}-P|=0.007$, $p=0.02$ and $q=0.98$

Then (2) yields $n-1 \leq (89.47)^2$ $n \leq 8001$

Therefore any sample size of $n > 8001$ units would fall within a relative error of 0.7% from the true proportion P (i.e. Working children)

2.5 Questionnaire and target respondents

The questionnaire consists of five major components: Household roster, information about target children 5–17 years of age soliciting from parents or guardians, socio-economic status, housing and household characteristics, and questions addressed directly to children 5-17 years of age.

The household roster was used to list all household members who live in the household for at least 4 days a week, including children in boarding school. Background information of each member was collected; including age, relationship to the head of the household, sex, schooling and training, economic activity status for past seven days and the past twelve months of persons aged 5 years and above. The household roster was also used to identify the children between the ages of 5 and 17 years old who were interviewed separately.

The second component was used to obtain information on children aged between 5 and 17 years by asking the head of the household or any responsible member about each of the targeted children in that household. This component mainly concentrated on house keeping activities and work related issues of children; perception of parents/guardians on working children, migration status of children and awareness of children recruitments.

The third and fourth components were used to collect data on household's socio-economic activities over the last two years, information on household characteristics including type of dwelling unit, status of ownership, rent, household facilities, main source of cooking fuel, source of drinking water, household's assets, major activity from which the household derives income and average expenditure of household per month.

Finally, children of the ages 5 - 17 years were interviewed using some of the questions in the first component (Household roster) and the second component (Information about children of the ages 5-17 years) and additional questions on employee children.

2.6 Training

Training of field staff covered a period of two weeks in June 2002 .The training took place at Nkhande Agriculture Training Centre in Ntcheu district about 130km from Zomba Municipality and involved 102 participants. The composition of the trainees were as follows; 12 team leaders, 12 field editors 78 enumerators.

The training covered interview techniques, procedures and conduct in the field. On the practical side mock interviews were conducted around the surrounding villages. During the training, participants translated the questions into key languages in the country, in order to develop a concise, precise and standardised vocabulary for all team members. The interviewers were required to switch to the vernacular languages of a particular area during interviews.

The trainees were recruited from all over the country and placed in districts where they were familiar with the language and local customs. Supervision was jointly done by NSO and MoLVT staff.

2.7 Fieldwork Organisations and Monitoring

After ten days of training, 8 teams were deployed to the field. Each team consisted of a team leader, field editor, eight enumerators and a driver. One team had more 14 enumerators and they covered urban areas only. The survey was planned to cover the period from 20th June 2002 to 20th August 2002. However due to

unforeseen problems in the disbursement of funds the survey was temporarily halted ten days before the end date. Data collection resumed when funds became available and it was completed by 25th November 2002.

2.8 Supervision and Quality Control

In order to ensure the quality of data collected, supervision and monitoring of field operations were carried out at three levels. Firstly, the field supervisors of the roving team edit all questionnaires while still within the EA. Secondly; the zone officer visited the field staff occasionally in order to monitor their operations, cross - checking and endorsing the completed questionnaires. The Regional Controller who cross - checked the completed questionnaires submitted to him by the zone officers under his jurisdiction carried out the final level of supervision. To improve the alertness of the field team, the Regional Controller occasionally visited some of the zones.

Finally at the national level supervision was conducted by a team comprising senior officers from NSO, MoLVT Headquarters, Malawi Human Rights Commission and other stakeholders. The completed and thoroughly edited questionnaires were submitted by the field supervisors to the zone officers who in turn sent them to their Regional Offices for onward transmission to NSO Headquarters.

2.9 Data Processing and Editing

2.9.1 Data Editing and Entry

The processing of child labour data started two weeks after starting data collection. All data entry clerks participated in the training course at Nkhonde Agriculture Training Centre. In addition to field interviews, they underwent data processing training for three days. The data entry lasted up to early February 2003.

2.9.2 Data Cleaning and Logical Checks

The period from February 2003 to April 2003 was devoted to data cleaning and logical checks. Microsoft Access was used for data capturing and logical checks but the data was later transferred to SPSS PC+ for further cleaning and tabulations.

2.10 Methodology of Street Kids Survey (SKS) and Child in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey (CSECS)

2.10.1 Coverage of other studies

Street kids and child prostitution surveys were conducted in several selected cities and towns; inclusion of cities and towns in the survey was based on the following criteria:

- (a) Major cities or towns in the region
- (b) Boarder towns within the region
- (c) Major tourist attraction towns
- (d) Agric-commercial towns.

The justification, for sampling in selected cities and towns that met the required criteria, was to get many interviewees as possible with limited funds. To achieve a cost effective sample for each of the surveys (street kids and child prostitutes) some locations were given a lot of days than other locations such that the realized sample size in a particular city or town, in some instances may not reflect the magnitude of the problem in comparisons to another locations. There were many factors that influenced the sample size for a particular city or town like the number of the days that were allocated to that location, number of enumerators in a sector, number of child prostitutes, cooperation from enumerators, cooperation from interviewee and mobility of the interviewees.

In addition, the social workers from the NGOs that are involved in street kid and children in commercial sexual exploitation were involved in data collection exercise but in case of CSECS, an additional requirement was

that the enumerator should come from within the locality- defined as sector* this was done to enhance effective data collection. For SKS that was not possible as such, same NGOs social workers were recruited for the whole exercise. The following urban areas were selected for SKS and CSECS exercise:

<u>Selected towns/cities</u>	<u>Category of urban set-up</u>
South	
Blantyre	Major city
Zomba	Major city
Mwanza	Border town in Southern Region
Thyolo	Agric-commercial (Tea growing town)
Mangochi	Tourist attraction (Lake shore)
Centre	
Lilongwe	Major city
Mchinji	Border town Central
Kasungu**	Agric-Commercial (Tobacco)
Nkhotakota**	Agric-commercial
North	
Nkhatabay	Tourists attraction
Mzuzu	Major city
Karonga**	Border town Northern Region

2.10.2: Street Kids Survey (SKS) and Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey (CSECS) Objectives

The main objectives of street kids and child prostitutes' surveys were:-

- (a) To count as many children (5-17) indulging in prostitution in selected towns/cities.
- (b) To appraise street kids' and children in commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC) knowledge in HIV/AIDS pandemic
- (c) To appraise street kids' and children in commercial sexual exploitation' knowledge on prevention of the HIV/AIDS pandemic
- (d) To appraise knowledge of CSEC on safe sex
- (e) To explore requests of assistance street kids and CSEC may need
- (f) To assess the success of rehabilitation programmes efforts, if there any programmes that are put in place to mitigate the problems that are faced by CSEC and street kids

2.10.3: Sample Size for Street Kids Survey (SKS) and Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey(CSECS)

For practical reasons Street Kids Survey (SKS) targeted 400 respondents in selected cities and towns. Enumerators which comprised of social workers from NGOs that dealt with street kids, interviewed street kids on streets, market place, bus depot, rail station and parks or wherever they could be found but the survey did not cover those that were in rehabilitation centre at that time. Therefore, our target group was restricted to only the street kids that were visible in the street begging, picking bins, playing games on street corners or wandering from one street to the other.

One of the main objectives of Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey (CSECS) was to devise a way of counting the number of the targeted population of CSECS within town or a city; to do that properly the sites town or trading centre close to town were divided into sectors for each of a major towns/cities. Then social workers from NGOs were recruited only if they were residing in a particular sector to work within their

* Major cities like Blantyre ,Zomba and Lilongwe were divide into sectors and a team of enumerator was working in each sector

** These towns were not covered in street kids survey (SKS)

sectors. Social mapping was conducted in all those sectors. During the social mapping exercise the bars, rest houses, even private houses (a visit to one or two known residence of CSEC led to identification other CSEC residence) were listed and key informants on each site were interviewed in order to come up with the most likely time for interviewing CSEC or to set a place for the interviews with CSEC, the following day. The bars, rest houses and houses were treated as time-location clusters.

Figure 1.a: Completion of CPS Interviews Schedules by City/Major Town

Town/City	Completion of re-schedule Interviews	Town /City	Completion status for re-scheduled Interviews
Blantyre	Not complete	Kasungu	Not complete
Mwanza	Complete	Nkhotakota	Complete
Thyolo	Not completed	Nkhatabay	Complete
Zomba	Complete	Mzuzu	Not complete
Mangochi	Not completed	Karonga	Complete
Lilongwe	Complete		
Mchinji	Complete		

The enumerators were under instruction to interview all CSEC they could find on the sites or schedule the meeting the following day. Not all rescheduled interviews took place as a result all the rescheduled interviews were conducted in only a few cities. The table above gives the status of re-scheduled interviews in each town. It must be note that motels and hotels were not covered in this exercise because they were likely to be found in a company of clients as result they could not be separately interviewed.

One thing that came out clearly according to the way the CSECS was conducted, was the selection of many cities/towns for the CSEC study than resources would permit. Four major cities would have sufficed but during a consultative meeting with the NGOs that are responsible for Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation and child trafficking, the problem of Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation in major urban centre was undermined and overstated the problem in these other smaller towns. So that time that was allocated to Blantyre and Mzuzu cities was not enough to cover all rescheduled interviews. Another problem with such wide choice of areas, was time for planning in each area was not adequate, as a result the experiences from the areas that had already been covered were used. This led into problems, as one size fit-all approach was not the best way to go about doing the CSEC study. For example, in Nkhatabay most of CSEC were not visible, as in other towns, as they were reportedly sleeping in motels during the day and at night CSEC were seen in accompany of their clients. Only a few CSEC were seen unaccompanied at nightclubs and they were subsequently interviewed.

Figure 1.b Number of CPS Interviews Complete by City/Major town

Town/Cities	CSEC interviewed	Town/Cities	CSEC interviewed
Blantyre	103	Kasungu	19
Mwanza	24	Nkhotakota	8
Thyolo	28	Nkhatabay	4
Zomba	49	Mzuzu	30
Mangochi	28	Karonga	7
Lilongwe	223		
Mchinji	26	Total	549

In Karonga most of sex workers (SWs) were over the age of eighteen years. In other towns like Lunchenza (a town in Thyolo) where the SWs are organized with elected leaders (a thing which we did not see in any of the city we visited) they wanted to re-schedule the interviews to a week later but this was not done due to other commitments. The leader of the SWs group in Lunchenza pointed out that the number of CSEC depends whether that year there is enough food or not. During years of hunger not only does the number of CSEC increase but also younger CSEC join in the commercial sex trade than the situation in good harvest years.

Despite the problems that were faced in trying to estimate the CSEC, table 1.b indicates the distribution of CSEC. Table 1.c below shows the distribution of street kids according to sampled points.

Figure 1.c Number of Interviews in SKS

Town/Cities	Street kids interviewed	Town /Cities	Street kids Interviewed
Blantyre	169	Nkhatabay	8
Mwanza	22	Mzuzu	12
Zomba	40		
Mangochi	46		
Lilongwe	88		
Mchinji	11		
		Total	396

2.11 Lessons Learnt

A summary of the lessons learnt is given below.

(i) **Publicity**

Publicity was adequately done and many people were not taken unawares when survey teams visited their homes for interviews. This is attributed to the fact that before the commencement of both the pilot survey and main survey there were television interviews and press releases to alert people. Where media reports could not reach, especially rural areas, field supervisors performed the role of alerting relevant authorities before the start of interviews in those areas.

(ii) **Reference Periods Used**

The survey used two reference periods: seven days and twelve months prior to the survey

(iii) **Call-backs**

Call - backs were made in cases where the team could not finish at one instance all households in a cluster

(iv) **Funding**

Since the management of funds was done mainly at the MOLVT, and not at the NSO, it proved very inefficient and costly to properly coordinate and control the disbursement of the funds in the field. Consequently this led to unnecessary delays in the completion of the survey.

(v) **Conduct of Interviews of Children**

The survey was designed in a way that the children could be interviewed privately. However the funding available was not sufficient to do this process adequately since children were not always available when required.

(vii) **Street Children and Child Prostitutes Surveys**

In surveys where the basic unit of measure is an individual who is mobile it is sometimes impossible to distinguish the target population from non-target groups. In the Street Children and Child Prostitute Surveys use was made of social workers and Non-Governmental Organisations operating in the selected areas to identify the target population. However this often led to logistical problems between the many different players.

(viii) **Capacity Building**

Considerable experience has been gained from undertaking the survey. The two institutions, with support from key stakeholders, should be able to undertake similar studies in future provided the main problem areas of fund management and coordination between the institutions are properly streamlined.

CHAPTER 3

EXISTING CHILD LABOUR INTERVENTION PROGRAMMES

3.1 Definition of Child Labour, Characteristics of Child Labour Identified in Previous Studies

3.1.1 Definition of Child Labour:

The Malawi government policy considers as child labour any economic activity that employs a child less than the age of 14 years. Any activity that exploits a child, prevents a child from attending school that negatively impacts on the health, social, cultural, psychological, moral, religious and related dimensions of the child's upbringing, is child labour. The temporal aspects of child labour include working seven or more hours per week. Other forms of child labour include pornography and child prostitution, and other worst forms of child labour or hazardous work.

3.2 Identified Previous Studies

The 2000 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey conducted by the National Statistical Office collected data on the work activities of children age 5 – 14. The findings showed that 9 percent of children age 5 – 14 were working for non-relatives, two-thirds of which was without pay. Sixty-two percent were working in the family business or on the family farm and 19 percent if children were doing domestic work for at least 4 hours per day. Overall, 27 percent of children were either working for a non-relative (paid or unpaid) or spending at least four hours a day doing household chores.

3.3 Different Forms of Child Labour in the Country

Child labour forms in the country include working in the agricultural estates (e.g tobacco sorting and stitching, tea picking) fishing in the lake, prostitution and street kids activities and pornography along the lake shore areas.

3.4 Problems and Hazards of Child Labour

Child labour in itself appears elusive in definition, supply, demand and even data on Child labour. For example “Statistics on Child labour are elusive not only because of the special and practical difficulties involved in the design and implementation of Child surveys but also because of differences in perception about what constitutes a child, or child work, or child labour. Even so, the evidence reveals a problem found throughout the world, and especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Earlier estimates based on very limited statistical information obtained from about 100 countries indicated that there were 75 million working children between 10-14 years of age in these countries in 1995 – (International Labour Office 1998 Geneva 22 Switzerland – page 7)

On factors affecting the supply of Child Labour, literature, demonstrates that there is “a great deal to be learnt about the cause of child labour in hazardous workers distinct from non hazardous occupations” (ILO 1998 page 17).

Irreplaceable skills afforded by Children “ the nimble fingers argument” – (ILO 1998 – page 18)

However, the nimble fingers reason is fallacious because there is evidence that elderly people also do work alongside the Children in the same occupations that require nimble fingers”. The phenomenon of the lower costs for hiring children is also not convincing because ILO studies conducted in India suggest that labour cost savings realized through employment of children are surprisingly small – less than 5 % for bangles and between 5 and 10% for carpets (ILO 1998 page 19) Thus the availability of data or the causes of child labour normally relates to the phenomenon in general although there is a lot to be learnt.

For example, on the local scene the major issues of concern in the country (Malawi) include under recruitment of adult workers in some agricultural estates because of the possibility of recruitment of children to supplement adult labour in those estates, on one hand. On the other hand, high prevalence of child labour at the work place will translate into increase in dropout among the school going children. This will result into a more entrenched child labour because more children will be entering the labour market without any labour skills. As a result their dependents will be condemned to drop out school and get employed in low labour skill jobs early in their lives.

In addition, there is a growing concern that children working in large estates are exposed to various hazards such as chemicals in the agricultural estates, noise and dust are subject to occupational hazards such as exposure to machinery, biological and chemical agents. The Children may be found mixing, loading and applying pesticides, fertilizers, herbicides some of which are highly toxic and potentially carcinogenic. Pesticides exposure poses a considerably higher risk to children than adults and has been linked to an increased risk of cancer, neuropathy, neuro- behavioral effects and immune system abnormalities – (ILO 1998, page 12)

3.5 The Legal Framework and Existing Policies to Control Child Labour

A summary of existing laws against child labour begins with the protection clause on children from child labour through, the constitution of the Republic of Malawi. Then further guidelines are provided in the Employment Act number six of the year 2000.

Chapter four of the constitution of the Republic of Malawi provides guidelines on the protection of human rights and freedoms (The Malawi Government, 2000, p 15). The guidelines on the rights of the children appear in section 23 on page 17. Subsection, number 4, 5 spans the protection of child labour and it reads as follows:

- (4) Children are entitled to be protected from economic exploitation or any treatment, work or punishment that is, or is likely to –**
 - (a) Be hazardous ;
 - (b) Interfere with their education; or
 - (c) Be harmful to their health or to their physical, mental, or spiritual or social development.

- (5) For purposes of this section, children shall be persons under the age of sixteen years of age.**

In addition, part (iv) of the Employment Act number six of the year 2000, provides more guidelines to the protection of child labour on the prohibition against child labour as follows:

3.5.1 Prohibition against child labour:

Part (iv), section 21, subsection 1 reads as follows:

Subject to subsection (2), no person under the age of fourteen shall be employed or work in any public or private agricultural, industrial undertaking or any branch thereof.

Part (iv), section 21, subsection 2 adds as follows:

Subsection 1 shall not apply to work done in homes, vocational training technical schools, or other training institution:

Provided that work done in a vocational training school or other training institution is-

- (a) approved and supervised by a public authority; or
- (b) an integral part of the educational or vocational training programme for which the school or institution is responsible.

3.5.2 Hazardous work:

Part (iv) section 22- subsection (1) reads as follows:

No persons between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years shall work or be employed in any occupation or activity that is likely to be-

- (a) harmful to health, safety, education, morals or development of such a person;
- (c) prejudicial to his attendance at school or any vocational or training programme.

Part (iv), section 22- subsection (2) adds as:

The Minister may, in consultations with relevant organizations or employers and employees, specify, by notice published in the gazette, occupations or activities which, in his opinion, are likely to have the effects mention in subsection one.

Part (iv), section 23 reads:

Every employer shall keep a register of any person under the age of eighteen years employed by or working for him.

Offences against this part (part):

Part (iv), section 24 on liability reads as follows:

Any person who contravenes any provision of this part shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of Mk 20,000 and to imprisonment for five years.

These are the two laws that directly prohibit exploitative working activities surrounding the child and its rights.

3.6 Focus of the Existing Programmes on the Elimination of Child Labour

Focus of the existing programmes has been in the elimination of worst forms of child labour, rehabilitation of victims of worst forms of child labour, public education and awareness on child labour and its realms including a stress on the nature of the worst forms of child labour, capacity building in litigation on child labour, maintenance of child labour registers, inspection of child labour, rapid assessment of domestic child labour, executing the child labour national study programme.

3.7 Exiting Child Labour Intervention Programmes:

Malawi has ratified the following conventions on the right of the child

- (a) *The United Nations Charter on the Rights of the Child*
- (b) *The ILO Convention Against Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention Number 182*
- (c) *The ILO Convention on Minimum Age of Entry into Employment Convention 138*

In this regard Malawi has campaigned vigorously against child labour in general and worst forms of child labour in particular through; involvement of the employer and employee business associations namely the

Employers Consultative Association of Malawi (ECAM) the umbrella Trade Union Congress and other affiliates.

ECAM through Tobacco Exporters Association are implementing a programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in Tobacco Companies (ECTC).

3.8. Action Programmes by Government Agencies

Action programmes of the government institutions have included ; capacity building of the field labour officers on the child labour issues and their handling , the rapid assessment on the previous hunger crisis impact on the child labour for the period between November and December in the year 2002, Public Awareness Seminars, implementation of this national study programme on child labour which has included,- Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation study, street kids study, and the national child labour household sample survey.

Mainstreaming of child labour elimination activities are taking root in certain ministries like Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Gender and Community Services, Ministry of Labour and vocational Training and in various non-governmental organizations in form of awareness campaigns, rehabilitation of the children out of child labour activities, impact studies, policy and programme formulation and implementation.

The media is being used to disseminate awareness campaigns against child labour for example a radio soap awareness programme is being aired on the national radio at least twice every week to the benefit of the local society.

3.9 Action Programmes by NGOs and other agencies and Impact Assessment

The NORAD assistance being implemented by the UNICEF has a number of built in programmes that some non-governmental organizations are implementing. The PLAN INTERNATIONAL is implementing agricultural and food security and food rationing programmes in a number of rural areas to help sustain retention of children in schools. There also exists support through the same assistance on the rehabilitation institution called CHISOMO CLUB on the rehabilitation of the street kids. There is also the EYE OF THE CHILD which has benefited through training of paralegals who have also contributed in handling victims of worst forms of child labour through support to the police victims support unit on litigation. There is also a programme on the elimination of child labour in tobacco estates, a programme implemented by the association called Tobacco Exporter companies (TECS). The TECS are intensifying public awareness on child labour and its elimination and installing necessary social amenities in the tobacco growing areas like schools.

In the early 1990s the phenomenon called child labour was virtually unclear, not topical, and had not taken the present status which clearly demonstrates that people have now recognized the problem and are beginning to realize the realms of the child labour phenomenon. The advent of free primary education in the country that was introduced in 1994 has also contributed immensely on the recognition of the child labour phenomenon. The reason is that there are always a reduced number of children attending classes during periods of increased farming activities. In some parts of the lakeshore areas where children opt to concentrate on fishing industry and abscond from attending classes or finally drop out of class because the fishing industry is a money maker in addition to the fact that it is also more of a traditional practice to indulge in the business. Therefore to make sure that children stay in school, the country has recognized the need to fight against child labour. Presently the Central and local authorities have joined hands to combat child labour in the country.

The Institutional framework on child labour has also strengthened. The Ministry is executing coordinating activities through the labour relations department's unit on child labour elimination. In addition to this, there are national steering and technical committee structures that discuss pertinent issues on various programmes on child labour elimination. These structures were originally established to implement the ILO/IPEC child labour

study programme. Since its implementation structure and scope is becoming universal on the child labour issues in the country.

The local chiefs at the highest level of the Traditional Authority are now in the forefront in the advocacy activities that are spreading restraint message in child labour use in general and also the total elimination of worst forms of child labour. This was due to public awareness seminars organized for local authorities on the elimination of child labour in the country.

Some nine districts, deliberately chosen in the country to pilot elimination of worst forms of child labour and also undertake surveillance of the trends on the other forms of child labour, have benefited from the NORAD assistance which UNICEF and the coordinating unit against child labour in the MoLVT, are now implementing registering of child labour law violations, capacity building on child labour issues and communication facilities within the district.

This national child labour study programme is now completed and establishes the database on child labour which the country will deploy to monitor trends, character, and structure of child labour and the impact of various development programmes on the elimination of child labour.

Part II: Household Survey Results

CHAPTER 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY POPULATION

4.1 Population Composition

4.1.1 Population by Region and Sex

Tables 4.1a below provide information on weighted population from the survey by age group and sex; Table 4.1a estimates population for 2002 as being 11.2 million. The table shows that 48 percent of the population was male and 52 percent was female.

Table 4.1a Malawi population distribution by sex and age group

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0-4	936068	17.3	933568	16.2	1869636	16.7
5-9	819550	15.1	849393	14.8	1668944	14.9
10-14	730074	13.5	725983	12.6	1456056	13.0
15-19	534818	9.9	644589	11.2	1179407	10.6
20-24	489879	9.0	652584	11.3	1142464	10.2
25-29	445578	8.2	484113	8.4	929692	8.3
30-34	368936	6.8	312220	5.4	681157	6.1
35-39	245519	4.5	259194	4.5	504713	4.5
40-44	204675	3.8	191982	3.3	396657	3.5
45-49	158984	2.9	155151	2.7	314135	2.8
50-54	139411	2.6	145364	2.5	284774	2.5
55+	346113	6.4	400900	7.0	747013	6.7
Total	5419606	100.0	5755042	100.0	11174648	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

The table further shows that over 55 percent of the population was below the age of twenty years. This pattern is consistent with those observed in the 2000 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) and the 1998 Population and housing Census. The population distribution from the above tables can be compared to population projections for 2002 given below on table 4.2

Table 4.1b below shows Northern region’s population from the survey; Table 4.1b estimates Northern region population for 2002 as being 1.4million. The table shows that 49 percent of the population was male and 51 percent was female.

Table 4.1b Northern region population distribution by sex and age group

	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0-4	108753	16.2	108590	15.9	217343	16.1
5-9	113953	17.0	110197	16.2	224149	16.6
10-14	91219	13.6	84018	12.3	175237	13.0
15-19	69761	10.4	81781	12.0	151543	11.2
20-24	63044	9.4	75564	11.1	138608	10.2
25-29	47753	7.1	54825	8.0	102578	7.6
30-34	44440	6.6	36098	5.3	80538	6.0
35-39	25954	3.9	31020	4.6	56974	4.2
40-44	26601	4.0	26237	3.9	52838	3.9
45-49	22874	3.4	16259	2.4	39133	2.9
50-54	11893	1.8	17424	2.6	29317	2.2
55+	45389	6.8	39038	5.7	84427	6.2
Total	671634	100.0	681051	100.0	1352686	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

Over 57 percent population of the Northern region was below the age of 20 years. This is consistent with the national patterns depicted in Table 4.a

Tables 4.1c below shows central region's population from the survey. The table estimates Northern region population for 2002 as being 4.6million. The table shows that 49 percent of the population was male and 51 percent was female.

Table 4.1c Central region population distribution by sex and age group

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0-4	401634	17.7	386387	16.2	788020	16.9
5-9	358060	15.8	359661	15.1	717720	15.4
10-14	280131	12.3	317963	13.3	598094	12.8
15-19	233041	10.3	258080	10.8	491121	10.5
20-24	204540	9.0	264830	11.1	469371	10.1
25-29	185569	8.2	197872	8.3	383441	8.2
30-34	161409	7.1	128052	5.4	289461	6.2
35-39	97724	4.3	106629	4.5	204353	4.4
40-44	74880	3.3	81226	3.4	156105	3.3
45-49	69494	3.1	62939	2.6	132433	2.8
50-54	61508	2.7	55734	2.3	117242	2.5
55+	145122	6.4	168334	7.1	313456	6.7
Total	2273112	100.0	2387706	100.0	4660818	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

The percentage of people below the age of 20 at 56 percent is similar to patterns observed in the national and Northern region data.

Table 4.1d below provides Southern region's population from the survey; Table 4.1d estimates Southern region population for 2002 as being 5.2million. The table shows that 48 percent of the population was male and 52 percent was female.

Table 4.1d Southern region population distribution by sex and age group

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0-4	425682	17.2	438591	16.3	864273	16.7
5-9	347538	14.0	379536	14.1	727074	14.1
10-14	358723	14.5	324001	12.1	682724	13.2
15-19	232016	9.4	304728	11.3	536744	10.4
20-24	222295	9.0	312190	11.6	534485	10.4
25-29	212256	8.6	231417	8.6	443673	8.6
30-34	163088	6.6	148069	5.5	311157	6.0
35-39	121840	4.9	121545	4.5	243385	4.7
40-44	103195	4.2	84519	3.1	187714	3.6
45-49	66615	2.7	75953	2.8	142569	2.8
50-54	66009	2.7	72206	2.7	138215	2.7
55+	155602	6.3	193528	7.2	349130	6.8
Total	2474860	100.0	2686285	100.0	5161144	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

As observed in the other regions, Southern region's population below the age of 20 years constituted 57 percent of the entire population

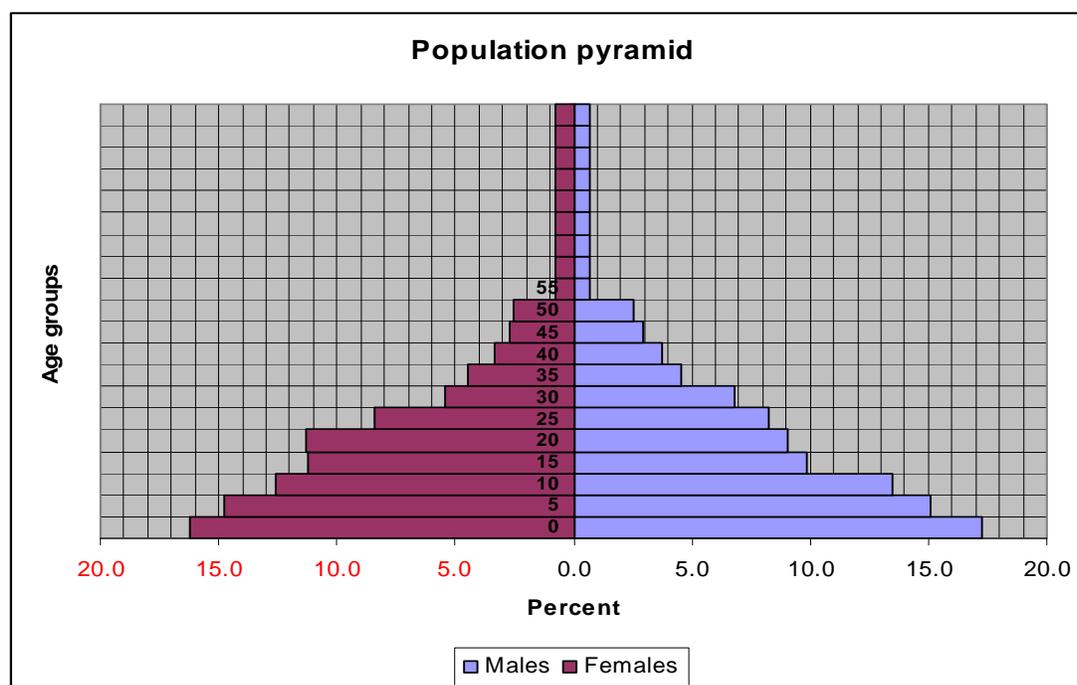
Table 4.2: Population Projection 2002 by Age Group, Sex and Region

Region/Sex	Age Group			Total
	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	
Northern Region	198,591	174,262	154,092	526,945
Male	95,433	87,230	77,175	259,838
Female	103,158	87,032	76,917	267,107
Central Region	645,324	569,704	473,833	1,688,861
Male	320,403	283,139	236,328	839,870
Female	324,921	286,565	237,505	848,991
Southern Region	680,910	624,195	550,316	1,855,421
Male	335,632	309,796	275,233	920,661
Female	345,278	314,399	275,083	934,760
Total	1,524,825	1,368,161	1,178,241	4,071,227

Source: NSO, 1998 Population Projections Report

Table 4.2 shows the population projections for Malawi and all the regions, for the age group 5-19 by sex for the year 2002.

Figure 2: Age Sex Distribution for Malawi



Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002 02

4.1.2 Population by Marital Status

Table 4.3 indicates the percentage distribution of the population by marital status, age group and area of residence of the survey population. The table shows that close to 36 percent of the population was married during the survey period.

Table 4.3 : Percentage distribution of population by marital status

Region, Residence		Single and never married	Married	Informal Union	Separated	Divorce	Widowed
Malawi		58.1	35.1	.5	1.2	1.9	3.2
Northern Region		59.7	34.3	.4	1.5	.8	3.4
Central Region		58.6	35.0	.7	1.1	1.7	2.9
Southern Region		57.3	35.4	.4	1.2	2.3	3.4
Age group	0-4	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
	5-9	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
	10-14	99.2	.7	.0	.0	.0	0
	15-19	83.0	15.1	.7	.6	.5	.1
	20-24	33.2	60.0	1.5	2.1	2.3	.9
	25-29	10.7	80.1	1.6	2.4	3.3	1.9
	30-34	3.6	85.2	.7	2.6	4.2	3.7
	35-39	1.9	85.6	.7	3.1	4.4	4.3
	40-44	1.8	83.9	.8	3.3	4.8	5.3
	45-49	.9	82.3	.5	2.4	4.5	9.3
Residence	50-54	.6	79.7	.6	3.4	5.1	10.6
	55+	1.1	63.4	.1	2.2	6.1	27.0
	Urban	59.2	36.4	.9	.5	1.2	1.9
	Rural	57.9	34.8	.4	1.4	2.0	3.5

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

About 58 percent of the population was single; this may be the result of age structure since about 55 percent of the population was below 20 years of age. The pattern is similar when we consider region and the urban- rural set up where a high proportion of the population was single.

4.1.3 Education Status

The Child Labour Survey 2002 solicited information on education levels of the surveyed population aged 5 years and above. Table 5.4 shows that about 30 percent had never attended primary school. The table also reveals that more women, 19 percent had never attended school than men at 11 percent at the time of the survey

Table 5.4: Population of 5 years and above by Education level

National,region age group,Residence	No Education		Primary school		Secondary school		Tertiary school		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Malawi	11.7	18.5	28.9	29.2	7.2	4.2	.3	.1	100.0
Northern Region	6.4	10.4	31.8	34.4	10.8	5.5	.6	.1	100.0
Central Region	13.2	19.7	28.7	28.5	6.1	3.5	.2	.1	100.0
Southern Region	11.7	19.5	28.3	28.4	7.3	4.4	.3	.1	100.0
Age group 5-9	30.0	30.9	19.1	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
10-14	7.2	6.4	42.6	43.4	.2	.2	.0	.0	100.0
15-19	4.1	5.6	34.4	41.2	6.7	7.9	.1	.1	100.0
20-24	4.0	12.4	24.0	32.8	14.6	11.8	.3	.1	100.0
25-29	6.8	14.5	24.5	29.8	15.6	7.6	.8	.3	100.0
30-34	8.4	17.8	32.0	23.6	13.1	4.3	.7	.2	100.0
35-39	7.7	23.2	29.4	24.4	11.0	3.4	.5	.2	100.0
40-44	10.8	21.2	28.7	22.8	11.2	4.3	.8	.2	100.0
45-49	10.2	27.0	28.7	18.9	10.8	3.2	.9	.3	100.0
50-54	13.6	30.8	27.2	18.6	7.8	1.4	.4	.2	100.0
55+	15.4	36.2	26.1	16.6	4.2	.9	.4	.1	100.0
URB Urban	6.8	8.9	28.0	30.1	14.3	10.3	1.1	.4	100.0
Rural	12.8	20.7	29.1	28.9	5.6	2.7	.1	.0	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

Table 5.4 indicates that there is no difference (29 percent each) between males and females aged 5 and above who attained primary school education in Malawi. However, there is a wide gap between males (12 percent) and females (19 percent) who did not attain any formal education while the disparity is narrower between males (7 percent) and females (4 percent) who attained secondary school education.

The proportions of both males (7 percent) and females (9 percent) in the urban areas who have never attained any formal education are almost double that of their respective rural counterparts.

4.2 Household Composition

Table 4.5 depicts information on sex of the head of household and household composition for Malawi, rural and urban, regions, rural and urban within the regions. 70 percent of the households were male headed at a national level and the picture is much the same for rural areas while in urban, 79 percent of the household were headed by males. The same picture is portrayed at a regional level, with the exception of Northern Region where there were more female-headed households at 33.4 percent than the national average and there was no difference in distribution of sex of the head of the household between the rural and urban areas.

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of the Head of Household, Household Size, Region, and Urban/Rural Set-up(*)

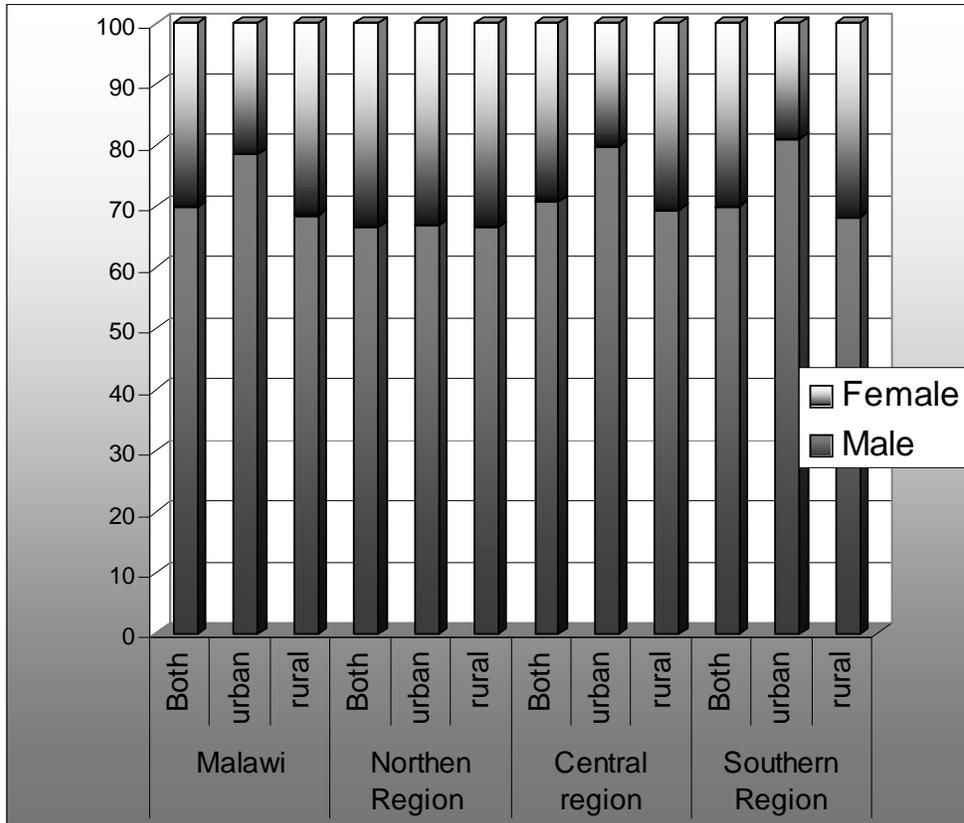
		Malawi			Northern Region			Central Region			Southern Region		
		Both	Urban	Rural	Both	Urban	Rural	Both	Urban	Rural	Both	Urban	Rural
Sex of head of Household													
	Male	69.9	78.6	68.5	66.6	66.9	66.5	70.8	79.9	69.4	70.0	81.1	68.2
	Female	30.1	21.4	31.5	33.4	33.1	33.5	29.2	20.1	30.6	30.0	18.9	31.8
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Usual Members													
	1	7.4	9.7	7.1	5.0	7.1	4.7	7.4	6.2	7.5	9.7	13.8	7.3
	2	14.2	12.8	14.4	12.0	11.0	12.2	12.5	12.8	12.4	12.8	13.4	16.8
	3	19.2	19.1	19.1	17.3	12.3	18.2	18.8	19.2	18.7	19.1	21.3	19.8
	4	18.9	15.9	19.3	16.9	14.2	17.3	18.9	16.4	19.2	15.9	15.9	19.8
	5	15.4	14.8	15.5	16.8	16.8	16.7	15.6	15.5	15.6	14.8	13.6	15.2
	6	11.0	11.8	10.8	12.8	14.2	12.6	11.8	13.2	11.6	11.8	9.6	9.7
	7	6.7	6.3	6.8	8.5	8.4	8.5	7.5	7.3	7.5	6.3	4.8	5.7
	8	4.0	4.9	3.9	6.3	7.1	6.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.9	4.8	3.1
	9	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.0	4.5	1.6	2.3	3.2	2.1	2.6	1.5	1.9
	10+	1.2	2.1	1.1	2.5	4.5	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.3	0.8
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Male headed	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.2
	Female headed	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.5	5.8	4.3	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.6
Mean household size		4.2	4.3	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

(*) Note: table is based on usual residents-defined as household members that stay in the household at least 4 days a week and including children in boarding school

From the table, the average (mean) household size for Malawi was 4.2. More people per household were living in urban set-up than in a rural set-up, (although the difference is insignificant at national), unlike at regional level where Northern Region had an average of 4.6 people per household in rural areas and 5.1 people per household in urban areas. Southern Region had the lowest number of people per household in both rural and urban set-ups (averaging 3.9 people per household in urban and 4.0 in rural areas). The average number of persons per household is consistent with the result from CWIQ survey 2002, which put the national average household size at 4.3 and the mean household size for north, centre and south at 4.6, 4.5 and 4.1 respectively.

