The 1998/99 Child Labour Report

Kenya

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Kenya and other governments and international organisations have been concerned with elimination of child labour for a long time. In particular, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has developed the child labour programme ILO/IPEC to address child labour issues. ILO has also adopted more than 15 Conventions and 5 Recommendations on child labour.

The Government of Kenya is concerned about the plight of children as stated in the various policy papers and in its statement at the 1995 World Summit for Social Development.

Despite these efforts, child labour still persists in the country. Lack of comprehensive information on the size and structure of child labour in Kenya has led to the floatation of conflicting estimates. The paucity of comprehensive information is due to many factors, such as lack of an appropriate survey methodology and lack of clear concepts, definitions and classifications of the factors and variables relating to child labour. To address this problem, the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), in 1998/99, conducted a countrywide Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) incorporating a child labour module. This report presents the findings of that child labour module.

Government Policy and Legislative Framework

The Government of Kenya has introduced various policy instruments and legislative framework to address the problem of child labour. The policy statements emphasise the need to:

(i)   Address the root cause of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP);

(ii)   Observe and operationalize the rights of the child;

(iii)   Empower the families of CNSP;

(iv)   Support Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other development partners that are directly involved with CNSP and the elimination of child labour.

The legislative framework to combat child labour approaches the problem through rehabilitative, preventive and protective programmes. The rehabilitative programmes include the withdrawal of children from hazardous and exploitative work and redirecting them back to school, provision of income generating activities for the disadvantaged families and guidance and counselling services, amongst others. Preventive programmes undertaken, on the other hand, cover poverty eradication, advocacy on the rights of the child and capacity building for improved service delivery to institutions. The protective legislation is considered as a powerful tool in combating child labour and as a deterrent to the economic exploitation of children.

List of Tables and Figures

Social and Economic Overview

The 1999 Population and Housing census enumerated 28.7 million persons in Kenya. Although its growth rate declined from 3.4 percent per annum during the 1979-1989 census period to 2.9 percent between 1989 and 1999, the age-structure of the population remains highly skewed with those aged less than 15 years accounting for about 44 percent of the total population. The decline in the inter-censal population growth rate was attributed to the decrease in fertility levels, an upward trend in the crude death rate, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and the poor access to health care services, which mostly affects the poor. For the same reasons, life expectancy at birth showed a decline.

Kenya's economy performed poorly in the late 1990s, only growing by 2.3 percent, 1.8 percent, 1.4 percent and 2.0 percent per annum in 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 respectively. Consequently, during the fiscal years 1996/97, 1997/98 and 1998/99 the GDP per capita showed negative growth rates of 0.6 percent, 1.1 percent and 1.5 percent per annum, respectively. This poor performance reflects the economy's inability to improve the incomes and the standard of living of the population, resulting in high levels of poverty in the country, manifested by an increase in level of unemployment.

Published data on primary school enrolment show that the gross enrolment rate at the national level has declined from 105 percent in 1989 to 90 percent in 1999. This decrease is attributed to the rising incidence of poverty and the harsh effects of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs), especially the introduction of cost-sharing in public health and educational services.

Highlights of the Survey Results

Survey Population

The results of the child labour modular survey show that the population of the children aged 5-17 years was 10.9 million and accounted for 35.3 percent of the 1999 population. Out of these children, 8.6 million lived in the rural areas and 2.3 million in the urban areas. In terms of age-structure, 4.3 million children were in the age group 5-9 years, 4.4 million in the age group 10-14 years and 2.2 million in the age group 15-17 years.

About 7.4 million or 67.9 percent of the 10.9 million children aged 5-17 years were schooling, of which 3.8 million were boys and 3.6 million girls. The proportion of schooling children in urban areas was 76.0 percent, higher than 65.8 percent of schooling children in the rural areas. As for ownership of dwelling units, 65.2 percent of the children who were schooling and partly working lived in structures that were owned by the households on own plot or land, mostly in rural areas. The corresponding proportion for the working children who were out of school was lower at 51.2 percent.

The survey results show that children living in large households were more likely to be working compared to children living in smaller households. For example, 13.8 percent of the children living in households with two of fewer members were working, compared to 17.0 percent of children living in households with 7-9 people, and 20.0 percent of children living in households of nine or more people. The results also show that 3.0 million out of the 10.9 million children aged 5-17 years were from female-headed

households.   By contrast, 32.7 percent of the children from female-headed households were out of school, the majority being girls (52.6 percent).

It is also revealed by the study that the proportion of working children diminishes with improved household expenditure. Thus, 48.0 percent of the working children came from households with monthly expenditures of less than KShs. 5,000 per month (about US$ 63), 20.2 percent from households spending between KShs. 5,000 and 8,000 per month, and 14.1 percent from households spending between KShs. 8,000 to KShs.12,000 per month.

Working Children

Out of 1.9 million children aged 5-17 years, there were 984,000 boys and 910,000 girls. Most of the working children (43.6 percent) were in the age group 10-14 years followed by those in the age group 15-17 years (30.1 percent). An analysis by educational achievement shows that the majority (76.8 percent) of working children had attained primary school education while only 3.2 percent had attained secondary school education and 12.7 percent had never attended formal education.

The proportions of the working children to the total population aged 5-17 years were highest in the Coast, Eastern and Rift Valley Provinces, ranging between 19.0 percent and 19.8 percent. The lowest incidence of working children was observed in North Eastern Province (9.1 percent) and Nairobi (11.4 percent).

The employment status of working children was captured only for those who reported to have worked in the last week preceding the survey. About half (928,900) of the 1.9 million working children reported to have worked during the seven days prior to the survey week. The majority (78.7 percent) of the children worked as unpaid family workers in farms and businesses. About 18.5 percent reported to have worked for pay, while only 1.6 percent were running their businesses. By occupation, it was found that 34.0 percent of the children worked as commercial agriculture and fishery workers, 23.6 percent as subsistence agriculture and fishery workers, and 17.9 percent as domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launders. There were more girls compared to boys working as domestic and related helpers, mainly as housemaids.

Children worked for long hours, with an estimated 38.5 percent working for more than 41 hours in a week. Working hours varied by employment status and industry, with those operating their own businesses and domestic workers working for long hours. Working children made substantial savings from their low earnings. About 13.4 percent of the working children saved 80 percent or more of their earnings, whereas 53.6 percent saved less than 20 percent of their earnings. The study also revealed that most of the working children were grossly underpaid, as their monthly pay fell below the statutory minimum wage set for persons below 18 years. Consequently, the major problem cited by working children on their current jobs was low pay. The commonest injuries and illnesses suffered by working children were limb injuries and breathing problems.

Causes and Effects of Child Work

The results show that 58.2 percent of the schooling children worked for more than 25 hours in a week. Also, children were engaged in risky occupations such as fishing, and

building and construction. In addition, 1.3 million working children were out of school while 588,400 children were schooling and working part-time. Conditions under which the children were working therefore affected their education and health.

Child Labour

Not all work undertaken by the 1.9 million working children was considered as child labour. Although the survey questionnaire did not directly distinguish between child work and child labour, information collected provided indicators in-built in the child labour concept that have been used in this report to filter child labour from working children. First, children who preferred to work at the expense of schooling were considered as child labourers. Going by schooling indicator, therefore, the survey found that child labour in Kenya stood at 1.3 million children during the past twelve months. This includes 534,000 children who worked in the last week preceding the survey plus 766,000 who were not working in that week but worked at any other time during the last twelve months. Secondly, examining the status of employment for children who worked for pay plus those who operated their own businesses, about 187 thousand were considered to be child labourers during the week preceding the survey. Finally, in terms of hours of work criterion, the results show that 594,000 children worked for more than 24 hours during the reference week. Overall, the magnitude of child labour in Kenya, going by schooling indicator, stood at 1.3 million children during the twelve months preceding the survey.

Worst Forms of Child Labour

Although Kenya has no reported cases of child slavery or recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, the survey found that some worst forms of child labour existed, mainly as a result of poor conditions under which children worked. The conditions include long working hours, underpayment and employment in hazardous and risky activities.

Recommendations

On the basis of the survey results, the following recommendations are made:

1. There is a need to finalise the Child Labour Policy paper for presentation to the Cabinet so that a clear structure of institutional arrangements for its implementation can be formulated.

2. The study found that there were many institutions involved in child labour intervention programmes operating with little co-ordination and confined mainly to Kenya's urban centres, excluding the rural areas where the majority of the children live. It is therefore recommended that the National Steering Committee on Child Labour should be more active in the co-ordination of inter-sectoral programmes both at the national and local levels and that the key stakeholders should expand their intervention programmes to cover rural communities.

3. The National Steering Committee on Child Labour in the Ministry of Labour should be incorporated into the proposed National Council of Children's Services, which will be co-ordinated from the Children's Department in the Office of the Vice President,

Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports. This recommendation arises from the fact that child labour is part of children's issues in general.

4. The activities of key stakeholders who have successful programmes against child labour should continue to be supported by ILO/IPEC programmes and other development partners. In addition, the Child Labour Unit in the Ministry of Labour and Manpower should be strengthened to enable it to effectively monitor and evaluate child labour activities.

5. Education statistics show declining gross enrolment rate despite the Government's policy of providing basic education to all children of school going age. To redirect children from child labour back to the classroom, it is necessary to introduce a policy of compulsory and free education for all primary school-going age children. The Government should also formulate and implement programmes to address cultural issues that discriminate against girls education and regional disparities

6. Since poverty was identified as the major cause of child labour in Kenya, it is recommended that child labour issues should be mainstreamed in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the Government's annual budgets and in its Development Plans.

7. Nationally, it was found that 1.3 million children aged 5-17 years were engaged in child labour during the year, and that most of them were in commercial and subsistence agriculture, fishing and domestic services. The analysis by sector, however, shows that there are still information gaps in some areas and hence the need to undertake sectoral surveys on child labour, especially in commercial agriculture, fishing and domestic services. It is therefore recommended that the CBS, which has the necessary manpower in the districts, should be supported to undertake a sectoral situation analysis that will come up with in depth information about child labour in these sectors. In addition, it is necessary to conduct regular Child Labour Surveys so as to monitor the progress continuously and to fill some gaps in information that were not collected through this survey.

8. Since the survey focused on working children, it therefore did not cover street children for the simple reason that they were neither "working" nor resident in the sampled households. There is, therefore, a need to carry out a special survey to establish the magnitude and root causes of the problems of street children and child prostitution in Kenya, with technical support from CBS.

9. The ILO/IPEC programme in Kenya has brought an impact on the need to eradicate child labour in Kenya. To support initiatives aimed at eliminating child labour which are recommended in this report, more funds should be allocated to this programme.

ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDC	Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
COTU	Central Organisation of Trade Unions
CWSK	Child Welfare Society of Kenya
DCAC	District Children's Advisory Committee
DSO	District Statistical Officer
EA	Enumeration Area
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employers
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMSC	Inter-Ministerial Steering committee
IPEC	International Programme for Elimination of Child Labour
IPRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy paper
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MoS	Measure of Size
NASSEP	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey

GLOSSARY OF CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The survey used a questionnaire supported by an enumerator's reference manual in collecting information from responding households. In an effort to reduce enumerators' bias (i.e. to collect comparable information referring to the same universe by using uniform terms), unfamiliar terms and concepts were defined in the enumerator's reference manual and also during training. Reproduced below are some of the main concepts used during data collection, and also during the analysis of survey results.

Household

This was the unit of enumeration used in the survey, and was defined as a person or a group of persons residing in the same compound, answerable to the same head and pooling and sharing resources for common provisions such as food and house rent.

Head of Household

This was defined as the key decision-maker whose authority is acknowledged by other members of the household. Because the survey considered *de jure* household members, the head was to be a usual resident in the compound who made day-to-day decisions for the household.

Labour Force Framework

The total population was categorised into currently economically active population (labour force) and the economically inactive population. The former was defined as consisting of persons who were either working or holding a job in an economic activity during the last week plus those who were not working, but were actively looking for work during the reference period. The inactive population covered persons who were not in the labour force, and was mainly composed of persons under five years of age, the infirm/incapacitated and full-time students. The conventional working age limits were relaxed for this survey to include all persons aged 5 years and above. The age limit was lowered in order to capture the intensity and extent of child labour.

Economically Active Persons

The concept of the economically active persons covered members of the population who were either on leave or off from a job, worked or looked for work during the survey's reference period. Economic activities related to market production and certain types of non-market production, e.g. production of primary goods for own consumption, the processing of primary commodities for own consumption by the producers of these items, the production of fixed assets for own use, etc.

Work

The concept of work covered all persons undertaking economic activities either for pay, profit or family gain during the reference period.

Employment

This term referred to performance of work as defined above and was used to measure the number of persons employed, including persons at work during a short reference period, and also persons temporarily absent from work but holding a job.

Status in Employment

This referred to status of an economically active person with respect to his/her employment during a specific time- reference period. It includes:

(i)   Paid employees: persons who worked for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, and piece-rates or pay in kind;

(ii)   Working employers: persons who operated their own business, agricultural farms or engaged in pastoralist activities and hired one or more employees.

(iii)   Own account workers: persons who operated their own business, agricultural farms, or engaged in pastoralist activities and hired no employees.

(iv)   Unpaid family workers: persons who worked without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person.

(v)   Apprentice: Particular type of trainees who may have been directly engaged in producing goods and services or may have simply been learning by observation without actually performing any meaningful productive tasks.

Reference Period

This referred to the time to which the collected information relates. Three reference periods were used in his survey, *last week* (the week prior to the interviewing week), *last month,* and the *last twelve months.*

Occupation

In this survey, the term occupation referred to the job held or the kind of work performed during the reference period (or kind of work done previously if unemployed). Persons with two or more jobs were asked to report for the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference period. The 3-digit occupational codes and descriptions used during data collection and analysis were based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO -88).

Economic Sector

For the purposes of classifying employment data into exhaustive categories, the Kenyan economy was split into three sectors: namely, the modern sector, the informal sector, and the small-scale agriculture and pastoralist sector. These sectors were defined as follows:

- Modern Sector: Included all establishments operating organised business. It consisted of the entire public sector; private enterprises and institutions that are formal in terms of registration, taxation and official recording.

- Informal Sector: Referred to as "Jua Kali", the informal sector was defined to cover all small-scale activities that are normally semi-organised, unregulated and use simple technology. The sector excluded agricultural farm activities.

- Small scale agriculture and pastoralist activities: These were defined as unregistered small-holder farming and livestock keeping activities that are mainly located in the rural areas.

Industry/Economic Activity

This referred to the economic activity of the establishment or work site in which an employed person worked during the survey reference period, or last worked if unemployed. This activity was defined in terms of the kinds of goods produced, or services offered. The 3-digit industrial codes and their descriptions used during data collection and analysis were based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC-1990) of all economic activities.

Hours of Work

These were categorised into two types namely usual/normal hours of work and actual hours of work. Usual/normal hours of work referred to hours of work fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards, excess of which is paid for as overtime. Actual hours worked referred to the actual number of hours worked during the reference period.

Wages and Salaries

These included gross wages and salaries relating to a given period including remuneration for time worked including overtime, piecework, bonus, etc.

Household Income

Household income consisted of all receipts that accrued to the household or its individual members. Information on income was sought from three sources: income from paid employment, own business/farm and income from other sources. Income from paid employment consisted of wages and salaries and other benefits and allowances given by the employer. Income from own business was taken as income from self-employment, and referred to sale of farm produce last month, plus income from other non-farm businesses last month. Income from other sources was taken to represent income that was not from paid employment or own farms and businesses, and included child alimony, insurance claims, e.t.c.

Tenure

The tenure investigated in this survey was that of land on which owner-occupier dwelling units are built. Households who owned both the structures they occupied and the land or

plot on which the structures are built may own the land on either freehold or leasehold tenure. Freehold land is a parcel of land held in perpetuity through absolute title, where there is no time limit in ownership and no restrictions on the transfer. On the other hand, leasehold land is a parcel of land held for a fixed term (normally ranging from 30 to 99 years) given by either a local authority or the Commissioner of Lands. There are other owner-occupiers of dwelling units who only own the structures they occupy, but do not own the land or plots on which the structures are built. Such persons are settled on either trust land (land held in trust on behalf of local communities by Local Government) or land owned by either individuals or institutions/Government under different tenure systems.