Figure3: Sex of household head by household size



Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

4.3 Selected Economic Characteristics of Households

4.3.1 Activity status of all household Members

Table 4.6 shows percentage distribution of survey population of 5 years and above by their working status. The table shows that about 60 percent of the population aged 5 years and above were engaged in economic activities in the last seven days prior to the start of the interviews at national level. The patterns in the Southern and Central Regions closely follow the national pattern (on current economic activity status). The Northern Region had high proportions, 72 percent of current economically active population while there were no big differences between the Central and Southern Regions in which each accounts for 60 percent of the respondents within the regions. However, when we consider the urban and rural set-up, the rural population was more economically active at 62 percent than the urban population at 48 percent.

Table 4.6 Population distributions of 5 years and above by working status, region, urban/rural set-up and age group

Region, Urban-rural set- up, Age group	Economic status in the last seven days		Total
	Currently economically active	Currently non-economically active	
Malawi	59.6	40.4	100
Northern Region	71.5	28.5	100
Central Region	57.9	42.1	100
Southern Region	57.9	42.1	100
Urban	48.2	51.8	100
Rural	62.3	37.7	100
Age group 5-9	24.0	76.0	100
10-14	47.6	52.4	100
15-19	59.0	41.0	100
20-24	67.6	32.4	100
25-29	75.2	24.8	100
30-34	79.8	20.2	100
35-39	81.3	18.7	100
40-44	80.4	19.6	100
45-49	82.5	17.5	100
50-54	79.1	20.9	100
55+	70.4	29.6	100

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour survey 2002

4.3.2 Household Income

Table 4.7 below shows distribution of monthly average household income of surveyed population according to background characteristics, like residence and age group. Over 60 percent of households reported a monthly average household income of less than MK1000; 32 percent of the households range from MK1,000 to less than MK5, 00 and less than ten percent of the households had a monthly average income MK5, 500 and over.

Table 4.7 : Percentage distribution by monthly income group and age group

Region, age group Residence		<MK1,000	MK1,001 -MK2,000	MK2,001 -MK3,000	MK3001 -MK4,000	MK4,001 -MK5,000	MK5500+	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Malawi		62.5	15.9	8.0	4.1	3.2	6.2	100.0
Northern Region		57.7	14.2	9.6	5.2	3.7	9.7	100.0
Central Region		66.3	14.9	6.8	3.9	2.8	5.4	100.0
Southern Region		60.4	17.4	8.6	4.0	3.5	6.0	100.0
Age group	0-4	64.0	16.4	8.0	3.9	2.8	4.9	100.0
	5-9	63.4	15.7	7.8	4.1	3.4	5.6	100.0
	10-14	61.1	16.3	8.5	3.8	4.0	6.5	100.0
	15-19	59.2	16.2	7.8	5.1	3.5	8.1	100.0
	20-24	61.2	15.5	8.5	4.7	2.9	7.1	100.0
	25-29	59.2	17.2	10.0	4.6	2.7	6.2	100.0
	30-34	56.4	17.1	10.1	5.3	3.7	7.4	100.0
	35-39	60.4	17.4	7.2	3.8	4.3	6.8	100.0
	40-44	60.6	14.5	8.0	4.5	4.0	8.4	100.0
	45-49	63.9	17.0	5.8	4.1	2.9	6.3	100.0
	50-54	68.9	14.3	7.5	2.9	2.1	4.2	100.0
Residence	55+	76.3	12.2	3.7	1.7	2.2	3.9	100.0
	Urban	24.6	22.6	16.4	10.5	8.2	17.6	100.0
	Rural	71.4	14.4	6.0	2.6	2.1	3.5	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

The distributions of income groups in the three regions follow the national pattern. However, in rural areas, more households fall into the lower income groups (< MK1, 000.00 income groups) at about 71 percent than middle-income groups (MK1, 001.00 –MK5, 000 income groups) at close to 28 percent. About 55 percent of urban households fall into the middle-income group while households with low and high incomes stand at close to 25 percent and 18 percent respectively.

According to Table 4.7, age has an influence on the like-hood of some individuals (the young and elderly) to fall in lower income groups than the middle age group. The more one is advanced in years the more likely he or she will fall under the lower income groups. For example 76 percent of those above 54 years belong to a lower income groups (<MK1, 000 income groups). The same pattern is observed for 50-54 age groups.

4.4 Housing Characteristics of Population

The information on type facilities that were available in the house, main source of energy used for cooking, main source of lighting, source of drinking water and household assets is given from tables 4.8. to 4.10. Permanent structures constitute 18 percent of all the housing units (main dwelling units).

4.4.1 Household amenities

Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of Type of Facilities Available by Region

		Malawi	Northern Region	Central Region	Southern Region	Urban	Rural
Type of kitchen	Inside the house and exclusive	4.1	3.9	3.4	4.8	16.3	2.4
	Inside the house and shared	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
	Outside house and exclusive	57.8	73.2	63.3	48.7	51.9	58.7
	Outside the house and shared	6.5	7.9	6.5	6.1	12.6	5.5
	Not available	31.1	15.2	26.3	40.0	19.5	32.8
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of bathroom	Inside house and exclusive	3.9	3.9	2.7	5.3	13.2	2.4
	inside house and shared	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
	Outside house and exclusive	64.3	73.2	65.7	60.4	45.1	67.3
	Outside house and shared	14.4	11.0	15.5	14.3	37.0	10.9
	Not available	16.9	11.0	15.7	19.6	4.1	18.8
		100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of toilets	inside house and exclusive	3.8	3.1	2.7	5.0	11.9	2.5
	inside house and shared	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.6
	Outside house and exclusive	60.1	73.4	60.2	56.5	43.0	62.8
	Outside house and shared	17.6	16.5	18.2	17.2	40.6	14.1
	Not available	17.7	6.3	18.4	20.2	3.0	20.0
		100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

The majority of households, about 60 percent, had kitchens, toilets and bathrooms that were outside or detached from the main dwelling unit and were exclusive to the members of households only. On the other hand, households with an inside toilet, kitchen and bathroom were not common; they averaged 4 percent at national level. Households that had no kitchen facility constitute 31 percent of all housing units. Southern Region had a high proportion (40 percent) of households without kitchen facility comparing to Northern Region at 15 percent and Central Region at 26 percent.

Of all housing units, about 17 percent had no bathroom at national level. However, at regional level there is a small difference from the national average, with Northern Regional having 11 percent of the households without bathroom, Central Region the figure was a round 16 percent and the Southern Region figure was 20 percent.

4.4.2 Source of Drinking Water, Heating and Lighting

Table 4.9 below indicates the percentage distribution of main source of heating, main source of lighting, and main source of drinking water by region. 97 percent of the households used firewood or charcoal as their main source of energy for heating at national level. Electricity was used sparingly for heating although 6 percent of households use electricity for lighting their houses at national level. In rural areas a large proportion of households used kerosene 77 percent, followed by firewood 4.2 percent as their main source of lighting while the urban households the main sources of energy for lighting their houses were kerosene 67 percent and electricity 27 percent.

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Main Source of Heating, Main Source of Lighting and Main Source of Drinking Water by Region and Urban/Rural Set-up

Main source of drinking water, heating and lighting	Malawi	Northern Region	Central Region	Southern Region	Urban	Rural
Source of heating:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firewood	93.0	95.2	94.4	90.8	68.5	96.8
Charcoal	4.0	1.6	2.4	6.0	20.7	1.4
Kerosene	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.4
Gas	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Electricity	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.4	9.6	0.9
Solar	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.1
Other	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Source of drinking water:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe borne inside house	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.8	18.5	2.7
Pipe borne outside house	9.0	8.7	6.1	11.5	29.6	5.9
Tanker service	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.4	-	0.4
River or stream	6.2	8.7	6.1	5.4	1.5	6.9
Bore-hole	55.4	58.4	51.4	58.0	43.0	57.3
Well	19.0	10.2	25.1	15.9	4.5	21.3
Communal stand pipe	5.2	7.9	6.1	3.7	2.9	5.5
Dug out /pond/river	0.1	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.1
Source of lighting:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kerosene	85.6	67.0	86.7	89.9	67.7	76.7
Electricity	5.5	4.7	4.6	6.5	27.4	2.1
Gas Lamp	0.8	4.7	0.5	0.1	2.2	1.7
Solar energy	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.5	0.1
Firewood	3.7	5.5	4.6	2.4	1.5	4.2
Other	4.2	17.3	3.6	1.1	3.7	4.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

55 percent of households were drawing drinking water from a borehole compared to 19 percent of the households that were drawing drinking water from wells, and about 19 percent were using piped water within or outside the households as well as communal water stand pipe.

4.4.3 Selected Households' Assets

Table 4.10 shows the information about ownership of durable items like television, refrigeration, motor vehicle, motorcycle, radio, telephone and oxcart. Slightly above 3 percent of households possessed a television set in their household and this is close to three percent reported in CWIQ (Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire) report 2002.

Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Households' Various Assets ownership by Region and Urban/rural Set-up

Ownership of assets	Malawi	Northern Region	Central Region	Southern Region	Urban	Rural
Television	3.3	3.7	2.6	3.7	13.5	1.7
Refrigeration	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.0	12.1	1.2
Motor vehicles	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.5
Motor cycles	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.3	1.3
Bicycles	37.6	37.8	36.0	39.1	31.1	38.6
Radio	54.2	56.6	51.2	56.0	40.0	53.3
Telephones	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.3
Oxcart	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.6

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

At national level, the number of households that owned a refrigerator was 2.5 percent and again this was close to the figure reported in the CWIQ report 2002, which put it at around 1.9 percent. Slightly less than 2 percent of the households had either a motorcycle or motor vehicle. This also in line with the CWIQ 2002 report that put the figure at 1.6 percent. Bicycles and radios were the most common assets owned by most households at 37.6 percent and 54.2 percent respectively, and again this is consistent with the CWIQ 2002 results which put bicycle and radio ownership at 34.9 percent and 55.2 percent respectively.

4.5 Selected Characteristics of the Target Population, Children Aged 5-17 Years

4.5.1 School Attendance

Table 4.11 shows number and percentages of children age 5-17 years and their education status by region. The table shows that an estimated total of 3.8 million children between the ages of 5 to 17 years were residing in the country at the time of the survey. Of this around 72 percent were attending on full time basis, close to 19 percent reported never attended school while about 0.4 percent attended on part time basis. Among all the regions in Malawi, Northern region registered the highest proportion of children attending school on full time basis (85 percent) while there was no difference between Central and Southern Region. This agrees with the Malawi DHS EdData Survey 2002.

Table 4.11: Estimated Number and Percentage of Children (5-17) Years and their Education Status by Region, Rural and Urban.

Region, residence and sex	age	All		Attending full time		Attending part time		Never attended		Dropped out		Not reported	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Malawi		3,768,242	100	2,715,604	72.1	13,967	0.4	719,356	19.1	318,856	8.5	460	0.0
Northern Region		474,970	100	404,195	85.1	1,147	0.2	52,617	11.1	17,011	3.6	-	-
Central Region		1,590,087	100	1,117,623	70.3	8,149	0.3	321,108	20.2	143,207	9.0	-	-
Southern Region		1,703,186	100	1,193,786	70.1	4,672	0.0	345,630	20.3	158,638	9.3	460	0.0
Urban		678,677	100	556,774	82.0	924	0.1	68,941	10.2	52,038	7.7	0	0
Boys	5-9	140,440	100	108,843	77.5	342	0.2	27,228	19.4	4,028	2.9	-	-
	10-14	127,457	100	116,516	91.4	-	-	4,657	3.7	6,284	4.9	-	-
	15-17	58,463	100	46,506	79.5	-	-	979	1.7	10,978	18.8	-	-
Girls	5-9	149,395	100	118,230	79.1	582	0.4	25,733	17.2	4,851	3.2	-	-
	10-14	138,333	100	121,998	88.2	-	-	5,997	4.3	10,338	7.5	-	-
	15-17	64,589	100	44,682	69.2	-	-	4,347	6.7	15,560	24.1	-	-
Rural		3,089,565	100	2,158,830	69.9	13,043	0.4	650,415	21.1	266,817	8.6	460	0
Boys	5-9	677,744	100	401,894	59.3	2,928	0.4	244,074	36.0	28,848	4.3	-	-
	10-14	601,833	100	489,381	81.3	4,013	0.7	63,979	10.6	44,460	7.4	-	-
	15-17	248,199	100	185,387	74.7	626	0.3	18,472	7.4	43,714	17.6	-	-
Girls	5-9	698,778	100	421,636	60.3	1,907	0.3	250,466	35.8	24,309	3.5	460	0.0
	10-14	586,671	100	483,251	82.4	3,159	0.5	49,452	8.4	50,808	8.7	-	-
	15-17	276,339	100	177,281	64.2	410	0.1	23,972	8.7	74,677	27.0	-	-

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

Similar patterns are also depicted when we consider the proportions of children who dropped out of school across regions, in Northern Region, about 3.6 percent reported having dropped out of school while minor differences were noticed in Central and Southern Region of Malawi (with each having close to 9 percentage, respectively). The table also shows that a higher proportion of children in the urban set up attend school on full time basis unlike those in the rural set up (about 82 percent against 69 percent, respectively).

4.5.2 Reasons for Dropping out of School

The Malawi Child Labour Survey (MCLS) also collected data to find out the major reasons why children aged 5-17 years drop out of school. In CLS respondents were asked to state the reasons that pushed them to drop out of school. Table 4.11 below shows that the most commonly cited reason was inability to afford education due to lack of school uniform or other school essentials at 28 percent.

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Children Dropouts (5-17) Years by Residence and Age Group

Reasons of dropping from school	Malawi	Northern Region	Central Region	Southern Region	Urban	Rural	5-9		10-14		15-17	
							Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
							Still too young	14.2	12.7	10.5	17.4	11.9
School is too far	3.4	7.1	2.5	3.9		4.0	3.8	6.2	4.3	3.8	2.2	1.3
Cannot afford schooling	27.8	27.5	30.5	25.5	29.8	27.5	25.8	11.4	26.9	37.1	38.0	28.0
family does not allow schooling	2.0		1.7	2.4	1.5	2.0	.8	1.3	3.9	3.8	1.0	1.2
Not interested in school	16.6	15.1	14.7	18.3	15.0	16.8	7.6	9.6	25.2	19.2	20.8	17.3
School not considered available	17.2	10.4	19.7	15.8	22.5	16.4	12.8	14.4	20.4	20.9	16.7	17.7
School not safe	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.0	-	1.3
Harassment in school	1.3		.7	1.9		1.4	2.1	1.4	1.8		2.3	.5
To work for pay or to help in family business or farm	4.2	3.5	5.9	2.9	3.0	4.4	2.8	1.7	5.7	5.5	5.7	4.1
Dropped out for social reasons (got married or pregnant)	9.3	22.2	8.9	8.4	10.3	9.2	2.3	5.7	4.7	2.5	4.9	26.9
Failed in school and discontinued	2.7		3.6	2.2	3.3	2.6	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.4	8.4	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

This pattern is similar when we consider distributions across the regions. However, it is amazing to see that the same proportion of children in urban and rural set up were dropping out for almost the same reasons. This is quite contrary to the on going phenomenon that rural children are exposed to traditional and cultural practices that affect their school interest. For example in the urban areas 15 percent of those who dropped out said they were not interested in school compared to 16.8 of those in rural areas.

4.6 Household characteristics

The risk of children falling in child labour category can be assessed by a number of factors; prominent among these factors are family structure, household size and household monthly expenditure pattern. All these factors are related well-being of the family; households with large members and female-headed households are more often struggling to meet their needs. As the results children are forced to supply direct labour to their household to cut labour cost or are required to assist their households by providing labour to other households in order to meet their households basic needs.

Table 4.13 : Population distribution by sex of the household head, household size and monthly income group

National region Residence	Malawi		Malawi	Northern Region		Central Region		Southern Region		Northern Region	Central Region	Southern Region
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
Sex of the household head												
Male headed	74.8	66.4	67.5	55.6	66.3	79.2	66.7	79.6	66.0	64.4	68.4	67.7
Female headed	24.8	32.1	31.1	44.4	33.1	20.8	30.9	19.4	32.9	35.1	29.5	31.2
Not reported	.4	1.6	1.4	.0	.6	.0	2.4	1.0	1.0	.5	2.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household size												
1.00	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.1
2.00	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.4	.5	1.7	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.5	2.8
3.00	6.8	7.2	7.2	4.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	8.6	8.2	5.9	6.5	3.3
4.00	11.7	14.6	14.2	8.8	10.9	10.8	13.5	14.0	16.9	10.5	13.2	13.6
5.00	18.7	20.8	20.5	16.3	18.6	18.5	20.1	20.1	22.1	18.2	19.9	21.9
6.00	20.9	19.5	19.7	19.0	19.5	22.8	20.8	19.8	18.2	19.4	21.0	13.4
7.00	13.8	15.8	15.5	12.2	17.9	15.4	16.6	13.0	14.3	16.9	16.4	14.1
8.00	12.3	10.3	10.6	14.2	14.4	10.8	10.8	12.8	8.5	14.3	10.8	9.0
9.00	6.6	5.8	5.9	8.1	4.3	7.7	6.1	4.8	6.0	5.0	6.4	5.9
10.00	5.0	2.6	3.0	4.1	6.8	6.1	2.3	4.2	1.7	6.3	2.8	2.0
11.00	.1	.5	.5	.0	.0	.0	.6	.3	.6	.0	.5	.6
12.00	.0	.3	.2	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.2	.0	.3	.2
13.00	.9	.2	.3	4.7	.0	.0	.3	.0	.1	.9	.2	.1
14.00	.5	.1	.2	.0	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.2	.0	.1	.2
16.00	.4	.1	.1	2.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.4	.2	.0
22.00	.9	.0	.1	4.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly income group												
Less 499	5.7	34.8	30.8	6.1	40.5	6.7	38.6	4.4	29.2	34.2	34.3	23.1
500-999	9.2	24.5	22.4	10.8	20.2	7.2	24.6	10.5	25.7	18.5	22.3	23.9
1000-1499	10.3	13.9	13.4	10.5	11.7	13.5	13.9	6.8	14.7	11.5	13.9	13.7
1500-1599	7.8	5.9	6.1	10.5	5.1	7.4	4.0	6.9	7.9	6.0	4.5	7.8
2000-2499	8.5	6.5	6.8	10.2	5.0	6.4	7.1	9.8	6.5	5.9	7.0	6.9
2500-2999	4.1	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.8	4.1	1.5	5.4	2.6	1.7	1.9	3.0
3000-3499	11.6	4.1	5.1	11.9	3.7	9.9	3.4	13.4	4.9	5.2	4.2	6.0
3500-3999	3.5	.8	1.2	1.0	1.6	4.5	.4	3.6	.9	1.5	1.0	1.3
4000 -4499	6.8	1.7	2.4	7.5	1.5	8.5	1.8	4.7	1.6	2.6	2.7	2.0
4500+	32.5	5.8	9.4	30.2	9.1	31.8	4.7	34.4	5.8	12.9	8.3	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

Table 4.13 shows that 31 percent of the population was living in female headed households in Malawi and more in rural areas than urban areas at 25 percent and 32 percent respectively. Similarly, over 62 percent of the population was living under the household with more than six members. The table further shows that over 90 percent of the population fell under the category that got less than MK4, 500.00 per month.

CHAPTER 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKING CHILDREN

5.1 Estimates of the number of working children

Child Labour Survey 2002 defined *working children* as the ones aged 5-17 who are involved either in economic or non-economic activities. The period of engagement in these activities varies in either the previous seven days or the previous 12 months. Table 5.1a below shows that there were a total of about 3.8 million people between ages 5 to 17 years. Of these 1.5 million were in usual economic activities, 1.7 million were in usual non-economic activities and about 629 thousand were idle, representing 38.8 percent, 44.5 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively. Children are classified economically active if they are engaged in activities that are classified as such by the 13th international conference of labour statisticians 1982 as well as System of National Accounts. Subsequently, those that carried out household activities only within their parents/guardians' household are classified as non-economically active. Those 'idle' are children that did not participate in any activities (economic or non-economic) whether they were attending school or not.

Table 5.1a: Estimates of the number of usual working children 5-17 years old by region

Table 6.1a: Estimates of the number of usual working children 5-17 years old by region

	Usual Working Children						Total	
	Usual economic active children		Usual non-economic active children		Idle		No	%
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Malawi	1452900	38.6	1686120	44.7	629222	16.7	3768242	100.0
Northern Region	201268	42.4	194831	41.0	78870	16.6	474970	100.0
Central Region	626563	39.4	693629	43.6	269895	17.0	1590087	100.0
Southern Region	625068	36.7	797659	46.8	280458	16.5	1703186	100.0
Boys	734282	39.6	732335	39.5	387519	20.9	1854136	100.0
Girls	718617	37.5	953786	49.8	241703	12.6	1914106	100.0
Urban	72496	10.7	496967	73.2	109215	16.1	678677	100.0
Rural	1380404	44.7	1189153	38.5	520008	16.8	3089565	100.0

Source: NSO- Child Labour Survey 2002

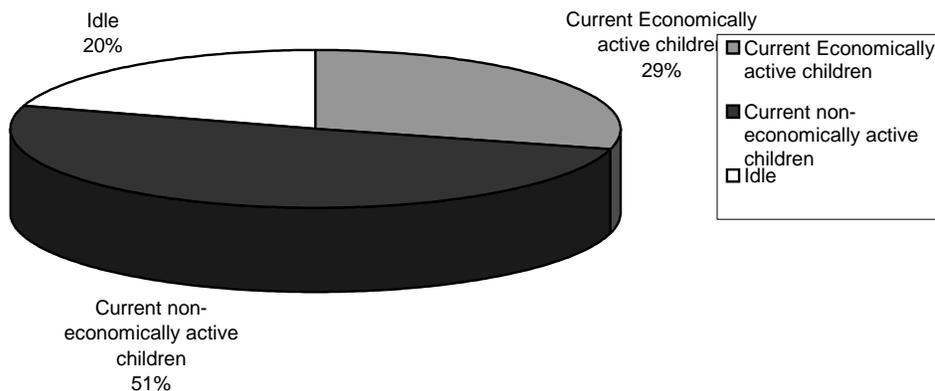
usual working children are those children who reported having worked over the past twelve months prior to the survey

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

Most of the usual economically active children were found in Central Region, 627,000. Southern Region followed with about 625,000 and the Northern Region came third, about 200,000. In most cases, these children in usual economic activities were found in the rural part of the regions, which registered about 1.4 million (95 percent) against around 72,000 (5 percent) in the urban. On the other hand children in usual non-economically active group were proportionally higher in Southern Region (around 47 percent) followed by Central and Northern Regions each registering 43 percent and 41 percent, respectively. About 17 percent of the total working children were idle regardless of the region of residence.

Table 5.1b shows an estimate of the current working children in Malawi who responded having worked for the past seven days prior to the survey. The table shows that of the total 3.8 million children of ages 5 to 17, about 2 million were engaged in current non-economic activities (around 51 percent), 1.1million were currently engaged in economic activities (29 percent) while about 769 thousand were idle representing around 20 percent.

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of children's activities



Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

Table 5.1b shows that there were quite big regional differences with the Northern Region having 41 percent current economically active children compared to 30 percent for the central region and 25 percent for the southern Region. The Central Region dominates the current non-economic activities with 54 percent of the children involved in such activities compared to 49 percent and 45 percent for the southern and Northern Regions respectively. Urban areas reported having more children in current non-economic activities (about 57 percent) compared to 49 percent in the rural areas.

Table 5.1b: Estimates of the number of current working children 5-17 years by region, sex, rural and urban areas

Table 6.1b: Estimates of the number of current working children 5-17 years old by region, sex and urba-rural set-up

Region Agegroup and Sex	Current Working Children						Total	
	Current economic active children		Current non-economic active children		Idle		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Malawi	1096695	29.1	1902166	50.5	769381	20.4	3768242	100.0
Northern Region	196798	41.4	214518	45.2	63654	13.4	474970	100.0
Central Region	471042	29.6	851492	53.6	267553	16.8	1590087	100.0
Southern Region	428856	25.2	836156	49.1	438174	25.7	1703186	100.0
Boys	532763	28.7	871125	47.0	450248	24.3	1854136	100.0
Girls	563932	29.5	1031041	53.9	319133	16.7	1914106	100.0
Urban	182950	27.0	386122	56.9	109606	16.1	678677	100.0
Rural	913746	29.6	1516044	49.1	659775	21.4	3089565	100.0

Source: NSO- Child Labour Survey 2002
 current working children are those children who reported having worked over the past seven days prior to the survey

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

The current economically active children were close to 30 percent and current non-economically active constituted 50 at national level. However, there is not much difference when considering sex proportions in currently economically active groups: 30 percent against 29 percent for girls and boys, respectively; but a different pattern is revealed when considering the non-economic activities where around 54 percent of the girls reported being active against 47 percent of boys.

5.2 Demographic characteristics of working children (5-17 years)

The Malawi child labour survey 2002 gathered information on demographic characteristics of children who had ever worked in last twelve months. Table 5.2 shows that 90 percent of children in Malawi who had ever worked. There is little difference across regions. A noticeable difference was between girls and boys aged 5-9 where girls who had ever worked represented 86 percent while boys represented 78 percent.

Table 5.2: Demographic characteristics of children who had ever worked in the past twelve months

Region Agegroup and Sex		Ever worked children	Idle	Total
		%	%	%
Malawi		90.1%	9.9%	100.0%
Northern Region		90.6%	9.4%	100.0%
Central Region		89.9%	10.1%	100.0%
Southern Region		90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
5-9	Boys	78.3%	21.7%	100.0%
	Girls	86.1%	13.9%	100.0%
10-14	Boys	93.5%	6.5%	100.0%
	Girls	98.1%	1.9%	100.0%
15-17	Boys	94.8%	5.2%	100.0%
	Girls	99.3%	.7%	100.0%
Urban		90.3%	9.7%	100.0%
Rural		90.0%	10.0%	100.0%

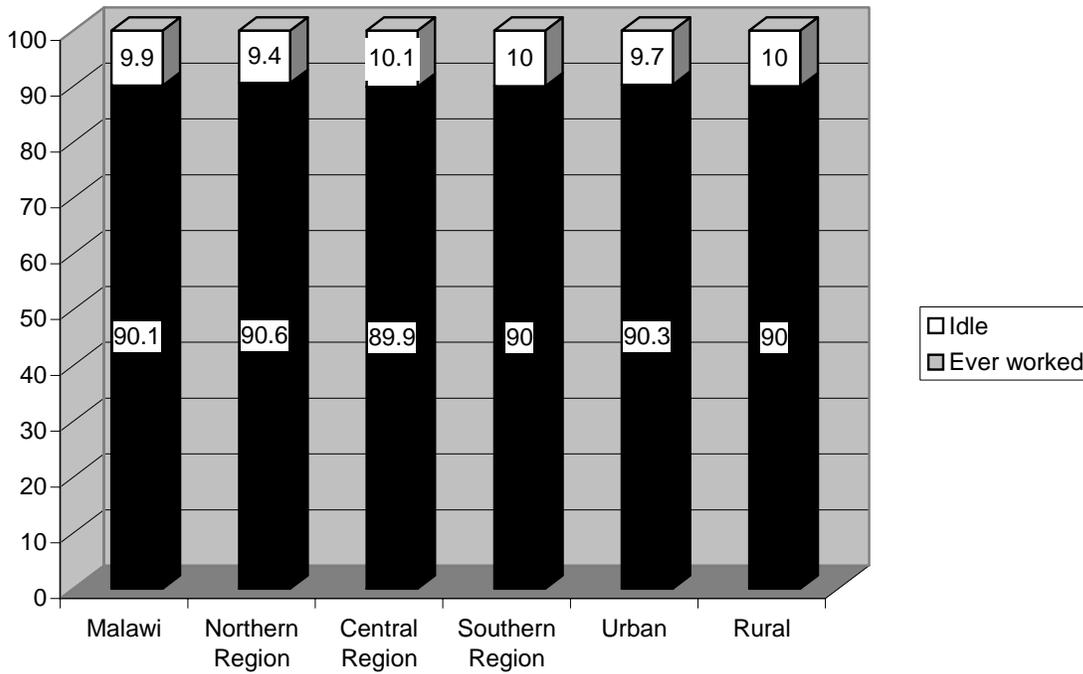
Source: NSO- Child Labour Survey 2002

working children are those children who reported having ever worked in economic and non-economic activities over the past 12 months prior to the survey

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

The table further shows that for the girls the percentage that 'ever worked' increased with age. For the 15-17 years age group almost all girls (99 percent) had ever worked in last twelve months than their male counterparts at 95 percent.

Figure 6: Residence of children who had ever worked in the past 12 months



Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

5.3 Currently working children by Education.

The Child Labour Survey collected data on currently working children by their education status, which is presented in table 5.3. The table shows that about 48 percent of the children aged 5-17 in Malawi were working in non-economic activities as well as attending school compared to only 26 percent who were working in economic activities and attending school.

Table 5.3 :Currently working children (5-17years) in economic and activity by education

Region age group, sex and Residence			Current economic active children		Current non-economic active children		Idle	
			Attending	Not Attending	Attending	Not Attending	Attending	Not Attending
			%	%	%	%	%	%
Malawi			21.5	7.6	39.3	11.2	11.6	8.8
Northern Region			35.5	6.0	40.2	5.0	9.7	3.7
Central Region			21.0	8.6	40.8	12.8	9.0	7.8
Southern Region			18.1	7.1	37.6	11.5	14.7	11.0
Sex	Boys	5-9	17.2	10.2	30.1	11.3	15.6	15.7
		10-14	25.4	4.1	44.3	7.1	13.9	5.2
		15-17	23.4	7.1	40.4	11.3	12.1	5.8
	Girls	5-9	18.2	8.8	35.3	14.2	10.5	13.1
		10-14	26.8	4.8	49.1	8.1	8.0	3.2
		15-17	19.1	12.2	38.7	18.9	7.4	3.8
Residence	Urban	21.1	5.9	49.6	7.3	11.5	4.7	
	Rural	21.6	8.0	37.0	12.1	11.7	9.7	

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

This pattern is similar when compared across the regions; in all regions most children reported to have been involved in non-economic activities while attending school compared to those in economic activities while attending school. In the urban-rural set up the trend is similar with more children in urban reporting being in non-economic activities than in the rural areas, around 57 percent against 46 percent.

5.4 Economic Characteristics

5.4.1 Usual Working Children

Table 5.4 shows the percentage distribution of usual working children by major occupation. ‘Usual working children’ is defined as those children who responded having worked for the past 12 months prior to the survey. The table shows that most of the economically active children (44 percent) reported that they were engaged in agriculture as their main activity.

Table 5.4: Percentage distribution of usual working children 5-17 years by main occupation

Region,rural/urban areas and major occupations	Usual Working Children					Usual non-economic active children	Total
	Usual economic active children						
	scientific, technical, professional and related workers	sales workers	service workers	agric, animal husbandry & forestry workers fishermen and hunters			
Malawi	.0	1.6	1.2	44.0		53.1	100.0
Northern Region	.1	1.4	2.8	48.1		47.7	100.0
Central Region	.0	1.4	1.2	45.3		52.1	100.0
Southern Region	.0	1.9	.7	41.7		55.7	100.0
5-9							
Boys	.0	.5	.5	26.5		72.5	100.0
Girls	.0	1.1	.7	18.9		79.3	100.0
10-14							
Boys	.0	1.5	.8	58.0		39.8	100.0
Girls	.0	1.5	1.7	50.1		46.6	100.0
15-17							
Boys	.0	3.3	1.3	68.1		27.4	100.0
Girls	.1	3.5	2.9	61.5		31.9	100.0
Urban	.0	2.5	2.1	9.4		85.9	100.0
Rural	.0	1.4	1.0	51.7		45.9	100.0

Source: NSO-Childlabour Survey

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

However, over 50 percent among the non-economic activities were engaged in housekeeping or domestic activities. The urban areas had a higher proportion of about 86 percent working in housekeeping activities only, while 46 percent of their counterparts in rural areas were working in housekeeping activities only and 52 percent were working as Agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters.

5.5 Currently working Children and their Major Occupations.

Table 5.5 below shows percentage distribution of the currently working children by their major occupation according to International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO). The table shows that 32 percent of all currently working children were in agriculture while close to 2 percent were sales workers. The pattern is similar across the regions where around 43 percent, 2 percent and 1 percent of the children in Northern Region were engaged as agriculture worker and sales worker, respectively. Similarly, in Central and Southern Region a high proportion of children 31percent were engaged in agricultural industry, followed by sales workers at 2 percent.

Table 5.5: Percentage distribution of current working children 5-17years old by main occupation group

Region,rural/urban areas and major occupation groups	Current Working Children					Current non-economic active children	Total
	Current economic active children						
	Scientific, technical, professional and related workers	Sales worker	Agric, Animal husband & fishermen and hunters	Production & transport equip.oper ators and labourers			
Malawi	.2	2.3	31.9	.5		65.1	100.0
Northern Region	.2	2.1	43.5	1.3		53.0	100.0
Central Region	.2	2.2	31.0	.3		66.3	100.0
Southern Region	.1	2.4	29.2	.4		67.9	100.0
5-9							
Boys	.3	2.8	34.8	.5		61.6	100.0
Girls	.4	2.3	30.3	.7		66.3	100.0
10-14							
Boys	.1	2.3	31.9	.3		65.4	100.0
Girls	.1	2.0	31.1	.4		66.3	100.0
15-17							
Boys	.0	1.8	33.2	.4		64.5	100.0
Girls	.0	2.1	30.8	.4		66.7	100.0
Urban	.4	2.5	26.6	.7		69.7	100.0
Rural	.1	2.2	33.2	.4		64.1	100.0

Source: NSO-Childlabour Survey

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

The table also shows that about 65 percent of children in Malawi were involved in non-economic activities (housekeeping). It is interesting to note that the proportion of children engaged in non-economic activities were not that different on the seven days reference period between urban and rural areas at 64 percent and 70 percent respectively.

5.6 Usual working children and their major economic activities.

Table 5.6 shows the percentage distribution of working children who reported having worked in the past 12 months by major economic activity. The table shows that most of the working children, who were economically active, were engaged in Agriculture and forestry sector (about 44 percent), about 2 percent in construction sector and in 1percent wholesale and retail trade sector respectively. However, a large proportion of the children (53%) were usually involved in housekeeping activities. The pattern is similar for all the regions, with the Southern Region having the highest proportion (56 percent) in housekeeping activities

Table 5.6: Percentage distribution of usually working children 5-17 years by industry

Region,rural/urban areas and industry	Usual Working Children					Usual non-economic active children	Total
	Usual ecomic active children						
	agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	mining and quarrying	construction	wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels			
Malawi	44.0	.0	1.6	1.2	53.1	100.0	
Northern Region	48.1	.1	1.4	2.8	47.7	100.0	
Central Region	45.3	.0	1.4	1.2	52.1	100.0	
Southern Region	41.7	.0	1.9	.7	55.7	100.0	
5-9							
Boys	26.5	.0	.5	.5	72.5	100.0	
Girls	18.9	.0	1.1	.7	79.3	100.0	
10-14							
Boys	58.0	.0	1.5	.8	39.8	100.0	
Girls	50.1	.0	1.5	1.7	46.6	100.0	
15-17							
Boys	68.1	.0	3.3	1.3	27.4	100.0	
Girls	61.5	.1	3.5	2.9	31.9	100.0	
Urban	9.4	.0	2.5	2.1	85.9	100.0	
Rural	51.7	.0	1.4	1.0	45.9	100.0	

Source: NSO-Childlabour Survey

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

Children of aged between 10-17years were predominantly in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector. The rural areas had a high proportion of children working in agriculture sector at 52 percent than urban areas 10 percent.