Working Children and Child Labour

Working children were defined as persons aged 5-17 years who performed some non-schooling activities during the reference period either for pay, profit or family gain. The concept of child labour was not directly used in the survey, but is used in this report through a filtering process which identifies the number of children engaged in child labour in general and worst forms of child labour in particular from working children by use of selected indicators.

Gross Enrolment Ratio

The gross enrolment ratio is the number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population in the relevant age group for that level.

Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate the number of students completing the highest class in primary school as a percentage of students entering the first class of the same education level.

Sex Ratio

This is the ratio of males to females.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Overview of Child Labour

Child labour has emerged as one of the most intolerable form of child exploitation and abuse in most parts of the world. In Kenya, the history of child labour dates back to pre-independence days when Africans in the periphery of white settlements sent their children to work in the farms and homes of settlers as a source of money income for paying the poll tax imposed on them. To-date, information available indicates that child labour is widespread and the escalating number of children subjected to it in rural and urban areas is a threat to the social and economic fabric of the country. This disturbing trend is closely linked to the increasing incidence of poverty and is exacerbated by the changing family structures and value systems emanating from economic pressures in families and in the government.

While it is acknowledged that past national statistical surveys undertaken by the CBS did not collect data on working children or on child labour, a review of the literature shows that various organisations and researchers have undertaken many case studies covering working children in commercial agriculture, tourism, soapstone mining, fishing and salt mining industries. The studies have also covered domestic workers and street children. They did not, however, quantify the magnitude of child labour in Kenya. Consequently, firm estimates on the number of working children in Kenya have been lacking. The researchers and various institutions have come up, though, with an estimate of 3.5 million children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour in Kenya, mainly in domestic, agriculture, fisheries, informal and tourism sectors of the economy. The estimate is misleading since it is based on the number of *out-of-school* or non-schooling children, who may not necessarily be involved in child labour and may not even be working. It is believed, nevertheless, that the incidence of child labour in the country is high.

1.2   Objectives of the Survey

Lack of information on the extent and magnitude of child labour has made it difficult for policy makers to highlight the nature and magnitude of child labour, the causes, determinants and consequences. The overall purpose of the modular child labour survey was, therefore, to provide adequate information on the magnitude of the child labour problem and its characteristics with a view to formulating a coherent, holistic and orderly policy framework for its elimination.

 Specifically the main objectives of the survey were to:

 (i)   Produce regional and national estimates of the extent of child labour;

 (ii)   Analyse the character, nature, size and reasons for child labour in a country where a large proportion of the adult labour force is already unemployed;

 (iii)   Present the results to the public by publishing and disseminating the Report on the survey findings.

(iv)   Identify and quantify not only the different forms of hazards and risks working children face but also the extent and nature of the injuries and diseases suffered while working;

(v)   Acquire more knowledge and experience in processing, analysing and using the data for formulating and implementing appropriate action   programs to combat the worst forms of the child labour phenomenon at the regional and national levels.

(vi)   Establish a data bank for organisations and individuals involved in labour statistics and child labour programmes.

From the above objectives, it is evident that the information gathered and analysed is expected to contribute not only to a greater understanding of the nature and dimensions of the child labour problem, but also to enhancing efforts by the Government and development partners in the campaign against child labour.

1.3   Format of the Report

This report has six chapters. Chapter 2 gives the background and justification for the study. The issues covered in that chapter include a review of Government policy, the legislative framework for child labour and the socio-economic background of the country. It thus highlights population trends, economic performance, employment (and unemployment) and primary and secondary school enrolment and drop-out rates. Chapter 3 summarizes the methodology adopted in the study, i.e. the geographical coverage, information collected through questionnaires, sample design, data processing and estimation procedures. Characteristics of the surveyed population, focusing on children aged 5–17 years, are summarized in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 provides a detailed analysis of working children through a filtering process that identifies child labour. Chapter 6 discusses the worst forms of child labour while Chapter 7 presents conclusions and recommendations. The sample design and standard errors are presented in Appendix I while a copy of the questionnaire used is reproduced in Appendix II.

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

2.1   Background

2.1.1   Government Policy on Child Labour

In Kenya various policy instruments have been developed to address the problem of child labour.   These include national development plans and Sessional papers which have articulated policy measures intended to protect all children particularly Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP). The measures recognise child labour as being particularly harmful to the country's long-term development and to its industrialization prospects in terms of lowered long-term productivity. It is recognised, for example, that in order to improve educational participation rates, Government policies are expected to reduce teen-age pregnancy and enhance the productivity of the labour force. The policy statements addressing children's issues in the development plans emphasise the need to address the root causes of the problem of CNSP, observe and operationalize the convention of the Rights of the Child, empower the families from which CNSP come and support NGOs and other development parties that are directly involved with CNSP.

The draft Sessional Paper on Child Labour in Kenya not only confirms the Government's commitment to fulfil its obligations under various international instruments towards the elimination of child labour, but also addresses the various perspective of child labour as a national concern. The paper highlights the nature and magnitude of the child labour problem, the vulnerability of child workers, causes, determinants and consequences of child labour and the need to mainstream concrete intervention measures. It provides for a national framework in which stated policy objectives and strategies are given direction and purpose with a view to effectively mainstreaming child labour issues in national development.   The objectives of the policy include the promotion and strengthening of preventive strategies towards the elimination of child labour; enhancing the capacity of stakeholders and tapping their potentials in resource mobilisation to effectively participate in the elimination of child labour; reviewing and harmonising laws relating to child labour; strengthening the collection, analysis, presentation and dissemination of information on child labour; and the inclusion of child labour issues into the national socio-economic programmes.

2.1.2   Legislative Framework

Objectives of Legislation

The Government, in collaboration with its development partners, has made various efforts to combat child labour through rehabilitative and preventive programmes, and through protective legislation. Through rehabilitative programmes, direct support has been given to working children by withdrawing them from hazardous and exploitative work and providing them with suitable alternatives such as sponsoring their education, imparting skills to them through vocational training non-formal rehabilitation and rescue centres. Disadvantaged families and households have been assisted directly to set up their own

income generating activities. The Government has established help-desks at the national level in the Ministry of Home Affairs (including the Children's Department in the same Ministry) and other centres in collaboration with other service providers. It also provides guidance and counselling services to working children and their families.

Under the preventive programmes, the Government's efforts include the eradication of poverty aimed at economic empowerment of the disadvantaged groups, advocacy on the rights of the child, capacity building for improved service delivery to various institutions, promotion of increased awareness through campaigns on the dangers of child labour, mobilization of local resources through data collection and sensitisation on the child labour situation through various studies.

Legislation has been the single most important response of Governments to the problem of child labour. It is viewed as a powerful instrument in combating this problem, serves as a deterrent to the economic exploitation of children, and constitutes a basis for preventive measures and punitive action against violators, if fully implemented. Legislation includes national and ratified ILO/UN conventions.

National Legislation

Currently Kenya has about 65 statutes with a bearing on children under various circumstances. They include: The Employment Act, Chapter (Cap.) 226 of the Laws of Kenya (Revised in 1984); The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children's Act (Cap.227); The Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Act (Cap. 229); The Industrial Training Act (Cap. 234); The Trade Disputes Act (Cap. 234); The Workmen's Compensation Act (Cap. 236); The Education Act (Cap. 211); and The Children's Bill, which is awaiting presentation to Parliament.

The Employment Act gives protection to individual workers against wrongful dismissal by employers while they are in employment under an employment contract. It further provides for other matters, including the employment of women and juveniles, keeping of records, and imposes penalties for non-compliance with the law. In addition, the Act provides for conditions of employment, including conditions for employment of citizens outside Kenya (i.e. foreign contracts) employment of women and juveniles and other matters relating to employment such as the requirement for keeping of records and for penalty for failure to observe the law. Under section 2 the Act defines a "child" as an individual, male or female, who has not attained the age of sixteen years. (It may be noted in passing that the 1998/1999 Child Labour Survey covers children aged 5-17 years). The Act refers to a "juvenile" as a child or young person, where "young person" means an individual, male or female, who has attained the age of sixteen years but not attained the age of eighteen years. Part IV of the Employment Act makes provision for conditions of employment of women and juveniles and provides for their protection. Accordingly, it prohibits the employment of a child, whether gainfully or otherwise, in an industrial undertaking. Children may, however, be employed in family business, including agriculture. Specific provision is made, however, to prohibit the employment of a child in any opencast workings which are entered by means of a shaft or lift and therefore in a quarry or a mine. The Act empowers enforcement officers to withdraw a child from employment if such employment is by an undesirable person (i.e. an employer whose character is known to be unbecoming and unacceptable to the society) or the employment is dangerous or immoral, or if the employment is likely to be injurious to the health of the

child. It also requires an employer of children to maintain a register indicating the date of entry and exit from employment and to ensure regular medical examination of the children.

The employment of Women, Young Persons and Children's Act provides for the enforcement officers to ensure the protection of children while in employment, prohibits the employment of women and young persons in certain economic sectors, sets the minimum age for employment, and provides for the keeping of registers, issuance of permits, medical examination and for necessary inspections to be carried out. Similarly, the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Act sets the minimum wages payable to employed children at lower levels than those of adults, i.e. persons aged 18 years and above. Minors are protected by the Industrial Training Act from engagement as apprentices or indentured learners, except with the consent of the parent or guardian, witnessed by a Government official who may be a Government social worker or an administrative officer at the district level. The Trade Disputes Act does not categorize children among classes of employees excluded from the provisions of the Act, implying that it provides for their protection in trade disputes. Likewise, the Workmen's Compensation Act covers working children in the event of injury out of or in the course of work. The Education Act implies that children of school age (6-13 years) should be in school while the Children and Young Persons Act protects children from physical, sexual or mental abuse. In addition to these Acts of Parliament, children's fundamental rights and freedoms are protected along with those of other Kenyans by the Constitution which stipulates that "no person shall be held in slavery or servitude," be required to perform forced labour, or be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment.

An effort has been made by the Government to consolidate the above laws together with others into a single legislation under the Children's Bill, 2000.This Bill originated from the work of a Task Force operating under the Kenya Law Reform Commission. The Task Force, which was mandated to review the 65 statutes relating to children, proposed their systematic development and reform. Although the draft Bill was produced in 1994 and tabled in Parliament in 1995, it was rejected on the grounds of weaknesses in the provisions it made on enforcement, gender and religious considerations and on the grounds of lack of a "children friendly" judiciary system, among others. Briefly, the Bill spells out the rights of the child (defined as a boy or a girl under the age of 18 years) and defines parental responsibilities. This Bill was published again in November 2000, but is still waiting to be submitted to Parliament for debate before it becomes law.

International Conventions

Besides the national legislation, children are also protected by various international conventions to which Kenya is a signatory. These Conventions include those of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The ILO Conventions applicable to the employment of children and young persons mainly specify standard minimum age; define conditions of night work, medical examination, and underground work. Since 1954, Kenya has ratified 47 ILO Conventions out of which 41 are in force. Some of the main Conventions ratified by Kenya include; Convention No. 29 on Forced Labour, No. 98 on the Right to Organize Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining, No. 105 on Abolition of Forced Labour and No. 138 on Minimum Age. The country has not, however, ratified

three core Conventions, namely No. 87 on Freedom of Association, No. 100 on Equal Remuneration and No. 111 on Non-discrimination in Employment and Occupations.

The first ILO Convention on child labour, the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention of 1919 (No. 5) was adopted in 1919. It prohibits employment of children under the age of 14 years in industrial establishments. This minimum age was raised to 15 years in 1937. Other ILO Conventions related to his one set minimum ages for admission to employment in various occupations, including agriculture (14 years; maritime work (15 years); work at sea on condition of school attendance (14 years); non-industrial employment (14 years but raised to 15 years in 1937); fishing (15 years); underground work (16 years); hazardous work (18 years); light work (12 or 13 years); and 18 years for the worst forms of child labour under the 1999 Convention.

Convention No. 90 of 1948 provides that a child under the age of 18 may not be employed in industrial undertakings at night for 12 consecutive hours, including the period between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. As regards non-industrial employment, Convention No. 79 of 1946 prohibits night work for periods ranging between 12 and 14 hours, and even then, only under specified circumstances. Under Conventions Nos.77 and 78, children and young persons have to undergo thorough medical examinations before admission into employment and continuous examination after being employed in certain situations. Although the ILO Convention No. 125 of 1965 prescribed conditions for employment of young persons underground, i.e. in mines and quarries, its underlying principles have been made more comprehensive and consolidated by the Minimum Age Convention of 1973 (No. 138), Recommendation No. 146, Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Recommendation No. 190. Convention No. 190, in particular, provides that the minimum age for child employment should not be less than the age for completing school, and, in no event, less than 15 years. It also sets a higher minimum age for hazardous work at 18 years. Light work that is not hazardous and would not hinder education is permitted at the age of 12 years. In its totality, this Convention is designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labour and to raise the minimum age for admission into employment, progressively, to a level that is consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young people. It calls for the introduction of integrated services for effective labour inspection and the setting of national targets towards attainment of full employment, improved social security, education and vocational training as socio-economic conditions. The new standards prohibit child labour in its extreme forms, set priority targets in the fight against child labour and focus on its worst forms, including hazardous work, forced or bonded labour, prostitution, production of pornography and on measures for combating or eradicating these forms.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in November 1989, is another important instrument for protecting children from exploitation and abuse. Based on the principles of human rights, it reaffirms that children are vulnerable and therefore need special protection. It emphasizes the primary care and responsibility of the family. The Kenya Government ratified this Convention in 1990. Article 1 of the Convention defines a child as a person under the age of 18; wile Article 32 specifically prohibits child labour. The latter article stipulates that the Government should recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous, interfere with the child's education, or be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. It further urges states to make legal or administrative

provisions for regulating the minimum age for entry into employment, hours and conditions of employment and to ensure effective enforcement of these regulations. Other Articles of the Convention largely enforce the observance of the main ones. They include provisions for protection against drug abuse, sexual exploitation, sale trafficking and abduction, social security and standard of living.

Article 18(3) of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child states that "the state shall ensure the elimination of every discrimination against women and also ensure the protection of the rights of the woman and the child as stipulated in international declarations and conventions." Kenya has ratified the Charter.

2.1.3 Enforcement Mechanisms

The existing institutional framework for implementing the legal protection of children comprises various government agencies and institutions. These include the Children's Department in the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports, the Police, courts, officers of the Provincial Administration such as Chiefs and Sub-Chiefs, the Probation Department, approved schools, remand homes, borstals and prisons and other government departments, local authorities and the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development.

(a) The Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development

As the institution mandated to deal with national employment policy, occupational health, safety at the work place and other labour matters, the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development is involved in issues relating to child labour. It is therefore responsible the implementation and administration of the Employment Act (Cap. 226), the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Act (Cap. 229) and the Factories and Other Places of Work Act (Cap 514). The Ministry is also responsible for co-ordinating the implementation of various reports on ILO conventions and for initiating legislation and practices on matters pertaining to conventions.

(b) The Children's Department

The Department of Children's Services in the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports is mandated to enforce the Children and Young Persons Act (Cap 141). In this regard, it is responsible for the administration of all the laws relating to children in Kenya. The department is thus also responsible for the programme on Children in Need of Special Protection and for agencies that provide care services, the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The Department is also mandated to sensitise the civil society on the rights of the child and on the re-establishment of the parent/child relationship. Finally, the Department is responsible for the operation and management of rehabilitation institutions for children in need of care and for their protection and discipline in various regions of the country. These activities are meant to protect children from being engaged in undesirable activities, including child work.

(c)   The Judiciary

The Judiciary plays an important role in ensuring the observance and maintenance of the rights of the child.   Under the Children and Young Persons Act, the Juvenile Court is empowered to hear matters concerning the welfare of children. The judiciary is also responsible for undertaking law reform, including reforms in the law relating to children as evidenced by its role in the preparation of the Children's Bill. Its role is complemented by several government agencies. The Probation Department does this through the review of cases of probationers, including the established Probation Committee for those aged below 18 years. Similarly, the police and officers in the Provincial Administration, such as Chiefs, work towards the strengthening of implementation of intervention measures against child labour, particularly at the domestic and household levels.