5.7 Currently working children and their major economic activities

Table 5.7 below shows percentage distribution of currently working children by industry. The table shows that of all currently working children in Malawi who responded to this question; about 32 percent were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing less than 1 percent in construction while about 2 percent in wholesale and retail trade.

Table 5.7:Percentage distribution of usually working children 5-17 years by industry

Region,rural/urban areas and industry	Current Working Children					Current non-economic active children	Total
	Current economic active children						
	Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels			
Malawi	31.9	.2	.5	2.3		65.1	100.0
Northern Region	43.5	.2	1.3	2.1		53.0	100.0
Central Region	31.0	.2	.3	2.2		66.3	100.0
Southern Region	29.2	.1	.4	2.4		67.9	100.0
5-9							
Boys	34.8	.3	.5	2.8		61.6	100.0
Girls	30.3	.4	.7	2.3		66.3	100.0
10-14							
Boys	31.9	.1	.3	2.3		65.4	100.0
Girls	31.1	.1	.4	2.0		66.3	100.0
15-17							
Boys	33.2	.0	.4	1.8		64.5	100.0
Girls	30.8	.0	.4	2.1		66.7	100.0
Urban	26.6	.4	.7	2.5		69.7	100.0
Rural	33.2	.1	.4	2.2		64.1	100.0

Source: NSO-Childlabour Survey

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

Most of currently working children were in non-economic activities (about 65 percent). As already observed in current working children in table 5.5, age group's activities; urban or rural children's activities and regions' children's activities do not deviate much from the children activities at a national level in the seven day reference period.

6.8 Currently economically active children and their working hours per week

The Child labour Survey 2002 gathered information on economically active children aged 5-17 years and the number of hours the children work. The distribution of working children is shown in the table 5.8 below. A high proportion of children (70 percent reported having spent about 6-14 hrs doing their jobs while approximately 18 percent of them worked more hours (15+) in a week. Of those who reported highest working hours, Central and Southern regions had the highest reported proportions in the category of 6-14 hours (about 68 percent and 76 percent, respectively).

Table 5.8: Percentage distribution of current economically active children 5-17years by analysis of working hours per week

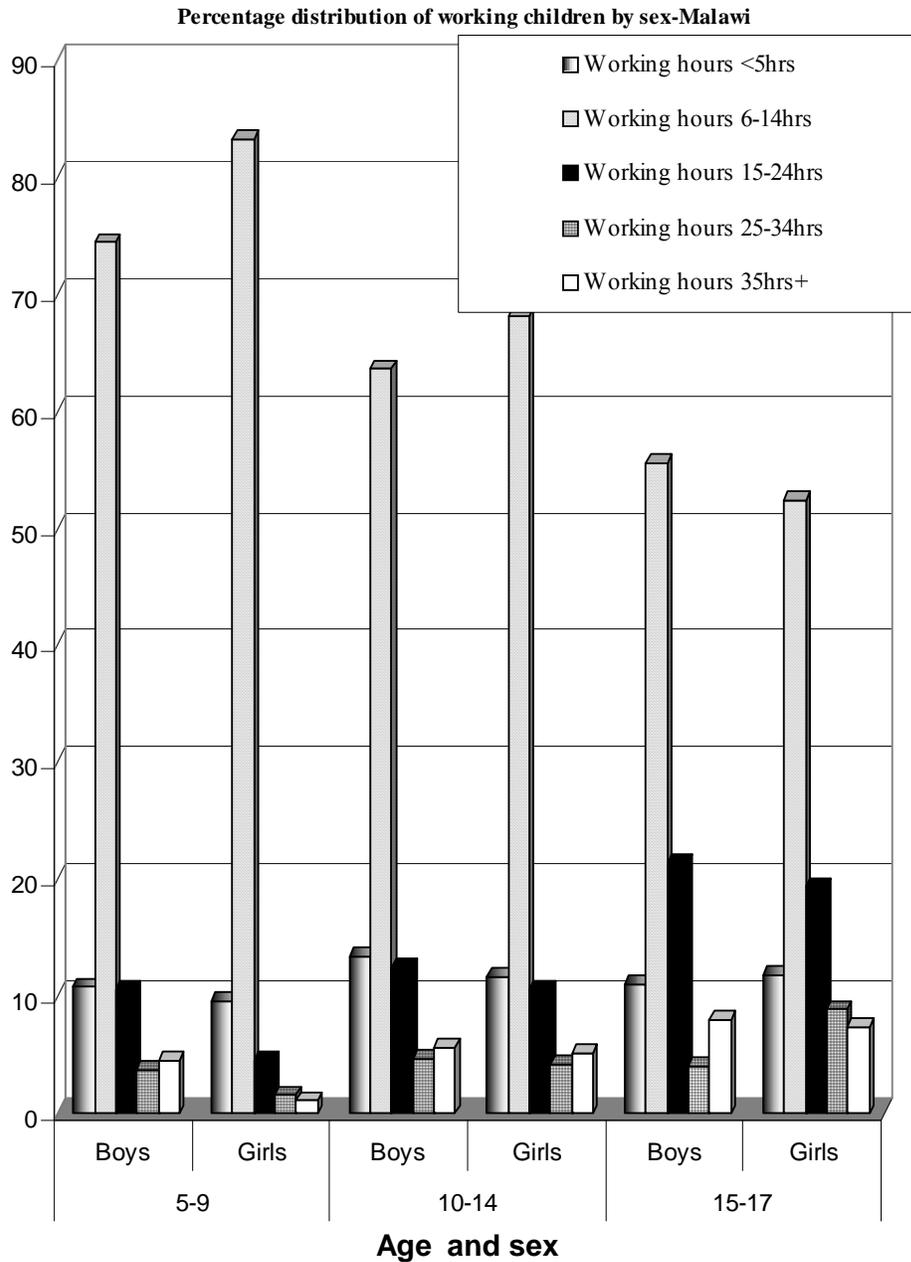
Region,rural/urban areas and expenditure groups	<=5hrs	6-14hrs	15-24hrs	25-34hrs	35+ hrs	Total
Malawi	10.8	70.4	10.6	3.7	4.5	100.0
Northern Region	13.9	62.7	14.6	3.9	4.9	100.0
Central Region	11.9	68.2	8.7	5.0	6.3	100.0
Southern Region	8.1	76.4	10.8	2.4	2.3	100.0
5-9						
Boys	7.8	80.8	6.5	2.0	3.0	100.0
Girls	9.6	83.3	4.5	1.6	1.1	100.0
10-14						
Boys	13.5	63.6	12.5	4.7	5.7	100.0
Girls	11.7	68.1	10.6	4.2	5.3	100.0
15-17						
Boys	11.0	55.4	21.3	4.0	8.3	100.0
Girls	11.9	52.4	19.4	8.9	7.4	100.0
Urban	3.4	85.3	6.8	1.4	3.1	100.0
Rural	12.3	67.4	11.4	4.2	4.7	100.0

Source: NSO-Childlabour Survey

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

The table shows that on average about 70 percent of all working children both boys and girls worked between 6-14 hours per week. Looking at the age differentials the younger children (5-9) work less hours with the older children (15-17) shifting towards more hours.

Figure7: Current economically active children by analysis of working hours



Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

6.9 Usual working children by place of work

Malawi child labour collected data on work place of the children aged between 5 –17 years. The data shows that most of the children were working either in family farm or in their own homes, assisting parents or guardians in production of food and other housekeeping activities

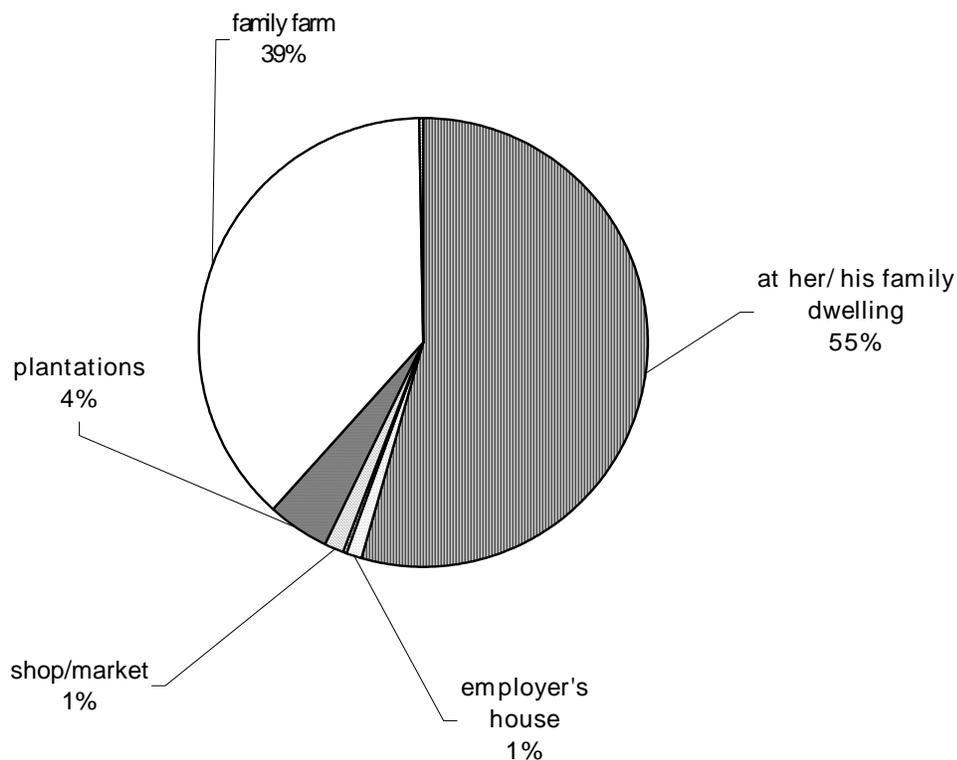
Table 5.9:Percentage distribution usual working children by place of work

Region Agegroup and Sex	Usual economic active children									Usual non-economic active children	Total
	At his(her) family dwelling	Employer's house	On the street	Shop/market	industry(factory)	Plantation (farm)	Family's farm	Construction(quarry site)	Other		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Malawi	1.4	1.0	.3	1.2	.0	4.4	38.1	.0	.3	53.1	100.0
Northern Region	2.7	.6	.4	1.1	.0	.7	46.5	.0	.3	47.7	100.0
Central Region	1.4	1.0	.2	1.0	.0	5.0	39.1	.0	.2	52.1	100.0
Southern Region	1.1	1.2	.4	1.3	.0	4.9	34.9	.1	.4	55.7	100.0
5-9											
Boys	.8	.4	.0	.4	.0	2.9	22.9	.0	.2	72.5	100.0
Girls	1.0	.2	.2	.7	.0	1.9	16.8	.0	.0	79.3	100.0
10-14											
Boys	1.2	1.0	.5	1.4	.0	5.8	49.5	.1	.7	39.8	100.0
Girls	1.7	1.2	.3	1.2	.1	4.3	44.5	.1	.1	46.6	100.0
15-17											
Boys	1.7	2.7	.6	2.0	.0	8.2	56.2	.0	1.2	27.4	100.0
Girls	2.8	1.8	.5	2.4	.1	6.3	54.1	.1	.1	31.9	100.0
Urban	1.3	1.1	.6	2.1	.0	.3	8.5	.0	.1	85.9	100.0
Rural	1.4	1.0	.2	1.0	.0	5.4	44.7	.1	.4	45.9	100.0

Source: NSO- Child Labour Survey 2002

Table 5.9 shows that most of the usual economically active children work in the family farm, (38 percent) against 4 percent that was working on plantations or farms that do not belong to the family. About 1 percent, of usual economically active children worked in employer's house and the same work at their parents' house. In urban areas, a high proportion of usual working children were working at their family's dwelling 1.3 percent than in family farm 9 percent. This is in contrast to rural set-up, where those that were working in family's dwellings constituted 1.4 percent and 45 percent were working in the family farm.

Figure.8 usual working children by their working place



Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

5.10 Current working children by place of work

Table 5.10 shows the work place of currently working children. The patterns that are shown in work place of currently working children are different to usual working children. Close to 60 percent of the currently working children were working at the family dwelling in non-economic activities (housekeeping activities).

Table 5.10 Percentage distribution current working children by place of work

Region Agegroup and Sex	Current economic active children									Current non-economic active children	Total
	At his (her) family dwelling	Employer's house	On the street	Shop/Market	Industry/factory	Plantation/farm	Family's farm	Construction site	At his (her) family dwelling		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Malawi	12.6	.8	.3	1.6	.1	11.7	9.9	4.7	58.3	100.0	
Northern Region	15.9	.4	.0	1.5	.0	3.1	27.5	6.2	45.5	100.0	
Central Region	13.3	.7	.4	1.6	.0	14.1	6.5	4.8	58.6	100.0	
Southern Region	10.8	1.1	.3	1.6	.1	12.1	7.7	4.2	62.1	100.0	
5-9 Boys	11.9	1.0	.3	2.1	.1	14.0	11.4	5.3	53.9	100.0	
5-9 Girls	12.2	.7	.4	1.7	.0	12.9	9.6	5.0	57.6	100.0	
10-14 Boys	12.8	.8	.1	1.5	.0	10.8	10.4	4.0	59.5	100.0	
10-14 Girls	12.7	.9	.4	1.6	.0	11.1	9.1	4.8	59.4	100.0	
15-17 Boys	12.9	.3	.0	1.2	.4	10.0	11.5	3.6	60.1	100.0	
15-17 Girls	13.9	.8	.5	.8	.1	9.7	7.2	5.2	61.8	100.0	
Urban	13.3	.7	.2	1.5	.2	11.1	8.0	6.2	58.9	100.0	
Rural	12.4	.8	.3	1.6	.0	11.9	10.4	4.4	58.2	100.0	

Source: NSO- Child Labour Survey 2002

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

The Northern Region data shows a remarkable shift from the family dwelling (in non-economic activities) towards the family farm. Only 46 percent were working at the family dwelling in non-economic activities, compared to almost 60 percent in the Southern and central regions while those working at family farm constituted 28 percent compared to 7 percent for the Southern and Central Regions.

5.11 Working children by employment status

Malawi child labour enquired about the employment status of the working children of 5 –17 years. Most of the children were working either in family farm or in their own homes, assisting parents or guardians in production of food and housekeeping activities. And as a result most of the working children were referred to as unpaid family worker.

Table 5.11 shows that for most of usual working children, about 42.8 percent were working as unpaid family member in economic activities, while over 1 percent were engaged in businesses and close to 1 percent were casual paid employees while less than 1 percent were working as regular paid employees.

Table 5.11 Percentage distribution of usual working children 5-17 years by employment status

Region Agegroup and Sex	Usual economic active children									Usual non-economic active children	Total
	Regular paid employee	Casual paid employee	Paid worker at piece rate	Domestic paid worker	Domestic unpaid worker	Operated own business	Unpaid family worker	Other	Unpaid family worker		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Malawi	.5	1.0	.6	.4	.3	1.3	42.8	.0	53.1	100.0	
Northern Region	.1	.2	.3	.8	.6	1.1	49.3	.0	47.7	100.0	
Central Region	.6	.9	.9	.3	.1	1.7	43.3	.0	52.1	100.0	
Southern Region	.6	1.3	.3	.3	.3	1.0	40.6	.0	55.7	100.0	
5-9 Boys	.1	.6	.2	.0	.4	1.0	25.2	.0	72.5	100.0	
5-9 Girls	.2	.3	.0	.1	.4	.6	19.3	.0	79.3	100.0	
10-14 Boys	.6	.8	.6	.3	.5	.9	56.5	.0	39.8	100.0	
10-14 Girls	.4	.8	.5	.5	.2	1.3	49.7	.0	46.6	100.0	
15-17 Boys	1.7	4.1	1.4	.6	.0	2.7	62.1	.0	27.4	100.0	
15-17 Girls	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	.0	3.1	60.2	.1	31.9	100.0	
Urban	.8	.2	.2	.8	.1	.8	11.1	.0	85.9	100.0	
Rural	.5	1.2	.6	.3	.3	1.4	49.8	.0	45.9	100.0	

Source: NSO- Child Labour Survey 2002

Furthermore the table shows that in urban areas, a high proportion of usual working children (53 percent), were working as unpaid family workers in non-economic activities, close to 1 percent of the same as regular paid employees and the same percentage of working children were operating their own businesses. In rural areas 46 percent proportion of usual working children were working as unpaid family member; 0.5 percent of the same group as regular paid employees and about 1.4 percent of working children were operating their own businesses.

5.12 Current working children by employment status

Table 5.12 shows for those who were currently working about 98 percent were unpaid family members (for both non-economic and economic activities). There is a small difference, in terms of proportion, for working children working as unpaid family members in rural and urban set-up or unpaid family members in both economic and non-economic activities between rural and urban set up.

Table 5.12 Percentage distribution current working children (5-17years) by employment status

Region Agegroup and Sex	Current economic active children								Current non-economic active children	Total
	Regular paid employee	Casual paid employee	Paid worker at piece rate	Domestic paid worker	Domestic unpaid worker	Operated own business	Unpaid family worker	Other	Unpaid family worker	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Malawi	.3	.2	.1	.1	.2	.5	40.9	.0	57.7	100.0
Northern Region	.1	.3	.0	.3	.6	.6	51.3	.0	46.9	100.0
Central Region	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	.7	40.8	.1	57.7	100.0
Southern Region	.3	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	37.7	.0	61.1	100.0
5-9										
Boys	.1	.0	.0	.0	.5	.3	46.0	.1	53.1	100.0
Girls	.0	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	42.6	.0	56.9	100.0
10-14										
Boys	.1	.2	.1	.0	.2	.7	40.1	.0	58.6	100.0
Girls	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.4	39.6	.0	59.0	100.0
15-17										
Boys	1.2	.8	.3	.4	.2	1.0	35.7	.0	60.5	100.0
Girls	.7	.3	.0	.4	.1	1.0	36.5	.2	60.7	100.0
Urban	.8	.2	.0	.3	.1	.5	39.9	.0	58.3	100.0
Rural	.1	.2	.1	.1	.3	.5	41.1	.1	57.5	100.0

Source: NSO- Child Labour Survey 2002

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

However, the table shows that a higher proportion of regular paid employees were in urban areas. According to the same table, equal proportion of girls and boys were involved in non-economic activities and economic activities as unpaid family members.

CHAPTER 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD LABOUR AND WORKING CONDITIONS

6.1 Estimated number of children engaged in child labour, age and sex

Table 6.1 below provides information on the number of child labourers i.e. working children below the age of fourteen, who reported to have worked for at least seven hours the previous week in any type of work (whether be it in economic or non-economic activity) and working child aged between 15 to 17 years only if s/he had worked for more than seven hours in agriculture sector in the reference week. The table shows that a total of about 1.4 million children were engaged in Child Labour during the survey period. Of these about 530 thousand were aged 5-9; 580 thousand were aged 10-14 while 290 thousand were aged 15-17 years, representing 38 percent, 41 percent and 20 percent, respectively. The table also shows that of children aged 5-9 years, urban areas had a slightly higher proportion at around 47 percent compared to rural areas at 36 percent. This can be partially explained by the fact that urban and rural households children are taught housekeeping at an early stage but children from urban are unlikely to participate in farming activities as their rural counterparts and by definition, the survey could not include many urban children of above 15 years.

Table 6.1 Estimated number of child labourers by age group

Region, Agegroup and sex		5-9		10-14		15-17		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Malawi	Boys	261645	38.8	277784	41.2	135070	20.0	674499	100.0
	Girls	268843	37.2	301210	41.6	153272	21.2	723324	100.0
Northern Region	Boys	49725	42.2	45774	38.9	22277	18.9	117776	100.0
	Girls	41382	38.4	45276	42.0	21217	19.7	107874	100.0
Central Region	Boys	119066	41.3	111658	38.8	57272	19.9	287995	100.0
	Girls	124581	38.4	130830	40.3	69159	21.3	324570	100.0
Southern Region	Boys	92855	34.6	120352	44.8	55521	20.7	268727	100.0
	Girls	102880	35.4	125103	43.0	62896	21.6	290880	100.0
Urban	Boys	43229	48.8	39226	44.3	6090	6.9	88545	100.0
	Girls	46279	45.6	51902	51.1	3402	3.3	101583	100.0
Rural	Boys	218416	37.3	238558	40.7	128979	22.0	585954	100.0
	Girls	222563	35.8	249308	40.1	149870	24.1	621741	100.0
Total		530488	38.0	578994	41.4	288341	20.6	1397823	100.0

Source: NSO-Childlabour Survey

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

Furthermore the table shows that at ages 15-17 years about 24 percent of children were engaged in child labour in rural areas against only 4 percent in urban set-up, while at ages 10-14, about 40 percent against 47 percent in the rural against urban set-up were engaged in child labour.

6.2 Estimated number of children engaged in child labour by education levels and sex

The survey collected data on the number of child labourers and their education levels. Table 6.2 shows that a high proportion of the child labour force, about 800 thousand had attended junior primary school i.e. between standards 1 and 5 (representing about 59 percent), about 180 thousand had attended at least standard 8, representing around 12 percent, while a very small proportion, close to 25 thousand responded having attended post-primary school education (representing around 1 percent). The table also shows that 29 percent of children engaged in child labour never attended school.

Table 6.2: Estimated number of children engaged in child labour by education levels and sex

Region, Education attainment and sex	<Standard Six		Standard Eight and Seven		Post Primary Education		Never attended		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Malawi Boys	398106	59.0	74364	11.0	6329	.9	195700	29.0	674499	100.0
Malawi Girls	418392	57.8	96232	13.3	8653	1.2	200047	27.7	723324	100.0
Northern Region Boys	70686	60.0	18723	15.9	3034	2.6	25333	21.5	117776	100.0
Northern Region Girls	59330	55.0	22742	21.1	1870	1.7	23932	22.2	107874	100.0
Central Region Boys	161015	55.9	26878	9.3	991	.3	99111	34.4	287995	100.0
Central Region Girls	185953	57.3	29589	9.1	1796	.6	107232	33.0	324570	100.0
Southern Region Boys	166405	61.9	28763	10.7	2304	.9	71255	26.5	268727	100.0
Southern Region Girls	173109	59.5	43901	15.1	4987	1.7	68883	23.7	290880	100.0
Urban Boys	52330	59.1	10779	12.2	609	.7	24828	28.0	88545	100.0
Urban Girls	59351	58.4	14496	14.3	926	.9	26810	26.4	101583	100.0
Rural Boys	345776	59.0	63585	10.9	5721	1.0	170872	29.2	585954	100.0
Rural Girls	359041	57.7	81736	13.1	7727	1.2	173237	27.9	621741	100.0
Total	816498	58.4	170596	12.2	14982	1.1	395747	28.3	1397823	100.0

Source: NSO-Childlabour Survey

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

The table also shows that about 29 percent of child labourers had never attended school at the time of the survey compared to 19.0 percent of the children had never gone to school (see **Table 5.12**). The rural areas had the bulk of child labourers who had never gone to school which stand at 344, 000 than the urban areas which was around 51,000.

6.3: Estimated number of children engaged in child labour by industry and sex

Table 6.3 below presents information on the child labourers and major industries in which they were engaged. The majority of child labourers belonged to Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industry which constituted 54 percent of child labourers and personal and community service that consisted of 43 percent

Table 6.3: Estimated number of children engaged in child labour by industry and sex

Region, Residence and sex	Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing		Mining and quarrying, construction, manufacturing		Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels		Community, social and personal service'		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Malawi Boys	360710	53.5	3363	.5	26320	3.9	284107	42.1	674499	100.0
Malawi Girls	374135	51.7	4317	.6	25199	3.5	319673	44.2	723324	100.0
Northern Region Boys	68629	58.3	1493	1.3	4695	4.0	42959	36.5	117776	100.0
Northern Region Girls	64689	60.0	1551	1.4	2254	2.1	39380	36.5	107874	100.0
Central Region Boys	146905	51.0	961	.3	9460	3.3	130669	45.4	287995	100.0
Central Region Girls	156983	48.4	2099	.6	14226	4.4	151262	46.6	324570	100.0
Southern Region Boys	145175	54.0	908	.3	12165	4.5	110479	41.1	268727	100.0
Southern Region Girls	152463	52.4	667	.2	8718	3.0	129032	44.4	290880	100.0
Urban Boys	56241	63.5	1359	1.5	7231	8.2	23714	26.8	88545	100.0
Urban Girls	60233	59.3	1653	1.6	3086	3.0	36611	36.0	101583	100.0
Rural Boys	304469	52.0	2004	.3	19088	3.3	260393	44.4	585954	100.0
Rural Girls	313902	50.5	2664	.4	22112	3.6	283063	45.5	621741	100.0
Total	734845	52.6	7680	.5	51518	3.7	603780	43.2	1397823	100.0

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

Child labour was not that rampant in construction, wholesale, retail trade and manufacturing. Northern region had about 60 percent of child labourers working in Agriculture, forestry hunting, fishing while Southern region and Central region had 53 percent and 50 percent respectively.

6.4 Estimated number of children engaged in child labour by their workplace

The Child Labour Survey collected data on work places of the child labourers and this information is presented in table 6.4 in the next page. The table shows that most of the children, about 52 percent reported that they had been working in at family's dwelling place while about 20 percent were working in plantation and 17 percent family's farm. The trends for child labourers' working place across the regions followed more or less the same pattern to that of national level; child labourers working within the confinement of their family dwelling constituted 50 percent of all child labourers then child labourers working in either family farm or plantation came second with around 41 percent. Even the rural and urban areas had the same pattern. However, there is a difference as regards to construction site. The urban proportion of child labourers was higher than the rural at 13 percent against 6 percent.

Table 6.4a Percentage distribution of children engaged in child labour by their workplace and sex

Region, Sex and Residence	At family dwelling	Employers house	On the streets	Shop or market	Industry	Plantation	Family farm	Construct ion site	Total
Malawi Boys	51.2	1.2	.3	2.7	.1	20.6	17.4	6.5	100.0
Malawi Girls	52.5	1.4	.7	2.5	.0	19.5	16.1	7.4	100.0
Northern Region Boys	45.7	.5	.0	3.4	.0	5.5	37.6	7.3	100.0
Northern Region Girls	48.7	.7	.0	1.7	.0	2.3	37.7	8.9	100.0
Central Region Boys	54.4	1.4	.3	2.3	.0	23.0	12.5	6.2	100.0
Central Region Girls	53.9	1.0	.9	3.0	.0	23.3	10.8	7.0	100.0
Southern Region Boys	50.2	1.3	.4	3.0	.2	24.7	13.8	6.4	100.0
Southern Region Girls	52.3	2.2	.6	2.1	.0	21.7	13.9	7.2	100.0
Urban Boys	37.0	.9	.0	3.9	.0	28.2	16.8	13.2	100.0
Urban Girls	39.6	3.3	.9	2.9	.0	20.6	19.6	13.1	100.0
Rural Boys	53.4	1.2	.3	2.6	.1	19.5	17.5	5.5	100.0
Rural Girls	54.6	1.1	.6	2.4	.0	19.3	15.5	6.4	100.0
Total	51.9	1.3	.5	2.6	.0	20.1	16.7	6.9	100.0

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

Table 6.4b Estimated number of children engaged in child labour by their workplace and sex

Region, Sex and Residence	At family dwelling	Employer s house	On the streets	Shop or market	Industry	Plantation	Family farm	Construct ion site	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Malawi Boys	345488	8108	1822	18521	530	139059	117308	43663	674499
Malawi Girls	379642	10396	4805	17820	0	141251	116228	53181	723324
Northern Region Boys	53854	538	0	3956	0	6521	44292	8616	117776
Northern Region Girls	52529	788	0	1786	0	2526	40634	9611	107874
Central Region Boys	156649	4076	769	6595	0	66190	35931	17785	287995
Central Region Girls	174979	3265	3021	9813	0	75566	35202	22723	324570
Southern Region Boys	134984	3494	1053	7970	530	66349	37086	17262	268727
Southern Region Girls	152134	6343	1784	6220	0	63160	40392	20847	290880
Urban Boys	32721	840	0	3429	0	24978	14864	11713	88545
Urban Girls	40179	3333	916	2972	0	20945	19908	13330	101583
Rural Boys	312766	7269	1822	15092	530	114081	102444	31950	585954
Rural Girls	339463	7063	3889	14848	0	120306	96320	39851	621741
Total	725130	18504	6627	36341	530	280310	233536	96844	1397823

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

6.5 Estimated number of children engaged in child labour by their employment status and sex

Table 6.5 on the next page shows that the majority of child labourers (98%) were unpaid family workers. The employment status trends across the region remain the same; the percentage of child labourers who worked as an unpaid family worker hover around 99 to 97 percent, even when across urban and rural areas. The estimates for child labourers under different employment status, though small, show different pattern when disaggregated by gender. For example the employment casual paid labourer and domestic unpaid worker were more associated with the boys while employment status like domestic paid worker was associated within girls.

Table 6.5a Percentage of children engaged in child labour by their employment status and sex

Region, Residence and sex		Regular paid employee	Casual paid employee	Paid worker at piece rate	Domestic paid worker	Domestic unpaid worker	Operated own business	Unpaid family worker	Other	Total
Malawi	Boys	.2	.4	.2	.0	.3	.6	98.3	.0	100.0
	Girls	.3	.1	.1	.3	.1	.4	98.6	.1	100.0
Northern Region	Boys	.0	.7	.0	.0	.1	.9	98.3	.0	100.0
	Girls	.0	.0	.0	.2	.3	.4	99.0	.0	100.0
Central Region	Boys	.3	.2	.3	.1	.1	.6	98.5	.0	100.0
	Girls	.3	.1	.1	.3	.0	.7	98.4	.2	100.0
Southern Region	Boys	.3	.4	.1	.0	.5	.5	98.1	.0	100.0
	Girls	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	98.7	.2	100.0
Urban	Boys	.2	.6	.0	.0	.0	1.1	98.1	.0	100.0
	Girls	.9	.0	.0	.0	.5	.8	97.8	.0	100.0
Rural	Boys	.2	.3	.2	.0	.3	.5	98.4	.0	100.0
	Girls	.2	.1	.1	.3	.1	.4	98.7	.2	100.0
Total		.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.5	98.5	.1	100.0

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

Table 6.5b Estimated number of children engaged in child labour by their employment status and sex

Region, Residence and sex		Regular paid employee	Casual paid employee	Paid worker at piece rate	Domestic paid worker	Domestic unpaid worker	Operated own business	Unpaid family worker	Other	Total
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Malawi	Boys	1604	2382	1150	220	1821	4173	663149	0	674499
	Girls	1824	809	595	1856	808	3201	713270	961	723324
Northern Region	Boys	0	778	0	0	150	1084	115764	0	117776
	Girls	0	0	0	256	320	468	106830	0	107874
Central Region	Boys	762	483	766	220	240	1834	283689	0	287995
	Girls	937	289	241	1023	0	2184	319379	517	324570
Southern Region	Boys	841	1120	384	0	1432	1255	263696	0	268727
	Girls	886	520	354	577	488	549	287061	445	290880
Urban	Boys	214	538	0	0	0	963	86830	0	88545
	Girls	884	0	0	0	488	858	99354	0	101583
Rural	Boys	1389	1844	1150	220	1821	3211	576319	0	585954
	Girls	940	809	595	1856	320	2344	613916	961	621741
Total		3427	3191	1745	2076	2630	7375	1376419	961	1397823

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

6.6 Estimated number of children engaged in child labour by working hours and sex

Table 6.6 below shows information on the number of hours child labourers worked the previous week prior to the survey. It was observed that a high proportion, (about 65 percent) worked 11-25 hours per week while about 22 percent worked less than ten hours a day during the week. About 3 percent worked 11-25 hours per week.

Table 6.6: Estimated Number of Children Engaged in Child labour by Working Hours and Sex

Region, Working hours, Residence	<10 hrs/wk		11-25hrs/wk		26-36hrs/wk		37-48hrs/wk		>49hrs/wk		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Malawi Boys	140853	20.9	443814	65.8	54394	8.1	16395	2.4	19043	2.8	674499	100.0
Malawi Girls	166430	23.0	463355	64.1	58562	8.1	11774	1.6	23202	3.2	723324	100.0
Northern Region Boys	28215	24.0	73625	62.5	9649	8.2	3336	2.8	2951	2.5	117776	100.0
Northern Region Girls	22138	20.5	68257	63.3	13329	12.4	2468	2.3	1682	1.6	107874	100.0
Central Region Boys	60893	21.1	177355	61.6	27114	9.4	10617	3.7	12016	4.2	287995	100.0
Central Region Girls	82250	25.3	193878	59.7	27270	8.4	5687	1.8	15485	4.8	324570	100.0
Southern Region Boys	51745	19.3	192833	71.8	17631	6.6	2442	.9	4076	1.5	268727	100.0
Southern Region Girls	62043	21.3	201220	69.2	17964	6.2	3619	1.2	6035	2.1	290880	100.0
Urban Boys	13932	15.7	67432	76.2	3515	4.0	0	.0	3666	4.1	88545	100.0
Urban Girls	16481	16.2	72947	71.8	6258	6.2	1763	1.7	4133	4.1	101583	100.0
Rural Boys	126921	21.7	376381	64.2	50879	8.7	16395	2.8	15377	2.6	585954	100.0
Rural Girls	149949	24.1	390409	62.8	52304	8.4	10011	1.6	19069	3.1	621741	100.0
Total	307283	22.0	907169	64.9	112957	8.1	28169	2.0	42246	3.0	1397823	100.0

Source: NSO-Childlabour Survey

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

The trends for number of working hours across regions were quite different from the one observed at national level. For example, southern region and urban had high proportion of child labourers working between 11-25 hours per week about 70 percent and 73 percent respectively.

6.7 Estimated Number of Children engaged in Child Labour by their Monthly Household Expenditure Group and Sex

The following page shows table 6.7, which has information on the monthly household expenditure patterns of the children engaged in child labour. The table shows that about 11 percent of child labours were in category of less than MK1,000; about 54 percent of all child labourers were within expenditure category of over MK1,000-MK3,999, 31 percent in over MK4,000 expenditure category.

Table 6.7a: Estimated number of children engaged in child labour by their monthly household expenditure group and sex

Region, Residence and age group			<MK999	MK1,000 -MK1999	MK2,000 -MK2999	MK3,000 -MK3999	MK4,000+	Not reported	Total
Malawi			158315	356998	225310	174950	436884	45366	1397823
Northern Region			26522	40983	27710	27382	90022	13032	225650
Central Region			87769	182358	98852	69899	163221	10465	612565
Southern Region			44024	133657	98748	77669	183641	21868	559607
Age group	5-9	Boys	32438	66335	44099	26994	82653	9127	261645
		Girls	32324	62526	35236	40529	90537	7691	268843
	10-14	Boys	24805	77351	46152	31239	89305	8931	277784
		Girls	33451	73875	44756	41667	97958	9502	301210
	15-17	Boys	17874	38558	26128	14893	33533	4083	135070
		Girls	17423	38353	28938	19627	42899	6031	153272
Residence	Urban		7120	19067	21122	23425	112420	6975	190128
	Rural		151196	337931	204188	151525	324464	38391	1207695

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

Table 6.7b: Percentage distribution of children engaged in child labour by their monthly household expenditure group and sex

Region, Sex, Residence and age groups			Monthly household expenditure group					Total	
			<MK999	MK1,000 -MK1999	MK2,000 -MK2999	MK3,000 -MK3999	MK4,000+	Not reported	
			%	%	%	%	%	%	
Malawi			11.3	25.5	16.1	12.5	31.3	3.2	100.0
Northern Region			11.8	18.2	12.3	12.1	39.9	5.8	100.0
Central Region			14.3	29.8	16.1	11.4	26.6	1.7	100.0
Southern Region			7.9	23.9	17.6	13.9	32.8	3.9	100.0
Age group	5-9	Boys	2.3	4.7	3.2	1.9	5.9	.7	18.7
		Girls	2.3	4.5	2.5	2.9	6.5	.6	19.2
	10-14	Boys	1.8	5.5	3.3	2.2	6.4	.6	19.9
		Girls	2.4	5.3	3.2	3.0	7.0	.7	21.5
	15-17	Boys	1.3	2.8	1.9	1.1	2.4	.3	9.7
		Girls	1.2	2.7	2.1	1.4	3.1	.4	11.0
Residence	Urban		3.7	10.0	11.1	12.3	59.1	3.7	100.0
	Rural		12.5	28.0	16.9	12.5	26.9	3.2	100.0

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

6.8 Percentage Distribution of Child Employees by Mode of Payments and Sex

Table 6.8 below shows the mode by which child labourers were paid. It indicates that over half, (54 percent) of the child labourers were paid on monthly basis. About 26 percent were paid on piece rate basis.

Table 6.8: Percentage Distribution of regular Child Employees by Mode of Payments and Sex

			Mode of Payment					Total	
			Piece Rate	Hourly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly		Other
			%	%	%	%	%		%
Malawi			26.1	.6	11.0	3.8	53.4	5.0	100.0
Northern Region	Boys		11.4	.0	7.8	21.0	59.7	.0	100.0
	Girls		17.4	.0	.0	.0	82.6	.0	100.0
Central Region	Boys		18.0	.0	7.0	4.5	52.6	18.0	100.0
	Girls		35.3	.0	4.6	1.6	52.5	6.1	100.0
Southern Region	Boys		31.5	2.1	16.8	6.4	42.1	1.1	100.0
	Girls		21.9	.0	13.5	.0	63.9	.6	100.0
Urban			9.5	.0	18.9	4.2	64.9	2.4	100.0
Rural			31.9	.8	8.2	3.7	49.4	5.9	100.0
Total			26.1	.6	11.0	3.8	53.4	5.0	100.0

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

In urban areas the majority of child labourers were paid on a monthly (65 percent) or daily (19 percent) basis in contrast to rural areas where 50 percent receive their pay on monthly basis and 30 percent receive piece rate.