(d)   The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

As regards education, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology has the overall responsibility for issues on education policy, enforcement of the provisions of the Education Act (Cap 211) and implementation of educational programmes, including those concerned with child labour. Its role is prominent particularly in the areas of dropouts from primary schools and from non-formal educational institutions. The main aim is to develop educational opportunities for children who are out of school for one reason or another.

(e)   Intervention Programmes

To meet the goals of policy objectives and legal frameworks, the Government of Kenya in collaboration with development partners has devised certain child labour intervention programmes. For instance, in liaison with ILO/IPEC, the Government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding to undertake various activities aimed at progressively eliminating child labour. These activities include:

   (i)   Strengthening the capacity of staff in the Ministry of Labour and Human Resources to enforce child labour inspection and the establishment of a child labour unit in the Ministry;

   (ii)   Support for the Department of Children's Services in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports in undertaking campaigns aimed at raising awareness on child labour and in maintaining a national directory of NGOs concerned with child labor;

   (iii)   Strengthening the capacity of the Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE) and Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU) in combating child labor;

   (iv)   Support for the Kenya National Union of Teachers and Ministry of Education in redirecting children from child labour activities back to school;

   (v)   Supporting the major NGOs with child labour programmes such as Undugu Society of Kenya, Child Welfare Society of Kenya, the African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) and Sinaga Women and Child Labour Resource Centre.

The impact of the ILO/IPEC programme in Kenya is evidenced by the support it has received from the Government and other stakeholders, which has contributed to the development of child labour policy through a draft cabinet paper placing child labour issues on the national agenda. Consequently, various institutions are having intervention programmes that promote the development of the child.

2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

This section gives a short review of socio-economic factors that influence child labour in Kenya. The factors include a high population growth rate, poor economic performance, and worsening situation of key social indicators on poverty, unemployment and the decline in primary and secondary education enrolment.

2.2.1. Population

With an area of 582,642 sq. km., Kenya had a total population of 28.7 million persons in 1999. Although the population growth rate has declined from 3.4 percent per annum during the 1979-1989 inter-censal period to 2.9 percent between 1989 and 1999, the age structure of the population remains highly skewed. Those aged less than 15 years account for about 43.7 percent of the total population, compared to 47.8 percent in 1989 as shown in Table 2.1. The decline in the percentage of the population below the age of 15 years is a result of fertility decline during the 1989/99 inter-censal period. The 1999 population census revealed, however, that Kenya's population remains youthful with persons aged below 18 years accounting for 51.1 percent of the total population, while those aged 5-17 years account for 35.3 percent. The consequences of having a rapidly growing youthful population include a high dependency ratio, an increasing demand for social services and a rapidly increasing demand for jobs, all of which present major development challenges.

Table 2.1: Distribution of Population by Age and Sex, 1989 and 1999 Censuses

Percentage

Age Group	1989 Census			1999 Census		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-4	18.0	17.5	17.7	16.1	15.5	15.8
5-9	16.4	16.0	16.2	14.1	13.6	13.8
10-14	14.2	13.7	13.9	14.3	13.8	14.1
15-17	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.4
18-64	41.2	42.6	41.9	44.2	45.7	44.9
65+	3.3	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.3
Not Stated	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total	100	100.0	100	100	100	100.0

Source: CBS, 1989 and 1999 Census Reports.

Table 2.2 shows key demographic changes that have taken place between 1969 and 1999. The average population growth rate of 3.3 percent per annum before the 1969 census increased to 3.8 percent per annum during the period 1969-1979, but declined to 3.4 percent per annum during the periods 1979-1989 and further to 2.9 percent per annum during the period 1989-1999. This decline was due to a decrease in fertility levels and increase in mortality levels. The total fertility rate declined from 7.6 births per woman in

1979 to 6.6 in 1989 and further to 4.7 births per woman in 1999 as forecast in the 1998 Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS). In addition, the crude death rate, which had declined from 17 deaths per thousand in 1969 to 11 in 1989, has now assumed an upward trend and is projected to have increased to 11.5 deaths per thousand in 1999. This increase in the crude death rate is attributed to the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the limited access to health care services by the poor. For the same reasons, life expectancy at birth, which had increased from 49 years in 1969 to 59 years in 1989, is now estimated to have declined to 58 years in 1999.

It is evident from the upward trend in the proportion of people residing in the urban areas between 1969 and 1999 that the Kenyan population is increasingly becoming urban. This reflects an increased flow of people from rural to urban areas, implying that unemployment will be mainly an urban phenomenon in the foreseeable future.

Table 2.2:   Demographic Indicators by Population Census Years

Indicators	1969	1979	1989	1999
Population Size (million)	10.9	15.3	21.4	28.7
Growth Rate (percent)	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.9
Urban Population (percent)	9.9	15.1	17.5	34.8
Total Fertility Rate (percent)	7.6	7.9	6.6	4.7
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	50	52	48	..
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	17	14	11	12
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	119	104	66	74
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	49	54	59	58

"**..**" means the rate was not available
Source: CBS, Population Census Reports and 1998 KDHS Report

2.2.2   Performance of the Economy

Kenya has a relatively well-diversified economy with the service sector contributing the largest share, accounting for about 60.0 percent of the total GDP. Agriculture and the manufacturing sectors are the next important contributions to the GDP. They account for 27.0 percent and 14.0 percent of the GDP, respectively in 1999. In terms of overall performance of the country's economy, the GDP growth has shown a declining trend since mid 1970s. It was only during the first decade following independence (1964-1974) that the economy recorded its highest economic growth rate of 6.6 percent per annum after which it slowed down to an average of 4.8 percent per annum following the oil and commodity shocks during the period 1972-1982. During the 1980s and 1990s, the economy's growth rate slowed further to only 0.5 percent per annum and 0.2 percent per annum during the periods 1991/92 and 1992/93, respectively, these being the lowest growth rates ever recorded in Kenya. Between 1993 and 1995 however, the economy slightly recovered but slowed down again from a growth rate of 4.7 percent in 1995 to only 2.3 percent, 1.8 percent, 1.4 percent and 2.0 percent per annum in 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 respectively.

As a result of the poor performance of the national economy, the GDP per capita has showed negative growth rates of 0.6 percent, 1.1 percent and 1.5 percent per annum during the years 1996/97, 1997/98 and 1998/99, respectively. The low GDP growth rates

and the negative per capita income reflect the economy's inability to improve the incomes and the standard of living of the population, resulting in high levels of poverty in Kenya during the past two decades, manifested by increasing levels of unemployment. The continuing slowdown in economic activity is also reflected in the poor performance of the major productive sectors, namely agriculture and manufacturing. During the last 3 years 1996/97, 1997/98 and 1998/99 the agricultural sector grew at only 1.0 percent, 1.5 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively while the manufacturing growth rates during the same period have been low and declining from 1.9 percent to 1.4 percent and 1.0 percent respectively. Figure 2.1 illustrates these trends.

Although the decline in the growth of the economy from 1997 was partly attributed to depressed investment, the *El Nino* rains, withdrawal of donor funding and the general uncertainties in the economy, the main factors that have led to economic decline over the years include macro-economic instability, rapid population growth, declining foreign and domestic investment, unsound economic management, poor governance and corruption. This poor performance of the economy, if not properly addressed, could contribute substantially to the increase in child labour.

Figure 2.1:   GDP Growth Rates for Agriculture and Manufacturing Sectors, 1994/5 – 1998/9
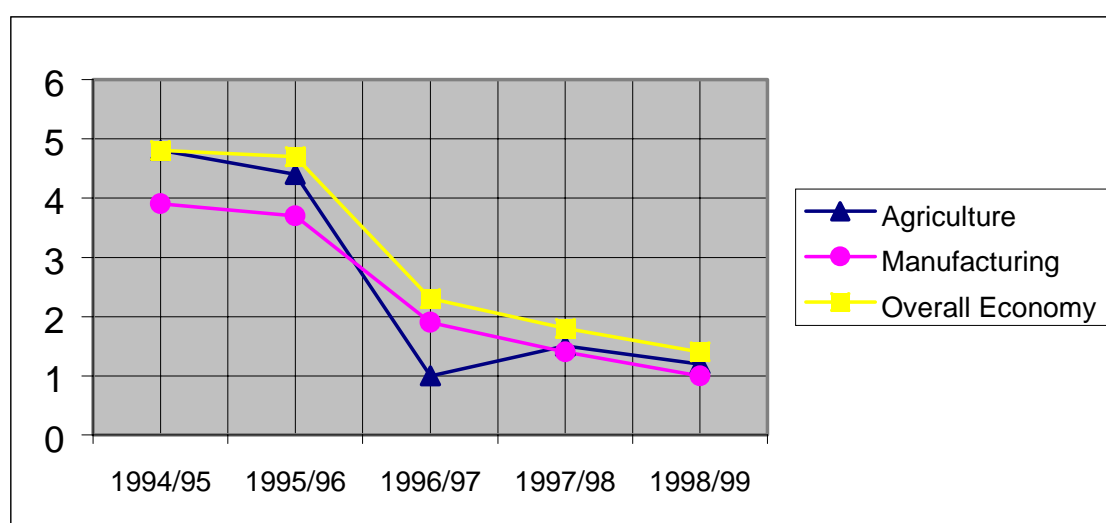
2.2.3   Poverty in Kenya

Poverty is a state of inability to obtain a certain minimum level of consumption of food and essential non-food items universally considered adequate to satisfy the minimum requirements for human sustenance. Based on studies on total household consumption expenditures, three poverty lines have been derived in Kenya through the Welfare Monitoring Surveys of 1994 and 1997. In the context of the surveys, a household member is considered absolutely poor if he/she cannot afford the minimum expenditure on food plus a minimum allowance for non-food items. The Absolute Poverty Line for the rural areas was identified at KShs. 1,239 per capita per month and KShs. 2,648 per capita per month for urban areas in 1997. Similarly, the Food Poverty Line was set at KShs. 927 per month for the rural areas and KShs. 1,254 per month for the urban areas.

The Hard Core Poor include households who would not meet the minimum basic food needs even if they spent all their total household income on food.

Evidence from the above surveys shows that the incidence of absolute poverty is increasing. The number of persons living below the poverty line went up from 11.5 million in 1994 to 13.3 million people in 1997 and is estimated to be 15 million by the end of the year 2000. In terms of distribution, 47.0 percent of the poor lived in the rural areas and 29.0 percent in the urban areas while the highest incidence of poverty was observed in the Arid and Semi-Arid districts of Kenya where the poor accounted for about 70.0 percent of the total district populations in1997. The highest concentration of the poor was observed, however, in the medium and high potential zones extending from the densely populated districts around the Lake Basin in Nyanza and Western Provinces to the Rift Valley, Central and Coast Provinces.

Overall, the people most affected by poverty are well defined by other socio-economic categories namely, the landless, pastoralists, the handicapped, female-headed households, households headed by people without formal education, unskilled casual workers, AIDS orphans, street children and beggars. The major contributing factor to the exposure of these categories of persons to poverty in Kenya is the increasing inequality in the distribution of wealth and income, poor access to economic and social goods as well as remunerative employment, inequality in the participation in social and political process and in other life choices. On the whole, the high incidence of poverty in Kenya is considered as the main direct cause of child labour in the country.

Since poverty poses a major threat to the survival of poor households in Kenya, the Government, through the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP), which is a medium term implementation arrangement for the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP), has introduced strategies for poverty reduction. These strategies include the promulgation of the charter for social integration, measures for improved access to social services by the low-income households and efforts towards improved productive employment opportunities for the poor.

2.2.4 Employment and Unemployment Situation in Kenya

One of the major socio-economic challenges facing Kenya is the need to create enough jobs for the ever growing labour force, which is estimated to have risen from 7.7 million in 1985 to 12.4 million in 1999. The development of productive employment, however, has not kept pace with the increased labour supply. Consequently, although it is estimated that approximately 500,000 persons enter the job market annually, only less than 25.0 percent of them find formal employment. Tables 2.3 and 2.4 show that the poor performance of the Kenyan economy during the late 1990s adversely affected its capacity to generate employment. It is also observed in Table 2.4 that when the GDP growth rate steadily decelerated from 4.6 percent in 1996 to 1.4 percent in 1999, total wage employment growth rate also declined from 4.0 percent to only 0.5 percent during the same years.

Table 2.3:   Employment by Sector, 1994 - 1999

						Thousands
Sectors	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Private Sector:						
Agriculture and Forestry	212.8	226.8	236.6	240.6	245.2	249.6
Mining and Quarrying	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5
Manufacturing	158.3	165.5	172.3	177.1	180.8	184.0
Electricity and Water	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Building and Construction	44.0	47.1	49.6	51.6	51.9	52.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	119.7	127.9	136.2	141.7	144.3	147.3
Transport and Communication	37.2	38.1	41.4	43.1	43.1	43.7
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business services	57.1	59.7	62.6	65.4	66.8	68.1
Community, Social and Personal Services	182.6	196.6	213.8	221.6	229.3	239.4
Total Private Sector	816.8	867.0	917.9	946.8	967.2	990.3
Public Sector						
Agriculture and Forestry	67.9	67.2	66.4	65.0	63.6	61.7
Mining and Quarrying	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing	39.3	39.3	38.2	37.4	36.1	35.6
Electricity and Water	20.8	21.6	22.0	22.0	21.7	21.2
Building and Construction	29.3	29.3	29.2	28.3	27.4	26.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.3
Transport and Communication	40.7	41.0	44.8	42.7	41.9	40.1
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	17.9	18.3	18.4	17.8	17.2	16.4
Community, Social and Personal Services	464.1	465.6	474.2	480.2	482.7	474.8
Total Public Sector	687.6	690.0	700.9	700.6	697.7	683.3
Total Wage Employment in the Modern Sector	1504.4	1557.0	1618.8	1647.4	1664.4	1673.6
Total Informal Sector Employment	1792.4	2240.5	2643.8	2986.9	3353.5	3738.8

Source: CBS, Economic Survey, various issues.

Figure 2.2: Employment by Sector

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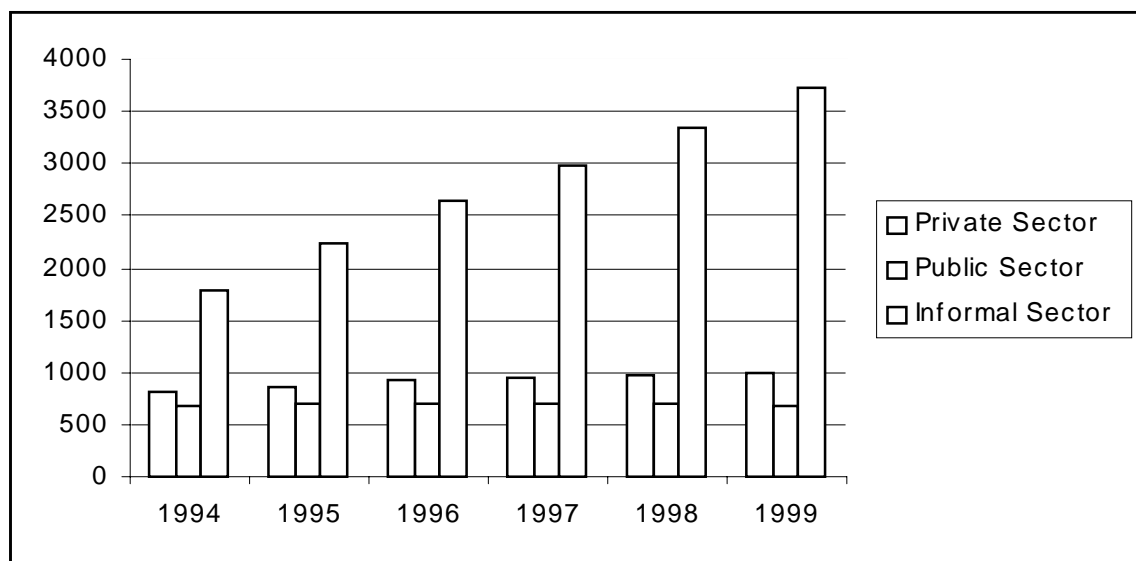
Table 2.4:   Employment and GDP Growth Rates, 1994 – 1999

Percentage

Sector	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Private Sector	3.5	5.9	5.9	3.1	2.2	2.4
Public Sector	0.3	0.3	1.6	-0.1	-0.4	-2.1
Total Wage employment	2.0	3.5	4.0	1.8	1.1	0.5
Informal Sector	22.2	25.0	18.0	13.0	12.3	11.5
GDP	3.0	4.8	4.6	2.4	1.8	1.4

Source: CBS, Economic Survey, various issues.