6.9 Use of Earnings

The child labourers in regular employment were asked how they had used the earnings. This can explain to some extent why the children are engaged in paid employment and therefore shade light on causes of child labour, in general.

Table shows that majority of regular paid child employees were motivated to work for paid employment in order to meet personal needs at 44 percent at national level. In the Northern region and urban areas, majority of regular child employees cited this reason at 98 percent and 67 percent.

Table 6.9: Percentage distribution child employees by use of earnings

Region, Age group and Residence	Bought school needs	Bought household needs	Met personal needs	Met brother or sisters needs	Save part of it	Not reported	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Malawi	3.5	12.2	43.5	7.4	3.5	30.0	100.0
Northern Region	.0	.0	97.4	.0	2.6	.0	100.0
Central Region	5.6	12.6	34.9	10.9	7.7	28.2	100.0
Southern Region	2.0	12.7	46.4	5.1	.0	33.8	100.0
Age group 5-9	.0	17.1	25.5	21.9	.0	35.6	100.0
10-14	1.0	12.1	34.7	8.6	3.7	39.9	100.0
15-17	6.2	11.5	54.0	4.2	3.8	20.4	100.0
Residence Urban	.0	.0	67.4	8.4	8.6	15.5	100.0
Rural	4.4	15.4	37.2	7.2	2.1	33.8	100.0

Source: Malawi Child labour survey 2002

There were a few regular child employees that were motivated to work in order to meet school needs and buy household items at 5 percent and 15 percent and none of which are found in urban set-up

Chapter 7

CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR

7.0 Causes of child labour

Factors that influence the practice of child labour can be indirectly inferred from the tables in the previous chapters 5 and 6 and subsequent chapters 8 to 10. Some of the factors that have come out not in order of importance are; household structure, household size, expenditure pattern, school attendance and reasons of not attending school, consequences to household if the child stops working, reasons of savings in regular paid child employees, death of parents/guardians and poverty- can forced children to live and work in the streets.

7.1 Determinants of child labour

Examination of socio-economic characteristics of child labourers can illustrate the influence of these background characteristics have on child labour. In this chapter underlying socio economic characteristics of child labourers have been examined using children not in child labour as control. The following are socio-economic characteristics that are dealt in this chapter; household structure, household size, household expenditure pattern, the main activities from which the household derived their main income, social amenities; use of electricity for cooking and use of pipe borne water within or just outside the household, orphan hood and education background of the mother as determinants of child labour.

7.2 Household structure

Female headed households fare poorly in many of welfare indicators³ compared to male headed households. Table 8.2 shows percentage distribution of children 5-17 years by household structure, region and age group and residence.

Table 7.1 Percentage distribution of child labourers by household structure

Region and residence	Male headed		Female headed		Not reported		Total
	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	
Malawi	42.9	24.4	19.0	12.3	1.0	.4	100.0
Northern Region	32.6	31.3	19.5	16.1	.3	.1	100.0
Central Region	42.2	25.9	17.6	12.1	1.6	.6	100.0
Southern Region	46.4	21.1	20.1	11.4	.7	.4	100.0
Age group							
5-9	47.7	22.4	19.3	9.1	1.2	.4	100.0
10-14	40.2	25.1	19.1	14.4	.9	.4	100.0
15-17	36.4	27.9	18.1	15.9	1.0	.8	100.0
Residence							
Urban	54.6	21.0	17.1	6.7	.2	.3	100.0
Rural	40.3	25.1	19.4	13.5	1.2	.5	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

Table 7.2 shows that 43 percent of children between 5-17 years were found in male headed house hold and were not in child labour while 24 percent of children 5-17 years were in male households and were in child labour. Similarly, 12 percent of children were in female - headed household and in child labour and about 19 percent of children were in female - headed household not in child labour. Children in female-headed household and in child labour represents 39 percent of all children female - headed households. This can be compared with 36 percent of the same in male - headed household.

³ National Statistical Office CWIQ survey2002

7.3 Household size

Ultra-poor households tend to have large household size than other categories of poverty profile⁴. Table 8.2 shows percentage distribution of children 5-17 years by household size categories, region, age group and residence.

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of children 5-17 years by household size, age group region and residence

Region, age group and residence		Household size				Total
		<=6		>6		
		Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	
Malawi		39.8	24.1	23.1	13.0	100.0
Northern Region		26.4	27.4	26.1	20.1	100.0
Central Region		37.7	24.5	23.8	14.0	100.0
Southern Region		45.5	22.8	21.7	10.1	100.0
Age group	5-9	46.2	21.8	21.9	10.0	100.0
	10-14	36.3	25.5	23.9	14.3	100.0
	15-17	31.1	26.7	24.4	17.8	100.0
Residence	Urban	42.0	19.0	30.1	9.0	100.0
	Rural	39.3	25.2	21.6	13.9	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of children according to household size; 24 percent of were living in households with less than 7members and were in child labour, 13 percent of children were living in households with more than 6 members and were in child labour. The proportion of child labourers in households with less than7 members on average was greater than the proportion of child labourers in households with more than 6 members at 38 percent and 36 percent respectively.

In urban areas households with more than 6 members had low proportion of children in child labour than household with less than 7 members at 23 percent and 31 percent respectively. While in rural areas the proportions were the same at 39 percent

7.4 Household expenditure pattern

Households with low expenditure patterns cannot take care properly for its young members. Children will resort to paid employment to fulfil their unmet personal needs. Table 8.3 shows percentage distribution of children 5-17 years by monthly household expenditure groups, region, age group and residence.

⁴ Ibid.

Table 7.3: Percentage distribution of child labourers by monthly household expenditure groups

National region residence	<MK1,000		MK1,000 to MK1,999		MK2,000 to MK2,999		MK3,000 to MK3,999		≥MK4,000		Not reported		Total
	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	
Malawi	8.5	4.2	14.7	9.5	9.1	6.0	6.5	4.6	22.1	11.6	2.0	1.2	100.0
Northern Region	6.6	5.6	7.9	8.6	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	23.8	19.0	2.4	2.7	100.0
Central Region	11.3	5.5	15.8	11.5	8.6	6.2	5.2	4.4	19.8	10.3	.9	.7	100.0
Southern Region	6.4	2.6	15.5	7.8	10.6	5.8	8.0	4.6	23.8	10.8	2.9	1.3	100.0
Age group													
5-9	9.1	3.9	17.4	7.7	10.1	4.8	7.5	4.1	21.9	10.4	2.1	1.0	100.0
10-14	8.4	4.0	14.0	10.4	8.5	6.3	6.0	5.0	21.4	12.9	1.9	1.3	100.0
15-17	7.1	5.5	9.1	11.9	8.0	8.5	5.3	5.3	24.2	11.8	1.8	1.6	100.0
Residence													
Urban	3.2	1.0	7.9	2.8	6.8	3.1	7.5	3.5	44.0	16.6	2.6	1.0	100.0
Rural	9.7	4.9	16.1	10.9	9.7	6.6	6.3	4.9	17.3	10.5	1.8	1.2	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

Table 7.3 shows that 4 percent of children were in monthly household expenditure group of less MK1,000 and were child labourers. Furthermore, 9 percent of children were in monthly household expenditure group of (MK1,000 and MK1,999) and were in child labour. About 6 percent of children were in monthly household expenditure group of (MK2,000-MK2999) and were in child labour. Close to 5 percent of children were in monthly household expenditure group of (MK3,000-MK3999) and were in child labour. Lastly, 12 percent of children were in monthly household expenditure group of (MK4000+) and were in child labour.

However, the proportion of child labour within the monthly household expenditure groups vary; the lowest proportion of child labour was from less than MK1,000 monthly household expenditure group at 33 percent. The three middle monthly household expenditure groups averaged 39 percent as the highest proportion of child labour in the monthly household expenditure groups before dropping to 34 percent for the last monthly household expenditure group of MK4,000 +.

7.5: Households' main activity from which they derived their income

The household that rely on agriculture, entrepreneurship of any kind will, normally, involve family members, including children in some cases, in production of goods and services. The table 7.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by their main activities from which the derived their income

Table 7.4: Percentage distribution of child labourers by main activity from which the household derived its income

	Regular Wage		Self-employment (agric)		Self-employment (non-agric)		Agricultural labourer		Other casual		Pensions dividends, interest, etc		Other		Not reported		Total	
	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour		
	Malawi	12.5	5.8	29.7	19.5	9.7	5.5	2.3	1.7	2.7	1.4	.4	.2	4.1	2.2	1.6		.8
Northern Region	12.0	8.5	23.8	17.5	7.5	11.0	2.2	5.1	3.0	1.1	.9	.3	1.6	2.9	1.5	1.0	100.0	
Central Region	9.2	5.2	31.4	23.0	10.9	4.7	2.3	1.6	2.6	.9	.3	.3	4.3	2.4	.5	.4	100.0	
Southern Region	15.7	5.6	29.8	16.8	9.2	4.7	2.3	.9	2.6	1.9	.3	.1	4.5	1.8	2.7	1.1	100.0	
Age group	5-9	12.1	5.7	33.3	14.7	10.7	5.5	2.6	1.7	3.0	1.4	.4	.2	4.2	2.0	1.7	.6	100.0
	10-14	12.7	6.5	29.3	20.9	8.4	5.7	2.1	1.7	2.5	1.2	.3	.2	3.4	2.6	1.5	.9	100.0
	15-17	13.0	4.4	21.3	28.4	9.9	5.1	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	.5	.3	5.1	1.8	1.5	1.1	100.0
Residence	Urban	36.2	12.0	6.3	2.7	13.2	7.2	.4	.3	3.5	1.3	.6	.1	9.4	3.9	2.5	.4	100.0
	Rural	7.3	4.4	34.8	23.2	8.9	5.1	2.7	2.0	2.5	1.4	.3	.2	2.9	1.8	1.4	.9	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

Table 7.4 shows that 6 percent of the children were in households that relied on regular wage for their income and were in child labour. However, this represents about 32 percent of all children in this regular wage group. The 8.4 table also shows that 20 percent of the children were from households that rely on in self-employment (agric) as their main activity from which they were deriving the income and were in child labour. Similarly, this represents 39 percent of children in this category. From the same table 8.4, 6 percent of children were in households that relied on non-agric business for their income and were in child labour. This translates into 36 percent of children in child labour for this category.

7.6 Household amenities: use of electricity for cooking and pipe borne water

Households where firewood is used as the main source of energy for cooking may involve children in collecting and even chopping the wood. Similarly, water collection for the households without running water might prove time consuming for adult labour and for them to minimise the effort needed to provide the household with clean water, may solicit children assistance. Tables 7.5-7.6 show the percent distribution of children 5-17 years by source of energy their households use for cooking and use of running water in their households, respectively.

Table 7.5: Percentage distribution of children 5-17 years by source of energy used for cooking, region, age group and residence

Region age group and Residence	Firewood or charcoal		Kerosene or gas		Electricity or solar		Total	
	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour		
Malawi	61.0	36.5	.2	.1	1.6	.6	100.0	
Northern Region	50.1	47.0	.1	.2	2.1	.4	100.0	
Central Region	59.0	37.9	.4	.1	2.0	.5	100.0	
Southern Region	65.9	32.2	.1	.1	1.1	.7	100.0	
Age group	5-9	66.5	31.3	.3	.1	1.3	.5	100.0
	10-14	58.3	39.1	.1	.1	1.6	.7	100.0
	15-17	52.6	43.9	.3	.2	2.5	.5	100.0
Residence	Urban	65.0	26.8	.2	.0	6.5	1.5	100.0
	Rural	60.1	38.6	.2	.2	.5	.4	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

Table 7.5 shows that 36.5 percent of children were in households that were using both charcoal and firewood and were in child labour. This represents 37 percent of children in child labour from this category. Table 7.5 further shows that 2.2 percent of children were in household that were using electricity and solar for cooking and out of these close to 1percent were in child labour. This represents 27 percent of children in child labour for this category.

Table 7.6: Percentage distribution of child labour by source of drinking water

National region residence	Pipe borne water inside or outside the house			Water drawn elsewhere ^a		
	Non-child labour	Child labour	Total	Non-child labour	Child labour	Total
Malawi	9.9	4.5	14.4	53.0	32.6	85.6
Northern Region	11.8	6.4	18.3	40.7	41.1	81.7
Central Region	7.2	3.0	10.3	54.2	35.5	89.7
Southern Region	11.8	5.4	17.1	55.4	27.5	82.9
Age group						
5-9	9.0	4.5	13.6	59.1	27.3	86.4
10-14	9.6	5.0	14.5	50.6	34.8	85.5
15-17	12.6	3.4	16.1	42.8	41.1	83.9
Residence						
Urban	33.0	11.8	44.8	39.0	16.2	55.2
Rural	4.8	2.9	7.7	56.1	36.2	92.3

a. Households that draw drinking water from well, bore-hole, river and communal stand pipe

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

Similarly, Table 7.6 shows that out 14.4 percent of children living in households with running water and 4.5 percent were in child labour, representing 31 percent. This can be compared to 38 percent of children in child labour from the household with no running water.

7.7 Orphan hood

Orphans are normal put in care of relatives who do not always treat them well. In some cases orphans are kept under the conditions of servitude. Table 7.7 percentage distribution of children by the parents survivorship.

Table 7.7: Percentage distribution of children 5-17 years by parents survivorship by region, age group and residence

National region and Residence	Both parents alive		One or both parents dead		Total
	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	
Malawi	51.2	29.7	11.7	7.4	100.0
Northern Region	43.5	38.9	9.0	8.6	100.0
Central Region	50.9	31.6	10.6	6.9	100.0
Southern Region	53.7	25.3	13.4	7.5	100.0
Age group					
5-9	59.0	27.5	9.2	4.3	100.0
10-14	47.1	30.5	13.1	9.3	100.0
15-17	40.8	33.4	14.7	11.1	100.0
Residence					
Urban	57.8	22.6	14.2	5.4	100.0
Rural	49.8	31.2	11.1	7.9	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

Table 7.7 shows that 19 percent of the children had lost one or both of their parents. This means that they were living with one parent, or relatives or even own their own. Out of all children 7 percent were orphans and were in child labour. This translates into 39 percent of orphans in child labour. This can be compared with 37 of children who were not orphans in child labour.

Proportion of orphans in child labour was different in rural and urban. Child labour in urban areas hovered around 28 percent of all children in urban areas. There was no difference in child labour participation between orphans and non-orphans at 28 percent in urban areas. Child labour in rural areas was around 38 percent. However, there was a marked difference in participation rates in child labour between orphans at 41 percent and non-orphans at 38 percent.

7.8 Educational background of the mother

Good education background of the mother is associated with many good socio economic indicators such as education attainment of the children and many health indicators of children. Table 8.8 shows percentage distribution of children living with their mother by education levels of their mothers.

Table 7.8: Percentage distribution of children ^a by education levels of the mother

	Education level of the mother								Total
	No formal education		Primary school		Secondary education		Tertiary		
	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	Non-child labour	Child labour	
National region residence									
Malawi	25.2	14.0	32.8	21.4	4.7	1.6	.2	.1	100.0
Northern Region	9.0	9.3	37.1	35.4	6.3	2.7	.2	.0	100.0
Central Region	25.2	16.7	32.2	20.6	3.7	1.2	.3	.1	100.0
Southern Region	29.7	12.7	32.2	18.2	5.2	1.7	.1	.1	100.0
Age group									
5-9	26.7	11.6	37.0	19.0	4.1	1.5	.1	.1	100.0
10-14	26.5	14.4	29.8	23.1	3.9	2.0	.2	.1	100.0
15-17	17.8	20.0	27.8	24.7	8.3	1.2	.4	.0	100.0
Residence									
Urban	10.3	5.0	44.9	19.6	15.3	3.8	.9	.3	100.0
Rural	28.3	15.9	30.3	21.8	2.4	1.1	.1	.0	100.0

a. Children whose mothers are dead or are not currently living with the mothers are excluded in this table

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

The table 7.8 shows that 40 percent of the children were living in household with a mother who had no formal education, 54 percent of the children were living in household with a mother who had primary school education and 7 percent were living in household with a mother who had at least attained post primary school education.

The participation rate of children in child labour for children with a mother with no formal education was 36 percent, for children with a mother with primary school education was 39 percent and for mother with a secondary school education was as low 25 percent.

In urban areas, participation rate of children in child labour is 32 percent for children with mothers who had no form education while 30 percent of children were in child labour from the households that had mothers with primary school education and participation of children in child labour was lowest in the household with mothers who had secondary school education at 19 percent.

In rural areas, on the other hand, children participating in child labour for household with a mother who had no education was 36 percent while child labour in households with mothers who had primary education was 42 percent and the lowest participation rate in child was from the households who had mothers with secondary education at 31 percent.

CHAPTER 8

EFFECTS OF WORK ON CHILDREN

8.1 Child Labour and Reason for not attending School

The Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002 collected data on children who had never attended school and the reasons for them not to attend school. Table 8.1 below shows that over 54 percent of child labourers who had never attended school cited ‘underage’ as their main reason for not doing so at national level. The 5-9 years age group has a high proportion 72 percent who gave the under age as their main reason for not attending school. About 59 percent of child labourers in urban areas who had never gone to school reported under age as their reason against 53 percent of their rural counterparts.

Table 8.1: Percentage distribution of child labourers who had never attended school by reasons of not attending school

	Still too young	School is too far away	Cannot afford schooling	Family does not allow schooling	Not interested in school or school not valuable	Harassment or school not safe	to work for pay or help at home, family business or farm	due to food shortage, draught etc	Total
Malawi	54.0	8.9	13.1	1.5	17.6	1.8	.9	2.2	100.0
Northern Region	80.2	7.0	4.0	.0	7.4	.0	.0	1.4	100.0
Central Region	51.3	6.3	16.7	.2	19.1	1.8	1.8	2.8	100.0
Southern Region	50.1	12.6	11.2	3.6	18.6	2.3	.0	1.7	100.0
Boys	55.7	8.0	10.4	2.0	19.2	1.4	1.1	2.2	100.0
Girls	52.0	10.0	16.2	1.0	15.7	2.3	.7	2.2	100.0
5-9	72.3	9.8	6.0	.7	6.8	1.1	.6	2.6	100.0
10-14	7.2	8.9	32.3	2.6	42.7	3.0	2.4	.9	100.0
15-17	.0	1.9	31.3	5.9	53.6	5.3	.0	1.9	100.0
Urban	58.6	7.5	12.0	.0	21.9	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Rural	53.4	9.1	13.2	1.7	17.1	2.1	1.0	2.5	100.0

Source: NSO-Child Labour Survey 2002

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

About 18 percent of child labourers who had never gone to school indicated lack of interest in school as their main reasons for not attending school. This was the most common reason put forward by the age groups 10 years to 14 years, at 43 percent, and 54 percent for 15-17 years age group.

8.2 Child Labour and its Effects on Education

Table 8.2 shows percentage distribution of child labourers by the level of education attained. The children were asked to report the highest level of education they had ever completed. Survey results show that most of them, about 18 percent went only as far as standard 1 and this followed a decreasing trend such that by form 1 quite a few of them had attained/attended that level, about 1.0 percent.

Table 8.2: Percentage distribution of Child Labourers by Level of education

	Standard one	Standard two	Standard three	Standard four	Standard five	Standard six	Standard seven	Standard eight	Form one+	Never attended	Total
Malawi	18.9	14.2	11.8	8.2	7.2	5.7	4.1	2.2	1.0	26.5	100.0
Northern Region	16.2	11.5	12.5	8.7	8.8	7.8	6.6	4.0	2.1	21.7	100.0
Central Region	19.5	14.3	11.7	8.0	6.4	4.3	3.0	1.8	.5	30.4	100.0
Southern Region	19.4	15.1	11.7	8.3	7.5	6.5	4.4	1.9	1.2	24.1	100.0
Boys	19.4	15.2	11.2	7.5	7.5	4.9	3.5	2.4	.9	27.5	100.0
Girls	18.5	13.3	12.4	8.8	7.0	6.5	4.7	2.1	1.1	25.6	100.0
5-9	30.1	10.7	3.6	1.1	.3	.2	.7	.0	.1	53.3	100.0
10-14	15.5	20.6	20.2	12.7	9.3	6.9	2.0	1.6	.1	11.1	100.0
15-17	5.1	8.0	10.1	12.4	15.9	13.6	14.7	7.5	4.6	8.1	100.0
Urban	20.1	14.6	8.5	8.2	9.1	8.3	2.5	2.6	.8	25.4	100.0
Rural	18.7	14.1	12.4	8.2	7.0	5.3	4.4	2.1	1.1	26.6	100.0

Source: NSO-Child Labour Survey 2002

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

This pattern is similar among all the regions with Southern and Central Regions which had close to 19 percent and 20 percent respectively, at starting level of school against 16 percent in the Northern Region. About 19 percent of child labourers in the rural set up reported that they at least attended standard one, while it the percentage for urban was at 20 percent.

However, it is important to note that child labour's population at 26 percent had a large percentage of those that had never attended school that the entire children's population at 19 percent at national level. It is interesting to note that the increases in the 'never attended' rate among child labourers had affected all age groups, rural and urban areas. For example the never attended rate for 5-9 years age group jumps from not more than 35 percent (for entire children's population) to 53 percent for child labourers. Similarly, the urban and rural areas never attended rates increased from 10 percent to 25 percent and 21 percent to 27 percent, respectively.

8.3 Child Labour and Dropping Out of School

The survey also collected information on child labourer's reasons for dropping out of school. The respondents were asked questions on the main reasons for them to discontinue school. Table 8.3 indicates that a huge proportion of children cited that they were not interested in schooling (about 40 percent), while close to 33 percent said they could not afford schooling. Social reasons contributed about 12 percent of the child labourers who dropped out of school while a very small proportion (about 1 percent) blamed their family attitude towards schooling.

Table 8.3: Percentage of child labourers who dropped out school by reasons of dropping out school

	Still too young	School is too far	Cannot afford schooling	family does not allow schooling	Not interested in school or school not valuable	Harassment or school not safe	To work for pay or to help in family business or farm	Dropped out for social reasons (got married or pregnant)	Failed in school and discontinued	Total
Malawi	2.1	2.8	32.4	1.1	39.3	2.7	4.3	11.6	3.6	100.0
Northern Region	2.8	3.4	31.3	.0	28.9	1.6	4.4	27.5	.0	100.0
Central Region	1.8	1.9	33.3	1.1	38.7	1.8	6.2	10.7	4.5	100.0
Southern Region	2.4	3.5	31.7	1.3	41.1	3.7	2.5	10.7	3.0	100.0
Boys	2.9	3.2	35.8	1.0	39.9	3.2	4.8	4.3	4.9	100.0
Girls	1.6	2.4	29.8	1.2	38.9	2.3	3.9	17.2	2.5	100.0
5-9	10.0	6.0	27.6	.0	36.8	6.7	2.5	7.4	3.1	100.0
10-14	.8	2.4	35.8	2.5	45.6	1.5	5.1	3.8	2.6	100.0
15-17	.0	1.8	31.9	.6	35.8	2.0	4.4	19.1	4.4	100.0
Urban	1.2	.0	34.0	1.8	41.6	3.0	3.6	11.0	3.8	100.0
Rural	2.3	3.2	32.2	1.0	39.0	2.6	4.4	11.7	3.5	100.0

Source: NSO-Child Labour Survey 2002

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

The lack of interest towards school is also shown across the regions with high proportions from Southern region (41 percent), followed by Central (39 percent) and then Northern Regions (30 percent). On the other hand, social reasons were the main factors in the Northern Regions (about 28 percent) against 11 percent in both Central and Southern Region.

8.4 School Attendance

Child Labour Survey 2002 also collected information on school attendance among the child labourers for both children who were attending school on full time basis. Survey results show that of all children who responded to the question on number of days attending school, 77 percent of those attending on full time basis indicated that they did not abscond from school in the reference week. This is true as well when we consider on regional basis: 85 percent, 76 percent and 72 percent of all children attending on full time basis in Northern, Southern and Central Region, respectively, who reported that they did not abscond from school in the reference week.

Table 8.4: Percentage distribution of child labourers (attending school) by number days they attended school in last seven days

	One day	Two days	Three days	Four days	Five days	Do not know	Total
Malawi	2.8	2.0	5.2	12.3	76.4	1.3	100.0
Northern Region	1.6	1.1	2.8	9.9	84.4	.2	100.0
Central Region	3.5	2.7	4.5	11.2	76.4	1.9	100.0
Southern Region	2.7	1.8	7.5	15.1	71.6	1.3	100.0
Boys	2.9	1.8	6.0	12.8	75.4	1.2	100.0
Girls	2.8	2.2	4.5	11.8	77.4	1.4	100.0
5-9	2.6	2.2	6.5	9.8	77.0	1.9	100.0
10-14	2.8	1.6	4.1	13.5	77.0	.9	100.0
15-17	3.2	2.6	5.6	13.8	73.8	1.1	100.0
Urban	3.0	.7	3.1	7.7	83.9	1.6	100.0
Rural	2.8	2.3	5.6	13.2	74.9	1.2	100.0

Source: NSO-Child Labour Survey 2002

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

The table also shows that in the urban areas more children were attending school full time about 84 percent, compared to 75 percent in rural set up.

8.5 Child Labour and consequences to household if child stops working

Table 8.5 shows the percentage distribution of households by consequences if working children who were not attending school stopped working in their respective jobs. Of all those who responded to this question, a huge proportion (about 42 percent) cited that they would lose the skill they were learning from their present jobs, 25 percent reported that nothing would happen while about 15 percent reported that the standard of living would fall in their families. In the Central Region about 60 percent complained about skill loss against 24 percent and 42 percent in Northern and Southern Region, respectively.

Table 8.5: Percentage distribution of households by consequences if working children (not attending school) stopped working

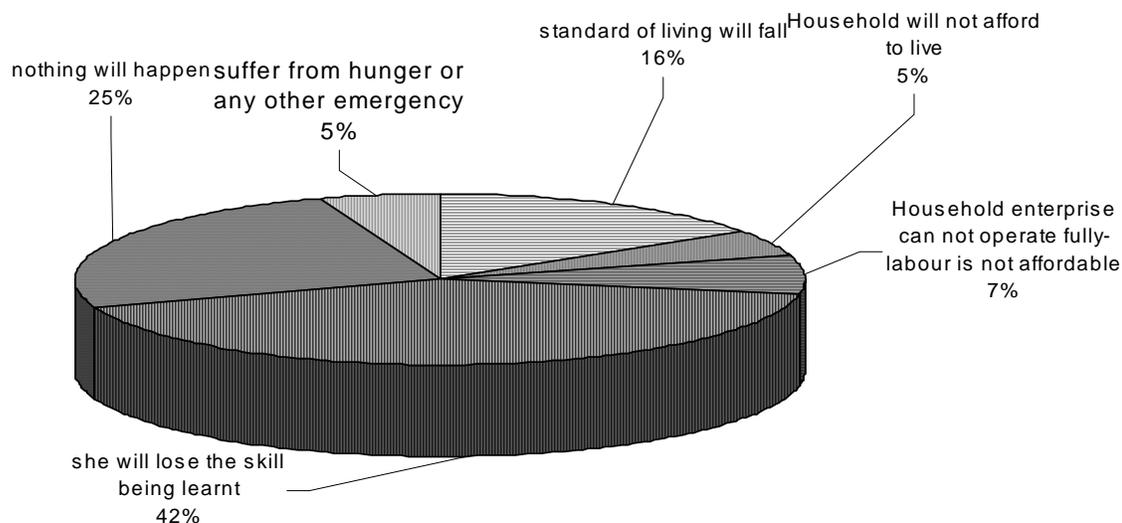
	Standard of living will fall	Household will not afford to live	Household enterprise cannot fully-labour is not affordable	S/he will lose the skill being learnt	Nothing will happen	Suffer from hunger or any other emergency	Total
Malawi	15.5	5.0	7.2	41.9	25.1	5.3	100.0
Northern Region	.0	.0	31.6	42.0	26.4	.0	100.0
Central Region	13.1	5.0	3.6	59.3	11.7	7.3	100.0
Southern Region	19.5	5.4	8.6	24.0	38.9	3.6	100.0
Urban	6.1	8.7	.0	57.4	23.1	4.7	100.0
Rural	16.5	4.6	8.0	40.3	25.3	5.3	100.0

Source: NSO-Child Labour Survey 2002

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

Urban – rural trends reveal that about 58 percent against 40 percent reported loss of skill, 25 percent against 23 percent were indifferent while 6 percent against 17 percent reported that standard of living would fall if they happen to quit their jobs. However, 5 percent against 5 percent in the urban– rural comparison cited that their families would suffer from hunger. It is interesting to note that close to 26 percent of child labourers from the Northern region said that nothing would happen if they stopped working compared to 12 percent in the Central region and 40 percent in the Southern region.

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of households by consequences if working children (not attending school) stopped work



Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

8.6 Health and Safety of Child Labourers

Malawi child labour survey 2002 collected information on health and safety of child labourer in order to assess the impact of their activities in terms of their well - being. The bulk of child labourers were in Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing and community, social and personal service at 54 percent and 42 percent respectively.

Table 8.6: Percentage distribution of child labourers who got ill by Industry

	Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing		Manufacturing		Construction		Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels		Community, social and personal service'	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Malawi	74.2	25.8	79.4	20.6	76.6	23.4	79.7	20.3	75.7
Northern Region	83.1	16.9	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	97.0	3.0	80.0	20.0
Central Region	74.8	25.2	100.0	.0	74.6	25.4	81.6	18.4	77.0	23.0
Southern Region	69.4	30.6	.0	100.0	40.6	59.4	71.6	28.4	72.7	27.3
Urban										
Boys	74.0	26.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	79.4	20.6	87.7	12.3
Girls	76.2	23.8	.0	.0	100.0	.0	92.3	7.7	83.0	17.0
Rural										
Boys	74.0	26.0	100.0	.0	67.4	32.6	77.7	22.3	77.5	22.5
Girls	73.9	26.1	39.2	60.8	61.4	38.6	79.7	20.3	72.2	27.8

Source: NSO-Child Labour Survey 2002

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

However, patterns across regions vary. In the Northern region, Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants, hotels industry, had high incidence of illness at 97 percent, followed by agriculture at 83 percent. In the central region the trend is entirely different. Community, social, personal service industry has the high incidence at 77 percent then followed by agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing industry at 75 percent. In the southern region, community, social, personal service and wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels industries had ties at around 72 percent.

The children were asked if they had suffered from any illness in the last twelve preceding the survey. Table 8.7 shows the percentage distribution of seriousness of the most recent illness of child labourers by industry and table 8.9 shows the same by occupation.

Table 8.7: Percentage distribution of child labourers by industry and seriousness of the most recent Illness.

seriousness of the most recent illness	Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	Community, social and personal service'
Not serious and did not need medical attention	34.2	19.9	39.4	29.5	34.8
Hospitalised	22.9	59.5	10.6	29.8	22.9
Permanent disabled	.1	.0	.0	1.9	.1
Prevented from work permanently	.1	.0	.0	.4	.1
Stopped work temporarily	3.1	.0	9.3	6.9	2.0
Changed jobs	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Stopped school temporarily	6.0	.0	11.9	2.3	5.5
Prevented from school permanently	.1	.0	.0	.8	.2
other	6.9	.0	5.4	7.1	9.3
Did not fall ill	26.6	20.6	23.4	21.2	25.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

Almost 70 percent of the child labourers reported being ill at least once in the last twelve months. About 34 percent of child labourers in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing; and community, social, and person

services industries reported that their most recent illness was not that serious and did not warrant hospitalisation and about 22 percent in the same industries were hospitalised.

Table 8.8: Percentage distribution of child labourers by occupation and seriousness of the most recent Illness.

seriousness of the most recent illness	Scientific,technical, professional and related workers	Sales worker	Agric,Animal husb & fishermen and hunters	Production & transport equip.operators and labourers	Housekeeping activities
	Not serious and did not need medical attention	19.9	29.5	34.2	39.4
Hospitalised	59.5	29.8	22.9	10.6	22.9
Permanent disabled	.0	1.9	.1	.0	.1
Prevented from work permanently	.0	.4	.1	.0	.1
Stopped work temporarily	.0	6.9	3.1	9.3	2.0
Changed jobs	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Stopped school temporarily	.0	2.3	6.0	11.9	5.5
Prevented from school permanently	.0	.8	.1	.0	.2
other	.0	7.1	6.9	5.4	9.3
Did not fall ill	20.6	21.2	26.6	23.4	25.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

The children were asked if they had injuries in the last twelve preceding the survey. Table 8.9 shows the percentage distribution of seriousness of the most recent illness of child labourers by occupation and table 8.10 shows the same by industry.

Table 8.9: Percentage distribution of child labourers by occupation and seriousness of the most recent Injury.

Seriousness of the most recent injury	Scientific,technical, professional and related workers	Sales worker	Agric,Animal husb & fishermen and hunters	Production & transport equip.operators and labourers	Housekeeping activities
	Not serious and did not need medical attention	.0	18.3	12.5	21.3
Hospitalised	59.0	6.4	5.3	5.4	3.8
Permanent disabled	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Prevented from work permanently	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Stopped work temporarily	.0	3.6	1.3	8.0	.6
Changed jobs	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
Stopped school temporarily	.0	1.9	2.0	5.5	1.6
Prevented from school permanently	.0	.0	.0	2.6	.0
other	.0	1.8	1.0	.0	1.9
Did get injured	41.0	67.9	76.7	57.2	73.3
Not reported	.0	.0	1.0	.0	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

Table 8.9 shows 24 percent of child labourers that were working as agriculture, animal husbandry and hunters were involved in accidents that resulted into injuries. Similarly, child 22 percent of labourers that were working in housekeeping activities were injured in the last 12 months preceding the interviews.

Table 8.10: Percentage distribution of child labourers by industry and seriousness of the most recent Injury.

seriousness of the most recent injury	Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	Community, social and personal service'
Not serious and did not need medical attention	12.5	.0	21.3	18.3	11.7
Hospitalised	5.3	59.0	5.4	6.4	3.8
Permanent disabled	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Prevented from work permanently	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Stopped work temporarily	1.3	.0	8.0	3.6	.6
Changed jobs	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
Stopped school temporarily	2.0	.0	5.5	1.9	1.6
Prevented from school permanently	.0	.0	2.6	.0	.0
other	1.0	.0	.0	1.8	1.9
Did get injured	76.7	41.0	57.2	67.9	78.3
Not reported	1.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSO, Malawi Child labour Survey 2002

Table 8.10 shows that almost half of those that reported injuries, 13 percent and 12 percent of child labourers in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing; and community, social and personal service industries respectively, reported no serious injuries. Only 5 percent and 2 percent of child labourers in agriculture industry reported serious injuries warranting hospitalisation and a break in school attendance. In community, social and personal service industry, 4 percent of child labourers and 2 percent of the same had injuries that warranted hospitalisation and a break in school respectively.

Part III: Results of Street children Survey

CHAPTER 9

STREET KIDS

9.1 : Background characteristics of the Interviewed Street Kids

Table 9.1 provides information on demographic characteristics of the interviewed street kids' population from the survey. The survey targeted the 5-17 years age group. The 5-9 age group years was rare and constitutes about 12 percent of the population interviewed. Street kids interviewed were predominantly 10-14 age group with 62.6 percent of the population interviewed belonging to this group. Ninety-three percent of the population was male and about seven percent was female.

Table 9.1: Number of Street Kids Interviewed by District and Sex

		5-9		10-14		15-17		Total	
			Count		Count		Count		Count
Blantyre	Male	14.0	22	61.1	96	24.8	39	100.0	157
	Female	25.0	3	75.0	9	.0	0	100.0	12
	Total	14.8	25	62.1	105	23.1	39	100.0	169
Mwanza	Male	9.5	2	66.7	14	23.8	5	100.0	21
	Female	.0	0	100.0	1	.0	0	100.0	1
	Total	9.1	2	68.2	15	22.7	5	100.0	22
Zomba	Male	7.9	3	57.9	22	34.2	13	100.0	38
	Female	.0	0	100.0	2	.0	0	100.0	2
	Total	7.5	3	60.0	24	32.5	13	100.0	40
Lilongwe	Male	15.9	13	59.8	49	24.4	20	100.0	82
	Female	16.7	1	50.0	3	33.3	2	100.0	6
	Total	15.9	14	59.1	52	25.0	22	100.0	88
Mzuzu	Male	.0	0	66.7	6	33.3	3	100.0	9
	Female	.0	0	100.0	3	.0	0	100.0	3
	Total	.0	0	75.0	9	25.0	3	100.0	12
NkhataBay	Male	12.5	1	75.0	6	12.5	1	100.0	8
	Total	12.5	1	75.0	6	12.5	1	100.0	8
Mchinji	Male	9.1	1	63.6	7	27.3	3	100.0	11
	Total	9.1	1	63.6	7	27.3	3	100.0	11
Mangochi	Male	11.4	5	68.2	30	20.5	9	100.0	44
	Female	50.0	1	.0	0	50.0	1	100.0	2
	Total	13.0	6	65.2	30	21.7	10	100.0	46

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

In total 396 street kids were interviewed during the survey. Blantyre, Zomba and Lilongwe represent about 75 percent of the Street Kids interviewed. The distribution of age group and sex differ from one area to the other. In some areas like Mchinji and Nkhatabay no girls were interviewed. In other areas, girls were above age of ten years as Mwanza, Zomba, Mzuzu; disparities in age and sex composition in one area to another introduce age and sex bias but since we did not know the exact the age and sex composition distributions in these areas, it is difficult to correct this problem.