Private sector activities that recorded some marginal increases in wage employment include community and social services, agriculture and manufacturing. Poor infrastructure, outdated technology in the manufacturing sector, low investment, mismanagement of resources and unchecked dumping of manufactured goods as a result of global trade liberalisation, have forced some industries to close down, leading to loss of jobs.

Figure 2.2 illustrates changes in the level of employment in the modern private and public sectors and in the informal sector during the period 1994-1999. As a result of poor economic performance, employment generation in private activities in the modern sector slowed down, while employment in the public sector which is entirely in the modern sector started declining during the period, largely due to the on-going public sector reform programme and the privatisation of non-strategic public enterprises. The inability of the modern sector of the economy to create employment opportunities for the fast expanding labour supply in Kenya has given rise to increased employment in the informal sector. Table 2.3 shows that while total employment in the informal sector increased from 1.8 million in 1994 to 3.8 million in 1999, its proportion to total employment in the economy (excluding employment in the small-scale farming and pastoralist activities) also rose from 54.4 percent in 1994 to 69.1 percent in 1999. Despite absorbing the excess labour supply, however, the informal sector is characterised by low productivity, low-income generation capacity and under-employment. Another aspect of the increase in labour supply in Kenya is that there is an accumulation of large numbers of openly unemployed people, especially the youth. Available data indicate that the rate of urban unemployment stands at 25.0 percent, with most of the unemployed being the youth who have either completed or dropped out of schools.

2.2.5   Overview of Education Policy in Kenya

The development of education in Kenya has been marked by several changes in policies and challenges. At independence in 1963, emphasis was placed on the expansion of higher education in order to provide qualified manpower to replace the colonial government personnel. The Government also decided to provide free primary education from Standard 1 to 4, which was later, found not only costly and unsustainable but also led to issues being raised on its quality and relevance. In 1985 the Government changed the education system from the 7-4-2-3 to 8-4-4 in 1985 and later introduced cost sharing. In addition to these, a Master Plan on education and Training has also been formulated. The major legal and policy framework in the Kenyan education system is largely found in the Master Plan on Education and Training, 1997-2010; the Report of the Presidential

Working Party on Education and Manpower for the Next Decade and Beyond (1988); and Sessional Paper No. 5 of 1968 on Special Education for Children with Disabilities.

The Master Plan stresses that for education to meet its national goals it must fulfill the following requirements: *(i)* foster a sense of nationhood and promote national unity; *(ii)* meet the economic and social needs of national development by equipping the youth with skills that enable them to play an effective role in the life of the nation**; *(iii)*** provide opportunities for the fullest development of individual talents and personality; *(iv)* promote social equality and foster a sense of social responsibility within a system which provides equal educational opportunities for all and should respect, foster and develop Kenya's rich and varied cultures**; *(v)*** facilitate an understanding of past and present cultures and their valid place in contemporary society; *(vi)* instill in the youth a sense of respect for unfamiliar cultures and foster positive attitudes towards other countries and the international community.

Despite the above policies, Kenya is currently faced with declining gross enrolment rates and increasing drop-out rates.

2.2.6   Enrolment and Completion Rates in Primary Education

In Kenya, children are admitted in Standard 1 for the eight years of primary education at an average age of 6 years, and complete Standard 8 at the age of 13 years. The information presented in Table 2.5 shows that the number of children enrolled in primary schools has been fluctuating slightly, in absolute terms, between 1989 and 1999. The Table indicates that the *gross enrolment rate* in primary education defined as the total primary school enrolment as a percentage of total primary school age population (6-13 year olds) has been declining from 105.0 percent in 1989 to 86.9 percent in 1999. This rate could exceed 100.0 percent if the number of children attending primary schools exceeds the estimated population aged between 6 and 13 years. Factors leading to this include:

- Enrolment of pupils aged over 13 years in primary schools, either due to repetitions or admission into Standard 1 of pupils older than 6 years;

- Possible underestimation of projected population of the 6-13 years age cohort; and

- School attendance by some pupils in districts or provinces other than the one in which their family was enumerated in the 1989 Census.

This decrease in enrolment by 19.1 percentage points is due to the deepening poverty and adverse effects of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) - where the introduction of cost sharing in primary education has rendered access to education more difficult for the poor. It may be observed that although the enrolment of boys is slightly higher than that of girls, the gender disparity is minimal at the primary school level. In terms of regional disparities, however, North Eastern Province had the lowest primary school enrolment of 17.8 percent in 1999, followed by Nairobi (49.1 percent) and the Coast Province (69.5 percent), as indicated in Table 2.6. Central, Eastern and Western Provinces, on the other hand, had enrolment rates above the national average. The low level of enrolment in the North Eastern Province is attributed to the nomadic lifestyle of the people while that of Nairobi is attributable to the increasing number of poor households that are unable to

enrol their children in primary schools. The data also show that gender disparity is minimal at the national level, but quite distinct in the North Eastern, Nairobi and Coast Provinces where there are fewer girls than boys enrolled in primary schools. In Central and Western Provinces, girls have higher enrolment rates than boys.

Table 2.5: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex, 1989 - 1999

Year	Enrolment (in thousands)			Population Aged 6-13 Years (in thousands) *			Gross Enrolment Rate %		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1989	2,766.0	2,628.1	5394.1	2,569.7	2,547.6	5,117.3	107.6	103.2	105.4
1990	2,766.4	2,625.9	5,392.3	2,659.1	2,637.3	5,296.4	104.0	99.6	101.8
1991	2,797.1	2,659.0	5,456.1	2,996.0	2,971.0	5,967.0	93.4	89.5	91.4
1992	2,806.8	2,723.4	5,530.2	3,052.0	3,025.0	6,077.0	92.0	90.0	91.0
1993	2,761.1	2,667.5	5,428.6	3,106.0	3,075.0	6,181.0	88.9	86.7	87.8
1994	2,814.8	2,742.2	5,557.0	3,158.0	3,123.0	6,281.0	89.1	87.8	88.5
1995	2,802.3	2,734.1	5,536.4	3,207.0	3,168.0	6,375.0	87.4	86.3	86.8
1996	2,843.4	2,754.3	5,597.7	3,258.0	3,220.0	6,478.0	87.3	85.5	86.4
1997	2,934.0	2,830.9	5,764.9	3,306.0	3,270.0	6,576.0	88.7	86.5	87.7
1998	2,994.6	2,925.2	5,919.7	3,352.0	3,316.0	6,668.0	89.3	88.2	88.8
1999	2,993.1	2,874.6	5,867.7	3395.0	3360.0	6755.0	88.2	85.6	86.9

* The population figures for the years 1990 to 1999 were based on inter-censal projections

Source: 1. Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.
2. CBS, Economic Survey, various issues.
3. CBS, Population Census Analytical Report Vol. 7: Population Projections.

Table 2.6:   Primary School Enrolment Rate by Province and Sex, 1999

Province	Population Aged 6-13 Years			Enrolment			Gross Enrolment Rate %		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Coast	275,293	271,296	546,589	209,090	170,639	379,729	76.0	62.9	69.5
Central	412,428	409,340	821,768	430,842	434,047	864,889	104.5	106.0	105.2
Eastern	575,936	568,152	1,144,088	578,391	556,316	1,134,707	100.4	97.9	99.2
Nairobi	148,494	158,650	307,144	76,085	74,767	150,852	51.2	47.1	49.1
Rift Valley	860,999	852,025	1,713,024	730,131	702,529	1,432,842	84.8	82.5	83.6
Western	427,167	429,635	856,802	415,483	423,108	838,591	97.3	98.5	97.9
Nyanza	549,418	546,107	1,095,525	519,839	498,025	1,017,864	94.6	91.2	92.9
North Eastern	145,451	125,037	270,488	33,011	15,123	48,134	22.7	12.1	17.8
Total	3,395,186	3,360,242	6,755,428	2,993,054	2,874,554	5,867,608	88.2	85.5	86.9

* The population figures for the years 1990 to 1999 were based on inter-censal projections

Source: 1. Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
2. CBS: Economic Survey, various issues.
3.CBS: Population Census Analytical Report, Vol. 7, Population Projections.

Table 2.7 shows a high degree of wastage in terms of low completion rates. From 1989 – 1996 to 1992-1999 cohorts there has been an improvement on completion rates, though minimal. Generally there are no noticeable differences in the completion rates between boys and girls. Overall the completion rate is still unsatisfactory as only 48.0 percent of the 1992 – 1999 cohort managed to sit for the KCPE examination. This means that over 50.0 percent of children enrolled in Std. 1 drop out before completing primary education.

Table 2.7:   Primary School Completion Rates by Sex, 1989 –1999

Year in Std 1	Enrolment In Std 1 (Thousands)			Year in Std 8	Enrolment In Std 8 (Thousands)			% Completed Std 8		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1982	467.8	440.9	908.8	1989	224.1	190.5	414.6	47.9	43.2	45.6
1983	460.6	429.4	890.0	1990	210.4	174.1	384.5	45.7	40.5	43.2
1984	447.2	417.4	864.6	1991	207.3	173.7	381.0	46.4	41.6	44.1
1985	436.5	412.1	848.6	1992	195.0	198.8	393.8	44.7	48.2	46.4
1986	473.0	439.0	912.0	1993	210.4	185.3	395.7	44.5	42.2	43.4
1987	476.0	442.3	918.3	1994	212.5	190.3	402.8	44.6	43.0	43.9
1988	491.6	461.2	952.8	1995	211.6	194.0	405.6	43.0	42.1	42.6
1989	482.2	457.3	939.5	1996	217.3	199.0	416.3	45.1	43.5	44.3
1990	484.6	457.2	941.8	1997	220.5	207.1	427.6	46.3	45.8	46.1
1991	476.2	447.8	924.0	1998	221.0	215.3	436.3	46.4	48.1	47.2
1992	479.6	453.2	932.8	1999	228.6	216.6	445.2	47.7	47.8	47.7

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Statistics Section

2.2.7   Enrolment in Secondary Schools

Tables 2.8 and 2.9 show gross enrolment in secondary schools and the rates of progression from primary to secondary schools during the periods 1989-1999 and 1994-1998, respectively. The data indicates that the majority of school-age children in Kenya stop schooling at the primary level. Access to secondary education is constrained not only by the limited number of secondary schools, but also by the high cost of secondary education against the background of deepening poverty. An analysis of the gross enrolment rates, i.e. the proportion of pupils aged between 14 and 17 years attending school to the total number population aged between 14 and 17 years, reveals this.   Data in Table 2.8 indicates that the overall gross enrolment rate declined from 30.0 percent in 1989 to 21.5 percent in 1999. By sex, the data shows that the gross enrolment rate for boys in secondary schools declined by 13.0 percentage points from 35.5 percent in 1989 to 22.5 percent in 1999. Secondary school gross enrolment rate for girls was lower than that of boys at 24.3 percent in1989 and 20.5 percent in 1999. It thus declined by 3.8 percentage points, implying a more stable participation of girls in secondary school education than boys.

The statistics given in Table 2.9 shows that between 1994 and 1997 about 45.0 percent of the total number of students who sat for primary terminal examinations at Standard 8 proceeded to Form I in secondary schools. The situation worsened in 1998, however, when only 39.9 of the children who completed Standard 8 in the primary school cycle progressed to Form I in secondary schools. An analysis by sex shows that primary-secondary school transition for girls edged up slightly over the 1995-1997 period, but the progression rates declined notably in 1998 for both boys and girls.

Table 2.8:   Secondary Schools, Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex, 1989 -1999

Year	Enrolment (Thousands)			Projected Population Aged 14- 17 Years (Thousands)			Gross Enrolment Rate (%)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1989	362	247	609	1,018	1,016	2,034	35.5	24.3	30.0
1990	354	265	619	1,052	1,049	2,101	33.6	25.2	29.4
1991	346	268	614	1,156	1,157	2,313	29.9	23.5	26.6
1992	353	276	629	1,221	1,221	2,442	28.9	22.6	25.8
1993	295	236	531	1,288	1,286	2,574	22.9	18.4	20.6
1994	336	283	620	1,356	1,352	2,708	24.8	21.0	22.9
1995	342	291	632	1,426	1,420	2,846	24.0	20.5	22.2
1996	353	305	658	1,457	1,449	2,906	24.2	21.1	22.7
1997	364	324	688	1,488	1,478	2,966	24.5	21.9	23.2
1998	373	327	701	1,518	1,505	3,023	24.6	21.7	23.2
1999	348	314	662	1,547	1,532	3,079	22.5	20.5	21.5

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Statistics Section

Table 2.9:   Primary to Secondary Progression Rates, 1994-1998

Year	Primary Std. 8 (Thousands)			Year	Secondary Form I (Thousands)			Progression Rate (%)		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1994	212.5	190.3	402.8	1995	96.4	83.6	180.0	45.3	43.9	44.7
1995	211.6	194.0	405.6	1996	97.4	85.9	183.3	46.0	44.3	45.2
1996	217.3	199.0	416.3	1997	98.5	88.6	187.1	45.3	44.5	44.9
1997	220.5	207.1	427.6	1998	102.4	92.8	195.2	46.4	44.8	45.7
1998	221.0	215.3	436.3	1999	89.6	84.3	173.9	40.5	39.1	39.9

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Statistics Section

By regions, Table 2.10 shows that secondary school gross enrolment rates in Nairobi (13.8 percent), North Eastern (4.6 percent), Coast (14.7 percent) and Rift Valley (18.7 percent) provinces are below the national average of 23.0 percent. There is also a gender disparity at the secondary school level where girls are more disadvantaged. This disparity is more pronounced in North Eastern and Nairobi provinces. It may be noted that gross enrolment rate for girls is higher than that for boys in Central Province.

From the foregoing analysis of both primary and secondary education enrolment rates, it is evident that school enrolment is not keeping pace with the increasing number of children of school going age. This situation is largely attributed to the high incidence of poverty, the nomadic lifestyle of some communities, cultural practices, child labour, lack of proper guidance for children and lack of resources in schools, amongst others.

Table 2.10:   Secondary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate by Province and Sex, 1999

Province	Enrolment Aged 14-17 Years			1999 Population			Gross Enrolment Rate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Coast	17,722	15,092	32,814	110,761	111,727	222,488	16.0	13.5	14.7
Central	67,294	76,754	144,048	189,656	186,904	376,580	35.5	41.1	38.2
Eastern	62,393	59,946	122,339	245,845	240,707	486,552	25.4	24.9	25.1
Nairobi	11,882	8,525	20,407	62,310	85,242	147,552	19.1	1.0	13.8
Rift Valley	71,730	56,839	128,569	347,321	341,699	689,020	20.6	16.6	18.7
Western	48,622	45,768	94,390	176,340	177,278	353,618	27.6	25.8	26.7
Nyanza	64,791	49,443	114,234	245,666	241,806	487,472	26.4	20.4	23.4
North Eastern	3,699	1,324	5,023	60,556	48,615	109,171	6.1	2.7	4.6
Total	348,133	313,691	661,824	1,438,475	1,433,98	2,872,453	24.1	21.8	23.0

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Statistics Section and 1999 Census Report, Volume II

2.3   Justification for the Child Labour Survey

Kenya, together with other governments and international organisations have been concerned with the elimination of child labour for a long time. In particular, although the ILO has adopted more than 15 Conventions and 5 Recommendations on child labour, it is important to mention Convention No. 138 and Recommendation No. 146 adopted in 1973 concerning the age of admission to employment. The convention was designed to protect children from exploitation and to promote their fundamental human rights. The Convention sets the minimum age for entry into the labour market at 14 years for developing countries (ILO, World of Work Magazine, No. 16 June/July, 1996). More recent conventions and declarations pertaining to child labour and other rights of the child include the United Nations 1989 Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the 1990 World Summit for Children and the 1999 Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. The Kenya Government is concerned about the plight of children as stated in the National Development Plan 1997-2001 (p.169) and in the country's statement at the 1995 World Summit for Social Development.

Despite these efforts, child labour still persists. There has been a lack of comprehensive information on the size and structure of child labour in Kenya, leading to floatation of conflicting estimates. The differences in the various child labour estimates could be largely attributed to differences in definitions (i.e. in the labour force versus economically active population, survey methodology, scope and coverage of the studies). The ILO's World of Work (*ibid.*) reports that 41.0 percent of the children aged 10-14 years in Kenya were included in the labour force as of 1995. Data from both the 1986 Urban Labour Force Survey and the 1988/89 Rural Labour Survey give even higher proportions of children active in the labour force. In addition, the 1989 Kenya Population Census results showed that 30.1 percent of children aged 10-14 years were economically active while available isolated case studies undertaken in the recent past have not provided reliable regional and national estimates of child labour in Kenya. This lack of comprehensive

information on the size and structure of child labour in the country was due to many factors, such as lack of an appropriate survey methodology, clear concepts, definitions and classifications of the factors and variables relating to child labour.

To address the problem, the CBS conducted a countrywide labour force survey incorporating a child labour module in 1998/99.

CHAPTER 3

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope and Coverage

The 1998/99 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) was conducted in all administrative districts of Kenya as constituted in 1990, thus excluding Marsabit, Turkana and Samburu districts. It utilised the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP III) frame, which was created after the 1989 Population and Housing Census. The frame has 1,139 operational clusters from which 12,814 households were randomly selected for interview.

3.2 The Questionnaire

The ILFS questionnaire consisted of three modules with a total of thirteen forms: (i) the labour force module consisting of forms LFS/I/98 through LFS/IV/98, which solicited labour force particulars; (ii) the informal sector module consisting of forms LFS/V/98 through LFS/VII/98, which was used to solicit information on informal sector businesses, and (iii) the child labour module consisting of forms LFS/VIII through LFS/XIII/98, by which information was collected on the child labour phenomenon. Copies of the questionnaires are provided in Appendix II.

3.3 Sample Design

The sample for the 1998/99 ILFS was drawn from the NASSEP III master sample frame, which was developed from the population count of the 1989 Population and Housing Census. The master sample frame, which is a two-stage stratified cluster design, is multi-purpose for household-based surveys.

In the design of NASSEP III, the Enumeration Areas (EAs) of the 1989 Population and Housing Census were the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) while the PSUs were selected using the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) method. The PSUs were then segmented into smaller units of about 100 households constituting one Measure of Size (MOS). One segment from each PSU was selected randomly for the creation of a cluster. The frame was further categorised into urban and rural sub-strata with the urban component comprising 329 clusters spread over 63 urban centres, each with a population of 10,000 and over, including all district headquarters with the exception of Marsabit, Lodwar and Mararal towns. The rural component of the frame had a total of 1,048 clusters spread over 34 rural districts which existed in 1989, but excluded Marsabit, Turkana, and Samburu; and all rural districts of Garissa, Mandera and Wajir in the North Eastern Province. In creating the rural component of the frame, each of the 34 districts covered was considered as a separate stratum. The allocation of the PSUs to the districts was done proportionately to the population size while the allocation of the clusters to the districts varied between 12 and 36 clusters, with sparsely populated districts assigned fewer clusters and densely populated district more clusters. The allocation scheme is shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Allocation of Clusters to the Districts in the NASSEP III Frame

Population Size of District	Number of Allocated Clusters
Under 100,000	12
100,000-249,999	16
250,000-499,999	24
500,000 and Over	36

3.4 Sample Size Determination

The child labour phenomenon was considered when determining the appropriate sample size. It was estimated that children aged 5-17 years constituted 37.0 percent of the listings in 1996, and also in the 1998 population projections. The proportion of working children falling within this age interval was estimated to lie between 15 and 19 percent (using the results of the 1989 population and housing census). A sample size of 54,000 persons (which translates into 12,814 households using an average household size of 4.2 persons) was found capable of capturing the child labour phenomenon. This was determined by using a margin of error of 5.0 percent and a confidence level of 95.0 percent with an adjustment for the design effect of 2, and also taking the proportion of working children to be 15.0 percent. Based on a systematic selection of every 10th household, the households in each cluster were sampled for interviews. Where the calculated number fell below 10 households in a cluster, a minimum of 10 households was taken in all such cases. The resultant sample size was found to be sufficient to provide national and provincial estimates of child labour.

3.5 Survey Organisation and Field Work

3.5.1 Organisational Structure

The responsibility for administration of the survey rested with the Director of Statistics, under whom there were two technical teams constituting the institutional management of the 1998/99 ILFS, i.e. the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) and the Technical Working Group (TWG). The two groups were operational for the entire duration of the survey.

The IMSC was composed of all members of the TWG and representatives from the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Education, and the Macro Planning and Human Resources and Social Services Departments in the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The committee was responsible for the overall guidance on the implementation of the survey, and was therefore involved in decision-making with respect to planning, organisation and articulation of objectives, the methodology of the survey, and the estimation of cost, time frame and personnel needs. It was also involved in the survey design, concerning the elaboration of the scope and content of data to be collected, geographical coverage of the survey, appropriate sample design, data collection methods and field logistics. The committee developed the questionnaire and enumerators' manuals and undertook the training of enumerators.

The TWG was composed of CBS staff with experience in designing, conducting and analysing statistical surveys. It formed the survey's secretariat that undertook day-to-day

activities on the implementation of the survey. In addition, the TWG participated in data entry, validation and analysis of the results.

3.5.2 Pilot Survey

As an essential aspect of the survey, a pre-test was conducted in selected clusters mainly to test the applicability of the questionnaires and the efficiency of the enumerator reference and training manuals. The pre-test results were presented in an evaluation workshop. Findings of the pre-test together with comments arising from the workshop were used in finalising the questionnaires and manuals.

3.5.3 Training and Field Work

Training for field staff was undertaken in two tiers. First, there was a 6-day training of trainers conducted at a central point. This was followed by a week's training of enumerators in 8 training venues spread out over the country. Data collection in the field was undertaken in 21 consecutive days during the months of December 1998 and January 1999 by about 250 enumerators who were permanent employees of the CBS based in each of the districts to be surveyed. About 50 District Statistical Officers (DSOs) supervised the exercise at the district level. In addition, 32 district co-ordinators harmonized the survey in each district.

Responsibilities of the enumerators involved:

 a. Locating the sampled households within the assigned clusters using the cluster maps;

 b. Establishing rapport with respondents to gain their consent to be interviewed;

 c. Conducting personal interviews and recording answers using the developed questionnaire by following instructions given during their training and elaborated in the enumerators manuals;

 d. Checking the completed questionnaires to ensure that all questions were asked and the responses neatly and legibly recorded;

 e. Returning to the respondents, where necessary, to clarify suspect entries and for appointments to finish uncompleted interviews;

 f. Preparing debriefing notes for the supervisor on the problems encountered; and

 g. Forwarding to the supervisor or the DSO all completed questionnaires.

3.6 Response Rates and Weighting Procedures

Overall, the response was reasonably high at all levels. At the cluster level, out of the 1,139 clusters selected, 1,109 were covered by the survey, yielding a 97.4 percent response rate. The remaining 30 clusters were, however, not covered mainly due to inaccessibility caused by flooding or insecurity prevailing in the areas covered by the

clusters. At the household level, 11,049 out of 12,814 selected households participated in the survey, showing a response rate of 86.2 percent. The household response rates varied among districts and between urban/rural sub-strata as shown in Appendix 1. The lowest response rate was recorded in Garissa town while the highest response rates were observed in Mandera town and Embu district. The rural component had a higher response rate of 87.5 percent from a total of 10,413 households selected out of which 9,111 responded. In the urban areas there was a response rate of 80.7 percent, based on 1,938 households that responded from 2,401 selected households. Among the provinces, the lowest response rate was observed in the North Eastern Province where a response rate of 74.6 percent was recorded while Eastern Province had the highest response rate of 92.7 percent. It was observed that although 13.8 % of the selected households did not respond to the survey, their characteristics were basically similar to those of the co-operating households. Similarly, it was noted that non-response in major urban areas was confined to the upper class households in affluent residential areas while the low response in North Eastern Province (especially the omission of the rural component) was due to the high proportion of the nomadic population in the area with distinct lifestyles, cultural and religious patterns.

As regards the child labour domain, 1,956 children aged between 5 and 17 years reported to have worked either during the 7 days or 12 months preceding the survey period out of which 1,750 completed the child labour module, representing a domain response rate of 89.5 percent.

Since the selection process of the sample was not self-weighting, it became necessary for the sample data to be weighted. In the computation process, adjustments were made for cluster and household non-response taking into account both the listed population in the clusters and the population growth. Details on the sampling design and implementation are presented in Appendix I.

3.7   Data Processing

The questionnaires were initially edited by the field staff in the districts where the survey was conducted and then forwarded to the CBS headquarters for further editing and processing using FoxPro 2.0 software. The data was then thoroughly checked (i.e. correctness of codes confirmed, missing variables inserted and internal inconsistencies removed) and then validated.

3.8   Aggregation Level

Although the survey results were later presented at rural/urban and provincial levels, no attempt was made to disaggregate the results to the district levels because the sample size was not large enough to generate reliable estimates at those levels and because of the need to avoid having imprecise district estimates with very large standard errors. Similarly, they could not be presented to the districts as currently constituted due to the creation of additional districts since the inception of the NASSEP III sample frame in 1990.

CHAPTER 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY POPULATION

4. 1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the demographic and social characteristics of children aged between 5 and 17 years as revealed by the survey. The analysis covers the distribution of children by province, rural/urban domain, education, housing characteristics, household expenditure and income.

4.2 Distribution of Children

The results of the survey indicate that the population of children aged between 5 and 17 years was 10.9 million as shown in Table 4.1. Weighting for the sample survey estimates was based on the population projections using the 1989 census data as at December 1998. A comparison with the 1999 Population and Housing Census results (released after the sample weights were developed) shows minimal variation between the census count of 10.1 million children and the modular child labour survey result of 10.9 million children. The difference, however, arises because developments in the 1999 census fertility and mortality patterns did not conform to the assumptions used in the projections. The assumptions were thus violated when Kenya experienced unexpected population decline over the period 1989-1999. Overall, children aged 5-17 years accounted for 35.3 percent of the population enumerated during the 1999 Population and Housing Census.

The distribution of children aged 5-17 years by province and sex for both the surveyed population and the census results are shown in Table 4.1. The survey data indicate that the distribution varies from province to province. Rift Valley Province had the highest population of 2.6 million children followed by Nyanza with 2.0 million children and Eastern and Central Provinces, which had 1.8 million and 1.4 million children, respectively. North Eastern Province accounted for the lowest population of children, with about 0.3 million children. In all the provinces except Central Province, the number of boys exceeded that of girls. The percentage distribution of the surveyed population is further illustrated in Figure 4.1.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years by Province

Numbers in Thousands

| Province	1998/99 Child Labour Survey			1999 Population Census		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Nairobi	302.9	242.7	545.6	226.1	257.5	483.6
Central	708.9	713.4	1,422.3	629.7	620.9	1,250.7
Coast	433.4	369.7	803.1	410.1	405.4	815.5
Eastern	954.6	865.8	1,820.4	862.7	845.7	1,708.4
North Eastern	143.5	119.8	263.3	215.4	182.0	397.4
Nyanza	1,033.9	1,003.9	2,037.8	832.6	822.3	1,654.9
Rift Valley	1,312.6	1,271.3	2,583.9	1,281.1	1,260.3	2,541.4
Western	715.8	694.0	1,409.8	637.6	638.9	1,276.5
Total	**5,605.6**	**5,280.6**	**10,886.2**	**5,095.4**	**5,033.0**	**10,128.4**

Figure 4.1: Surveyed Population of Children Aged 5-17 Years
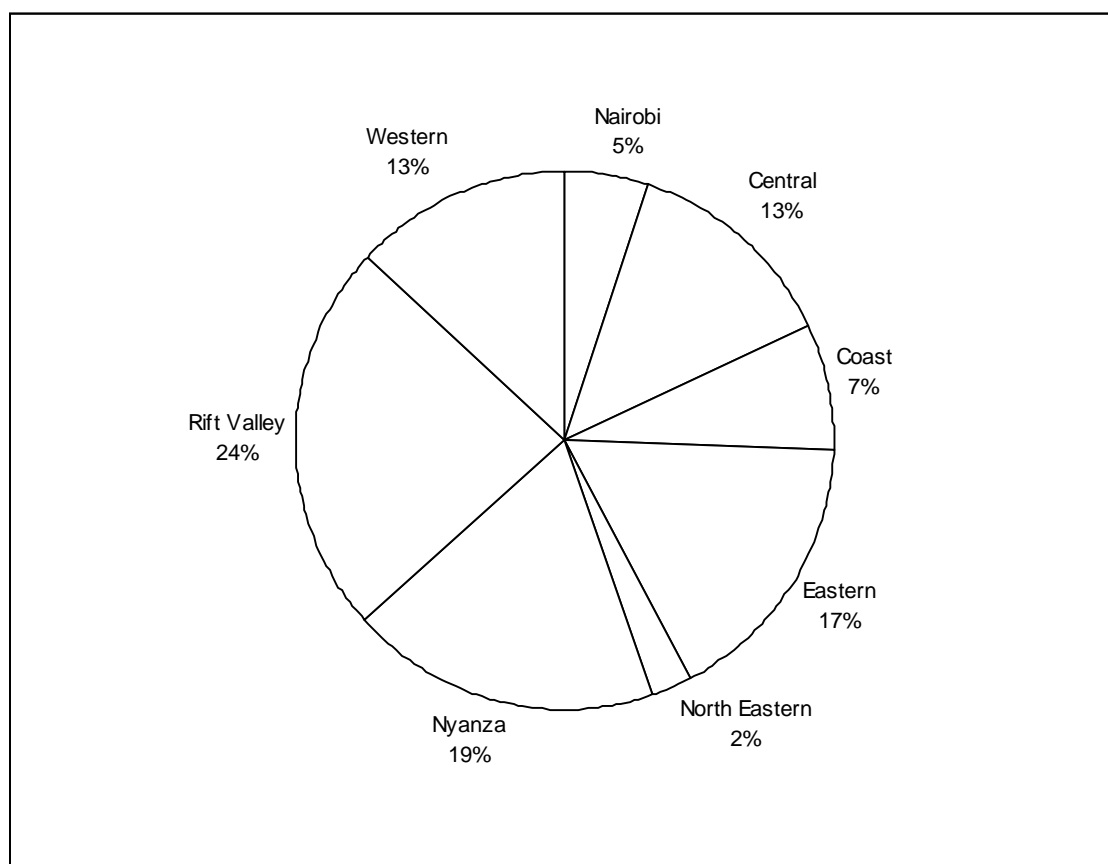
4.3   Age-Sex Structure

Results of the survey are presented in Table 4.2. They indicate that 8.6 million or 78.8 percent of children aged 5–17 years lived in the rural areas with the remaining 2.3 million (or 21.2 percent) residing in the urban areas. Whereas in the rural areas boys accounted for 52.2 percent of the total child population, in the urban areas girls out-numbered boys and accounted for 51.3 percent of the total child population in this age cohort. Overall, age-specific sex ratios were 109 boys per 100 girls in the rural areas and 95 boys per 100 girls in the urban areas. The Table also categorizes the child population into three broad age groups namely, 5-9 years, 10-14 years and 15-17 years. Accordingly, there were 4.3 million children in the 5-9 year age group (39.4 percent), 4.4 million in the 10-14 year age group (40.8 percent) and 2.1 million in the 15-17 age group (19.8 percent). The proportion of children aged 5-9 years was higher in urban areas (40.2 percent) that in the rural areas (39.2 percent). On the other hand, rural areas had a higher proportion of the 10 –14 year-olds (41.2 percent), compared to urban areas (39.3 percent). Considering the sex ratio, in the rural areas boys outnumbered girls in all the age groups compared to the urban areas where boys out-numbered girls only in the 5-9 year age group.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Children by Area, Age Group and Sex