9.2 Parent survival status, living arrangements and working status of parents

The parent survival status, living arrangements of street kids and working status of parents underscore the circumstances that had led street kids to be on the street in the first place. Table 9.2 shows that a good number of the street kids were not exactly orphans though a proportion of children with both parents alive differ from one area to another. In Blantyre where the number of street kids was substantial, 2 in every 5 street kids had both parents alive compared to Mchinji where 4 out of 5 street kids had both parent alive.

Table 9.2 Percentage Distribution of Street Kids by Parents Survival Status

Background characteristics	Yes both alive	Yes mother alive	Yes father alive	Both died	Don't know	Total
Blantyre	38.5	21.9	15.4	23.7	.6	100.0
Mwanza	54.5	27.3	.0	18.2	.0	100.0
Zomba	50.0	25.0	10.0	15.0	.0	100.0
Lilongwe	54.5	17.0	8.0	20.5	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	66.7	16.7	8.3	8.3	.0	100.0
NkhataBay	37.5	37.5	.0	25.0	.0	100.0
Mchinji	81.8	9.1	.0	9.1	.0	100.0
Mangochi	65.2	21.7	2.2	10.9	.0	100.0
5-9	57.7	15.4	9.6	17.3	.0	100.0
10-14	50.0	21.8	10.5	17.7	.0	100.0
15-17	42.7	22.9	8.3	25.0	1.0	100.0
Male	48.6	20.8	10.3	20.0	.3	100.0
Female	57.7	26.9	3.8	11.5	.0	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

Furthermore, the young street kids and female street kids are more associated with having either parents alive than older street kids or their male counter-parts. That means there could be a difference in reasons why young street kids and female street kids on one hand and older male street kids, on the other, live in the streets. Female street kids and young street kid are more unlikely to venture far outside protection of their homes and live rough on the street unless the parents are rough sleepers as well.

9.3 : Street Kids and their Mother’s Activity Status

Table 9.3 confirms that girls were more than ten times at around 30 percent likely to have a mother who was begging in the streets than boys close to 3 percent, although it was not easy to discern what was happening in case of activity of mothers of young children in the streets from the same table.

Table 9.3: Percentage distribution of street kids by their mothers' activity status

Background characteristics	working	unemployed but able to work	disabled and cannot work	begging	living alone	Mother dead or whereabouts unknown	Total
Blantyre	5.4	40.5	2.4	6.5	5.4	39.9	100.0
Mwanza	.0	72.7	4.5	4.5	.0	18.2	100.0
Zomba	2.5	65.0	2.5	5.0	.0	25.0	100.0
Lilongwe	4.5	55.7	3.4	6.8	1.1	28.4	100.0
Mzuzu	.0	83.3	.0	.0	.0	16.7	100.0
NkhataBay	12.5	62.5	.0	.0	.0	25.0	100.0
Mchinji	18.2	54.5	.0	.0	18.2	9.1	100.0
Mangochi	6.5	80.4	.0	.0	.0	13.0	100.0
5-9	7.7	46.2	7.7	9.6	1.9	26.9	100.0
10-14	4.5	57.5	1.2	5.3	3.2	28.3	100.0
15-17	5.2	53.1	2.1	2.1	3.1	34.4	100.0
Male	5.1	55.8	1.9	3.3	3.3	30.6	100.0
Female	3.8	42.3	7.7	30.8	.0	15.4	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

9.4 Reasons for Street Kids to be on the Street

Table 9.4 shows that the most common reasons that were cited by children themselves as causes of their predicament was abject poverty which tops the list at over 80 percent in most areas. Therefore, it can be said that poverty was the main reason why the children were found in the streets. This is not surprising because the majority of these street kids were living in houses under a guardian or a parent. These results mean that the street kids were not alienated neither by their parents nor guardians.

Table 9.4 Percentage distribution of street kids by reasons of being on the streets

Background characteristics	both parents died	physical abuse	poverty	abuse by step parents	others	emotional abuse	Total
Blantyre	7.7	5.3	82.2	1.8	2.4	.6	100.0
Mwanza	9.1	.0	90.9	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Zomba	2.5	12.5	82.5	.0	2.5	.0	100.0
Lilongwe	1.1	8.0	90.9	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	8.3	8.3	66.7	.0	16.7	.0	100.0
NkhataBay	12.5	.0	87.5	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mchinji	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mangochi	8.7	2.2	84.8	.0	4.3	.0	100.0
5-9	7.7	.0	90.4	.0	1.9	.0	100.0
10-14	5.2	8.1	85.1	.0	1.2	.4	100.0
15-17	6.3	3.1	82.3	3.1	5.2	.0	100.0
Male	5.9	5.7	84.9	.8	2.4	.3	100.0
Female	3.8	7.7	88.5	.0	.0	.0	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

9.5 Distribution of Street Kids by Place of Sleep

Table 9.5 shows that most of the street kids were living in houses under a parent or a guardian. The proportions of children that were living with parents vary according to area, age and sex of respondent. Zomba and Blantyre had a slightly lesser percentage of street kids who were living with parents around 63 percent and 68

percent respectively. Whereas Blantyre and Zomba had highest proportion, 23 percent of street kids that were living open space and in shop or kiosk close to.

Table 9.5 Percentage distribution of street kids by place of abode.

Background characteristics	Open space	Railway or bus station	House under guardian /parents	Kiosk/Shop	Night club	Hospital	Other	Total
Blantyre	4.1	3.6	63.3	22.5	1.2	3.0	2.4	100.0
Mwanza	.0	9.1	90.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Zomba	22.5	.0	67.5	7.5	.0	.0	2.5	100.0
Lilongwe	.0	1.1	79.5	12.5	1.1	2.3	3.4	100.0
Mzuzu	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
NkhataBay	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mchinji	.0	.0	90.9	9.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mangochi	.0	.0	97.8	2.2	.0	.0	.0	100.0
5-9	3.8	1.9	76.9	13.5	.0	3.8	.0	100.0
10-14	4.0	.8	77.0	14.9	1.2	.8	1.2	100.0
15-17	4.2	6.3	70.8	10.4	.0	3.1	5.2	100.0
Male	4.3	2.4	75.1	13.5	.8	1.6	2.2	100.0
Female	.0	.0	80.8	15.4	.0	3.8	.0	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

On the other hand, Mzuzu had the highest proportion of children that were living with parents at their homes at 100 percent. The younger children (5-9 age group) and girls tend to live close to home with their parents at 100 percent and 81 percent respectively.

9.6 School Attendance Among Street Kids

Street Kids Survey collected data on education background and schooling status. About 13 percent of street kids had never attended school and those that had a brief stint with education only 30 percent were still attending school.

Table 9.6a: Percentage Distribution of Street Kids by Educational Background

Table 9.6b: Percentage Distribution of Street Kids by Schooling Status

Background characteristics	Ever been to school		Total
	Yes	No	
Blantyre	80.5	19.5	100.0
Mwanza	90.9	9.1	100.0
Zomba	97.5	2.5	100.0
Lilongwe	89.8	10.2	100.0
Mzuzu	100.0	.0	100.0
NkhataBay	100.0	.0	100.0
Mchinji	72.7	27.3	100.0
Mangochi	91.3	8.7	100.0
Total	86.9	13.1	100.0

Background characteristics	Currently attending School		Total
	Yes	No	
Blantyre	21.3	78.7	100.0
Mwanza	30.0	70.0	100.0
Zomba	33.3	66.7	100.0
Lilongwe	26.6	73.4	100.0
Mzuzu	41.7	58.3	100.0
NkhataBay	62.5	37.5	100.0
Mchinji	50.0	50.0	100.0
Mangochi	47.6	52.4	100.0
Total	29.9	70.1	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

Table 9.7: Percentage distribution of school attending street kids by number of days they absconded from school.

Background characteristics	Number of days street-kids abscond from school						Total
	one day	two days	three days	four days	five days	none	
Blantyre	5.3	10.5	15.8	10.5	15.8	42.1	100.0
Mwanza	33.3	16.7	.0	16.7	.0	33.3	100.0
Zomba	18.2	9.1	9.1	18.2	9.1	36.4	100.0
Lilongwe	11.1	16.7	5.6	.0	.0	66.7	100.0
Mzuzu	.0	33.3	33.3	.0	.0	33.3	100.0
NkhataBay	20.0	20.0	40.0	.0	.0	20.0	100.0
Mchinji	25.0	50.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mangochi	21.4	14.3	21.4	21.4	7.1	14.3	100.0
Total	15.0	16.3	15.0	10.0	6.3	37.5	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

9.6.1 Absconding From School

Table 9.7 shows percentage distribution of street kids who were attending school by number of days that they had absconded from school in a week. The majority of school attending street kids, 63 percent had absconded from school when compared to those that had attended school in the five days.

9.6 Working Street Children

The bulk of the sampled street kids had never engaged in economic activity. The proportions of children that had ever engaged themselves in economic activities are affected by area, age and sex. Table 9.9 shows that for major cities like Lilongwe, Zomba, Blantyre and Mzuzu few street kids had ever engaged themselves in economic activities at 16 percent, 25.0 percent, 21.6 percent and 8.3 percent respectively. Unlike major urban Centres, small towns seem to have had higher proportion of street kids who ever worked like Mwanza, Nkhatabay and Mangochi at 13.5 percent, 12.5 percent and 6.5 percent respectively. The young children and girls were less likely to engage themselves in economic activities than older street kids and their male counterparts.

Table 9.8: Percentage of street kids who ever engaged in economic activity by district, age group and sex

Background characteristics	Yes	No	Total
Blantyre	16.0	84.0	100.0
Mwanza	13.6	86.4	100.0
Zomba	25.0	75.0	100.0
Lilongwe	21.6	78.4	100.0
Mzuzu	8.3	91.7	100.0
NkhataBay	12.5	87.5	100.0
Mchinji	9.1	90.9	100.0
Mangochi	8.7	91.3	100.0
5-9	.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	12.1	87.9	100.0
15-17	37.5	62.5	100.0
Male	17.0	83.0	100.0
Female	11.5	88.5	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

The same trend observed in those street kids who responded on a question of ever worked children could be observed in for those who responded to currently economic activity status as shown in table 9.9 below.

Table 9.9: Percentage distribution of street kids who were currently engaged in economic by district, age group and sex

Background characteristics	Yes	No	Total
Blantyre	7.7	92.3	100.0
Mwanza	13.6	86.4	100.0
Zomba	5.0	95.0	100.0
Lilongwe	2.3	97.7	100.0
Mzuzu	.0	100.0	100.0
NkhataBay	12.5	87.5	100.0
Mchinji	.0	100.0	100.0
Mangochi	6.5	93.5	100.0
5-9	1.9	98.1	100.0
10-14	4.0	96.0	100.0
15-17	13.5	86.5	100.0
Male	6.5	93.5	100.0
Female	.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

9.7.1 Distribution of Street Kids and their Activities in the Past 7 Days

Table 9.10 shows number of hours street kids spent doing various activities like household chores, begging and self-employment. About 41 percent were involved in household chores about 4 percent were involved in self-employment and 55 percent were involved in begging as main activity.

Table 9.10: Percentage distribution of street kids by hours spent working and type of main activity in the preceding week

Hours per week and Activity	Household chores	self employment	looking for paid work	begging	Total
<8 hours per week	94.0	5.0	1.0	.0	100.0
9 hours+	24.9	3.2	.7	71.1	100.0
Not reported	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Total	41.2	3.5	.8	54.5	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

The majority 94 percent of street kids who reported working in household chores spent less than 8 hours per week. Those that spent over 9 hours per week working in different activities, the majority 71 percent were begging in streets

The street kids were asked if they were saving their earnings and what was the purpose if they saving part of they earnings. About 75 percent indicated that they were not saving part of their earnings. For the majority that admitted saving part of their earnings were reluctant to disclose the intensions of their savings. However, 4 percent cited business venture and less than 2 percent indicted school as the purpose of their savings.

Table 9. 11: Percentage distribution of street kids by reasons of saving

Reasons for saving	to start own business	go to school	learn trade	Undisclosed Reasons	not applicable	Total
Yes regularly	10.3	13.8	.0	75.9	.0	100.0
yes occassionally	17.8	1.4	1.4	79.5	.0	100.0
no	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Total	4.0	1.3	.3	20.2	74.2	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

9.8 Health concerns: Substance abuse, harassment and HIV/AIDS awareness

This section is mainly concerned with health, safety, moral aspects of street children’s life as well as psychological or physical abuse that affect them on the streets.

Table 9.12a shows that 1 in every 3 street kids reported having injuries in the last twelve months. The trend is the same for all sexes and age groups though the young children (at 20 percent) seem to report slightly lower incidence of injuries than other age groups (about 30 percent).

Table9.12a: Percentage distribution of incidence of injuries among street kids by district, age group and sex.

Background charecteristics	yes	no	Total
Blantyre	38.5	61.5	100.0
Mwanza	54.5	45.5	100.0
Zomba	32.5	67.5	100.0
Lilongwe	25.0	75.0	100.0
Mzuzu	25.0	75.0	100.0
NkhataBay	25.0	75.0	100.0
Mchinji	18.2	81.8	100.0
Mangochi	19.6	80.4	100.0
5-9	17.3	82.7	100.0
10-14	35.1	64.9	100.0
15-17	33.3	66.7	100.0
Male	32.4	67.6	100.0
Female	30.8	69.2	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

Mwanza, Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Nkhatabay seem to be relatively unsafe for street kids as they had registered a high incidence of injuries at about 55 percent, 39 percent, 33 percent and 25 percent respectively. However, most the injuries were not serious as indicated in Table 9.12b below.

Table 9.12b: Percentage distribution of severity of injuries among street kids by district, age group and sex.

Background characteristics	Light casualties	cuts,wounds	crush injuries	dislocations and fractures	other	Total
Blantyre	23.1	56.9	4.6	13.8	1.5	100.0
Mwanza	33.3	58.3	.0	8.3	.0	100.0
Zomba	30.8	53.8	.0	7.7	7.7	100.0
Lilongwe	4.5	63.6	.0	31.8	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	33.3	.0	.0	66.7	.0	100.0
NkhataBay	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mchinji	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mangochi	33.3	55.6	.0	11.1	.0	100.0
5-9	44.4	33.3	.0	22.2	.0	100.0
10-14	25.3	57.5	2.3	13.8	1.1	100.0
15-17	15.6	56.3	3.1	21.9	3.1	100.0
Male	23.3	57.5	2.5	15.0	1.7	100.0
Female	37.5	25.0	.0	37.5	.0	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

9.8.1 Incidence of illness among street kids.

Table 9.13 shows that for most areas street children were split equally between those that reported to have been ill and those that enjoyed a good healthy life for the previous twelve months.

Table 9.13: Percentage distribution of incidence of illness among street kids by district, age group and sex.

	Sickness in the past twelve months		Total
	yes	no	
Blantyre	59.2	40.8	100.0
Mwanza	72.7	27.3	100.0
Zomba	42.5	57.5	100.0
Lilongwe	48.9	51.1	100.0
Mzuzu	50.0	50.0	100.0
NkhataBay	62.5	37.5	100.0
Mchinji	45.5	54.5	100.0
Mangochi	45.7	54.3	100.0
5-9	61.5	38.5	100.0
10-14	54.8	45.2	100.0
15-17	46.9	53.1	100.0
Male	52.2	47.8	100.0
Female	76.9	23.1	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

The trend observed here follows the same one observed with injuries in different areas; Mwanza, Nkhatabay, Blantyre, Mzuzu, Lilongwe, reported high incidence of sickness of the last twelve months with 72.7 percent, 62.5 percent, 59.2 percent, 50.0 percent, 48.9 percent respectively. Young children, girls reported a high proportion of illness than the older children and their male counterparts.

9.8.2 Diseases among street kids

Street kids like any other person are susceptible to diseases of different kinds; table 9.14 shows types of diseases, which afflicted street kids. These diseases range from skin diseases to gastro intestinal disease.

Table 9.14: Percentage distribution of type of disease that afflicted street kids in the last twelve months by district, age group and sex

	skin disease	body aches and pains	eye strain	respiratory	gastro intestines	other	not applicable	Total
Blantyre	4.7	37.3	.6	3.6	9.5	3.6	40.8	100.0
Mwanza	18.2	40.9	.0	.0	9.1	4.5	27.3	100.0
Zomba	7.5	27.5	.0	5.0	2.5	.0	57.5	100.0
Lilongwe	10.2	28.4	.0	5.7	4.5	.0	51.1	100.0
Mzuzu	16.7	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	100.0
NkhataBay	.0	62.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	37.5	100.0
Mchinji	9.1	27.3	.0	.0	9.1	.0	54.5	100.0
Mangochi	6.5	15.2	.0	8.7	15.2	.0	54.3	100.0
5-9	11.5	40.4	.0	.0	9.6	.0	38.5	100.0
10-14	6.9	31.9	.4	5.6	8.5	1.6	45.2	100.0
15-17	7.3	28.1	.0	3.1	5.2	3.1	53.1	100.0
Male	6.8	30.5	.3	4.6	8.1	1.9	47.8	100.0
Female	19.2	53.8	.0	.0	3.8	.0	23.1	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

The table shows that the common disease that street kids suffered was general body pains which affect about 2 in every 5 person in Blantyre and Mwanza and 1 in 3 in every person in Zomba, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Mchinji. Gastro-intestinal diseases affect street kids, notably in lakeshore areas like Mangochi and Nkhatabay and Blantyre city.

9.8.3 Seriousness of illness among street kids.

Table 9.15 shows that going by the recent illness; large section of the street kids did not suffer from serious illnesses. Nevertheless, about 25 percent of boys that were reported ill and 15 percent of the girls that were reported ill were admitted in hospitals.

Table 9.15: Percentage distribution of seriousness of the recent illness by district, age group and sex

Background characteristics	stopped work temporarily	did not need any medical treatment	hospitalised	stopped schooling	not serious	Total
Blantyre	9.0	11.0	23.0	1.0	56.0	100.0
Mwanza	.0	.0	6.3	.0	93.8	100.0
Zomba	5.9	23.5	35.3	5.9	29.4	100.0
Lilongwe	4.7	4.7	23.3	.0	67.4	100.0
Mzuzu	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
NkhataBay	.0	.0	40.0	.0	60.0	100.0
Mchinji	.0	20.0	80.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mangochi	.0	4.8	23.8	.0	71.4	100.0
5-9	3.1	6.3	40.6	.0	50.0	100.0
10-14	4.4	8.8	24.3	1.5	61.0	100.0
15-17	11.1	11.1	11.1	.0	66.7	100.0
Male	5.7	9.3	24.9	.5	59.6	100.0
Female	5.0	5.0	15.0	5.0	70.0	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

9.8.4 Use of illicit drugs among street children.

Street kids were asked if they knew any of the friends who used illicit drugs. This was done deliberate to draw the attention away from them so that they could draw a picture of drug abuses among street kids. Table 9.16 assesses the risks street kids face of copying drug habits from their associates.

Table 9.16:Percentage of street kids with friends who use illicit drugs by district, age group and sex

Background characteristics	Yes	No	Total
Blantyre	53.3	46.7	100.0
Mwanza	86.4	13.6	100.0
Zomba	70.0	30.0	100.0
Lilongwe	56.8	43.2	100.0
Mzuzu	41.7	58.3	100.0
NkhataBay	87.5	12.5	100.0
Mchinji	9.1	90.9	100.0
Mangochi	47.8	52.2	100.0
5-9	36.5	63.5	100.0
10-14	54.0	46.0	100.0
15-17	71.9	28.1	100.0
Male	56.5	43.5	100.0
Female	50.0	50.0	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

The table 9.16 also shows that for most of areas street kids know one of their associates who were using drugs. The trends depend on areas, age groups and sex. For areas like Nkhatabay, 87 percent of the street kids knew one of street kids who were using illicit drugs. The lowest percentage of streets-kids with a friend who use illicit drugs was found in Mchinji at around 9 percent.

9.8.5: Substance abuse

Table 9.17 shows that the mostly used drug was marijuana and it accounts for over 90 percent in all areas. mandrax was mentioned in Mwanza and Blantyre and only from boys the age group 15-17 were able to mention their associates that were using this type of drug.

Table 9.17: Percentage distribution of frequently used drugs by associates of street kids by district, age group and sex.

Background characteristics	marijuana	mandrax	other	Total
Blantyre	96.7	1.1	2.2	100.0
Mwanza	89.5	10.5	.0	100.0
Zomba	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Lilongwe	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
NkhataBay	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mchinji	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mangochi	95.5	.0	4.5	100.0
5-9	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
10-14	98.5	.0	1.5	100.0
15-17	94.2	4.3	1.4	100.0
Male	97.1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Female	100.0	.0	.0	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

The table above also shows how drug knowledge was wide spread in cities through the use of imported drugs such as Mandrax, especially in Mwanza.

9.8.5 Safety and harassment

The street kids were asked, “Who were their main perpetrators of harassment?” For most street kids older street kids posed a big problem for their psychological well-being; the older street kids bullied on the young street kids snatch whatever they could lay the hands on like money and other valuables.

Table 9.18: Percentage distribution of perpetrators of harassment to street kids on the streets by district, age group and sex

	harassment by the police	harassment by the bigger boys	harassment by public	other (specify)	Total
Blantyre	1.8	72.2	15.4	10.7	100.0
Mwanza	22.7	22.7	54.5	.0	100.0
Zomba	12.5	37.5	32.5	17.5	100.0
Lilongwe	13.6	44.3	25.0	17.0	100.0
Mzuzu	8.3	33.3	41.7	16.7	100.0
NkhataBay	.0	50.0	50.0	.0	100.0
Mchinji	.0	81.8	.0	18.2	100.0
Mangochi	4.3	43.5	30.4	21.7	100.0
5-9	.0	69.2	19.2	11.5	100.0
10-14	6.5	52.0	26.2	15.3	100.0
15-17	12.5	55.2	21.9	10.4	100.0
Male	7.6	55.4	22.7	14.3	100.0
Female	.0	50.0	46.2	3.8	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey

Not less than 55 percent of the street kids complained about harassment from the older street kids. General public came second at 25 percent.

9.9 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

The street kids were asked if they were aware of HIV pandemic, knowledge of sexual transmitted diseases and sexual relationship in order to assess the risk they face from sexual activities. Table 9.20 below shows that most of the street kids were aware of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The proportion of streets-kids with knowledge of HIV pandemic improves with age and sex.

Table 9.19: Percentage distribution of street kids who were aware of HIV pandemic by district, age group and sex.

Background characteristics	HIV/AIDS knowledge		Total
	Yes	No	
Blantyre	86.4	13.6	100.0
Mwanza	95.5	4.5	100.0
Zomba	85.0	15.0	100.0
Lilongwe	80.7	19.3	100.0
Mzuzu	91.7	8.3	100.0
NkhataBay	100.0	.0	100.0
Mchinji	90.9	9.1	100.0
Mangochi	87.0	13.0	100.0
5-9	55.8	44.2	100.0
10-14	88.3	11.7	100.0
15-17	96.9	3.1	100.0
Male	87.0	13.0	100.0
Female	73.1	26.9	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

The table 9.19 shows that a high percentage about 97 percent of street kids in (15-17) age group had lots of knowledge regarding the HIV/AIDS pandemic against 88 percent for those in 10-14 age group and close to 57 percent for those in 5-9 age group. Furthermore the table shows that girls were lesser knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS pandemic with about 73 percent against 87 percent for boys.

9.9.1 Modes of HIV/AIDS Transmission

Table 9.20 shows that although they were aware of existence of HIV pandemic some of the street kids were not always aware of modes of transmission. The table shows that around 43 percent of girls could not mention any one of mode HIV transmission while about 50 percent reported that one way of HIV/AIDS transmission was unprotected sex.

Table 9.20: Percentage distribution of street kids who mentioned correctly at least one mode of HIV transmission by district, age group and sex

Background characteristics	Modes of HIV/AIDS transmission				Total
	Blood transfusion	Unprotected sex	Mother to child	None	
Blantyre	7.7	64.5	.6	27.2	100.0
Mwanza	4.5	90.9	.0	4.5	100.0
Zomba	5.0	72.5	.0	22.5	100.0
Lilongwe	4.5	63.6	.0	31.8	100.0
Mzuzu	.0	58.3	.0	41.7	100.0
NkhataBay	.0	87.5	.0	12.5	100.0
Mchinji	.0	90.9	.0	9.1	100.0
Mangochi	.0	69.6	.0	30.4	100.0
5-9	5.8	28.8	.0	65.4	100.0
10-14	4.4	70.2	.4	25.0	100.0
15-17	6.3	84.4	.0	9.4	100.0
Male	4.9	69.5	.3	25.4	100.0
Female	7.7	50.0	.0	42.3	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

The table 9.20 shows that about 25 percent of boys could not mention any of modes of transmission while 70 percent mentioned unprotected sex. Different areas scored differently in terms of proportion of street kids who were knowledgeable about how HIV spreads. For example, Mwanza, Mchinji and Nkhatabay had 95.5 percent, 89 percent and 87 percent respectively.

9.9.2 Knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs).

The Street Kids Survey collected data on whether the children in the street had any knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases. Table 9.21 shows that almost all the children in Mwanza reported having the knowledge about STI transmission (about 96 percent). However it is sad to note that low proportions were reported in the Malawi's major cities of Lilongwe and Blantyre where each accounted for 69 percent and 65 percent, respectively.

Table 9.21: Percentage distribution of street kids who were aware of STIs by district, age group and sex

	Knowledge about sexual transmitted infections		Total
	Yes	No	
Blantyre	65.1	34.9	100.0
Mwanza	95.5	4.5	100.0
Zomba	70.0	30.0	100.0
Lilongwe	69.3	30.7	100.0
Mzuzu	83.3	16.7	100.0
NkhataBay	87.5	12.5	100.0
Mchinji	81.8	18.2	100.0
Mangochi	76.1	23.9	100.0
5-9	30.8	69.2	100.0
10-14	72.2	27.8	100.0
15-17	89.6	10.4	100.0
Male	72.2	27.8	100.0
Female	53.8	46.2	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

Table 9.21 above shows that street kids had more information about HIV pandemic than on any other sexually transmitted diseases. For most areas, with the exception of Mwanza and Nkhatabay that had the same percentages of people knowledgeable about HIV pandemic and other STIs, the rest of the areas had lesser scores in other sexual transmitted diseases than scores they had in knowledge about HIV pandemic question.

9.9.3 Sexual relationship among street kids.

Table 9.22 shows the percentage distribution of street kids who were at the risk of contracting STIs, the sexual active street kids.

Table 9.22: Percentage distribution of street kids on streets that were in sexual relationship by district, age group and sex

Background characteristics	Engaging in boyfriend/girlfriend relationship		Total
	Yes	No	
Blantyre	7.1	92.9	100.0
Mwanza	18.2	81.8	100.0
Zomba	5.0	95.0	100.0
Lilongwe	.0	100.0	100.0
Mzuzu	.0	100.0	100.0
NkhataBay	.0	100.0	100.0
Mchinji	9.1	90.9	100.0
Mangochi	13.0	87.0	100.0
5-9	3.8	96.2	100.0
10-14	4.8	95.2	100.0
15-17	11.5	88.5	100.0
Male	6.5	93.5	100.0
Female	3.8	96.2	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey 2002

The highest proportion of sexually active streets-kids was found in Mwanza, Mangochi and Mchinji at around 18 percent, 13.0 percent and 9 percent, respectively. It is interesting to note that street kids in the cities of Blantyre and Lilongwe reported low proportion of street kids who indulged in sexual relationships.

Type of assistance required from government and rehabilitation centres

This section focuses on assistance provided by NGOs that deal with street kids. In Malawi we can broadly generalise all programs instituted by these NGOs into three types of programs. The first type of programs mainly concentrate on efforts to mitigate the day to day suffering of street kids by provision on free lunch, clothes and other necessities without necessarily trying to repatriate the street kids home. One of such street kid rehabilitation Centres is Tikondane centre for street kids in Lilongwe. The second type of programs is aimed at repatriating the street-kid before they get used to street life. In this type of programs street kids were coaxed from the street and provided with accommodation, food and enrolled in school while social worker is working out modalities with the kids parents or guardian to dispatch the child back home and a social worker would continue to visit the kids long after repatriation just to check their progress. The third type of such programs is aimed at integrating back into the community ex- street kids with skills they can use to live an independent life. Chisomo street kids rehabilitation centre belong to the second group and Samaritan Trust belong to the third group. Chisomo centre for street kids and Samaritan were based in Blantyre (although Chisomo has centre in Lilongwe) but had an out reach program to other districts especially Southern and Central Region.

Table 9.23: Percentage distribution of street kids on streets that had ever visited street kids rehabilitation centres by district, age group and sex

	Rehabilitation Centre that they have visited				Total
	Samaitan Trust	Chisomo street children center	Other	None	
Blantyre	10.3	24.5	.0	65.2	100.0
Mwanza	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Zomba	3.0	12.1	.0	84.8	100.0
Lilongwe	.0	21.6	2.3	76.1	100.0
Mzuzu	.0	.0	8.3	91.7	100.0
NkhataBay	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Mchinji	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Mangochi	.0	4.3	.0	95.7	100.0
5-9	2.0	11.8	.0	86.3	100.0
10-14	4.7	19.2	1.3	74.8	100.0
15-17	5.6	13.3	.0	81.1	100.0
Male	4.6	15.8	.6	79.1	100.0
Female	3.8	30.8	3.8	61.5	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey

9.9.4 Street kids and rehabilitation centres

Table 9.23 shows that the majority of street kids had never gone to street kids rehabilitation centres. Most street kids rehabilitation centres were found in Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzuzu this is why these areas had relatively higher proportion of street kids who visited the rehabilitation centres.

Table 9.24: Percentage distribution of street kids who prefer life in rehabilitation centres by district, age group and sex

	Preference rehabilitation centres life to street life		Total
	Yes	No	
	Row %		
Blantyre	56.2	43.8	100.0
Mwanza	68.2	31.8	100.0
Zomba	67.5	32.5	100.0
Lilongwe	61.4	38.6	100.0
Mzuzu	58.3	41.7	100.0
NkhataBay	75.0	25.0	100.0
Mchinji	9.1	90.9	100.0
Mangochi	47.8	52.2	100.0
5-9	55.8	44.2	100.0
10-14	58.1	41.9	100.0
15-17	56.3	43.8	100.0
Male	58.9	41.1	100.0
Female	34.6	65.4	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey

Table 9.23 shows that for most of street kids, irrespective of unavailability of street kids rehabilitation centres within they reach, would prefer life street kids rehabilitation centres to life on the streets with exception of street kids from Mchinji where 90 percent indicates otherwise.

9.9.5 Street kids and their future intentions

Table 9.25 provides information on the future intentions of street kids. For most of street kids, over fifty-three percent they would like to go to school full time.

Table 9.25: Percentage distribution of street kids and their future intention by district, age group and sex

	Future intentions									Total
	go to school full time	work for income full time	help full time in household business	work full time in household chores	go to school part time and work part time for income	part time in house business	part time in household chores	complete education or training and start work	learn trade	
Blantyre	61.5	7.7	5.3	.0	7.1	1.2	.6	5.3	11.2	100.0
Mwanza	31.8	.0	36.4	.0	9.1	.0	.0	18.2	4.5	100.0
Zomba	35.0	5.0	27.5	.0	2.5	.0	.0	15.0	15.0	100.0
Lilongwe	53.4	17.0	13.6	1.1	5.7	.0	.0	6.8	2.3	100.0
Mzuzu	66.7	.0	8.3	.0	8.3	.0	.0	16.7	.0	100.0
NkhataBay	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	100.0
Mchinji	90.9	.0	9.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mangochi	43.5	8.7	26.1	2.2	.0	.0	.0	8.7	10.9	100.0
5-9	71.2	7.7	9.6	1.9	.0	.0	.0	5.8	3.8	100.0
10-14	58.5	7.3	12.1	.4	3.2	.8	.4	9.3	8.1	100.0
15-17	33.3	12.5	19.8	.0	13.5	.0	.0	9.4	11.5	100.0
Male	53.2	8.6	13.5	.3	5.4	.5	.3	9.2	8.9	100.0
Female	65.4	7.7	15.4	3.8	3.8	.0	.0	3.8	.0	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey

Girls and young children tended to harbour ambitions of going to school more than the older children and boys.

9.10.3: Street kids and their life goals.

Table 9.26 provides information on the kind of support that should given to street kids in order for them realise their wishes and ambitions.

Table 9.26: Percentage distribution of assistance the street kids would need to reach their goals in life by district, age group and sex

	Type of support needed to achieve the goal					Total
	Financial Support	Food and Shelter	Send to School	Uniform	Don't know	
Blantyre	39.6	29.6	9.5	20.1	1.2	100.0
Mwanza	50.0	31.8	9.1	9.1	.0	100.0
Zomba	22.5	45.0	.0	30.0	2.5	100.0
Lilongwe	36.4	45.5	8.0	10.2	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	33.3	33.3	8.3	25.0	.0	100.0
NkhataBay	.0	75.0	.0	25.0	.0	100.0
Mchinji	81.8	.0	.0	18.2	.0	100.0
Mangochi	17.4	52.2	8.7	21.7	.0	100.0
5-9	42.3	26.9	7.7	23.1	.0	100.0
10-14	34.7	37.9	7.7	19.0	.8	100.0
15-17	33.3	42.7	7.3	15.6	1.0	100.0
Male	34.9	38.1	7.6	18.6	.8	100.0
Female	42.3	30.8	7.7	19.2	.0	100.0

Source: NSO Street Kids Survey

In most areas the street kids were equally split between those that would like direct financial support, those that would like food and shelter and those that would like to be sent to school or given any support that would enable them to stay in school.

Part IV : Results of Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

CHAPTER 10

CHILDREN IN COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSEC)

10.0 INTRODUCTION TO CSEC

This chapter examines one of the worst forms of child labour, child prostitution. The future of Children in commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC) in the face of HIV/AIDS pandemic is bleak and demanding urgent intervention programmes to address some of the problems that were experienced. Against this backdrop, Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey (CSEC) was commissioned with this frame in mind. CSEC has analysed various aspects of life of children in commercial sexual exploitation in order to assess the risks that CSEC were exposed to against the backdrop of HIV/AIDS pandemic; these include assessment of background characteristics, migration, school attendance, practice of safe sex, alternatives to sex trade, reasons of joining prostitution, substance abuse and knowledge of HIV/AIDS pandemic.

10.1 Background Characteristics CSEC

This section provides information on the background characteristics according to the areas where interviews were conducted. This section also examines the basic characteristics that have profound role in interpreting and understanding subsequent tables in this report. Firstly, the section portrays the number and age of the population interviewed per district, duration of respondents in sex trade, migration, orphan-hood status of respondents and working status of the respondents' mothers.

10.1.1 Age and sex composition CSEC

The demographic characteristics of child commercial workers are given on Table 10.1. All Children in commercial sexual exploitation were female. Age varies according to areas, for most urban Centres (i.e. Lilongwe, Blantyre, Zomba) 10-14 age group consists of 15 percent to 25 percent while in other areas the age group 10-14 constitutes less than 10 percent with exception of boarder towns of Mwanza and Mchinji at 20 percent and 11 percent respectively.

Table 10.1: Demographic characteristics of children in commercial sexual exploitation by district and age group

Background Characteristics	10-14		15-17		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Zomba	13	26.5	36	73.5	49	100.0
Thyolo	1	3.6	27	96.4	28	100.0
Nkhotakota	0	.0	8	100.0	8	100.0
Nkhatabay	0	.0	4	100.0	4	100.0
Mzuzu	1	3.3	29	96.7	30	100.0
Mwanza	5	20.8	19	79.2	24	100.0
Mchinji	3	11.5	23	88.5	26	100.0
Mangochi	2	7.1	26	92.9	28	100.0
Lilongwe	35	15.7	188	84.3	223	100.0
Kasungu	1	5.3	18	94.7	19	100.0
Karonga	0	.0	7	100.0	7	100.0
Blantyre	21	20.4	82	79.6	103	100.0
Total	82	14.9	467	85.1	549	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

The majority of the children commercial sex workers (more than 70 percent) were between 15-17 years old.

10.1.2 Duration in CSEC

Over 90 percent of children in commercial sexual exploitation had been in sex trade for less than three years. Only few girls in Zomba and Mwanza started sex trade over 5 years ago. For the most areas, over 50 percent were less than a year old in the business.

Table 10.2: Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation according to number of years spent in sex trade by district

Background Characteristics	<=1years	<=2 years	<=3 years	<=4 years	<=5 years	<=6 years	Total
Zomba	28.6	36.7	30.6	2.0	2.0	.0	100.0
Thyolo	46.4	35.7	17.9	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	62.5	37.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	50.0	25.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	80.0	6.7	10.0	3.3	.0	.0	100.0
Mwanza	56.5	26.1	8.7	4.3	.0	4.3	100.0
Mchinji	73.1	23.1	3.8	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mangochi	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Lilongwe	72.1	18.3	8.2	.9	.5	.0	100.0
Kasungu	31.6	47.4	15.8	5.3	.0	.0	100.0
Karonga	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Blantyre	57.0	30.0	10.0	3.0	.0	.0	100.0
Total	64.0	23.1	10.7	1.7	.4	.2	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

Karonga and Mangochi had a high proportion of children in commercial sexual exploitation who had just started while Zomba and Kasungu had lowest proportion of child commercial workers that had just joined it. On average, 2 out of 3 child commercial workers interviewed had clocked just about a year as commercial sex worker. The places that CSEC had ever used female condom were major urban Centres; Lilongwe around 14 percent, Blantyre 12 percent, Mzuzu 17 percent, Nkhatabay 25 percent and Zomba around 19 percent.