Numbers in Thousands

Age Groups	Rural				Urban				Grand Total
	Boys	Girls	Sex Ratio	Total	Boys	Girls	Sex Ratio	Total	
5-9	1,755.1	1,604.5	109.4	3,359.6	538.8	388.1	138.8	926.9	4,286.5
10-14	1,833.1	1,704.8	107.5	3,537.9	358.8	548.3	65.4	907.1	4,445.0
15-17	895.0	787.6	113.6	1,682.6	224.8	247.3	90.9	472.1	2,154.7
Total	**4,483.2**	**4, 096.9**	**109.4**	**8,580.1**	**1,122.4**	**1,183.7**	**94.8**	**2,306.1**	**10,886.2**

4.4   School Attendance and Work Status

Table 4.3 gives an analysis of school attendance and work status by sex, area of residence, province and age groups. From the survey population of 10.9 million children, it was reported that about 7.4 million, or 67.9 percent, were in school, while 3.5 million, or 32.1 percent, were out of school. Out of the schooling children, about 600 thousand (8.0 percent) were working. The schooling children were composed of 3.8 million boys (51.8 percent) and 3.6 million girls (48.2 percent). It may be noted that these results are comparable with the reported nursery, primary and secondary school enrolments in 1999 for children aged 5-17 years. Data in the same Table also indicate that 67.9 percent of children aged 5-17 years were attending school in both rural and urban areas. They also show that 65.8 percent of the children aged 5–17 years living in the rural areas were attending school compared to 76.0 percent of their counterparts attending school in the urban areas. A regional analysis indicates that Central Province had the highest proportion of children attending school (74.5 percent), followed by Nyanza Province (71.7 percent) and Eastern Province (69.9 percent). Coast and North Eastern Provinces had the lowest proportion of schooling children in the age 5–17 years age bracket, with 56.0 percent and 56.6 percent, respectively. In terms of gender participation, the survey shows that 68.3 percent of all boys aged 5-17 years were attending school compared to a lower proportion (67.5 percent) for girls.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Children by Schooling and Work Status

Number in Thousands

	Schooling				Out of School				Total
	Worked	Did not work	Not stated	Total	Worked	Did not work	Not stated	Total	
Sex									
Boys	311.0	3,309.4	208.7	3,829.1	673.2	1,071.2	32.1	1,776.5	5,605.6
Girls	277.4	3,137.2	149.7	3,564.3	632.2	1,053.8	30.3	1,716.3	5,280.6
Total	**588.4**	**6,446.6**	**358.4**	**7,393.4**	**1,305.4**	**2,125.0**	**62.4**	**3492.8**	**10,886.2**
Area									
Rural	557.7	4,862.1	222.1	5,641.9	1,129.7	1,770.0	38.5	2,938.2	8,580.1
Urban	30.7	1,584.5	136.3	1,751.5	175.7	355.0	23.9	554.6	2,306.1
Total	**588.4**	**6,446.6**	**358.4**	**7,393.4**	**1,305.4**	**2,125.0**	**62.4**	**3,492.8**	**10,886.2**
Province									
Nairobi	2.5	347.9	14.3	364.7	59.7	117.6	3.6	180.9	545.6
Central	79.9	888.1	92.2	1,060.2	164.6	196.1	1.3	362.0	1,422.2
Coast	55.4	393.5	1.0	449.9	97.6	254.8	1.0	353.4	803.3
Eastern	104.8	1,091.0	70.9	1,266.7	242.4	299.4	11.9	553.7	1,820.4
North Eastern	0.0	115.5	33.5	149.0	24.0	83.5	6.7	114.2	263.2
Nyanza	70.5	1,353.2	37.6	1,461.3	204.1	370.1	2.3	576.5	2,037.8
Rift Valley	138.3	1,508.0	53.6	1,699.9	370.4	486.1	27.5	884.0	2,583.9
Western	137.0	749.4	55.3	941.7	142.6	317.4	8.1	468.1	1,409.8
Total	**588.4**	**6,446.6**	**358.4**	**7,393.4**	**1,305.4**	**2,125.0**	**62.4**	**3,492.8**	**10,886.2**
Age									
5-9	159.3	2,522.5	164.0	2,845.8	339.3	1,051.2	50.2	1,440.7	4,286.5
10-14	292.6	2,873.2	134.1	3,299.9	532.5	604.6	8.0	1,145.1	4,445.0
15-17	136.5	1,050.9	60.3	1,247.7	433.6	469.2	4.2	907.0	2,154.7
Total	**588.4**	**6,446.6**	**358.4**	**7,393.4**	**1,305.4**	**2,125.0**	**62.4**	**3,492.8**	**10,886.2**

4.5   Ownership of Dwelling Units

Previous studies carried out in Kenya such as the Welfare Monitoring Survey II of 1994 (WMS II) and the poverty reports show some relationship between the economic status of a household and the school attendance status of the children. Information was therefore collected on the ownership of premises and the land on which the residential dwelling units were built with a view to studying the relationship between household living standards and child labour. Table 4.4 shows that 65.2 percent of the children who were schooling and partly working lived in structures owned by the households on their own plot or land, mostly in rural areas. The corresponding proportion for the out-of-school working children was lower at 51.2 percent. The results support the hypothesis that poverty is one of the main reasons for school drop-out and consequently entry into the labour market by children.

4.6   Household Size and Child Labour

Table 4.5 indicates that 13.8 percent of the children living in households with two or fewer members were working compared to 17.0 percent of children living in households with 7-9 people, and 20.0 percent of the children living in households with nine or more people. The trend also holds for children that were out of school where 29.8 percent of the children living in households with two of fewer members were working, compared to 38.2 percent of children living in households with nine or more people. These data confirm the hypothesis that children living in large households were more likely to be working than those living in smaller households.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Children by Ownership of Main Dwelling Units

Ownership Type	Schooling				Out of School				Total
	Worked	Did not work	Not stated	Total	Worked	Did not work	Not stated	Total	
Ownership Type	19.1	946.1	101.9	1,067.1	139.9	316.6	13.4	469.9	1,537.0
	-	125.1	10.2	135.3	18.5	37.6	0.9	57.0	192.3
Privately Rented	144.4	1,369.0	92.3	1,605.7	306.8	488.8	21.1	816.7	2,422.4
Rented from Local Authorities	383.9	3,421.6	125.7	3,931.2	698.6	1,062.4	26.8	1,787.8	5,719.0
Employer Provided	37.9	401.5	15.2	454.6	102.8	177.1	0.2	280.1	734.7
Owner of Unit and Plot/land	1.5	20.0	3.3	24.8	4.7	2.7	-	7.4	32.2
Owner of Unit but Not plot/land	1.6	163.3	9.8	174.7	34.1	39.8	-	73.9	248.6
Other	1.5	20.0	3.3	24.8	4.7	2.7	-	7.4	32.2
Not stated	1.6	163.3	9.8	174.7	34.1	39.8	-	73.9	248.6
Total	588.4	6,446.6	358.4	7,393.4	1,305.4	2,125.0	62.4	3,492.8	10,886.2

(--) Indicate there were no reported cases

Table 4.5: Distribution of Children by Household Size

Household Size	Schooling				Out of School				Total
	Worked	Did not work	Not stated	Total	Worked	Did not work	Not stated	Total	
1 – 2	3.6	102.2	7.8	113.6	22.5	51.9	1.2	75.6	189.2
3 –4	67.4	1,042.6	61.2	1,171.2	223.3	406.6	10.1	640.0	1,811.2
5 –6	153.7	2,099.7	128.4	2,381.8	450.3	709.1	17.4	1,176.8	3,558.6
7 – 9	186.3	1,905.4	118.5	2,210.2	345.7	552.1	12.6	910.4	3,120.6
9+	177.4	1,296.7	42.5	1,516.6	263.6	405.3	21.1	690.0	2,206.6
Total	588.4	6,446.6	358.4	7,393.4	1,305.4	2,125.0	62.4	3,492.8	10,886.2

4.7 Household Headship

The results in Table 4.6 show that 3.0 million out of the survey population of 10.9 million children aged 5-17 years were from female-headed households (i.e. households where the female spouse makes day-to-day decisions as the male spouse is not a *de jure* member of the household). The Table also indicates that 985.1 thousand, or 32.7 percent of the children from female-headed households, were out of school, the majority (56.6 percent) being girls. The data similarly show that out of the 1.3 million children who were working and out of school during the last twelve months, 26.8 percent were from female-headed households. Further analysis by areas of residence (urban/rural areas) indicates that about 80.8 percent of all the children from female-headed households were from the rural areas. The provincial analysis on the other hand shows that Nyanza and Rift Valley accounted for 20.3 percent each followed by Eastern and Central with 18.6 percent and 16.3 percent respectively. Nairobi accounted for only 1.9 percent. As regards those who were out of school, Rift Valley accounted for 21.8 percent followed by Nyanza with 19.5 percent.

A comparative analysis of working children by household headship shows no difference between the proportion of working children in the male and female headed households, as

17.5 percent of the children from female-headed households were working compared to 17.2 percent of the children in male-headed households. Figure 4.3 shows, however, regional disparities where female-headed households in the Coast, Nyanza and Western Provinces had higher proportions of working children compared to male-headed households. It may be observed that the proportion of working children in male-headed households in Central Province was almost twice that of the working children in the female-headed households. It is also significant to note that Nairobi had no reported female-headed households with working children.

Table 4.6:   Distribution of Children in Female-headed Households by Schooling and Work Status

|									Number in Thousands
	Schooling				Out of School				
Domain	Worked	Did not work	Not stated	Total	Worked	Did not work	Not stated	Total	Total
Sex									
Male	84.8	872.7	42.0	999.5	176.7	284.1	6.6	467.4	1,466.9
Girls	84.5	910.2	34.1	1,028.8	171.8	335.0	10.9	517.7	1,546.5
Total	169.3	1,782.9	76.1	2,028.3	348.5	619.1	17.5	985.1	3,013.4
Area									
Rural	156.4	1,371.0	53.0	1,580.4	319.6	532.2	3.1	854.9	2,435.3
Urban	12.9	411.9	23.1	447.9	28.9	86.9	14.4	130.2	578.1
Total	169.3	1,782.9	76.1	2,028.3	348.5	619.1	17.5	985.1	3,013.4
Province									
Nairobi	-	45.7	3.6	49.3	-	7.6	-	7.6	56.9
Central	6.5	344.3	28.4	379.2	46.8	65.7	0.8	113.3	492.5
Coast	19.4	81.8	1.0	102.2	22.8	71.5	-	94.3	196.5
Eastern	31.4	334.6	9.2	375.2	71.0	111.0	3.5	185.5	560.7
North Eastern	-	23.5	-	23.5	4.7	25.3	6.7	36.7	60.2
Nyanza	27.6	388.3	4.3	420.2	78.5	113.6	-	192.1	612.3
Rift Valley	32.0	350.6	15.4	398.0	81.5	129.1	4.1	214.7	612.7
Western	52.4	214.1	14.2	280.7	43.2	95.3	2.4	140.9	421.6
Total	169.3	1,782.9	76.1	2,028.3	348.5	619.1	17.5	985.1	3,013.4
Age									
5-9	42.8	646.2	31.4	720.4	85.9	276.7	12.0	374.6	1,095.0
10-14	87.7	826.7	32.4	946.8	136.9	194.8	3.5	335.2	1,282.0
15-17	38.8	310.0	12.3	361.1	125.7	147.6	2.0	275.3	636.4
Total	169.3	1,782.9	76.1	2,028.3	348.5	619.1	17.5	985.1	3,013.4

(--) Indicate there were no reported cases

Figure 4.2: Proportion of Working Children by Household Headship and Province
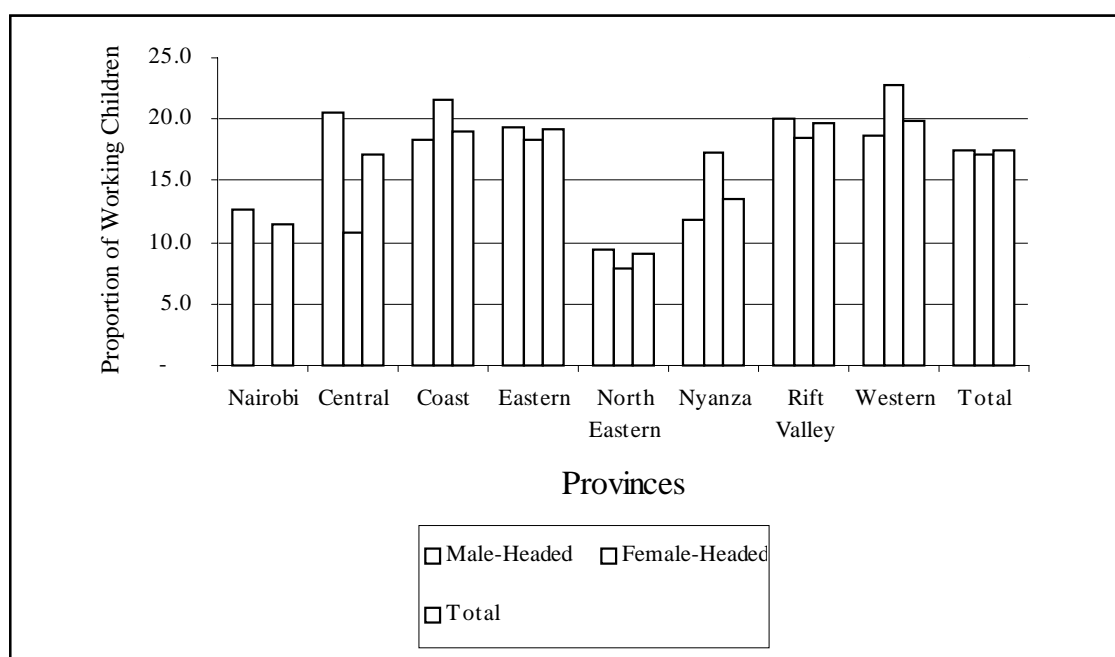
4.8   Household Expenditures

Table 4.7 shows the distribution of children aged 5-17 years who reported their work status by broad household monthly expenditure. As expenditure data reflect living standards of households, the results indicate that the proportion of working children diminishes with improved household expenditure. For example, 48.1 percent of the working children came from households with monthly expenditure of less than KShs. 5,000 per month (about US $ 63) and 20.2 percent from households spending between KShs. 5,000 and 8,000 per month, while 14.1 percent were from households spending between KShs. 8,000 and KShs. 12,000 per month. Only a small proportion of 5.0 percent of working children came from middle class households spending between KShs. 17,000 and KShs. 22,000 per month.

An analysis by schooling status depicts a similar trend where the proportion of children that were out of school declined with increases in household expenditures. Data in Table 4.7 also indicate that 57.4 percent of the children out of school came from households spending less than KShs. 5,000 per month, while 16.0 percent came from households spending between KShs. 5000 and 8000 per month, 10.7 percent from households spending between KShs. 8,000 and KShs. 12,000 per month and only 4.3 percent from middle class households spending between KShs. 17,000 to KShs. 22,000 per month. In general, therefore, the majority of working children come from poor households, given that persons with KShs. 1,239 and KShs. 2,648 per capita monthly expenditure in rural and urban areas in 1997, respectively, were identified to be living in absolute poverty[1].