10.1.3 Migration status of children in commercial sexual exploitation

Commercial sex workers, in general are known to move from one area to another looking for opportunities to meet new clients. In Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey respondents were asked where they were born in reference to where they were then. Table 10.3 shows that for most of the respondents were interviewed in a town within the region where they were born. Furthermore over 30 percent were living in a town where they were born. Over 20 percent were coming from the rural areas, but within the same district. Slightly more than 20 percent were from a different region and less than 10 percent were born outside the country.

Table 10.3 Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation according

to migration status by district

	Same location am living today	Same town	Another town	Same district	Another region	Outside the country	Total
Zomba	30.6	14.3	18.4	14.3	20.4	2.0	100.0
Thyolo	14.3	7.1	21.4	42.9	10.7	3.6	100.0
Nkhotakota	25.0	.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	37.5	100.0
Nkhatabay	.0	.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	48.4	19.4	9.7	6.5	9.7	6.5	100.0
Mwanza	12.5	.0	.0	70.8	8.3	8.3	100.0
Mchinji	46.2	30.8	7.7	.0	7.7	7.7	100.0
Mangochi	35.7	14.3	17.9	14.3	14.3	3.6	100.0
Lilongwe	9.8	18.3	18.3	15.6	32.1	5.8	100.0
Kasungu	.0	21.1	15.8	36.8	21.1	5.3	100.0
Karonga	.0	.0	14.3	.0	.0	85.7	100.0
Blantyre	14.4	16.3	26.9	20.2	16.3	5.8	100.0
Total	17.8	16.1	18.1	19.6	21.6	6.9	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

The table shows that Zomba, Mzuzu, Mchinji, Mangochi attracts 31 percent, 48 percent, 46 percent 36 percent, respectively, of the children in commercial sexual exploitations that were born these towns. Nkhotakota, Mwanza, Lilongwe and Blantyre had low proportion of children in commercial sexual exploitations that were born and were living same location at 25 percent, 12 percent, 10 percent, 14 percent respectively. For Mwanza, Thyolo, Nkhatabay and Kasungu a good proportion of CSEC were coming from the rural areas surrounding these towns at 70 percent, 43 percent, 50 percent and 37 percent respectively. High proportion of CSEC that were born out side the country were found in Karonga at 86 percent, Nkhotakota at 37 percent, Mwanza at 8 percent and Mchinji at 8 percent. For most of these districts, urban centres were located very close to the boarder post.

10.1.4 Orphan hood

Table 10.4 indicates that almost 7 out of 10 of every CSEC had one parent dead or their whereabouts were unknown and 1 in every 2 CSEC had lost both parents, a bout 16 percent had no mother but their father is alive or they do not know where their mothers were and 9 percent of CSEC has no father but their father is alive or they do not know the whereabouts of their fathers.

Table 10.4 Percentage distribution of orphan hood status by district

Background Characteristics	Yes, both are alive	No, mother is alive	No, father is alive	DK where father is	DK where mother is	Both dead	No response	Total
Zomba	30.6	8.2	6.1	2.0	.0	53.1	.0	100.0
Thyolo	10.7	35.7	.0	10.7	.0	42.9	.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	.0	12.5	12.5	.0	.0	75.0	.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	.0	25.0	25.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	35.5	6.5	3.2	.0	.0	54.8	.0	100.0
Mwanza	16.7	8.3	12.5	.0	.0	62.5	.0	100.0
Mchinji	23.1	15.4	.0	.0	.0	57.7	3.8	100.0
Mangochi	20.7	44.8	6.9	3.4	.0	24.1	.0	100.0
Lilongwe	30.4	13.8	6.3	2.7	.9	46.0	.0	100.0
Kasungu	21.1	21.1	5.3	.0	.0	52.6	.0	100.0
Karonga	28.6	14.3	14.3	.0	.0	42.9	.0	100.0
Blantyre	26.9	9.6	6.7	1.9	.0	52.9	1.9	100.0
Total	26.6	15.0	6.1	2.4	.4	49.0	.5	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey
DK: 'Do not Know'

The pattern in each area was not so different from the one observed on average in all the towns. For CSEC that were not sure whether the father was alive or not almost all of them were found in southern region with exception of Lilongwe, which is in central region. Mothers were rarely reported under 'whereabouts unknown' across many areas.

10.2 Employment status of the mother

According to table 10.5, a loss of a mother was the one of the common factors among all the respondents at 60 percent on average and this trend was common in all areas, except, Thyolo where over 50 percent of CSEC reported that mother was alive. Only 5 percent of CSEC reported that mother has physical disability that was preventing them from working. Majority of CSEC had mothers that were housewives at an average of 25 percent. Furthermore, the table shows that 1 in 10 CSEC had a mother that was working but the trend varies from one area to another. Thyolo had higher proportion of working mother equally same proportion of housewives. On the other extreme was Nkhotakota with the lowest proportion of CSEC with working mother and lowest proportion of CSEC with mothers that were housewives. Nkhotakota had the highest proportion of CSEC with their mother dead (86 percent).

Table 10.5 Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation and

employment status of their mothers by district

Background Characteristics	Mother working	House wife	Mother disabled and unable to work	Mother dead	DK	No Response	Total
Zomba	6.1	28.6	6.1	59.2	.0	.0	100.0
Thyolo	28.6	25.0	3.6	42.9	.0	.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	12.5	.0	.0	87.5	.0	.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	25.0	.0	.0	75.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	6.5	35.5	.0	58.1	.0	.0	100.0
Mwanza	4.2	.0	4.2	75.0	.0	16.7	100.0
Mchinji	.0	23.8	.0	76.2	.0	.0	100.0
Mangochi	.0	13.8	6.9	69.0	.0	10.3	100.0
Lilongwe	12.1	24.6	6.3	56.3	.9	.0	100.0
Kasungu	5.3	31.6	5.3	57.9	.0	.0	100.0
Karonga	14.3	28.6	.0	57.1	.0	.0	100.0
Blantyre	1.9	26.9	1.9	67.3	.0	1.9	100.0
Total	8.6	24.1	4.4	60.9	.4	1.6	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey
DK: 'Do not Know'

10.3 Education background of the respondents

This section examines the school attendance and highest education qualification of respondents per district. Level of education is an important background characteristic that can influence a number of variables of interest like safe sex, type of media one has, access to and knowledge on HIV/AIDS pandemic.

10.3.1 School attendance

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of Child commercial workers that were currently attending school. 1 out of every 10 CSEC was attending school but school attendance varies according to area. In Mangochi and Mwanza. CSEC that were attending school constitutes 23 percent and 29 percent respectively of all respondents while Zomba, Blantyre, and Thyolo had the same trends as the average trend (less than 10 percent). For the rest of areas no body was attending school currently.

Table10.6: Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation and school

attendance by district

Background Characteristics	currently attending school				Total
	Yes	No	Never attended	No response	
Zomba	6.1	81.6	12.2	.0	100.0
Thyolo	10.7	75.0	14.3	.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	.0	87.5	12.5	.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	.0	48.4	51.6	.0	100.0
Mwanza	29.2	54.2	16.7	.0	100.0
Mchinji	.0	73.1	26.9	.0	100.0
Mangochi	23.3	53.3	13.3	10.0	100.0
Lilongwe	9.4	71.0	19.2	.4	100.0
Kasungu	5.3	94.7	.0	.0	100.0
Karonga	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Blantyre	7.7	80.8	11.5	.0	100.0
Total	9.0	72.7	17.5	.7	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

On average, around 18 percent of the respondents had never attended school and 72 percent had dropped out of school. Mchinji, Mzuzu and Lilongwe had the highest proportions of CSEC who had never attended school at 27 percent, 52 percent and 19 percent respectively than the average of 18 percent.

10.3.2 Level of education of respondents

The majority of CSEC had not gone beyond the form 2 up to 65 percent, about 5 percent had gone form 3 and 10 percent had attended lower level primary school, and 18 percent had ever attended school. For most areas, the trend is the same, a typical CSEC has attained level of education between standard five to form 2, but Mangochi had the highest proportion of CSEC that had not gone past standard four at 47 percent.

Table 10.7: Distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation and highest level of education attained by district

Background Characteristics	Highest level of school attained					Total
	std 1-4	std 5-8	form1-2	form3-4	Never attended	
Zomba	2.0	65.3	18.4	2.0	12.2	100.0
Thyolo	14.3	60.7	10.7	.0	14.3	100.0
Nkhotakota	12.5	37.5	37.5	.0	12.5	100.0
Nkhatabay	.0	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	.0	35.5	12.9	.0	51.6	100.0
Mwanza	4.2	70.8	4.2	4.2	16.7	100.0
Mchinji	7.7	34.6	23.1	7.7	26.9	100.0
Mangochi	33.3	44.4	7.4	.0	14.8	100.0
Lilongwe	13.9	44.8	14.3	7.6	19.3	100.0
Kasungu	.0	78.9	21.1	.0	.0	100.0
Karonga	.0	85.7	14.3	.0	.0	100.0
Blantyre	13.5	55.8	17.3	1.9	11.5	100.0
Total	11.5	51.3	15.5	4.2	17.6	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

Respondents that had attempted form 3 were confined to Zomba, which had about 2 percent, Mwanza had about 5 percent, Mchinji had about 8 percent, Lilongwe had about 8 percent and Blantyre had 2 percent.

10.4 Safe Sex Practice Among CSEC

Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey collected data on consistent use of male condoms and female condoms, number of sex partners, type of partners and trends of condom use on different type of partners.

Table 10.8: Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation and number of partners in last seven days by district

Background characteristics	Number of partners in the last seven days				Total
	<=3	4 to7	8 to11	12<=	
Zomba	17.1	62.9	14.3	5.7	100.0
Thyolo	53.3	46.7	.0	.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	37.5	25.0	25.0	12.5	100.0
Nkhatabay	25.0	50.0	.0	25.0	100.0
Mzuzu	10.0	50.0	10.0	30.0	100.0
Mwanza	.0	28.6	42.9	28.6	100.0
Mchinji	38.5	30.8	23.1	7.7	100.0
Mangochi	83.3	5.6	.0	11.1	100.0
Lilongwe	30.9	35.8	17.1	16.3	100.0
Kasungu	42.9	28.6	21.4	7.1	100.0
Karonga	57.1	42.9	.0	.0	100.0
Blantyre	35.2	20.4	27.8	16.7	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

Table 10.8 shows that the majority of child commercial workers had between 4 to 7 partners within seven days preceding the interviews. The trends for areas Blantyre, Mangochi and Thyolo were different from the rest of areas. In Blantyre more respondents reported having less than 4 partners per week at 35 percent, followed by 30 percent who reported having between 8 to11 partners in the course of a week. In Mangochi most of the respondents indicated having less than 4 partners per week at 83 percent, followed by those that reported having more than 12 partners at 11 percent. In Thyolo and Karonga 43 percent and 57 percent respectively all respondent reported having 4 to 7 partners or less at 47 percent and 53 percent respectively.

The Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation survey distinguishes three type of sexual partnership; commercial partner, regular partner and boy friend. Commercial partners were defined as those that bought sex from sex worker and never to be heard of again. Regular partners were the commercial partners that were in transit to a stable relationship with sex workers although they were aware of their involvement with commercial partners. A boy friend in this case means someone who sometime act as living in ‘husbands’ who do not pay for sex but may have obligation of providing rent, food and money to sex worker. The sexual behaviours to all three groups can be different.

10.4.1 Earning from CSEC activities

The CSEC were asked how many clients they had in the preceding week and how much did they charge per client. The money CSEC get from CSEC activities depends on two factors; charges per client and number of clients in a day.

Table 10.9 Percentage distribution of weekly earnings from CSEC activities by district

	MK1,000- MK2500	>MK2,500	Total
MALAWI	54.5	45.5	100.0
Zomba	60.5	39.5	100.0
Thyolo	88.9	11.1	100.0
Nkhotakota	75.0	25.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	100.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	66.7	33.3	100.0
Mwanza	55.6	44.4	100.0
Mchinji	57.1	42.9	100.0
Mangochi	100.0	.0	100.0
Lilongwe	51.3	48.7	100.0
Kasungu	43.8	56.3	100.0
Karonga	60.0	40.0	100.0
Blantyre	42.1	57.9	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

Table 10.9 shows that about 55 percent of CSEC received not more than MK2,500 in the week preceding the interviews. On average CSEC charged MK425.00 per client and had 4 clients in seven days preceding the interviews.

10.4.1 Condom use for commercial partners

For the last sexual encounters that involved commercial partners, 87 percent of the respondents reported having used condom on average. Mzuzu Mchinji, Mangochi and Blantyre had higher than average proportion of children in commercial sexual exploitation that did not use condoms in the last encounter.

Table 10.10: Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation and use of condom in last Sexual encounter by district and level of education

Background characteristics	Yes	No
Zomba	94.6	5.4
Thyolo	100.0	.0
Nkhotakota	100.0	.0
Nkhatabay	100.0	.0
Mzuzu	50.0	50.0
Mwanza	100.0	.0
Mchinji	76.9	23.1
Mangochi	77.8	22.2
Lilongwe	86.6	13.4
Kasungu	100.0	.0
Karonga	100.0	.0
Blantyre	81.5	18.5
std 1-4	75.8	24.2
std 5-8	90.3	9.7
form1-2	92.2	7.8
form3-4	78.6	21.4
Never attended	75.6	24.4
Total	86.7	13.3

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

Those that had never attended school at 76 percent and those that had lower primary school level of education (76 percent) were on average less likely to use the condoms than their counter-parts with higher level of education. However the use of condoms drops for those who attained forms 3-4 to 78.6 percent. Part of the explanation could be that this group has limited members see table 10.7

10.4.2 Decisions to use condoms

Who made decisions to use a condom in the last sexual encounter can shed light on how much bargaining power the respondents had and therefore determine their own protection against sexual transmitted disease such as HIV/ AIDS.

Table 10.11: Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation and who initiated decisions to use condom by district and education level

Background characteristics	Myself	my partner	joint decision	no response
Zomba	62.9	11.4	25.7	.0
Thyolo	70.6	5.9	23.5	.0
Nkhotakota	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Nkhatabay	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Mzuzu	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Mwanza	42.9	14.3	42.9	.0
Mchinji	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Mangochi	78.6	7.1	14.3	.0
Lilongwe	78.2	6.4	11.8	3.6
Kasungu	87.5	12.5	.0	.0
Karonga	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Blantyre	86.8	3.8	9.4	.0
std 1-4	88.0	.0	4.0	8.0
std 5-8	84.2	4.4	10.8	.6
form1-2	76.3	8.5	15.3	.0
form3-4	63.6	9.1	18.2	9.1
Never attended	64.7	14.7	20.6	.0
Total	79.8	6.3	12.5	1.4

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

Table 10.11 shows that on average, 4 out of 5 children in commercial sexual exploitation who used a condom during the last sexual encounter, used a condom because they insisted on using one on their own, less than 10 percent of them reported that it was the initiative of the clients' to use a condom and over 12 percent of respondents made a joint decision with their partners to use a condoms.

The table further shows that for those that used a condom during the previous sexual encounter education level played little impact in terms of who initiated use of a condom. A great proportion of CSEC with varied education levels insisted to use a condom.

Negotiations on whether to use condom or not can be mutual depending on the characters involved. Normally, the decision not to use would entail that sex worker will receive more than otherwise. The extra money is used to compensate the risk factor that was involved.

Table10.12: Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation who were offered extra money to forgo use of condom by district

Background characteristics	Yes	No
Zomba	86.5	13.5
Thyolo	100.0	.0
Nkhotakota	75.0	25.0
Nkhatabay	75.0	25.0
Mzuzu	16.7	83.3
Mwanza	85.7	14.3
Mchinji	53.8	46.2
Mangochi	33.3	66.7
Lilongwe	61.4	38.6
Kasungu	87.5	12.5
Karonga	42.9	57.1
Blantyre	58.5	41.5
std 1-4	54.5	45.5
std 5-8	67.4	32.6
form1-2	78.1	21.9
form3-4	50.0	50.0
Never attended	42.2	57.8
Total	64.0	36.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

On average, 64 percent of commercial sex workers had been offered extra money to forego use of a condom. The practice was common in some areas like Zomba, Thyolo, Mwanza, Kasungu, Nkhatabay and Nkhotakota where 85 percent, 100 percent, 86 percent, 86 percent, 75 percent and 75 percent respectively were offered extra money to forego use of a condom. There is no clear pattern when it comes to education levels of respondents.

10.4.3: Use of female condom

Promotion of female condom use could help to check the spread of HIV/AIDS by providing an alternative to male condom. The Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey were asked information on female condom use. Table 10.12 provides the information on percentage of CSEC that had ever used a female condom.

Table 10.13 Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation and reasons of not using female condom.

	reasons of not using a female condom				Total
	Not available or Not ware they are available	too expensive	used male condoms	not necessary	
Zomba	81.1	18.9	.0	.0	100.0
Thyolo	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	75.0	.0	25.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	83.3	16.7	.0	.0	100.0
Mwanza	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mchinji	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mangochi	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Lilongwe	85.8	3.9	4.7	5.5	100.0
Kasungu	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Karonga	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Blantyre	87.7	6.2	1.5	4.6	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

The scarcity of female condoms was the major reason cited by CSEC that hampered the use of female condom.

10.5 Alternative businesses for children in commercial sexual exploitation

Table 10.14 shows that for the majority of CSEC had not worked before, close to 80 percent. The majority of CSEC had worked as housekeepers, close to 8 percent of all respondents, close to 3 percent had worked in hair dressing saloon, and close to 4 percent had worked as vendors.

Table 10.14 Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation and working experience by district

Background characteristic	House keeping	Hair dressing	Knitting	Baby sitting	Vending	Sewing	Bus conductor	Weaving	Bar attendant	Shop Assistant	Never worked before	No response	Total
Zomba	6.1	2.0	.0	.0	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	89.8	.0	100.0
Thyolo	17.9	3.6	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	75.0	.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	12.5	.0	.0	.0	12.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	75.0	.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	75.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	6.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2	.0	.0	.0	87.1	3.2	100.0
Mwanza	.0	8.3	.0	.0	4.2	4.2	.0	4.2	.0	.0	79.2	.0	100.0
Mchinji	.0	11.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	84.6	3.8	100.0
Mangochi	6.7	.0	.0	.0	3.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	76.7	13.3	100.0
Lilongwe	7.1	2.7	1.3	1.3	6.3	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	78.1	2.7	100.0
Kasungu	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0
Karonga	.0	14.3	14.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	71.4	.0	100.0
Blantyre	11.5	2.9	1.9	1.0	2.9	1.0	.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	75.0	1.0	100.0
Total	7.6	3.1	1.3	.7	3.8	.5	.2	.4	.2	.2	79.8	2.3	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey 2002

Further more, the table shows that for major urban areas i.e. Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Zomba, working experience in housekeeping, hair dressing and vending was common. While in boarder towns of Mchinji and Karonga working as hairdresser or knitter were some of the jobs that were common among CSEC.

On average CSEC would prefer to invest in vending business than in any activities but for each area CSEC had their own type of choice. For example in Zomba over 27 percent would like to train to become secretaries, 15 percent vendors and 10 percent would like to train as mechanics, while in Mangochi over 54 percent were contemplating of venturing into vending business and 10 percent were thinking of training as drivers and less than 4 percent preferred knitting and embroidery.

Table 10.15 Percentage distribution and type of activities they would like to set up in future with money from Government or NGOs

Background characteristics	Zomba	Thyolo	Nkhota kota	Nkhata bay	Mzuzu	Mwanza	Mchinji	Mangochi	Lilongwe	Kasungu	Karonga	Blantyre	Total
Vending	14.3	32.1	25.0	25.0	9.7	12.5	38.5	53.3	26.8	10.5	14.3	28.8	26.0
Catering	6.1	3.6	.0	.0	.0	4.2	7.7	.0	6.3	10.5	28.6	7.7	6.0
Plumbing	2.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2	.0	15.4	.0	1.8	.0	.0	.0	1.8
Knitting and Embroidering	.0	.0	12.5	25.0	.0	20.8	.0	3.3	11.6	36.8	.0	3.8	8.1
Sewing	2.0	3.6	.0	.0	.0	16.7	7.7	.0	.4	.0	14.3	1.0	2.0
Mechanic	10.2	3.6	.0	.0	25.8	.0	15.4	.0	5.8	15.8	14.3	5.8	7.4
Cleaner	8.2	.0	12.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	.0	1.0	1.6
Musician	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Actress	.0	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.9	.5
Soldier	.0	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	.5
Police	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	.2
Electrician	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	1.0	.7
Tailor	2.0	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.4	15.8	14.3	10.6	5.2
Typist'	4.1	3.6	.0	.0	.0	8.3	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	1.0	1.3
Secretarial	26.5	21.4	.0	.0	6.5	4.2	.0	.0	3.1	.0	.0	5.8	6.3
Carpentry	2.0	.0	.0	.0	6.5	4.2	.0	.0	3.1	.0	.0	1.9	2.3
Hairdressing	2.0	7.1	12.5	.0	.0	20.8	.0	.0	3.1	5.3	14.3	3.8	4.0
Driver	.0	3.6	.0	.0	25.8	.0	.0	10.0	3.1	.0	.0	5.8	4.5
Teacher	.0	10.7	.0	25.0	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Farming	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	.4
Athlete	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Accountant	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Builder	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	1.0	.4
25	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	.2
Shop Assistant	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	.2
38	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	.2
Not decided	8.2	.0	25.0	.0	6.5	.0	3.8	10.0	9.8	.0	.0	8.7	7.8
No response	4.1	.0	12.5	25.0	12.9	8.3	11.5	23.3	12.1	5.3	.0	10.6	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

10.5.1 Children in commercial sexual exploitation currently running businesses

By nature of their job, commercial sex workers had time to conduct their own small enterprises to occupy themselves profitably during the day. But for children in commercial sexual exploitations, because of the age, they may not be many who operate their own businesses. Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey did ask for children in commercial sexual exploitations that were operating businesses.

Table 10.16: Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation and type of business they were operating by district

Background characteristics	Vending	hair dressing	knitting	Not operating any business	Total
Zomba	8.2	2.0	.0	89.8	100.0
Thyolo	14.3	.0	.0	85.7	100.0
Nkhotakota	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	25.0	.0	.0	75.0	100.0
Mzuzu	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Mwanza	.0	4.2	4.2	91.7	100.0
Mchinji	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Mangochi	13.3	.0	.0	86.7	100.0
Lilongwe	4.5	3.6	.0	92.0	100.0
Kasungu	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Karonga	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Blantyre	5.8	.0	.0	94.2	100.0
Total	5.2	1.8	.2	92.8	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

Table 10.16 shows that the majority of CSEC were not operating any business, close to 93 percent. Over 5 percent of CSEC were involved in vending business and less 2 percent were involved in hair dressing business.

Table 10.17 below shows revenue collected per day. The majority of businesses operated by CSEC bring in not more than 150 Malawi Kwacha per day. Twenty five percent of the business operated by CSEC brings in between MK351 to MK550 and 10 percent of CSECs business make between MK800 to Mk5000 revenue per day.

Table 10.16 Percentage distribution of business operated and owned by CSEC by revenue per day

Revenue per day	<= K150	K151-K350	K351-K550	K551-K750	K800-K5000	Total
Vending	31.0	24.1	27.6	3.4	13.8	100.0
hair dressing	40.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	.0	100.0
knitting	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Total	35.0	25.0	25.0	5.0	10.0	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

Although vending looks to be the highest/biggest money making business the amounts made vary a lot 31 percent make less than K150 per day while 14 percent make between K800 – K5000 per day).

10.6 Reasons for joining sex trade, drugs and alcohol abuse

This section provides information on drug use and alcohol abuse among children in commercial sexual exploitation as well as circumstances that led them into prostitution. It is important to grasp trends in alcohol abuse and drug abuse because some were dragged in prostitution because of these habits. On the other hand the environment the commercial workers find themselves may have pushed them into alcohol and substance abuse.

Table 10.17 shows the circumstances that led CSEC to join the sex trade. The most notable ones were poverty which affects 30 percent of the respondents, following friends who were already in sex trade was another common reason cited by about 21 percent of respondents and death of a guardian or husbands was the reason

for 21 percent. All these point to one major reason, which was poverty, coupled with lack of skills that they could utilize for their survival. Influence of friends who were already in sex trade was also important. Only 10 percent of the respondents were duped by friends or bar-owners for jobs that was one step towards sex trade. Normally, such type of work may entail working in a bar or working as a housemaid in a house where the owner(s) were commercial sex workers.

Table 10.17 Percentage distribution children in commercial sexual exploitation and events that led to work in sex trade by district

Background characteristics	Events that led to work as a sex worker								Total
	Someone duped me for a job which turn out to be sex work	attracted by friends who worked as sex workers	divorced	Death of a guardian or husband	fired from job	loss of capital	poverty	No Response	
Zomba	12.2	16.3	6.1	30.6	2.0	4.1	26.5	2.0	100.0
Thyolo	7.1	14.3	21.4	28.6	3.6	3.6	21.4	.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	.0	12.5	.0	37.5	.0	25.0	25.0	.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	.0	.0	25.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	25.8	16.1	9.7	16.1	3.2	.0	22.6	6.5	100.0
Mwanza	8.3	16.7	8.3	37.5	.0	.0	29.2	.0	100.0
Mchinji	.0	7.7	23.1	23.1	7.7	.0	38.5	.0	100.0
Mangochi	3.6	7.1	10.7	17.9	.0	.0	53.6	7.1	100.0
Lilongwe	13.0	25.1	5.8	12.6	2.2	1.8	38.6	.9	100.0
Kasungu	5.3	26.3	31.6	21.1	.0	5.3	10.5	.0	100.0
Karonga	14.3	42.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Blantyre	5.8	26.9	8.7	31.7	1.9	6.7	18.3	.0	100.0
Total	10.2	21.6	9.6	21.4	2.4	3.1	30.5	1.3	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

10.6.1 Drug use

The Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey collected data on drug abuse among children in commercial sexual exploitation. We made enquiries about drug use of their associates, meaning other sex workers not necessarily children in commercial sexual exploitation. Table 10.18 shows that for most of the CSEC, close to 50 percent were associated with commercial sex worker who use drugs to their knowledge but almost 16 percent know some sex workers, who were not close to them, that used drugs.

Table 10.18 Percentage distribution of sex worker with associates who use drugs by district

Background characteristics	Sex worker who uses drugs				Total
	Yes close friend	yes not so close to me	no I do not know anybody who does	No response	
Zomba	53.1	16.3	30.6	.0	100.0
Thyolo	28.6	35.7	35.7	.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	12.5	.0	87.5	.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	25.0	25.0	50.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	6.5	3.2	87.1	3.2	100.0
Mwanza	62.5	16.7	20.8	.0	100.0
Mchinji	16.0	8.0	76.0	.0	100.0
Mangochi	8.3	29.2	62.5	.0	100.0
Lilongwe	26.6	17.6	51.8	4.1	100.0
Kasungu	31.6	15.8	52.6	.0	100.0
Karonga	57.1	14.3	28.6	.0	100.0
Blantyre	45.2	8.7	44.2	1.9	100.0
Total	32.1	15.6	50.1	2.2	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

The table shows that there is a high proportion of CSEC whose close associates were taking drugs in major urban centres of Zomba and Blantyre and on border towns of Mwanza and Karonga.

Table 10.19 Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitations and drugs that their associate use by district

Background characteristics	Type of drugs in use					Total
	Marijuana	mandrax	other	Do not know the name of the drug	No response	
Zomba	85.3	8.8	5.9	.0	.0	100.0
Thyolo	94.4	5.6	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	50.0	.0	.0	50.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mwanza	21.1	42.1	31.6	.0	5.3	100.0
Mchinji	83.3	.0	.0	16.7	.0	100.0
Mangochi	33.3	.0	.0	66.7	.0	100.0
Lilongwe	79.6	3.1	5.1	11.2	1.0	100.0
Kasungu	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Karonga	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Blantyre	94.6	5.4	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Total	80.0	6.9	5.0	7.3	.8	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

Table 10.19 shows that marijuana was the commonest drug that was used by associates of child commercial sex workers. Mandrax was the second commonest drug and commonly used by CSEC' associates.

Table 10.20 below shows that reasons for taking drugs were varied but 36 percent CSEC cite their associates use drugs to get intoxicated, about 22 percent of respondents give the reasons as delusion, and others (about 20 percent) indicate that drugs give the 'drug-takers' a ferocious demeanour in order to deter would be trespassers and cheating clients and 15 percent indicate peer pressure as main reason.

Table 10.20 Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation and reasons for taking drugs

Background characteristics	Reasons taking drugs						Total
	peer pressure	to get high	to forget problems	to be bold to cheating clients/trespassers	Do not know	No response	
Zomba	17.6	29.4	23.5	29.4	.0	.0	100.0
Thyolo	5.6	33.3	22.2	22.2	16.7	.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	.0	.0	.0	50.0	50.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	33.3	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mwanza	10.5	26.3	21.1	42.1	.0	.0	100.0
Mchinji	.0	50.0	.0	16.7	33.3	.0	100.0
Mangochi	.0	11.1	11.1	.0	66.7	11.1	100.0
Lilongwe	17.3	29.6	22.4	13.3	16.3	1.0	100.0
Kasungu	11.1	44.4	33.3	11.1	.0	.0	100.0
Karonga	.0	60.0	40.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Blantyre	17.9	35.7	21.4	21.4	3.6	.0	100.0
Total	14.6	32.3	21.5	19.2	11.5	.8	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

10.6.2 Alcohol Abuse

Commercial sex workers were associated with bars; they go there looking for possible clients and for practical reasons start taking beer. Eventually, they go to bars to get clients as well as to drink. Table 10.21 shows that close to 67 percent of CSEC take alcohol and there is variation across the areas. For example in areas like Nkhatabay, Kasungu and Mchinji there were a higher proportion of CSEC that were taking alcohol at 100 percent, 95 percent and about 84 percent, respectively than in some areas like Mangochi and Mwanza at 24 percent and 38 percent respectively.

Table 10.21 Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation and alcohol consumption by district

Background characteristics	Zomba	Thyolo	Nkhotakota	Nkhatabay	Mzuzu	Mwanza	Mchinji	Mangochi	Lilongwe	Kasungu	Karonga	Blantyre	Total
Consumption of alcohol Yes	79.6	60.7	50.0	100.0	61.3	37.5	84.0	24.0	67.6	94.7	42.9	70.2	66.5
No	20.4	39.3	50.0	.0	38.7	62.5	16.0	76.0	32.4	5.3	57.1	29.8	33.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

10.7 HIV/AIDS Prevention

There were three ways to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS pandemic and these were Abstinence, Being faithful and Condoms use (ABC). The Child prostitution survey collected data on commercial sex workers' belief on these three ways as a preventative measure on HIV/AIDS and this information is shown in table 10.22-table 10.24.

Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitations survey collected general knowledge information relating to HIV/AIDS among children in commercial sexual exploitations. From the answers they gave, it is obvious that the CSEC had extensive and complete understanding of myriad issues relating to HIV/AIDS. Questions were also asked on their views about type of programmes that they need to be put in place to help themselves and all their friends in similar situations.

10.7.1 Commercial Sex workers and Condom Use

Table 10.22 shows that on average 81 percent of respondents believed correct condom use all the times offer protection against virus that causes AIDS. There were big differences between districts for example, Zomba, Thyolo, Nkhotakota, Nkhatabay, Mchinji, Kasungu and Karonga had over 95 percent of respondents believe in correct condom use as preventative measure against HIV/AIDS while Mwanza and Mzuzu had about 50 percent.

Table 10.22: Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation and their belief about condom as preventative measure by district

Background characteristics	Can people protect themselves from HIV the virus that cause AIDS by using condom correctly every time they have sex?			Total
	Yes	No	no response	
Zomba	95.9	2.0	2.0	100.0
Thyolo	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	51.6	45.2	3.2	100.0
Mwanza	50.0	4.5	45.5	100.0
Mchinji	92.0	8.0	.0	100.0
Mangochi	65.2	34.8	.0	100.0
Lilongwe	80.6	13.1	6.3	100.0
Kasungu	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Karonga	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Blantyre	80.8	18.3	1.0	100.0
std 1-4	72.1	23.0	4.9	100.0
std 5-8	84.1	12.2	3.7	100.0
form1-2	90.6	8.2	1.2	100.0
form3-4	81.5	7.4	11.1	100.0
Never attended	67.6	20.3	12.2	100.0
Total	81.4	13.7	5.0	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

Level of education has an influence on whether a respondent perceives correct condom use as an effective measure against HIV/AIDS or not. Above 20 percent of respondents with lower levels of education (Less than standard 50 do not see condom as effective tool against HIV/AIDS).

11.7.2 Children in commercial sexual exploitation and Be Faithful phenomenon

Table 10.23 shows that 73 percent of respondents believe that people can protect themselves if they had one faithful partner who was uninfected. There is variation across different areas in whether they believe that having one faithful uninfected partner could prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. In Zomba, Thyolo, Nkhotakota, Mchinji, Lilongwe, Kasungu and Karonga over 70 percent believe that one uninfected faithful partner could prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. On the other hand 1 in 2 CSEC do not believe in having uninfected faithful partner concept in areas like Nkhatabay and Mzuzu.

Table 10.23: Percentage distribution of children in commercial sexual exploitation and their belief about having one faithful partner as preventative measure by district

Background characteristics	Can people protect themselves from HIV by having one uninfected faithful sex partner?			Total
	Yes	No	No Response	
Zomba	95.9	4.1	.0	100.0
Thyolo	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	87.5	12.5	.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	50.0	50.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	48.4	48.4	3.2	100.0
Mwanza	45.5	18.2	36.4	100.0
Mchinji	80.0	20.0	.0	100.0
Mangochi	47.8	43.5	8.7	100.0
Lilongwe	72.5	20.3	7.2	100.0
Kasungu	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Karonga	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Blantyre	66.3	32.7	1.0	100.0
std 1-4	67.2	26.2	6.6	100.0
std 5-8	75.6	20.3	4.1	100.0
form1-2	83.5	15.3	1.2	100.0
form3-4	74.1	11.1	14.8	100.0
Never attended	55.4	35.1	9.5	100.0
Total	73.1	21.8	5.2	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

Further more, the table shows that for those with lower education levels i.e. never attended school (at 56 percent) and standard 1-4 (at 68 percent) were less likely to believe in one uninfected partner concept than their counter-parts with middle education levels i.e. standard 5-8 at 76 percent, form1-2 at 84 percent and form 3-4 at 75 percent.

10.7.3 Children in commercial sexual exploitation and abstinence.

Table 10.24 shows that 78 percent of respondents believed in abstinence as one way in which people can protect themselves against HIV/AIDS. Trends for specific areas were varied. For example Zomba, Thyolo, Nkhatabay, Mchinji, Lilongwe, Kasungu and Karonga over 75 percent of respondents believed that abstinence was an effective measure against HIV/AIDS. On the other hand, Mangochi (at 57 percent) , Mzuzu at 33 percent were areas with the lowest proportions of respondents who believed that abstinence was a preventative method against HIV/AIDS.

Table 10.24: Percentage distribution of children commercial sexual exploitation and their belief of abstinence as preventative measure

Background characteristics	Can people protect themselves from HIV virus by abstaining from sexual intercourse?			Total
	Yes	No	no response	
Zomba	87.8	4.1	8.2	100.0
Thyolo	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	62.5	37.5	.0	100.0
Nkhatabay	75.0	25.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	32.3	64.5	3.2	100.0
Mwanza	61.9	19.0	19.0	100.0
Mchinji	84.0	16.0	.0	100.0
Mangochi	56.5	39.1	4.3	100.0
Lilongwe	82.4	10.8	6.8	100.0
Kasungu	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Karonga	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Blantyre	73.1	25.0	1.9	100.0
std 1-4	63.9	31.1	4.9	100.0
std 5-8	84.0	11.9	4.1	100.0
form1-2	84.7	12.9	2.4	100.0
form3-4	81.5	14.8	3.7	100.0
Never attended	55.4	32.4	12.2	100.0
Total	77.8	17.2	5.0	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

The table shows that education levels play a role in how people perceive or not certain practice as effective measure against HIV/AIDS pandemic. For example, the highest proportion of respondents who believed that abstinence was not effective can be found amongst respondents with lowest education levels i.e. never attended school (32 percent) and standard 1-4 (at 31 percent). Unlike their counter parts with higher education levels, form 3-4 (at 15 percent), form 1-2 (at 13 percent) and standard 5-8 (at 14 percent).

10.8 Commercial sex workers and government programs.

The Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey collected data on the type of government programs that would help the children in commercial sexual work to change their trade and help towards economic development. Table 10.25 shows the interventions favoured by children in commercial sexual exploitations. It shows that about 75 percent would like to have programmes that will provide access to loans to set up businesses, against around 20 percent who would like to see more media programmes to cover various issues of AIDS. Close to 5 percent said that they would like to see creations of vocation and recreation centres where commercial sex workers are counselled and taught skills of their own choice.