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[1] Welfare Monitoring Survey, 1997, CBS

Table 4.7: Number of Children by Monthly Household Expenditures

Income	Schooling			Out of School			Total
	Worked	Did not Work	Total	Worked	Did not Work	Total	
Under 2,000	98,451	1,497,718	1,596,169	244,896	614,034	858,930	2,455,099
2,000 - 4,999	168,612	2,060,344	2,228,956	397,889	712,189	1,110,078	3,339,034
5,000 - 7,999	141,122	1,008,193	1,149,315	240,504	308,650	549,154	1,698,469
8,000 - 11,999	87,774	714,056	801,830	178,516	187,992	366,508	1,168,338
12,000 - 16,999	41,729	447,840	489,569	74,929	111,454	186,383	675,952
17,000 - 21,999	16,911	240,655	257,566	78,140	70,569	148,709	406,275
22,000 +	33,796	477,768	511,564	89,861	120,081	209,942	721,506
Not Stated	-	-		632	-		-
Total	588,395	6,446,574	7,034,969	1,305,367	2,124,969	3,430,336	10,465,305

CHAPTER 5

THE WORKING CHILDREN

5.1   Introduction

The modular child labour survey collected employment particulars from all children aged 5-17 years who were members of households included in the random samples. The survey used two recall periods to collect labour force particulars, i.e. those who worked in the last week (in current employment) and those who worked at any other time during the 12 months preceding the survey (usual employment).   Although the two recall periods were used in the survey, the analysis in this chapter focuses on children who worked in the week prior to the survey. The shorter reference period is preferred mainly because the child labour module (Forms VIII to XIII) solicited information only for children who had worked during the last seven days. Also, the main labour force module (Forms I - IV) collected the major labour force participation indicators (employment status, occupation, economic sector, industry, the number of hours worked and earnings) only from persons who had worked during the last week. These are therefore the key variables consequently analysed in detail in this chapter.

Results from the survey, summarized in Table 5.1, show that about 1.9 million children aged 5-17 years were working for pay, profit or family gain. These were classified as working children. However, not all work undertaken by the million working children amounted to child labour, which was defined in general terms as work undertaken by children aged 5-17 years and which prevents them from attending school, is exploitative and hazardous or inappropriate for their age. The generalised definition includes the worst forms of child labour, which include child slavery and debt bondage, recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, use of children in commercial immoral activities for prostitution, production of pornography or pornographic performance, and hazardous work as defined by the 1999 ILO   Convention.

The analysis therefore starts with working children and progresses through a filtering process by using indicators that are in-built in the child labour concept to identify children engaged in child labour, and finally includes those engaged in the worst forms of child labour. Incorporated in the filtering process is a cause-effect analysis of child work on the thematic areas of education, health, household incomes, and employment of adults in general. The schooling status, sex, domicile (urban/rural), province and broad age groups are the domains on which most of the results of the analysis are presented.

5.2   Demographic Characteristics of the Working Children

Estimates from the survey show that there were 29 million persons of whom 10.9 million (37.6 percent) were children aged 5-17 years. The results further indicate that about 13.2 million persons worked either in the last week or at any other time within the 12 months preceding the survey, and that 1.9 million of the employed persons were children aged 5 – 17 years. The working children constituted 17.4 percent of all children aged 5-17 years and 14.4 percent of the total working population. The working children were composed of 984,168 boys and 909,596 girls. Table 5.1 shows that most of the working children (43.6 percent) were in the age group 10–14 years followed by those in the age group 15 – 17

years (30.1 percent). Although there were more working boys than girls, the latter were more in the age group 15 – 17 years, but disproportionately fewer in the age group 5-9 years.

Table 5.1: Age-Sex Composition of Working Children

Age group	Schooling			Out of school			Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
5 - 9	89,542	69,801	159,343	197,160	142,157	339,317	498,660
10 - 14	150,962	141,560	292,522	269,911	262,528	532,439	824,961
15-17	70,450	66,080	136,530	206,142	227,470	433,612	570,142
TOTAL	310,954	277,441	588,395	673,213	632,155	1,305,368	1,893,763

5.3   Geographical Distribution of Working Children

Approximately 65.2 percent of the population of Kenya live in rural areas[1]. Reflecting this rural bias, about 8.6 million children aged 5 – 17 years were enumerated in rural areas, representing 78.8 percent of the child population in the country. Similarly, Table 5.2 shows that the proportion of working children to the total population of children aged 5-17 years was higher in the rural (19.7 percent) than the corresponding proportion of in the urban areas (9.0 percent). By province, Rift Valley, the most populous province, had the largest share of the 5-17 year-old children in Kenya (23.7 percent) and the largest share of working children (26.9 percent). North Eastern Province, which is sparsely populated, had the smallest share of 2.4 percent of the 5-17 year-old children and the smallest share of working children (1.3 percent). It should, however, be clarified that the survey covered only urban areas in that province. Nairobi, an entire urban area which accounted for 5.0 percent of the total 5–17 year-olds in the country, had only 3.3 percent of the total working children in the country. The highest proportion of working children to the total population aged 5-17 years were in the Coast, Eastern, Rift Valley and Western Provinces (all above 19.0 percent). The lowest incidence was observed in the North Eastern Province (9.1 percent), Nairobi (11.4 percent) and Nyanza (13.4 percent).

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[1] 1999 Population and Housing Census Volume I basic report.

Table 5.2: Geographical Distribution of Working Children

Area/Province	All Children aged 5-17 years	Working Children aged 5-17 years	Proportion working
Rural	8,580,048	1,687,341	19.7
Urban	2,306,105	206,422	9.0
TOTAL	10,886,153	1,893,763	17.4
Province:			
Nairobi	545,591	62,181	11.4
Central	1,422,339	244,544	17.2
Coast	803,139	152,950	19.0
Eastern	1,820,358	347,223	19.1
North Eastern	263,268	24,043	9.1
Nyanza	2,037,847	274,586	13.5
Rift Valley	2,583,835	508,684	19.7
Western	1,409,776	279,552	19.8
TOTAL	10,886,153	1,893,763	17.4

5.4   Educational Status of Working Children

Out of the surveyed 10.9 million children aged 5-17 years, about 7.4 million were reported to be in school, representing 67.9 percent enrolment rate for that age group, while 3.5 million were out of school. Of the 7.4 million schooling children, only 588,396 (8 percent) worked either during the past week or at any other time within the last 12 months. Among the children out-of-school aged 5-7 years, 1.3 million (37.4 percent) reported to have worked during the same period, while the rest (2.2 million) reported not to have done any work. An analysis by educational achievement given in Table 5.3 shows that the majority (76.8 percent) of working children had attained primary school education, while only 3.2 percent had attained secondary school education. About 12.7 percent had never attended any formal education.

Table 5.3: Highest Educational Level Attained By Working Children

Highest level	At School	Out of School	Total
None	-	240,769	240,769
Nursery	48,948	79,254	115,376
Primary	511,277	942,720	1,453,997
Secondary	23,113	36,915	60,028
Post Secondary	-	668	668
Not Stated	5,057	5,042	10,100
TOTAL	**588,395**	**1,305,368**	**1,893,763**

(-) Indicates that there were no reported cases

Figure 5.1 presents age distribution of the schooling children who worked during the last 12 months. A large proportion of the schooling children who were working (49.7 percent) were aged 10-14 years, while those aged 5-9 years constituted about 27.1 percent. About 23.2 percent of these children were aged 15-17 years.

Figure 5.1: Age Distribution of Working School Children 5 – 17 Years
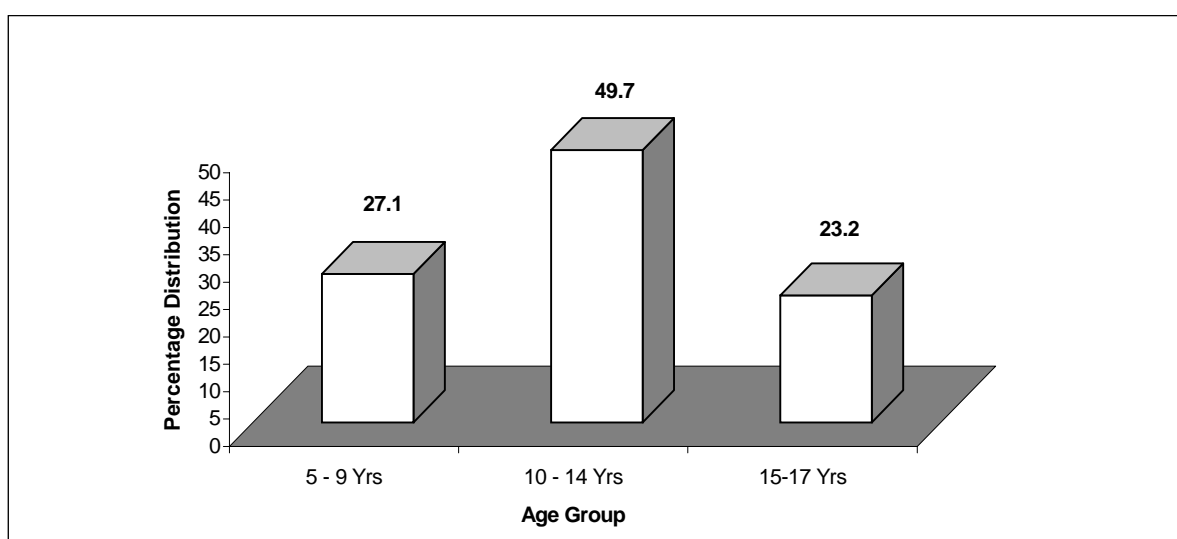
5.5   Status in Employment

The status in employment referred to the position of each working person with respect to the type of employment and mode of remuneration, i.e. whether he or she was a paid employee, self-employed (working employer and own-account worker), unpaid family worker, etc. It was considered only for persons who reported to have worked in the last week. The labour force question on "work" considered only persons who "either held a job or worked for pay, profit or family gain" during the survey's reference period. About half (928,883) of the 1.9 million working children reported having worked in the last week. Table 5.4 shows that the majority (78.7 percent) of the children worked as unpaid family workers in family farms or businesses. About 18.5 percent of these children reported to have worked for pay, while only 1.6 percent were running their own businesses.

Table 5.4:   Number of Children by Employment Status and Actual Hours Worked in the Last Week of the Survey

Employment Status	Schooling				Not Schooling				Total
	Under 25 Hours	25 – 41 Hours	Over 41 Hours	Total	Under 25 Hours	25 – 41 Hours	Over 41 Hours	Total	
Paid Employee	628	757	2,972	4,357	11,559	23,171	133,126	167,856	172,213
Self Employed	820	825	543	2,188	4415	1064	7319	12,798	14,986
Unpaid Family worker	154,562	102,978	109,637	367,177	158,704	106,290	99,045	364,039	731,216
Apprentice	-	-	616	616	847	180	1,839	2,866	3,482
Other	737	-	-	737	3,056	1,510	1,683	6,249	6,986
TOTAL	156,747	104,560	113,768	375,075	178,581	132,215	243,012	553,808	928,883

(-) Indicates that there were no reported cases

5.6   Occupation and Type of Work

About 99.8 percent of the children who worked last week reported the type of work they were performing. As indicated in Table 5.5, most of the children were engaged in elementary occupations, with 34.0 percent engaged as workers in commercial agriculture, fishery and related areas, 23.6 percent as subsistence agricultural and fishery workers, and 17.9 percent engaged as domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launders. Specialised occupations, such as finishing of buildings and related activities and work, as mining plant operators were the least common occupations for working children.

In terms of sex, no girls reported working as fishermen, building finishers, metal moulders and welders, shoe cleaners, mining and construction labourers and transport and freight handlers. On the other hand, more girls than boys worked as domestic and related helpers (mainly as maids, personal care and related service workers and hairdressers). Only older girls aged 15-17 years were engaged as handicraft workers and food processors. Also, only older boys were working as shop and sales persons, forestry and related workers, building finishers and related workers, transport labourers and freight handlers.

5.7   Working Children by Industrial Classification

Table 5.6 presents the distribution of working children by industrial classification of economic activities. Most of the children who worked in the previous week to the survey were engaged in agricultural activities, whereas 56.8 percent were engaged in mixed crop and livestock farming and 14.6 percent were growing crops, market gardening and were engaged in horticulture. The next popular activity was domestic services where 10.9 percent of children were working in private households.

Table 5.5: Number of Working Children by Sex, Occupation and Age

Occupation (ISCO 88)	Boys				Girls				Total
	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	Total	5-9 yrs	10-14	15-17 yrs	Total	
Housekeeping & restaurant service workers	278	1,198	5,817	7,293	-	3,780	6,386	10,166	17,459
Personal care & related workers	-	603	-	603	319	464	2,132	2,915	3,518
Other personal services workers	-	1,414	2,779	4,193	-	3,653	4,541	8,194	12,387
Shop & salespersons & demonstrators	-	-	105	105	-	675	849	1,524	1,629
Stall and market sales persons	790	790	1,111	2,691	669	671	1,543	2,883	5,574
Market gardeners & crop growers	2,513	6,619	11,986	21,118	1,848	6,450	9,285	17,583	38,701
Market-oriented livestock growers	5,337	5,405	3,199	13,941	3,053	4,784	1,606	9,443	23,384
Market-oriented crop & livestock									
Grower	9,945	16,871	18,458	45,274	12,959	14,392	12,065	39,416	84,690
Forestry and related workers	-	-	730	730	-	350	-	350	1,080
Fishery worker, hunters & trapers	-	356	1,122	1,478	-	-	-	-	1,478
Subsistence agricultural & Fishery									
Workers	27,076	52,732	47,314	127,122	12,828	31,003	48,281	92,112	219,234
Building Finishers & Related Workers	-	-	292	292	-	-	-	-	292
Miners, shotfires, stone cutters and									
Carves	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,216	1,216	1,216
Metal moulders, welders etc	-	-	931	931	-	-	-	-	931
Handcraft workers in wood, textile,									
Leather etc	-	2,645	1,133	3,778	-	-	1,098	1,098	4,876
Food processing & related workers	-	297	325	622	-	-	262	262	884
Wood treaters, cabinet makers etc	-	1,261	-	1,261	376	376	376	1,128	2,389
Textile garment and related trades	-	-	638	638	-	-	-	-	638
Mining plant operators	-	692	-	692	-	-	-	-	692
Street vendors & related workers	-	348	3,735	4,083	-	1,929	2,442	4,371	8,454
Shoe cleaning & other street services	-	258	-	258	-	-	-	-	258
Domestic & related cleaners & Launderers	12,479	23,201	10,148	45,828	10,651	44,624	64,913	120,188	166,016
Building caretakers, window & related Cleaners	-	544	544	1,088	-	-	-	-	1,088
Messengers, potters, doorkeepers, etc.	158	158	763	1,079	-	-	1,331	1,331	2,410
Agriculture, fishery and related labourers	40,982	68,018	72,938	181,938	36,298	54,119	42,693	133,110	315,048
Mining and construction labourers	-	502	1,163	1,665	-	-	-	-	1,665
Manufacturing labourers	1,951	2,187	354	4,492	-	650	454	1,104	5,596
Transport labourers and freight handlers	-	-	5,425	5,425	-	-	-	-	5,425
TOTAL	101,509	186,099	191,010	478,618	79,001	167,920	201,473	448,394	927,012

(-) Indicates that there were no reported cases

Table 5.6: Number of Working Children by Sex, Industry and Age

Economic Activity (ISIC 1990)	Boys				Girls				Total
	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	Total	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-17 yrs	Total	
Growing of crops, market gardening & horticulture	7,679	28,909	37,884	74,472	5,375	22,838	32,866	61,079	135,551
Farming of animals	8,199	8,157	4,745	21,101	5,311	7,872	1,007	14,190	35,291
Mixed crop and animal farming	74,617	117,163	103,569	295,349	56,983	89,395	84,603	230,981	526,330
Agriculture & Animal husbandry Services excluding veterinary	884	4,976	10,290	16,150	1,230	-	538	1,768	17,918
Forestry, logging, etc	-	-	531	531	-	-	-	-	531
Fishing & fishing services	-	356	1,328	1,684	-	-	-	-	1,684
Quarrying of stones and clay	986	1,726	502	3,214	-	-	1,483	1,483	4,697
Manufacture of other food products	-	2,993	882	3,875	-	-	753	753	4,628
Manufacture of other textiles	-	539	-	539	-	-	334	334	873
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, etc	-	2,186	199	2,385	-	650	804	1,454	3,839
Manufacture of man-made fibres	-	-	638	638	-	-	-	-	638
Manufacture of structural metal products	-	-	315	315	-	-	-	-	315
Manufacture nec	1,951	-	251	2,202	-	-	1,425	1,425	3,627
Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; Civil Engineering	-	-	358	358	-	-	-	-	358
Building completion	-	1,246	1,682	2,928	-	-	-	-	2,928
Wholesale of crops & livestock	-	-	318	318	-	-	321	321	639
Non-specialised retail trade in stores	-	-	1,933	1,933	-	-	688	688	2,621
Retail of food, beverages & tobacco in specialised stores	-	297	932	1,229	-	1,201	1,090	2,291	3,520
Retail of second hand goods in stores	-	-	600	600	-	-	-	-	600
Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	-	-	616	616	-	-	-	-	616
Other retail trade of new goods in Stores	-	376	-	376	-	-	376	376	752
Retail trade not in stores	790	2,204	560	3,554	710	2,799	654	4,163	7,717
Hotels, camping sites & other provision of short-stay accommodation	-	403	1,063	1,466	-	336	1,540	1,876	3,342
Restaurants, bars and canteens	-	795	2,846	3,641	-	1,038	-	1,038	4,679
Other land transport -road transport	-	-	3,750	3,750	334	511	914	1,759	5,509
Activities of travel agents	212	-	358	570	-	-	-	-	570
Business activities not elsewhere stated	-	-	543	543	-	2,115	1,304	3,419	3,962
Activities of business, employers and professional organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	267	267	267
Motion picture, radio, television and and other entertainment activities	-	264	395	659	-	-	-	-	659
Other service activities	3,941	6,306	5,044	15,291	6,704	15,283	13,435	35,422	50,713
Private households with employed persons	2,085	7,203	8,574	17,862	2,352	23,884	57,070	83,306	101,168
TOTAL	101,346	186,098	190,706	478,150	79,000	167,921	201,470	448,391	926,541

(-) Indicates that there were no reported cases

Girls constituted over three-quarters of the child workers in other services activities and private households. On the other hand, boys were the majority in the activities that are traditionally male dominated, such as fishing and fishing services, forestry and logging, quarrying of stones and clay, and building activities**.**

Age, as a factor, tended to determine the distribution of working children by economic activities. Whereas employment in the agricultural activities was fairly represented by all the age cohorts, older children dominated employment in the more demanding activities. For instance, boys aged 15-17 years wholly dominated employment in forestry, fishing, manufacturing of structural metal products and road transport services. Similarly, among the girls, those aged 15-17 years dominated employment in manufacturing activities and in the hotel accommodation services.