Table 10.25: Percentage distributions of children in commercial sexual exploitation and programmes that they would like to have by district

Background characteristics	Access to loan to set up business	Set up AIDS media programmes	Vocational and Recreation centres	Total
Zomba	39.0	61.0	.0	100.0
Thyolo	89.3	7.1	3.6	100.0
Nkhotakota	87.5	.0	12.5	100.0
Nkhatabay	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Mzuzu	86.4	13.6	.0	100.0
Mwanza	91.7	8.3	.0	100.0
Mchinji	81.8	18.2	.0	100.0
Mangochi	95.0	.0	5.0	100.0
Lilongwe	74.1	18.8	7.1	100.0
Kasungu	85.7	14.3	.0	100.0
Karonga	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Blantyre	70.7	17.4	12.0	100.0
std 1-4	80.6	8.3	11.1	100.0
std 5-8	71.6	21.8	6.6	100.0
form1-2	72.9	22.0	5.1	100.0
form3-4	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Never attended	79.5	20.5	.0	100.0
Total	74.5	19.6	5.9	100.0

Source: NSO Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation Survey

The table 10.25 shows that Zomba stands out as the only area where the majority of respondents prefer more media programmes of HIV/AIDS to sensitise the children on the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.

Part V: Conclusion and Policy Recommendation

CHAPTER 11

CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The overall objective of 2002 MCLS was to collect information on the nature, magnitude and reasons for child labour in Malawi and determine the conditions of work and their effects on the child's health, education and normal development. This information was useful for planning and implementation of government policy and

development programmes which aim to eliminate child labour in the country. Benchmark data have been generated from this survey and various indicators on children's activities like school attendance, economic activities, non-economic activities, injuries and illness, effects of work on school and health.

11.1 Number and Characteristics of Working Children

MCLS estimates that there were 3.8 million children between ages of 5 to 17 years, representing about 34% of the total population. Of these children about 80 percent were engaged in different activities ranging from economic activities to housekeeping. The majority of children activities were of domestic in nature; 50 percent reported working in household chores only while over 30 percent were involved in economic activities.

The majority of children (70 percent) that were currently working children reported working between 6 to 14 hours per week. Close to 52 percent of those that were currently working mention their parents' dwelling as their place of work. About 38 percent report family farm as their place of work, 4 percent mention plantation or someone else's farm, while the rest either operate at a shop or market or employed at someone else's house.

The majority of working children, about 98 percent, were classified as unpaid family worker implying that their labour contribution was a part of household effort to cut labour costs. They were few working children with a different employment status; 1.3 percent operated their own businesses and 1 percent were casual paid employees.

11.2 Number and Characteristics of Child Labourers

The ultimate objective of MCLS was to come with a yardstick of measuring children that were adversely affected by their participation in any activity (economic or non-economic). The term **child labourer** in this survey refers to working children under the age of fourteen who had worked over more than seven hours during the reference week in either economic or non-economic activities. Children aged between 15 to 17 years were considered to be in child labour only if they had worked for more than seven hours in agriculture sector in the reference week.

MCLS estimates 1.4 million child labourers in Malawi at the time of the survey, representing 37 percent of all children. The majority were children between the ages of 10 to 14 years, representing around 41 percent of child labourers. In terms of area of residence the majority were rural based at 1.3 million representing 85 percent against 190,000 in urban areas, representing 16 percent of the total child labour population in these areas. It is important to note that the proportion of the child labourers in rural areas, 39 percent, was higher than that of urban areas (28 percent) implying that the child labour is predominantly rural in Malawi, in terms of absolute numbers and the rates

11.3 Education

Almost 74 percent of these currently working children were attending school. About 10 percent of currently working children were economically active as well as not attending school. Similarly, 15 percent were not attending school but they were engaged in housekeeping activities only.

Over 60 percent had attained not more than standard 6 level of education and 23 percent, which was slightly more than the entire 5 to 17 age group of population, had never attended school.

Out of the 3.8 million children between the ages of 5 to 17 years, 72 percent were attending school, 8.5 percent dropped out of school for various reasons and 19 percent had never attended school. There is a discrepancy when comparing the percentage of urban children who had never gone to school (at an average of 10 percent and the same in rural areas at around 21 percent). However, a child is likely to drop out of school between the ages of 15 to 17 years than any other age irrespective of sex and residence. This might indicate the difficulty of sustaining children's interest (at that age) to stay on course (by continuing with school) against socio-economic and cultural backgrounds that propel a child to take a different course. The reasons that were given out (for this

age group) were varied but the most notable ones were; financial constraints at 38 percent, 'not interested in schooling' 20 percent, 'school not being considered valuable' 16 percent and drop out to work for pay or assist in family business.

11.4 Health

Child labourers working on manufacturing and construction industries are more likely to injure themselves. About 59 percent and 42 percent indicates that they had been injured in the last twelve months. Similarly, child labourers working on wholesale and retail trade, restaurant & hotels and manufacturing industries reported high incidence of illness compared to the other industries.

11.5 Parent Perception on Working Children

The parents view on engaged children in work were various. However, most of them 42 percent feel that children are supposed to be instructed by giving them work as part of their up bringing. About 25 percent of the parents indicate that they cannot see any problem if a child stops working. The rest indicate that to some extent there can be economic repercussions if children are stopped from work. Thus the underlying cause of the child labour is poverty and cultural belief that children needed to be given work constantly in order for them to be productive future citizen of the country.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Child labour needs eradication despite that no country in the world developed or underdeveloped has achieved total eradication of child labour.

Of paramount importance is the need to contextualise child labour in Malawi. This is so because it is inherently difficult to eliminate worse forms of child labour and Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation without identifying the root causes of child labour. Therefore, any policies that are targeted at eradicating worst forms of child labour and Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation should first of all address the causes of child labour within the Malawian socio-economic context if they are to be effective in reducing it.

11.6 Joined-up Government

Since child labour cuts across several policy fields, there is need for joined-up policy formulation involving all ministries and departments involved in children affairs. The policy on child labour should be formulated in tandem with HIV/AIDS policy, child education policy (Reproductive Health Education). Lead ministries and departments in the policy formulation among others should include:

- The Office of the President and Cabinet (including Local Government and The National Statistical Office)
- Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
- Ministry of Youth and Culture
- Ministry of Health and Population Services
- Ministry of Gender and Community Services
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Economic Planning and Development
- Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security (including Malawi Police Service)
- Ministry of Tourism

Government departments and ministries cannot effectively formulate, implement, evaluate and analyse the policy on their own. There is need for joined-up governance whereby consultations are held with stakeholders, local communities and agencies involved in child rights and welfare. This would engender ownership of the policies and team working through partnerships and networks which would result in more comprehensive and inclusive policies. Such agencies, stakeholders and research institution should among others include:

- Malawi Local Government Association
- Local Community representatives
- The Human Rights Commission
- The Law Commission
- UNICEF
- NGO's
- National Aids Commission
- Centre for Social Research

11.7 Legal Frame Work

There is need for legislation restricting industries involved in activities that are detrimental to child health, education and normal child development from employing children. A case in point would be the tourism and hospitality industry. There is need to enforce the law restricting the employment and admission of under age girls in restaurants, bars, hotels and rest houses. This would greatly reduce the number of child prostitutes.

Ministries and departments to take this responsibility would be Ministry of Justice, MOLVT, Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, (the Police) in consultation with the Law Commission.

Children in the informal sector can better be tackled at local level through community leaders in partnership with local authorities and NGO's. Vital Registration System with compulsory registration of every child would assist in developing dossiers of all marginalised children who are the most vulnerable to child labour including Children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation and street kids.

11.8 Education Policy

It must be recognized that when the Malawi government took a bold initiative to implement free primary education it did contribute greatly in showing the general public that time was ripe to improve the socio-economic status of Malawians. This policy initiative is also incidentally the prime policy objective in the elimination of child labour.

However, from the survey results and existing literature, the free educational policy may further need to close up to compulsory education. The first eight years of schooling should be compulsory.

Although compulsory education requires adequate resources for it to be effective in catering for all the educational needs of school going children, there are numerous examples of countries that have forged ahead with the compulsory education system even at the time when they were poor. These countries include Japan, North and South Korea, China. Compulsory education in Malawi would mean the child; the teacher; the parent/guardian and the community as whole are held accountable for the child's school attendance.

Compulsory education as policy intervention would have spill-over benefits on other policy fields. By reducing the number of children loitering in the streets, child prostitutes, the number of young offenders and the rate of HIV/AIDS infection and teenage pregnancies would also be reduced.

11.9 Labour Policy

Labour policy should have a robust framework for regulating and sensitising both the formal and informal sectors on the detrimental effects of the worst forms of child labour. However, the policy should not only be targeted at institutions and employers but also the general public and local communities. This is because both perpetrators and victims of worst forms of child labour live in communities. Therefore, the labour policy should include civic education programmes designed to create awareness in the general public of the evils and the status of child labour in Malawi. Enacting laws with stiffer penalties, devising intervention programmes targeted at child labourers, street kids and child prostitutes without social re-engineering of the communities we live in is not a holistic approach to combat worst forms of child labour.

11.10 Other Related Social Policies

Peer group influence is another big cause for diverting a growing child's interest in education and development. Guidance and counselling services should be further strengthened to the full benefit of the children by increasing group security systems where young girls and boys to help each other in an attempt to save their friends at risk.

This should also include strengthened associations of mature and seasoned sex workers to forge a safe sex campaign. Such a campaign would be effective as the target audience would be taking those who are in the trade more seriously than those who stigmatise and despise it.

It is a known fact that most girl children involved in commercial sex are in it not by design, but because of poverty. Most children involved in commercial sex would like to be trained in vocational skills and set up businesses given the chance. Therefore, NGO's and government agencies should formulate programmes that

would guide and train those girls that are motivated and ready to join various trades. Such a policy intervention would have positive spill-over effects on other policy fields such as poverty alleviation, the fight against HIV/AIDS, increased literacy rate and general welfare of the country's population as a whole.

ANNEX 1

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ANNEXII:

METHOD OF ESTIMATION

II.I Non-responses and Responses Rates

No adjustments were made for non-response because there were no marked differences in response rates across the country. One of the contributing factors for the high level of response rate was that interviews of selected households were done immediately after the listing exercise. The distribution of the response rate is given below.

Table 2.1: Interview Results and Response Rates

Region and District	Household in sample	Household interviewed	Response rate
Malawi	8000	7,855	98.2
Urban	1,200	1,064	96.7
Rural	6,800	6,791	98.4
Chitipa	200	200	100.0
Karonga	300	300	100.0
Rumphi	200	198	99.0
Mzimba	120	120	100.0
Nkhatabay	80	79	98.8
Mzuzu	100	97	97.0
Northern Region	1,000	994	99.4
Kasungu	440	431	98.0
Khotakota	240	240	100.0
Ntchisi	220	217	98.6
Dowa	460	456	99.1
Mchinji	220	218	99.1
Salima	340	337	99.1
Lilongwe	420	417	99.3
Dedza	480	475	99.0
Ntcheu	460	459	99.8
Central Region	3,280	3,250	99.1
Mangochi	460	452	98.3
Machinga	420	415	98.8
Balaka	280	273	97.5
Zomba	280	271	96.8
Chiradzulu	200	196	98.0
Blantyre	540	509	94.3
Mwanza	320	316	98.8
Thyolo	340	329	96.8
Chikwawa	280	261	93.2
Mulanje	220	214	97.3
Phalombe	220	219	99.5
Nsanje	160	156	97.5
Southern Region	3,720	3,611	97.1

Source: NSO, Malawi Child Labour Survey 2002

II.II Weighting

The weighting factors employed serve three purposes: the first purpose was to correct unequal selection probabilities. This comes about whenever the selected clusters vary in size but in each cluster we are taking a

fixed number of households. The CLS used 20 households per cluster. The second purpose was to estimate the population total. Finally the data has to be adjusted by a factor that was intended to correct the discrepancy between the population total to known population total from the 1998 Population and Housing census projection. The different weighting factors used are:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h * N_{hi} * W}{m_h * n_{hi}}$$

Where

M_h is the total number of clusters in h^{th} stratum

m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum.

N_{hi} is the total number of households in i^{th} cluster from the h^{th} stratum.

n_{hi} is total number of households selected from i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum.

$W = \frac{1}{\xi}; \xi$ where is a constant, ratio of projected population to estimated population.

II.II.I Estimation procedures

II.II.I.I Estimation of population total

This estimate takes the form,

$$\hat{Y}_T = W * \sum_h^R \sum_i^{m_h} \frac{M_h}{m_h} \sum_i^{n_{hi}} \frac{N_{hi}}{n_{hi}} * X_{hij}$$

where X_{hij} is a variable from j^{th} household in i^{th} Cluster (EA) from h^{th} stratum

R= Number of regions

M_h = Number of clusters (EAs) within the h^{th} stratum

m_h =Number of clusters (Eas) selected from h^{th} stratum

N_{hi} = Total number of household in i^{th} cluster (EA) from h^{th} stratum

n_{hi} = Number of household selected in i^{th} cluster (EA) from h^{th} stratum

II.II.I.II Estimation of the average (mean)

This takes the form of

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_h^R \sum_i^{m_h} \sum_j^{n_{hi}} W_{hi} * \frac{X_{hij}}{\sum_h^R \sum_i^{m_h} \sum_j^{n_{hi}} W_{hi} * n_{hij}}$$

R= Number of regions

M_h= Number of clusters (EAs) within the hth stratum

m_h =Number of clusters (EAs) selected from hth stratum

N_{hi}= Total number of household in ith cluster (EA) from hth stratum

n_{hi}= Number of household selected in ith cluster (EA) from hth stratum

II.II.I.III Estimation of the proportion

This takes the form of

$$X_k = \frac{\sum_h^R \sum_i^{m_h} \sum_j^{n_{hi}} W_{hi} * X_{hijk}}{\sum_h^R \sum_i^{m_h} \sum_j^{n_{hi}} W_{hi} * n_{hij}}$$

Where X_{hijk} is the total number of persons who responded to the category k of the variable X_{hij} as defined above in point 2.10.1.

II.III Reliability of Estimates

Two major types of errors affect the estimates. The first type is non-sampling error which emanate from human mistakes like using wrong codes to describe an economic activity, or an interviewee giving a wrong answer. Unfortunately, these will always be there in any survey but vigilant editing, logical checks, data quality control as well as close supervision reduce the occurrence of these types of errors.

The second type of error is sampling error, which is unavoidable in sample survey. This type of error comes about because by sampling the population we are only measuring a part of the whole population to enable us make an inference on the entire population. We expect the resulting statistics from such samples to vary from the true population mean in a way that can be measured by using standard error. Determination of reliability of estimates involves evaluation of standard errors and the development of confidence intervals around which we believe our true estimate lie within. The selected estimates of sample totals and their sampling errors are given in the Annex III on the next page.

ANNEX III: SAMPLING ERRORS

Malawi

1.Demographic characteristics:						
<u>Variable</u>	Total survey population (P)	Standard error (s.e)	Lower confidence Interval P-s.e*1.96	Upper Confidence Interval P+s.e*1.96	Design effect (Deff)	Coefficient of variation (c.v) (s.e/P)*100
Estimated number of 5-17 yrs	3,768,242	113,213	3,550,947	3,996,086	3.90582	3.0
Estimated number of 5-9 yrs	1,666,358	51,669	1,564,779	1,767,937	2.92628	3.1
Estimated number of 10-14 yrs	1,454,294	48,263	1,359,412	1,549,176	2.78856	3.3
Estimated number of 15-17 yrs	647,590	23,787	600,826.0	694,354	1.77354	3.7
2.Economic Activity						
<u>Variable</u>						
Estimated number of children (5-17) yrs who are usually economic active	1,452,900	60,377	1,334,201	1,571,598	3.48991	4.2
Estimated number of children (5-17) yrs who are usually active in housekeeping activity only	1,686,120	71,133	1,546,277	1,825,963	4.02386	4.2
Estimated number of children who are usually idle	629,222	27,171	575,805	682,639	2.04917	4.3
Estimated number of children (5-17) yrs who are currently economic active	1,096,695	44,451	1,009,292	1,184,099	2.81598	4.1
Estimated number of children (5-17) working in the last twelve months by employment status:						
Child wage workers (usual paid child employees in 12 months)	85,064	8,093	69,153	100,975	1.53252	9.5
Children operating their own business in the last twelve months	44,386	6,008	32,574	56,199	1.56644	13.5
Child labourers	1,397,823	54,988	1,289,721	1,505,925	3.2018	3.9

3.Health

variable	Total survey population (P)	Standard error (s.e)	Lower confidence Interval (P-s.e*1.96)	Upper Confidence Interval (P+s.e*1.96)	Design effect (Deff)	Coefficient of variation (c.v) (s.e/P)*100
Estimated number of children (5-17)yrs who reported illness in the last twelve months	2,651,931	88,195	2,478,515	2,825,347	6.07171	3.3
Estimated number of children (5-17)yrs who reported injuries in the last twelve months	808,750	37,620	734,790	882,708	2.57769	4.7

4.Education

variable	Total survey population (P)	Standard error (s.e)	Lower confidence Interval P-s.e*1.96	Upper Confidence Interval P+s.e*1.96	Design effect (Deff)	Coefficient of variation (c.v) (s.e/P)*100
Estimated number of children(5-17)yrs who are attending school full time	2,715,604	93,078	2532619	2,898,589	5.835	3.4
Estimated number of children(5-17)yrs who have dropped of school	318,855	17,442	284,565	353,145	1.7628	5.5
Estimated number of children(5-17)yrs who have never attended of school	719,355	31,341	657,740	780,970	2.2431	4.4
Estimated number of children(5-17)yrs who have dropout and the reasons for dropping out:						
Cannot afford schooling	91,594	8,132	75,606	107,582	1.48539	8.9
Not interested in schooling	55,534	5,852	44,029	67,039	1.36607	10.5
School not considered valuable	55,568	6,176	43,426	67,710	1.44121	11.1
Drop out to work for pay	12,125	2,559	7,093	17,157	1.27119	21.1
Drop out for social reasons	32,831	4,422	24,136	41,526	1.33861	13.5
Failed in school and discontinued	10,025	2,467	5,174	14,875	1.34724	24.6
Estimated number of children(5-17)yrs who have never attended school and the reasons:						
Still too young	361,865	17,660	327,145	396,585	1.68601	4.9
School is too far	44,671	6,700	31,499	57,844	1.74130	15.0
Cannot afford schooling	67,740	7,454	53,086	82,395	1.57806	11.0
Not interested in schooling	59,417	6,675	46,294	72,540	1.50713	11.2
School not considered valuable	39,102	4,972	29,327	48,878	1.38019	12.7
Drop out to work for pay	3,896	1,431	1,082	6,701	1.25259	36.7
Due food shortage	13,059	3,105	6,953	19,164	1.48637	23.8

QUESTIONNAIRES

PART A. GENERAL INFORMATION										MALAWI NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY																		
REGION:-.....					DISTRICT:-.....					LOCALITY:-.....					LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD:-.....													
A1. ENUMERATION AREA CODE										A2. HOUSE/STRUCTURE NUMBER (as in listing)					A3. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER					A4. ELIGIBILITY					YES		NO	
Region District Stratum EA Number																				Number of persons in the Household								
																				Number of Children (5-17)								
A5. INTERVIEWER VISITS																												
					1					2					3					FINAL VISIT								
DATE					-----					-----					-----					DAY								
INTERVIEWER'S NAME:					-----					-----					-----					MONTH								
SUPERVISOR'S NAME					-----					-----					-----					YEAR								
					-----					-----					-----					NAME								
A6. RESULT*					-----					-----					-----					RESULT								
NEXT VISIT					-----					-----					-----													
* RESULT CODES 1. Completed 2. No Household member at home or no competent respondent 3. Entire Household absent for extended period of time 4. Postponed 5. Refused 6. Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling 7. Dwelling destroyed 8. Dwelling not found 9. Other (Specify)															A7. SUPPLEMENTARY FORM COMPLETED? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>													

Section I ADDRESSED TO HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD OR ANY RESPONSIBLE MEMBER (CONCERN ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD AT LEAST 4 DAYS A WEEK.

Household Members		What is (NAME) relationship to head of the household?	Is (NAME) male or female	Marital status (10+ years) If (NAME) is 10 years or older, what is his/her current marital status?	How old was (NAME) at his or her last birthday? (Probe)	ELIGIBILITY	What is (Name's) nationality?	To which ethnic group does (NAME) belong?	What is (Name's) religious affiliation?
Person Number of Respondents (circle the respondent no.	Please give me the names of all persons who usually reside in this household for 4 days in a week, begin with Head of the Household. <i>(INCLUDING CHILDREN WHO ARE AT BOARDING SCHOOL).</i>	01 Head 02 Spouse (Husband/Wife) 03 Son 04 Daughter 05 Brother 06 Sister 07 Adopted child 08 Grandchild 09 Daughter-in-law 10 Son-in-law 11 Grandfather 12 Grand ma 13 Other Relative 14 Non-relative	1. Male 2. Female	1. Single and never married 2. Married 3. Informal union 4. Separated 5. Divorced 6. Widowed 7. Other (Specify) IF LESS THAN 10 YEARS, N/A=97	ENTER AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS DK= 98 USE CALENDAR EVENTS	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 5 – 17 YEARS	Malawian by birth Malawian by Naturalisation Other African White Other (Specify)	01 Chewa 02 Nyanja 03 Yao 04 Tumbuka 05 Lomwe 06 Ngonde 07 Ngoni 08 Sena 09 Tonga 10 Nyakyusa 11 Lambya 12 Senga 13 Sukwa 14 English 15 Indian 16 Other (Specify)	Catholic CCAP/ Protestant Seventh day Other Christian Islam / Moslem Traditional Hindustan Other (Specify)
B01	B02	B03	B04	B05	B06	B07	B08	B09	B10
1			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97		01	1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97		02	1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
3			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97		03	1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
4			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97		04	1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
5			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97		05	1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
6			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97		06	1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
7			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97		07	1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
8			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97		08	1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97		09	1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
0			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97		10	1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Section 1										
Person Number of Respondents	Multiple Families Living in the Household (Married or informal union)		Parental Survivorship and residence for persons less than 17 years old				Children Living Away from Household/Family			
	Does the spouse (husband/wife) of (NAME) live in this household? 1. Yes>>B12 2. No>>B13 7. If a person is not married or informal union	If (Name's) husband/wife lives in this household what is his/her name? IF NOT RECORD 00 RECORD SPOUSE'S LINE NUMBER	Is (Name's) mother alive? Yes No>>Go to B13 7. If more than 17 years old 8. Don't know	Does the mother of (NAME) live in this household? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER 00. None 07. N/A	Is (Name's) father alive? Yes No>>B17 7. N/A 8. Don't know	Does the father of (NAME) live in this household? 00. None 07. N/A RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER	If (NAME) is 12 years or older, does s/he have any child living away from this household/family? Yes No >>Go to B18 7. N/A for less than 12years.	If yes, how many are they? PUT 97 for N/A	Does (you or the mother) know where they live? Yes, all of them Yes, not all I do not know 7. N/A	
	B11	B12	B13	B14	B15	B16	B17	B18		B19
1	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7 8		1 2 7			1 2 3 7
2	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7 8		1 2 7			1 2 3 7
3	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7 8		1 2 7			1 2 3 7
4	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7			1 2 3 7
5	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7			1 2 3 7
6	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7			1 2 3 7
7	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7			1 2 3 7
8	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7			1 2 3 7
9	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 7			1 2 3 7
10	1 2 7		1 2 7		1 2 7 8		1 2 7			1 2 3 7

Section II		Education and Training of all Persons aged 5 and above						
Transfer Person Number of age 5+ From Section I	Can (NAME) read or write in English language with understanding a short, simple sentence?	Can (NAME) read or write in Chichewa language with understanding a short, simple sentence?	Formal Schooling				What were the main reasons why (NAME) is not attending or never attended school? (Up to three answers allowed). Still too young School is too far Cannot afford schooling Family does not allow schooling Poor in studies/not interested in school School not considered valuable School not safe Harassment in school To work for pay or help at home, family business or farm. Dropped out for social reasons (e.g. got pregnant) Failed in school and discontinued Completed school <<Go to B25 for any answer N/A=97	
	Yes No Do not know FOR LESS THAN 5 YEARS N/A=7	Yes No FOR LESS THAN 5 YEARS N/A=7	Has (NAME) ever attended or is attending school now? 1. Attending 2. Completed school Go to 22 3. Never attended Go to B23 4. Dropped out Go to B24	What level is (NAME) attending? (USE CODE FOR EDUCATION LEVELS AS IN BELOW) (RECORD A COMPLETED EDUCATION LEVEL) >>Go to B30 N/A =97	What is the highest level of education completed? (Use code for education levels as shown below) >>Go to B30 N/A =97	What were the main reasons why (NAME) is not attending or never attended school? (Up to three answers allowed). Still too young School is too far Cannot afford schooling Family does not allow schooling Poor in studies/not interested in school School not considered valuable School not safe Harassment in school To work for pay or help at home, family business or farm. Dropped out for social reasons (e.g. got pregnant) Failed in school and discontinued Completed school <<Go to B25 for any answer N/A=97		
	B20	B21	B22	B23	B24	B25		B26
1	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4					
2	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4					
3	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4					
4	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4					
5	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4					
6	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4					
7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4					
8	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4					
9	Education Codes Preschool= 00; Standard 1=01; Standard 2=02; Standard 3= 03; Standard 4=04; Standard 5= 05; Standard 6=6; Standard 7= 07; Standard 8 =08; Formal 1=9; Farm 2=10; Form 3=11; Form 4=12; form 5=13; Form 6=14; 1 st Year=15; 2 nd Year=16;							
0								

Section II Education and Training of all Persons aged 5 and above ...cont

Transfer Person Number of age 5+ From Section I	Was (NAME) Enrolled in school during the last twelve months?	In what class is (NAME) currently enrolled in school?	Has (NAME) Ever repeated a class?	How many times has (NAME) repeated a class?	What is the highest level of education completed?	Vocational and Higher Training			
	(5 YEARS OR OLDER) 1.Yes 2.No FOR LESS THAN 5 YEARS OR NON-DROP OUT N/A=7	(5 YEARS OR OLDER) 1.Yes No FOR LESS THAN 5 YEARS OR NONDROP-OUT N/A=7	1.Yes 2.No >>Go to B29 NOTE: THIS QUESTION DOES NOT REFER TO 12 MONTHS PERIOD	WRITE NUMBER OF REPEATIONS START FROM 00.. FOR LESS THAN 5 YEARS OR NON-DROP OUT N/A=97	(USE CODE FOR EDUCATION LEVELS AS SHOWN PREVIOUS PAGE) FOR LESS THAN 5 YEARS OR NON-DROP OUT N/A=97	Has (NAME) ever received any skill training (Since attending formal schooling after/before the first job)? 1.None 2.On-the-job 3.Adult literacy 4.Certificate after 1-2 years 5.Certificate after 2+years 6.Formal apprenticeships 7.Informal apprenticeship) 11.Other specify FOR LESS THAN 5 YEARS N/A=97			Describe subject of training (e.g. Carpentry, Accountancy, Motor Vehicle Mechanic, Engineering, Nursing N/A=97
	B27	B28	B29	B30	B31	B32			B33
1	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4						
2	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4						
3	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4						
4	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4						
5	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4						
6	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4						
7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4						
8	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4						
9	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4						
0	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4						

TO AVOID CONFUSING THE HIGHEST LEVEL COMPLETED, TRAINING SHOULD REFER TO COURSES ATTENDED AFTER (COMPLETED, DROP OUT, NEVER ATTENDED) AND THOSE ATTENDING EMPHASE COURSES TAKEN ALONGSIDE NORMAL SCHOOLING OR DURING VACATION. NONE: PROBE TO FINDOUT IF NAME HAS NOT RECEIVED ANY ON- THE- JOB TRAINING

Section IV		Activity Status of all Household Members (5 years +) in the last twelve months							
Person Number (same as Section II)	How many months (NAME) engaged in the work in the last twelve months?	Where did (NAME) carry out the work?	What was (NAME) employment status?		What was (NAME) employment status in the last twelve months?	Where did (NAME) carry out the work in the last twelve months?	How long has (Name) been doing this work? (in years)	When did (Name) perform this work in the last twelve months?	Are you involved in any other family work twelve months (on farm or business)?
	THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS PUT N/A=97	1. At his/her family dwelling 2. Employer's house 3. On the street 4. Shop/Market/Kiosk 5. Industry/factory 6. Plantation/farm/garden 7. Construction/Quarrying sites 8. Other (specify) THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS PUT N/A=97	1.Regular paid employee 2.Casual paid employee 3.Paid worker at piece rate 4.Domestic paid worker 5.Domestic unpaid worker 6.Operate own business 7.Unpaid family work 9. 8.Other (specify) THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS PUT N/A=97	CODE	1.Regular paid employee 2.Casual paid employee 3.Paid worker at piece rate 4.Domestic paid worker 5.Domestic unpaid worker 6.Operated own business 7.Unpaid family worker 8.Other (specify) THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS PUT N/A=97	1. At his/her family dwelling 2. Employer's house 3. On the street 4. Shop/Market/Kiosk 5. Industry/factory 6. Plantation/farm/garden 7. Construction/Quarrying sites 8. Other (Specify) THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS PUT N/A=97	THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS PUT N/A=97	1.Permanent (fulltime) 2.Temporary (part-time) 3.Seasonal when labour is required and outside school time. 4.Seasonal regardless of school term 5.Only during school vacation 6.After school hours 7.Other (specify) THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS PUT N/A=97	1. Yes 2. No THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS CIRCLE N/A=7
	B42	B43	B44	CODE	B45	B46	B47	B48	B49
1	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
3	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
4	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
5	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
6	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
8	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
9	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
0	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7

V Current Activity Status of all Household Members (5 year +) during the last 7 days										
Person Number (same as in Section III)	During the last seven days has name work for salary, account (consultancy) or any paid work for someone else? 1 Yes worked for salary/wage>>Go to B54 2 Yes worked on account>> Go to B54 3. Yes worked for someone else 4. No CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	Since last (DAY OF THE WEEK), did (NAME) do any family work (on farm or in a business)? Yes did family work for business Go to B54 2. Yes, worked for family farm >>Go to B54 No. CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	During the last seven days has (NAME) not even worked for one hour any of the activities Refer to box below 1 Yes >> Go to 54 No CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	Did (NAME) have a job or enterprise or an attachment to a job such as a business, farm, or shop where s/he is temporarily absence? 1 Yes 2. No >>Go to B61 CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	Describe briefly the main type of work that (NAME) did? CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	Since last (DAY OF THE WEEK) how many hours did (NAME) do this work? PLEASE REPORT HOURS PER WEEK CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	How many days of the reference week, was (NAME) engaged in the work? CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	What was (NAME) employment status? Regular paid employee Casual paid employee Paid worker at piece rate Domestic paid worker Domestic unpaid worker Operate own business Unpaid family work Other (specify) CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	Where did (NAME) carry out the work? 1. At his/her family dwelling 2. Employer's house 3. On the street 4. Shop/Market/Kiosk 5. Industry/factory 6. Plantation/farm/garden 7. Construction/Quarrying sites 8. Other (specify) CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	
	B50	B51	B52	B53	B54	Code		B57	B58	B59
1	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
3	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
4	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
5	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
6	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
8	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
9	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
0	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97

Section V Current Activity Status of all Children (5-17 years) in the last twelve months Cont...							
	When did (NAME) perform this work in the last seven days? 1. Permanent (full time) 2. Temporary (part time) 3. Seasonal when labour is required and outside school. 4. Seasonal regardless of school term. 5. Only during school vacation. 6. After school hours 7. Other (specify) CIRCLE 97 IF N/A DK=8	Are you involved in any other family work (on farm or business)? 1. Yes 2. No Go to	How many hours did (NAME) spend on this job per day during the reference week? CIRCLE 97 IF NOT N/A	HOUSE KEEPING ACTIVITIES			
				Since last (DAY OF WEEK), did you help with household chores such as cooking, shopping, cleaning, washing clothes, etc.? 1. Yes 2. No >Go to B67	How many days since last (DAY OF WEEK) were you engaged in these activities? CIRCLE 97 IF N/A DK=98	What is the actual number of hours spent on these activities per day for the reference week? CIRCLE 97 IF N/A	When do you carry out these activities? 1. During the day 2. Day and evening 3. After school 4. Before School 5. Before and After School For N/A circle 7
	B60	B61	B62	B63	B64	B65	B66
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7
2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7
3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7
4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7
5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7
6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7
7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7
8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7
9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7

Section VI Health and Safety Issues of All Children (5-17) Illness								
Transfer Person Number of all children aged 5-17 from Section	Has (NAME) suffered from any injuries in the last 12 months? Yes No >>Go to B74 I do not know>>Go to B74	Where was (NAME) when he/ she got injured the most seriously in the last twelve months? Home not working Home working Workplace away from home School Other (specify) CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	How many times did (NAME) suffer from injuries in the last twelve months? Never Once or twice 3 to 5 times More than 5 times Cannot remember CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	In your opinion, is (NAME) prone to injury and why in the last twelve months? Yes, due to work Yes, because of poor living conditions No 4. Cannot tell	Recalling the most recent injury, what was (NAME) doing? Describe the activity. USE ISCO CODES WHEN YOU CAN! FOR N/A PUT 9997	How serious was (NAME) most recent injury? Not serious and did not need medical treatment Hospitalised Permanently disabled Prevented from work permanently Stopped work temporarily Changed jobs Stopped schooling temporarily Prevented from schooling permanently 9. Other (specify) CIRCLE 97 IF N/A		
	B67	B68	B70	B71	B72	Code		B73
1	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 7				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97
2	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 7				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97
3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 7				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97
4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 7				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97
5	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 7				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97
6	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 7				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97
7	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 7				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97
8	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 7				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97
9	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 7				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97

Section VI		Health and safety Issues about All Children (10-17).....cont					
Transfer Person Number of all children aged 5-17.	Have you fallen ill in the last 12 months?	How often were you ill in the last twelve months?	How serious was the most illness that you suffered in the last twelve months?	Recalling the most recent sickness in last twelve months, what were you doing? Describe the activity.			
	Yes No >> Go to B78	Never Once to twice 3 to 5 times More than 5 times CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	Not serious and did not need medical treatment Hospitalised Permanently disabled Prevented from work permanently Stopped work temporarily Changed jobs Stopped schooling temporarily Prevented from schooling permanently Other (specify) FOR N/A CIRCLE 97	USE ISCO CODES WHEN YOU CAN! FOR N/A PUT 9997			
	B74	B75	B76	B77	Code		
1	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97				
2	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97				
3	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97				
4	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97				
5	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97				
6	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97				
7	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97				
8	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97				

Section VII Perceptions of Parents/Guardians about children (5-17) (both in household and away)						
Transfer Person Number of children aged 5-17.	What would you prefer (NAME) to be doing at this time? Attend school Work for income Attend school and assist family 4.Work for income and assist at home >> Go to B87 Other (Specify)>> Go to B87	If Code 1 in B77, how would you prefer for (NAME) to be studying? 1. Go to school full time 2. Complete primary level 3. Complete secondary level 4. Complete University 5. Go to school part- time and work for income	What problems would you perceive in working child? (Multiple answers) Sickly/poor health Poor grades in school Physical abuse Emotional abuse Sexual abuse None	What would be the main reason for letting (NAME) work? Supplement family income Pay outstanding family debt Help in Learn skills Schooling is irrelevant School too far Cannot afford household enterprise school fees Child not interested in school To replace adult who is working away from home 10.For socialisation	If (NAME) stops working, what will happen? Household living standard will fall Household will not afford to live Household enterprise cannot operate fully since labour not affordable S/he will lose the skills being learnt Nothing will happen CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	In your opinion, what kind of support would be required to address the problems faced by working children? (WRITE DOWN IN BRIEF THREE MOST IMPORTANT ONES FROM WHAT THE RESPONDENT SAYS)
	B85	B86	B87	B88	B89	B90
1	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	1.
2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	
3	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	
4	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	2.
5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	
6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	3
7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	
8	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	4
9	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	
0	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	

Section VIII About Children who are Living Away from Household/Family											
List here the first names of persons living away as reported in Section I (A9 and A10)	Is (NAME) Male of Female? Male Female CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	What were the main reasons why (NAME) is living away? Job transfer Arranged job Looking for paid job Join spouse or family Attend school or training Ran away from home Living with father or mother Stay with relatives Other (specify) CIRCLE 97 IF N/A	What does (NAME) do where s/he is now? Working for someone Working independently Attending school or training institution Working and attending school I do not know CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	Does (NAME) get in touch with this household Family in the last twelve months? Yes No >> Go to B96	How long ago did s/he contact this household? (in months) PUT 97 IF N/A	Awareness About Child Workers Recruitment					
						Are you aware of instances in your area where children are being recruited to work? Yes No >> Go to B102	Who mainly carries out the recruitment? Licensed agent Relatives Friends Do not know the identity CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	Do you know what kind of work they will do? If yes, what kind of work? Yes No USE ISCO CODES WHEN YOU CAN! PUT 9997 IF N/A & 0000 IF NO.	Do you know where they are brought or taken? Yes No >> Go to B101	If Yes, where? Within the village Other villages but within the district. Other district within the region Other regions Outside the country I do not know PUT 7 IF N/A	
	B91	B92	B93	B94	B95	B96	B97	B98	Code	B99	B100
1	1 2 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2		1 2 7	
2	1 2 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2		1 2 7	
3	1 2 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2		1 2 7	
4	1 2 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2		1 2 7	
5	1 2 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2		1 2 7	
6	1 2 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2		1 2 7	
7	1 2 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2		1 2 7	
8	1 2 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2		1 2 7	
9	1 2 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 7	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2		1 2 7	

PART C	Housing and Household Characteristics								
In what type of dwelling does the household live? Burnt brick, concrete floor with iron sheet roof Mud brick, concrete floor with iron sheets Mud brick with iron sheets Mud brick thatched by grass Improvised house/ Hut Other (Specify)	What is the ownership status of this dwelling? Owned by household Provided free by employer Provided free by owner Rented from private owner Rented from Govt/Public owner Subsidised by employer 7. Other (specify)	If rented, please indicate the amount per month.	How many rooms does the household occupy?	Are there any of these facilities available to the household? Inside house and exclusive Inside house and shared Outside house and exclusive Outside house and shared Not available			What is the main source of heating? Wood Charcoal Kerosene Gas Electricity Solar Other (specify)	What is the main source of drinking water? Pipe-borne inside house Pipe-borne outside house Tanker service River/stream Bore-hole Well Dug out/pond/ river	What is the main source of lighting? 1. Kerosene 2. Electricity 3. Gas lamp 4. Solar energy 5. Other (specify)
C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C08		
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7								
Does your household own the following? (More than one answer acceptable and write down the number of items in the box) Televisions Refrigerators Cars Motor-bikes Bicycles Radios Telephones None		Has this household ever changed the usual district of residence? Yes No	If Yes in which district/locality was the last district of residence? <i>Use District/Locality Code as applicable</i>	If _____ has _____ in reason of _____ or changing to the present district of residence? Job transfer Found a job Looking for job Looking for better agricultural land Schooling/training Other (specify)	What is _____ in activity from _____ the household derived its income during the last 12 months? Regular wage employment Self-employment (agricultural) Self-employment (non-agricultural) Agricultural labour Other casual labour Pensions, Dividends, interest , etc Other (specify)				
C09		C10	C11	C12	C13	C14			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1 2	
						1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 3 4 5 6 7
What is the total estimated household income?		What is the total monthly household expenditure?							
C15		C16							
In Cash MK _____		Direct In cash MK _____							
		Indirect through production for own consumption MK _____							

PART D	Household Socio-Economic Status		
<p>Has the household faced any of the following economic shocks in the last two years? (Multiple Answers)</p>	<p>If Code 1 to 5 and 7 in D01, how did the household respond to this situation? (Up to 3 answers accepted)</p> <p><i>Code 1 to 3 >>> Go to D02</i></p> <p><i>Code 4 to 5 >>Go to D04</i></p> <p><i>Code 6 >> Go to D05</i></p> <p><i>Code 7 to 10 >> Go to Part E</i></p>	<p>If Code 1 to 3 in D02, what is the repayment arrangement?</p>	<p>If you are providing labour to the creditor, are children also involved?</p>
D01	D02	D03	D04
<p>Death of a household member/income earner Illness/injuries that prevented person from usual work Crop failure Flood or drought Loss or destruction of property None 7. Other (Specify)_____</p>	<p>Borrowed money from bank or other institutions Borrowed money from friend/relatives Borrowed money from non-relatives Sending children to work and continue school Sending children to work and stopped school Took children away from school as could not afford Increased used of children in household work Selling property Reduce household expenditures Other (specify)</p>	<p>Charity (no repayment) Raise the money from own sources and pay within agreed period. Provide direct labour for specified period Other (specify)</p>	<p>Yes, all the time Yes, only in their free time No</p>
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4	1 2 3
D05			
<p>If children were withdrawn from school do you intend to send them back after situation improves?</p> <p>Yes No Do not know</p>	<p>END OF INTERVIEW WITH HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD</p>		
1 2 3			

PART E: INTERVIEW WITH CHILDREN

(It may be advisable to talk to children aged 5-10 in the presence of their mothers or elder sister)

Section III		Activity Status of all Household Members (5 -17years) in the last twelve months								
Person Number (same as Section II)	During the last twelve month has name work for salary, account (consultancy) or any paid work for someone else? 1 Yes worked for Salary/wage>>Go ToE03 2 Yes worked on account Go to E03 3. Yes worked for someone elseE03 4. No If N/A circle 7	At any time during the last 12 months, did (NAME) do any family work (on farm or in a business)? Yes, worked for someone else 2. Yes, worked in family farm or business No>> Go to E09 If N/A circle 7	Describe briefly the main type of work that (NAME) did In the last twelve months? USE LIST OF ACTIVITIES CODES BELOW E.G. HARVESTING MAIZE, MINING, CONSTRUCTION, BAKERY IN ACCORDANCE TO THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRY (ISIC) PUT 9997 for N/A	What was the total duration, in months, during which (NAME) was engaged in these activities? N/A=97	What was (NAME) employment status in the last twelve months? Regular paid employee Casual paid employee Paid worker at piece rate Domestic paid worker Domestic unpaid worker Operated own business Unpaid family worker Other (specify) N/A=97	Where did (NAME) carry out the work in the last twelve months? At his/her family dwelling Employer's house On the street Shop/Market/Kiosk Industry/factory Plantation/farm/garden 7. Family's Farm 8. Construction/ Quarrying sites 9.Other (Specify) N/A=97	How long has (Name) been doing this work? (in years) N/A=97	When did (Name) perform this work? Permanent (fulltime) Temporary (part-time) Seasonal when labour is required and outside school time. Seasonal regardless of school term Only during school vacation After school hours . 7.Other (specify) N/A=97	Did (Name) help with household chores such as cooking, shopping, cleaning, washing clothes, fetching water, etc. in the last twelve months? Yes No I do not know	
Code	E01	E02	E03	CODE	E04	E05	E06	E07	E08	E09
1	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7								1 2 3
2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7								1 2 3
3	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7								1 2 3
4	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7								1 2 3
5	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7								1 2 3
6	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7								1 2 3
7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7								1 2 3
8	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7								1 2 3
9	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7								1 2 3
0	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7								1 2 3

Section IV Activity Status of all Household Members (5-17 years) in the last twelve months

Person Number (same as Section II)	How many months (NAME) engaged in the work in the last twelve months?	Where did (NAME) carry out the work?	What was (NAME) employment status?		What was (NAME) employment status in the last twelve months?	Where did (NAME) carry out the work in the last twelve months?	How long has (Name) been doing this work? (in years)	When did (Name) perform this work in the last twelve months?	Are you involved in any other family work twelve months (on farm or business)?
	THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS PUT N/A=97	At his/her family dwelling Employer's house On the street Shop/Market/Kio-sk Industry/factory Plantation/farm/garden Construction/Quarrying sites Other (specify) THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS PUT N/A=97	1.Regular paid employee 2.Casual paid employee 3.Paid worker at piece rate 4.Domestic paid worker 5.Domestic unpaid worker 6.Operate own business 7.Unpaid family work 8.Other (specify) THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS PUT N/A=97	CODE	1.Regular paid employee 2.Casual paid employee 3.Paid worker at piece rate 4.Domestic paid worker 5.Domestic unpaid worker 6.Operated own business 7.Unpaid family worker 8.Other (specify) THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS PUT N/A=97	At his/her family dwelling Employer's house On the street Shop/Market/Kiosk Industry/factory Plantation/farm/garden Construction/Quarrying sites Other (Specify) THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS PUT N/A=97	THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS PUT N/A=97	1. Permanent (fulltime) 2. Temporary (part-time) 3. Seasonal when labour is required and outside school time. 4. Seasonal regardless of school term 5. Only during school vacation 6. After school hours 7. Other (specify) THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS PUT N/A=97	Yes No THOSE THAT DID NOT DO ANY WORK OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS CIRCLE N/A=7
	E10	E11	E12	CODE	E13	E14	E15	E16	E17
1	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
3	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
4	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
5	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
6	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
8	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
9	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7
0	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7							1 2 3 7

Section IV		Current Activity Status of all Household Members (5 year +) during the last 7 days										
Person Number (same as in Section III)	During the last seven days has name work for salary, account (consultancy) or any paid work for someone else? 1 Yes worked for salary/wage>>Go to E22 2 Yes worked on account>> Go to E23 3. Yes worked for someone else 4. No CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	Since last (DAY OF THE WEEK), did (NAME) do any family work (on farm or in a business)? Yes did family work for business Go to E22 2. Yes, worked for family farm >>Go to E22 No. CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	During the last seven days has (NAME) not even worked for one hour any of the activities Refer to box below 1 Yes >> Go to E22 No CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	Did (NAME) have a job or enterprise or an attachment to a job such as a business, farm, or shop where s/he is temporarily absent? 1 Yes 2. No >>Go to E30 CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	Describe briefly the main type of work that (NAME) did? CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	Code			Since last (DAY OF THE WEEK) how many hours did (NAME) do this work? PLEASE REPORT HOURS PER WEEK PUT 7 IF N/A	How many days of the reference week, was (NAME) engaged in the work? PUT 7 IF N/A	What was (NAME) employment status? 1.Regular paid employee 2.Casual paid employee 3.Paid worker at piece rate 4.Domestic paid worker 5.Domestic unpaid worker 6.Operate own business 7.Unpaid family work 8.Other (specify) CIRCLE 97 IF N/A	Where did (NAME) carry out the work? 1.At his/her family dwelling 2.Employer's house 3.On the street 4.Shop/Market/Kiosk 5.Industry/factory 6.Plantation/farm/garden 7.Construction/Quarrying sites 8.Other (specify) CIRCLE 97 IF N/A
	E18	E19	E20	E21	E22	Code			E23	E24	E25	E26
1	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7							1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7							1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
3	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7							1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
4	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7							1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
5	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7							1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
6	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7							1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7							1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
8	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7							1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
9	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7							1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97
0	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 7	1 2 7	1 2 7							1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97

Current Activity Status of all Children (5-17 years) in the last twelve months Cont...							
on III							
	When did (NAME) perform this work in the last seven days? 1. Permanent (full time) 2. Temporary (part time) 3. Seasonal when labour is required and outside school. 4. Seasonal regardless of school term. 5. Only during school vacation. 6. After school hours 7. Other (specify) CIRCLE 97 IF N/A DK=8	Are you involved in any other family work (on farm or business)? 1. Yes 2. No >>Go to E30	How many hours did (NAME) spend on this job per day during the reference week? CIRCLE 97 IF NOT N/A	HOUSE KEEPING ACTIVITIES			
				Since last (DAY OF WEEK), did you help with household chores such as cooking, shopping, cleaning, washing clothes, etc.? 1. Yes 2. No >Go to B67	How many days since last (DAY OF WEEK) were you engaged in these activities? CIRCLE 97 IF N/A DK=98	What is the actual number of hours spent on these activities per day for the reference week? CIRCLE 97 IF N/A	When do you carry out these activities? During the day Day and evening After school Before School Before and After School For N/A circle 97
	E27	E28	E29	E30	E31	E32	E33
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 97
2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 97
3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 97
4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 97
5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 97
6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 97
7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 97
8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 97
9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 97
0	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 97

Section IV	Earnings and Mode of Payment (Paid Employees ONLY)					
Transfer Person Numbers of all Children aged 5-17 years who reported as paid employees in E01	What is the mode of payment?	What was the amount paid to you for the last pay period?	Did you get payment in-kind in the form of the following? Food Cloth Shelter Transport	Do you give part or all your earnings to your parents/ guardians or other relatives? Yes, all directly through employer Yes, all by myself Yes, part through the employer Yes, part by self No.>> Go to E40 CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	How did you spend your earnings? Paid my school fees Bought school needs Bought household needs Met personal needs Met brothers/sisters needs Saved part of it CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	If you save part or all earnings, what was the main reason? Do not save any earnings Start own business Go to school Learn a trade Buy something better for self Other (specify)
	E34	E35	E36	E37	E38	E39
	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 7
	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 7
	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 7
	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 7
	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 7
	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 7
	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 7
	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 7
	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 7
	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 7

Section V Health and safety Issues about All Children (10-17)									
Transfer Person Number of all children aged 5-17.	Have you fallen ill in the last 12 months?	How often were you ill in the last twelve months?	How serious was the most illness that you suffered in the last twelve months?	Recalling the most recent sickness in last twelve months, what were you doing? Describe the activity.					
	Yes No >> Go to E44	Never Once to twice 3 to 5 times More than 5 times CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	1.Not serious and did not need medical treatment 2.Hospitalised 3.Permanently disabled 4.Prevented from work permanently 5.Stopped work temporarily 6.Changed jobs 7.Stopped schooling temporarily 8.Prevented from schooling permanently 9.Other (specify) FOR N/A CIRCLE 97	USE ISCO CODES WHEN YOU CAN! FOR N/A PUT 9997					
	E40	E41	E42	E43	Code				
1	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97						
2	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97						
3	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97						
4	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97						
5	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97						
6	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97						
7	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97						
8	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97						
9	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97						
0	1 2	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 97						

Section V		Health and safety Issues about All Children (5-17)								
Transfer Person Number of all children aged 5-17.	Have you been injured in the last 12 months? 1. Yes 2. No >>ToE51 CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	How often were you injured? 1. Frequently 2. Seldom 3. Rarely 4. Cannot remember CIRCLE 7 IF N/A	How serious was the most recent injury that you suffered in the last twelve months? 1. Not serious and did not need medical treatment 2. Hospitalised 3. Permanently disabled 4. Prevented from work permanently 5. Stopped work temporarily 6. Changed jobs 7. Stopped schooling temporarily 8. Prevented from schooling permanently 9. Other (specify) CIRCLE 97 IF N/A	Recalling the most recent injury or sickness, what was (NAME) doing? Describe the activity. CIRCLE 9997 IF N/A	Do you often have to carry heavy physical work? Always/often Sometimes Selfdom/Rare			Have you ever operated machine/equipment in any activity you are involved? Yes No I cannot recall	Are you exposed to any hazardous matter when working or carrying out your activities, and what form of hazards? 1. None 2. Dust, fumes, gas (oxygen, ammonia) 3. Noise 4. Temperature/humidity 5. Radiation 6. Parasites (e.g. drinking water infected with amoeba)	
	E44	E45	B46	E47	Code			E48	E49	E50
1	1 2 3 7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97					1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5
2	1 2 3 7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97					1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5
3	1 2 3 7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97					1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5
4	1 2 3 7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97					1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5
5	1 2 3 7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97					1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5
6	1 2 3 7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97					1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5
7	1 2 3 7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97					1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5
8	1 2 3 7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97					1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5
9	1 2 3 7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97					1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5
0	1 2 3 7	1 2 3 4 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97					1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5

Section VI	Future Intentions of All Children (5-17)																				
Transfer Person Number of children aged 5-17 begin with those reported working and then non-working ones	NOW										IN FUTURE (5 YEARS)										
	Go to school Work for income full-time Help full-time in household enterprise Work full-time in household chores Go to school part-time and work part-time Part-time household enterprise or business Part-time household chores Complete education/training and start work Learn a trade/skill I do not know										Go to school Work for income full-time Help full-time in household enterprise Work full-time in household chores Go to school part-time and work part-time Part-time household enterprise or business Part-time household chores Complete education/training and start work Learn a trade/skill I do not know										
	E51										E52										
Working Children	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	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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Non-working Children	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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	END OF INTERVIEW
	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	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	

Strictly confidential

NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Questionnaire no...

NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY-STREET KIDS QUESTIONNAIRE

Conducted jointly by National Statistical Office and Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training. This survey is being conducted under the authority of 1967 ACT.

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill out every questions and where not applicable use code 99

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PART A

C 1. District

C 2. Location

<p>C 3 . Interview status</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Accepted</td> <td style="width: 50%;">3.Not turned up</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refusal</td> <td>4. Other</td> </tr> </table>	Accepted	3.Not turned up	Refusal	4. Other	
Accepted	3.Not turned up				
Refusal	4. Other				

<p>C 4. Data collection</p> <p>Interviewer's name.....Date...../...../.....</p> <p>Time started.....Hrs. Time ended.....HRS</p> <p>Supervisor's name.....</p> <p>Date checked...../...../.....</p>	
--	--

SECTION1.SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS		
1	What is your name?.....	
2	How old are you ?.....(in complete years)	
3	Sex 1.Male 2.Female	
4	How many children are there in your nuclear family?	
5	How many children from your family are in the street?.....	
6	Position of the child in the family?	
7	Are any of your parent(s) alive?	

8	What is the mother doing? working Unemployed but able to work Disabled and can not work Begging Living alone	
9	What is father doing working Unemployed but able to work Disabled and can not work Begging Living alone	
10	Where do you parent(s) guardian live? Same location with me within the town same region Another region outside Malawi on the street	
11	Whom were you living with before going to the street? Alone Father Mother Mother and step father	5.Step father 6.Both parents 7.Relatives 8.Father and step mother 9.Step mother

Section II: Living Conditions

12	Why did you live home ? Both parents died 4. Abuse by step parents Physical abuse 5. Emotional abuse Poverty 6. Other	
13	Where do you usually spend a night? Open 5.Kiosk Railway or bus station 6.Night club Home (under guardian/parents) 7.Hospital Vehicle 8. Other	
14	What do you sleep on ? On a mat 4. On card boards On a bed 5. On blankets bare floor 6.Other specify	
15	Do you pay for your own accommodation? Yes No.	Go to Q17
16	What is amount paid per month?	
17	Do you contribute towards your preparation of your food? 1.Yes 2.No.	
18	Where do you take your bath? 1.Open space 4. No bath 2.River 3.Bathroom	

Section II: School attendance

18	Have you ever been to school? 1. Yes 2. No _____ →	Q22
19	Are you attending school now? Yes No. _____ →	Q22
20.	Did you go to school last week ? 1. Yes 2.No. _____ →	Q22
21	For how many days did you miss school last week? 1. One day 5. Five days 2. Two days 3. Three days 4. Four days	

Section III: Working Conditions

22.	Have you work before? Yes No	
23.	Are you working now? yes No.	
24.	What were you actually doing last week? Household chores Self-employment looking for paid work Unpaid job (on training) Begging	→ Q34
25.	When did you start working for the first time? 1.1-3 months 2.4-6 monhs 7-12 months 13 months or more	
26.	How is the environment of your working place? Crowded Poor ventilation Poor lighting All above Other specify	
27.	Do you think you are receiving equal pay with adults on similar jobs? 1.Yes 2.No 3.I do not know	
28.	Can you explain by giving an example to Q27?	
29.	What is the nature of your job (Occupation)	

30.	How many days did you work during the past week?	
31.	How many hours per day?	
32.	How are you paid? Piece rate 5. Fortnightly Hourly rate 6..Monthly Daily Weekly	
33.	What was the a mount paid to you last pay period? 1.Cash..... 2.Food 3.Cloth 4.Shelter 5.Transport 6.Other	
34.	Do you save any part oof your earnings? Yes, regularly Yes, occasionally No.	
35.	What is the main reason for saving ? 1.Start own business 2.Go to school 3.Learn trade 4.Travel abroad 5. Other	
36.	How do you spend your money? Give it all to parents or guardian Spend it as I wish Give part of it to parents /guardian Other	

Section IV: Health and safety

37.	Did you ever fall sick in the last twelve months? 1. Yes 2. No	→ Q43
38.	Where were you sick? Home not working Home at work Work place away from home School Other	
39.	How serious was the recent sickness? 1.Prevented from work permanently 2.Stopped work temporarily 3.Did not need medical treatment 4.Hospitalised 5.Changed jobs 6.Stopped schooling 7.Not seriously	
40.	How often did you get ill?	
41.	What was the nature of your most serious illness? 1.Skin disease (skin allergy, eczema, etc) 2.Body aches 3.Eye strain eye sight impairment 4.Hearing impairment 5.Respiratory (e.g. Asthma, TB, Pneumonia etc) 6.Gastro intestinal (Ulcer,)	
42.	Which treatment did you receive? First aid Self medication Doctor/nurse Chemist/drug store 5.Herbal 6.Spiritual healer 7.Fetish/Witch doctor 8. None	
43.	Did you ever get injured in the last twelve months? 1. Yes 2. No	→ Q49

44.	Where were you injured? Home not working Home at work Work place away from home School Other	
45.	How serious was the recent injury? 1.Prevented from work permanently 5.Changed jobs 2.Stopped work temporarily 6.Stopped schooling 3.Did not need medical treatment 7.Not seriously 4.Hospitalised	
46.	How often did you get injured?	
47.	What was the nature of your most serious injury? 1.Contusions,bruises,haematoma,abrasion 2.Cuts /Wounds/Punctures 3.Amputation,loss of body parts 4.Crushing injuries 5.Dislocations,fractures and sprains	
48.	Which treatment did you receive? First aid 5.Herbal Self medication 6.Spiritual healer Doctor/nurse 7.Fetish/Witch doctor Chemist/drug store 8. None	
49	How often did you do heavy work ? 1.Always 2.Sometimes 3.Seldom/never	
50	Have you ever operated any machine/equipment in your work ? 1.Always 2.Sometimes 3.never	→ Q54
51.	Which ones ? 1.power press other hydraulic pressure 2.Milling machine used in metal trades 3.Circular saw 4.Plate printing machine 5. Other	

SECTION IV: Health and Safety

52.	<p>What protective gear do you use to protect yourself in your work place?</p> <p>Safety helmet/hair caps Goggles/Spectacles Glove Ear plug and Ear muffs Safety shoes/boots Respiratory Face shield Overall/ apron Protective clothing . Life vest</p>																			
53.	<p>if you use any of the above who provides them?</p> <p>1.Employer 2.Parent 3.Self 4.Other</p>																			
54.	<p>Do your job expose you to hazardous environment?</p> <p>Yes No. _____</p>	<p>→ Q56</p>																		
55.	<p>What exactly are you exposed to?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Biological</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Physical environment</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Chemical</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.Viral</td> <td>4.Noise</td> <td>9. Dust(Silica, sawdust)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.Bacteria</td> <td>5. Temperature/humidity</td> <td>10.Liquid(Oil ,mercury)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.Fungal</td> <td>6. Pressure</td> <td>11.Mists/fumes(paint, insecticides)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>7.illumination</td> <td>12.Gas (oxygen, Ammonia)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>8.Radiation/Microwave</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Biological	Physical environment	Chemical	1.Viral	4.Noise	9. Dust(Silica, sawdust)	2.Bacteria	5. Temperature/humidity	10.Liquid(Oil ,mercury)	3.Fungal	6. Pressure	11.Mists/fumes(paint, insecticides)		7.illumination	12.Gas (oxygen, Ammonia)		8.Radiation/Microwave		
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	7.illumination	12.Gas (oxygen, Ammonia)																		
	8.Radiation/Microwave																			

56.	Do you know any friends who use illicit drugs? 1.Yes 2.No	→ Q60
57.	What type of illicit drugs ? marijuana Mandrax Other	
58.	Why do you think they take drugs? 1.Peer pressure 2.To get high 3.To forget pressing problems 4.Other	
59.	Do you know who normally supplies the drugs? 1.Bigger boys 2.Petrol attendants Charcoal sellers Curios vendors Ordinary folks No.	
60.	Do you take alcohol? 1.Yes 2.No	

Section V: STIs and HIV Awareness

61.	Have you heard about sexual transmitted diseases? Yes No.	
62.	Have you heard HIV/AIDS? 1.Yes 2.No. 	Q64
63.	Do you know modes of HIV/AID transmission? 1Blood transfusion 2.Un protected sex 3.Mother to child 4. No	
64.	Do you have a boyfriend /girl friend? Yes No.	

Section VII: Problems Faced by street kids and Government interventions

65.	What is your worst moment on the Street? 1.Harassment from the police 2.Harassment from bigger children 3.Harassment from public 4.Other	
66.	Have you ever been to rehabilitation Centres for street children? Yes No.	
67.	Which ones ?	
68.	Would you prefer to be at a rehabilitation Centre? 1.Yes 2.No.	
69.	How can government or NGOs help to get you off street?	
70.	If given a chance, what would you like to do now and in future? 1.Go to school full time 5. Go to school part time and work part time 2.Work for income full time 6.Part time in family business 3.Help full time in family business 7.Prt time in housekeeping activities 4.Work full time in housekeeping activities 8.Learn trade	
71.	What type of support will need?	

CHILDPROSTITUTION SURVEYFOR USE WITH ADULT TARGET GROUP AGED 10-17

- 001 QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
- 002 CITY_____ (provide locally appropriate category)
- 003 REGION_____ (provide locally appropriate category)
- 004 SITE_____ (provide locally appropriate category)

Introduction: My name isI haven been approached by **NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE** to participate in Child Prostitution Survey We are interviewing young people between the ages of 10 to 17 years in in order to find out living conditions of child sex workers. Apart from participating in this survey in this, I am also a representative of a network of NGOs in whose main aim is to check child trafficking as well as to provide counseling to the youth that are involved in prostitution and it is my duty to know each and every person in who is involved in sex work so that we can work together in designing programmes that could help in combating child prostitution .

I am going to ask you some very personal questions that, I know you will find it embarrassing to answer.However,your honest answers to these questions will help us better understand what people think, say and do about certain behaviour. Your answers are completely confidential. Your name will not be written on this form, and will never be used in connection with any information you tell me. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to This survey. The interview will take about 60 minutes.

Interview

DATE	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>
RESULT	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

RESULTS CODE: COMPLETED: 01;REFUSED 02; PARTIALLY COMPLETED 03;

CHECKED BY SUPERVISOR: Signature

DATE / /

No:	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	OPTIONS	SKIP TO
Q1.	In what month and year were you born?	Month Don't Know month No response Year Don't Know month No response	<input type="text"/> 98 99 <input type="text"/> 98 99	
Q2	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT QUESTION ONE IF NEED BE	Age in completed years Don't Know No response ESTIMATE BEST ANSWER	<input type="text"/> 98 99	
Q3	Sex	Male--01 Female--02	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q4	How many children are in your family?	Number	<input type="text"/>	
Q5	How many children in your family are involved in prostitution?	Number	<input type="text"/>	
Q6	What position are you in your family?	Number	<input type="text"/>	
Q7	Are you supporting any one? (Not friends but some one related to him/her)	Brother/sisters...01 Children...02 Parents...03 Others...04 No...05	<input type="text"/> →	Q9
Q8	How many people are you supporting	Number	<input type="text"/>	
Q9	Where do your parents live? (Please probe whereabouts of both parents)	Yes, both are alive --01 No, mother is alive---02 No, father is alive---03 Don't Know, where father is--04 Don't know where mother is-05 No both died--06	1111 <input type="text"/> →	Q11
Q10	Are your parents still married?	Yes---01 No---02	<input type="text"/>	
Q11	What is/are the parent(s) doing at present?	Father working-----01 Father unemployed but able to work--02 Father disabled and unable to work---03 Mother working....04 House wife---05 Mother disabled and unable to work....06	<input type="text"/>	
Q12	Where does your next nearest parent live at present?	Same location with me....01 Within town....02 Same region...03	<input type="text"/>	

		Another region...04 Outside Malawi...05										
Q13	Where were you born?	same location am living.01 Same town...02 Same region...03 Another region.04 Outside...05	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>									
Q14	Where did you starting earn a living as a sex worker?	same location am living.01 Same town...02 Same region...03 Another region.04 Outside...05	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>									
Q15	How long have you lived here? (NAME THE COMUNITY/TOWN/NEIGHB OURHOOD/VILLAGE)	Number	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>									
Q16	Where else did you go before coming to this community?	Write the areas mentioned										
Q17	What were you doing just before start working as sex worker?	School...01 Business...02 Employed....03 Unemployed...04 Married....05	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>									
Q18	What happened to you so that you started working as a sex worker?	Duped by some one who was offering me an honest job which turn out be sex work...01 Join group of friends who were working as sex workers...02 Divorce...03 Death of Guardian.04	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>									
Q19	For how long have you been engaged in sex trade?	Months Years	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>									
Q20	Who introduced you to sex trade?	Peer groups...01 Father...02 Mother....03 Mother's boyfriend...04 Other relatives...05 Alone/myself....06 Duped(to be employed as sex Worker..07	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>									
Q21	Whom were you living with before starting working as sex worker?	Alone...01 Father alone.... 02 Mother alone...03 Both parents...04 With friends.... 05 Relative...06	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>									
Q22	Whom do you live with now?	Alone...01 Father alone.... 02 Mother alone...03 Both parents...04	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>									

		With friends... 05 Relative...06		
Q23	Where do you normally meet your clients?	Rest house...01 At my house...02 At night club.03 At my friend's place...04	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q24	Are your parents aware of what you are doing?	Yes...01 No... 02	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q25	What are their reactions?	Shocked...01 Indifferent...02 Encourages me to leave prostitution....03 Other (specify)...04	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q26	Given a chance will you be willing to go back to them?	Yes..01 No..02	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q27	Who is responsible for payment of your accommodation?	Myself...01 Myself and a group of friends..02 Boy friends/Sugar mummies..03 Queen mothers...04	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q28	Are you a member of an informal (girls or Boys) group? (Explain that such kind of groupings are not formally established but they are there to meet certain factions like organizing cooking, Payment of rent or to facilitate as a contacting point with possible clients)	Yes..01 No...02	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> →	Q32
Q29	What is the purpose of your group?	To organize contributions towards food or accommodation...01 To provide a link between the clients and group members ...02	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q30	How many members are in your group?		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q31	Who is the force behind the group?	One of our friends..01 Nobody...02 Owner of rest houses/bar/living quarters...03	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q32	Are you currently attending school?	Yes...01 No....02 Never attended..03	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> → →	Q34 Q36
Q33	In which class are you attending?	Std 1-4=01 Std5-8=2 Form1-2 =03 Form3-4=04	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q34	Do you have any intentions to go back to school in future?	Yes...01 No...02	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q35	What is the highest level of school attained?	Std 1-4=1 Std5-8=2 Form1-2 =3 Form3-4=4	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

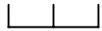
Q36	Have you got any working experience that you can utilise for a job opening?	Yes..01 No...02	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ Q38
Q37	What was your job entailed?		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q38	Given a chance what job- skill training would you like to acquire with some assistance from government or NGOs?		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q39	How much do you earn from sex trade per month?	NUMBER		
Q40	Do you have a steady boyfriend/ girlfriend? (Apart from the men that you pick from time to time)	Yes...1 No...2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ Q44
Q41	Does the boyfriend/girlfriend responsible for your up keeping?	Yes..1 No..2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ Q43
Q42	How much does he provide per month?			
Q43	Why don't confined yourself to your boyfriend only?	Need more money than he gives me..1 He knows what I do and he does not mind..2 Iam not one-man woman..3	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q44	How do clients give money to you?	Directly thru me..1 Indirectly thru bar/living quarters' owner...2 indirectly thru friends..3	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q45	Are you running any business?	Yes....1 No....2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ Q51
Q46	What type of business		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q47	How much do you earn from the business	NUMBER		
Q48	Have you had a chance of accessing a loan from micro financing?	Yes...1 No....2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ Q51
Q49	How much was the loan?	NUMBER		
Q50	What difficulty did you face to re-pay the loan?		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

<p>IN THIS SECTION I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT USE OF DRUGS AND YOUR KNOWLEDGE ON HIV/ AIDS PANDEMIC. LATER WE WOULD LIKE TO QUESTIONS RELATING TO TOUR SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR .AT THIS MOMENT I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR COOPERATION YOU HAVE SHOWN SO FAR.MAY I REMIND YOU THAT THE QUESTIONS I HAVE..(I WILL) ASKED (ASK) YOU WILL NOT BE DILVUGED TO ANY ONE AND THE ANSWERS COLLECTED WILL BE AGREGATED IN A SUCH A WAY THAT THE IDENTITY OF A RESPONDENTS WILL NOT BE REVEALED.SO IAM ASKING YOU TO THINK CAREFULLY BEFORE YOU PROVIDE ANY ANSWER AND PROVIDE ANSWER THAT ARE TRUE.IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT PLEASE MAKE ME REPEAT THE QUESTION.</p>				
Q51	Do you know any sex worker Who use drugs (Whom you are in close contract)	Yes a close friend.... 01 Yes not so close to me ...02 No, I do not know anybody who does...03	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q54
Q52	Which type of drugs do s/he normally use?	Marijuana...01 Madrax...02 Other..03	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q53	What are some of the reasons they take drugs?	Peer pressure..01 To get high...02 To forget prombles..03 To be bold to cheating clients / or trespassers..04	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q54	Do you take alcohol ?	Yes...1 No...2	→	→ Q61
Q55	How many bottles of beer would you managed to take in a single night?	Number	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q56	How many clients have you had in the last 30 days?	Number 00	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q62
Q57	How many were paying for the Services immediately? Commercials	Here we are interested in a Commercial partner whom the respondent sold sex.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q58	The last time you had sex with a commercial-sex partner did you use a condom?	Yes...1 No...2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q62
Q59	Who decided to use condom?	Myself ...01 My partner..02 Joint decision...03 Do not know..04 No response...09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q60	How often do you use condom with commercial–sex partners?	Every time...01 Almost every time...02		

		Sometime...03 Do not know..04 No response...05		
Q61	Do you get offers for extra money not to use condom from commercial partners?	Yes....1 NO....2		
Q62	How many are regular partners that are normally supporting he/her on a continuous basis? Regulars: Here we are looking at a more stable relationship that may involve some commitment although the client is aware that his part is involved with men/women on a commercial basis		□□□	
Q63	The last time you had sex with a regular-sex partner did you use a condom?	Yes...1 No...2	□□□ —————→	Q65
Q64	Who decided to use condom with this regular-sex partner?		□□□	
Q65	How often do you use condom with this regular-sex partner?			
Q66	Have you ever heard of disease that can be transmitted thru sexual intercourse?	YES..01 N O...02 No response..09	□□□ —————→	Q71
Q67	Can you describe any symptoms of STDs in women? DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS CIRCLE 1 FOR ALL MENTIONED. CIRCLE 2 FOR ALL NOT MENTIONED. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE	YES NO ABDOMINAL PAIN 01 02 GENITAL DISCHARGE 01 02 FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE 01 02 BURNING PAIN ON URINATION 01 02 GENITAL ULCERS/SORES 01 02 SWELLING IN GROIN AREA 01 02 ITCHING 01 02 OTHER_____ 01 02 NO RESPONSE 01 02	□□□	
Q68	Can you describe any symptoms of STDs in women? DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS CIRCLE 1 FOR ALL MENTIONED. CIRCLE 2 FOR ALL NOT MENTIONED. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.	YES NO GENITAL DISCHARGE 01 02 BURNING PAIN ON URINATION 01 02 GENITAL ULCERS/SORES 01 02 SWELLING IN GROIN AREA 01 02 OTHER_____ 01 02 NO RESPONSE 01 02	□□□	
Q69	Have you had a genital discharge during the last 12	YES..01 NO..02		

	months	Do not know...03 No response..09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q70	Have you had a genital ulcer/sole during the past 12 months?	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response..09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q71	Have you ever heard of HIV or disease called AIDS	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response..09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Q91
Q72	Do you know anyone who is Infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response..09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q73	Can people protect themselves from HIV the virus that cause AIDS by using condom correctly every time they have sex?	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response..09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q74	Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response..09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q75	Can people protect themselves from HIV by having one uninfected faithful sex partner?	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response..09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q76	Can people protect themselves from the HIV virus by abstaining from sexual intercourse?	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response..09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q77	Can a person get HIV by sharing a meal with someone Who is infected?	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response..09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q78	Can a person get HIV by getting injections with a needle that was used by someone else?	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response..09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q79	Do you think that a healthy-looking person can be infected With the virus that causes HIV?	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response..09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q80	Can a pregnant woman infected with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her unborn baby?	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response..09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q81	What can a pregnant woman do to reduce the risk of transmission to her unborn child?	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response..09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q82	Can a woman with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus through her new child through breastfeeding?	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response..09	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Q83	Is it possible in your community	YES..01		

	for someone to get a confidential test to find out if they are infected with HIV? BY CONFIDENTIAL, I MEAN NO-ONE WILL KNOW THE RESULTS IF YOU DO NOT WANT THEM TO KNOW IT	NO..02 Do not know...03 No response..09		
Q84	I do not want to know the result but have you ever had an HIV test?	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response 09		Q87
Q85	Please do not tell me the results, but did you find out the result of your test?	Yes..01 No...02		
Q86	When did you have your most recent HIV test?	Within the past year..01 Between 1-2 years..02 Between 2-4 years...03 More than 4years ago..04 Do not know..05 No response...06		
Q87	During the past month how often have you listened to radio? Would you say..Read out	Every time ...01 Almost every time..02 Sometimes...03 Never...04 Do not know..05 No response..06		
Q88	During the past month how often have you watched television? Would you say?.Read out	Every time ...01 Almost every time ..02 Sometimes...03 Never...04 Do not know..05 No response..06		
Q89	In the last 12 months have you watched or heard about HIV messages: On the radio? On the television? In a newspaper or Magazine On a poster? On clothing? In a drama ? Through music?	Yes No 02 02 02 02 02 02 01 02		
Q90	What is the your main source of information on issues relating to HIV/AIDS?	Peer educators..01 Parents...02 Other relatives...03 Older sex workers...04 Through media.....05		
Q91	Have you ever heard of a female condom? (Show a sample of one ?)	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03		

		No response 09		
Q92	Have you ever used a female condom?	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response 09		Q96
Q93	Can you give me reasons why you are not using female condoms?	Not available ..01 Too expensive...02 Partner objected...03 Used other conceptive..04 I do not think the female condom is necessary..05 other..06 Do not know..07 No response...08		
Q94	Do you know any place or person where you can obtain female condoms?	YES..01 NO..02 Do not know...03 No response 09		Q96
Q95	Which (other) places or persons know where you can obtain female condoms? PROBE AND OBTAIN ALL ANSWER	Shop..01 Pharmacy..02 Market..03 Clinic..04 Public Hospital..05 Family planning Centre..06 Bar/guest house/hotel..07 Peer edeucator/outreach..08 Friend..09 Other..10 No response..99		
Q96	What type of programmes should the government and NGOs put in place to stop young people from working as sex workers?			

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