5.8   Hours of Work

Table 5.7 presents the number of working children by actual hours worked during the week preceding the survey. An estimated 38.5 percent of the working children worked for more than 41 hours in a week while 25.6 percent worked for between 25 and 41 hours in a week. On the other extreme, 36.0 percent worked for less than 25 hours in a week (less

than 4 hours in a day), mainly in unpaid work in family farms. Actual hours worked also varied by employment, schooling and industry status. Majority of the children (84.0 percent) worked for more than 41 hours in a week in the private household domestic services. Most of those engaged in fishing and fishing services, mining of stones and clay in road transport, worked for more than 41 hours in a week. By sex, a larger proportion of girls (40.1 percent) compared to boys (36.9 percent) worked for more than 41 hours, as data from the Table shows.

5.9   Savings and Contributions to Household Income

Children who worked during the last week were asked about their earnings and its disposal during the last month. Disposal of their earnings included amounts given to parents, amounts saved, and the amounts spent. The amounts saved referred to money deposited with financial institutions plus amounts kept by children or their guardians for safe custody. Only 20 percent of the children who worked in the last week provided information on their savings. Table 5.8 shows that, relative to their low incomes, working children made substantial savings from their earnings. About 13.4 percent of working children saved 80 percent or more of their earnings, whereas 53.6 percent saved less than 20 percent of their earnings. An analysis of savings by educational status shows that a large proportion of schooling children who worked part-time or during vacations made lower savings (under 50 percent of their earnings), compared to a corresponding proportion of working children who were out of school.

Table 5.7: **Number of Working Children by Industry and Hours Worked in the Last Week**

Economic Activity (ISIC 1990)	Boys Actual hours worked				Girls Actual hours worked				Total
	Under 25	25 - 41	Over 41	Total	Under 25	25 - 41	Over 41	Total	
Growing of crops, market gardening & horticulture	38,470	16,629	19,373	74,472	35,722	14,891	10,465	61,078	135,550
Farming of animals	2,141	995	17,964	21,100	4,147	2,436	7,605	14,188	35,288
Mixed crop and animal farming	112,777	99,466	83,106	295,349	87,471	78,015	65,496	230,982	526,331
Agriculture & Animal husbandry Services excluding veterinary	1,230	2,258	12,661	16,149	538	538	692	1,768	17,917
Forestry, logging, etc	531	-	-	531	-	-	-	-	531
Fishing & fishing services	-	-	1,684	1,684	-	-	-	-	1,684
Quarrying of stones and clay	986	-	2,228	3,214	-	1,216	267	1,483	4,697
Manufacture of other food products	-	-	3,874	3,874	-	753	-	753	4,627
Manufacture of other textiles	539	-	-	539	-	-	334	334	873
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, etc	199	-	2,186	2,385	804	-	650	1,454	3,839
Manufacture of man-made fibres	-	-	638	638	-	-	-	-	638
Manufacture of structural metal products	-	-	315	315	-	-	-	-	315
Manufacture n.e.c.	-	-	2,202	2,202	971	-	454	1,425	3,627
Building of complete constructions or parts Thereof; Civil Engineering	-	-	358	358	-	-	-	-	358
Building completion	292	1,630	1,006	2,928	-	-	-	-	2,928
Wholesale of crops & livestock	-	318	-	318	-	321	-	321	639
Non specific retail trade in stores	105	-	1,827	1,932	-	370	318	688	2,620
Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles And related parts and accessories	-	-	616	616	-	-	-	-	616
Retail of food, beverages & tobacco In specialised stores	297	-	932	1,229	1,863	428	-	2,291	3,520
Retail of second hand goods in stores	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	600
Other retail trade of new goods in Specialised stores	-	-	376	376	-	-	376	376	752
Retail trade not in stores	2,488	-	1,067	3,555	2,743	-	1,421	4,164	7,719
Hotels, camping sites & other Provision Of short stay accommodation	-	-	1466	1466	867	689	319	1875	3341
Restaurants, bars and canteens	-	-	3,641	3,641	-	-	1,038	1,038	4,679
Other land transport 0road transport	511	1,098	2,142	3,751	1,297	461	-	1,758	5,509
Activities of travel agents	212	-	358	570	-	-	-	-	570
Business activities not elsewhere stated	-	-	543	543	996	350	2,072	3,418	3,961
Activities of business, employers And Professional organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	267	267	267
Motion picture, radio, TV & other entertain	264	395	-	659	-	-	-	-	659
Other service activities	8,927	961	5,404	15,292	14,957	6,606	13,861	35,424	50,716
Private households with employed persons	4,279	2,981	10,603	17,863	6,285	2,969	74,052	83,306	101,169
TOTAL	174,847	126,730	176,573	478,150	158,659	110,043	179,689	448,391	926,541

(-) Indicates that there were no reported cases

Table 5.8: Distribution of Working Children by Percentage of Savings

% of Earnings saved	Schooling	Out of School	Total
Under 20	5,501	94,280	99,781
20 – 49	516	43,299	43,815
50 – 79	-	17,709	17,709
80+	1,379	23,620	24,999
TOTAL	7,396	178,908	186,304
Not stated	367,509	375,068	742,577
TOTAL	374,905	553,976	928,881

(-) Indicates that there were no reported cases

5.10   Contributions to Household Income

Table 5.9 presents the proportion of children's contribution to household income. The figures are derived as the amount of earnings from paid and self-employment given to parents, and the reported household income. A large number of working children did not state the contribution made to their households.   From those who stated their contributions, however, 53.0 percent of the schooling children and 47.0 percent of the

children out of school reported to have contributed more than 50 percent of household income. Despite the low response for this question, the substantial contributions given to the parents by the working children (relative to their low earnings), particularly the schooling children, supports the survey finding that most children work to augment household income.

Table 5.9: Contributions of Children's Earnings to Household Income

<div align="right">Number of Children</div>

% of Household Income	Schooling	Not Schooling	Total
Under 20	1,462	48,064	49,526
20 – 49	2,047	46,314	48,361
50 – 79	288	40,271	40,559
80+	3,599	43,520	47,119
TOTAL	7,396	178,169	185,565
Not stated	367,677	377,084	744,761

5.11   Working Conditions and Environment

Type of work: The analysis of the number of hours worked has shown that children work for many hours. It was also indicated in Table 5.6 that a notable proportion of working children was engaged in fishing, mining and quarrying, building and road transport activities. Although these activities absorbed a small proportion of the total number of working children, they are usually risky for young persons.

Problems with current job: As shown in Table 5.10, working children reported three major complaints with their current jobs, namely, low pay (79.2 percent), tiring or hard work (14.6 percent), and long working hours (2.9 percent). Table 5.7 supports the complaint against long working hours, while the complaint against low pay is supported by data in Table 5.13. Thus, children are exploited by being both overworked and underpaid, in addition to performing work that is physically not meant to be undertaken by young persons. The situation is detrimental to health and normal growth of children.

Table 5.10: Number of Working Children by Type of Problem with Current Job

Main Type of Problem	Schooling	Out of School	Total
Low Pay	129,631	103,250	232,881
Low earnings	-	2,039	2,039
Delayed salaries	-	3,082	3,082
Poor working environment	672	-	672
Tiring/hard work	20,417	22,575	42,992
Long Hours	5,570	3,026	8,596
Physical/verbal abuse	-	450	450
Too far	-	553	553
Other	698	1,930	2,628
TOTAL	156,988	136,905	293,893

(-) Indicates that there were no reported cases

Risks and dangers at work: Another indicator of their working conditions is the kinds of injuries and illnesses suffered by children in their places of work and the remedial actions taken. Table 5.11 shows that about 18.9 percent of the children who worked during the last week either fell sick or got injured in their places of work during the 12 months prior to the survey. The main types of ailments were limb injuries and breathing problems. There were, however, a large number of other injuries and diseases (74.2 percent) that cannot be individually identified since they were lumped together in the questionnaire. Analysis by occupation shows that the greatest number of children who reported injuries or illnesses were working as agricultural and fishery workers. It is, however, hard to tell from the survey results whether all reported illnesses were entirely work-related.

As shown in Table 5.12, employers took 80.6 percent of the sick or injured children to a medical facility either for in-patient or outpatient treatment. Nonetheless, there were some cases where parents took the injured and sick children to health facilities (12.8 percent) and few cases where no action was taken for the injured children (1.0 percent).

Table 5.11:   Number of Working Children by Type of Injuries/Illnesses and Occupation

Occupation (ISCO 88)	Limb Injury	Eye/Ear Infection	Skin Infection	Back Problem	Breathing Problem	Other	Not Stated	Total
Housekeeping & restaurant services	-	-	1,448	-	318	2,078	-	3,844
Personal care & related services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other personal services workers	-	-	-	-	-	930	932	1,862
Shop & sales persons & demonstrators	-	-	-	-	318	338	-	656
Stall and market sales persons	-	-	-	-	318	669	-	987
Market gardeners & crop growers	474	-	661	-	597	2,088	-	3,820
Market-oriented livestock growers	-	338	-	-	-	786	-	1,124
Market-oriented crop & livestock growers	1,266	-	-	-	-	4,834	-	6,100
Forestry and related workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishery worker, hunters & trappers	-	-	-	-	-	1,068	-	1,068
Subsistence agricultural & Fishery workers	564	-	-	-	553	18,561	2,102	21,780
Building finishers & related workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miners and stone cutters	-	-	-	-	-	1,216	-	1,216
Metal moulders, welders etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handcraft workers in wood, textile leather etc	-	-	-	-	-	3,821	-	3,821
Food processing & related workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood treaters, cabinet makers etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile, garment and related trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining plant operators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Street vendors & related workers	-	-	-	-	-	348	-	348
Shoe cleaning & other street services	-	-	-	-	-	258	-	258
Domestic & related helpers, cleaners & Launderers	-	426	330	1,134	8,404	17,874	-	28,168
Building caretakers, window and related cleaners	-	-	-	-	-	1,087	-	1,087
Messengers, potters, doorkeeper etc	-	-	-	-	-	321	-	321
Agriculture, fishery and related workers	26,963	-	-	-	1,324	73,687	15,281	117,255
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	614	-	614
TOTAL	29,267	764	2,439	1,134	11,832	130,578	18,315	194,329

(-) Indicates that there were no reported cases

Table 5.12:   Number of Working Children by Type of Injuries/Illnesses & Action Taken

Type of Injury	Action Taken					Not stated	Total
	No Action	Taken for Inpatient Treatment by		Taken for Outpatient Treatment by		Other Actions	
		Employer	Parent/self	Employer	Parent/self		
Limb Injury	1,251	-	1,266	26,385	365	-	-	29,267
Eye/Ear Infection	-	426	-	-	338	-	-	764
Skin Infection	-	1,448	-	-	-	991	-	2,439
Back Problem	-	909	-	225	-	-	-	1,134
Breathing Problem	-	267	-	1,222	9,148	1,194	-	11,831
Other Injuries/Diseases	553	5,681	1,144	104,435	10,236	8,530	18,315	148,894
TOTAL	1,804	8,731	2,410	132,267	20,087	10,715	18,315	194,329

(-) Indicates that there were no reported cases

5.12   Wages and Other Benefits from Employment

Only 172.2 thousands (18.5 percent) of the children who worked during the last week preceding the survey were in wage employment, with a majority of them (109,508 or 63.6 percent) earning less than KShs. 900 per month. As shown in Table 5.13, there were gender differentials in wages, with relatively more girls in the low wage groups. The Table also   indicates that children in the urban areas were relatively under-paid, with 70.4 percent of them receiving less than KShs. 900 per month compared with 57.8 percent of children in the rural areas who received less than this wage. Overall, children were poorly paid since in most cases their wages fell below the statutory minimum wage of KShs. 998 per month set for unskilled employees aged below 18 years working in the agricultural sector, under Regulations of Wages Order, 1998. The Regulations provide for a monthly minimum wage of KShs. 1,259 for unskilled agricultural workers aged 18 years and over.

Table 5.13:   Distribution of Working Children by Monthly Pay

Domain	Monthly Pay in Kenya Shillings				Total
	0-899	900-1499	1500-1999	2000+	
Boys	41,200	18,184	5,582	5,907	70,873
Girls	68,308	21,595	6,980	4,456	101,339
Total	109,508	39,779	12,562	10,363	172,212
Rural	53,745	22,209	9,443	7,610	93,007
Urban	55,763	17,570	3,119	2,753	79,205
Total	109,508	39,779	12,562	10,363	172,212

Table 5.14 presents information on facilities provided to working children by their employers. It shows that the most frequently provided/subsidised facilities were meals, accommodation and medical facilities, in that order. Training had the lowest frequency of about 2.5 percent of the total facilities provided for non-schooling working children and 2.8 percent for schooling children.

Table 5.14:   Number of Working Children Provided with Selected Facilities

Facility	Schooling	Out of School	Total
Medical	185,298	329,696	514,994
Transport	81,151	88,569	169,720
Accommodation	198,943	383,685	582,628
Meals	279,175	466,797	745,972
Protective Clothing	41,325	147,243	188,568
Training	24,274	38,267	62,541
Other	71,739	49,548	121,287
TOTAL	881,905	1,503,805	2,385,710

5.13   Reasons for Working

The survey attempted to establish why children work by analysing responses from parents and working children, and also by analysing income levels of households with working children. Table 5.15 indicates the results of these responses. About 30.1 percent of the parents with working children reported that they released their schooling children to work in order to help in either family business or family farm. Similarly, 27.5 percent indicated that earnings from their children's work augmented the household income. Only a very

small proportion (0.3 percent) of the parents reported that they released their children for work because they thought their education or training environment was not suitable, implying that the child's schooling, in each case, was not considered relevant.

Table 5.15: Number of Households by Main Reason for Allowing Children to Work

Reason	Number of Households	Percentages
Augment household income	157,732	27.5
Help in family business/farm	172,277	30.1
Child to be self-reliant	27,424	4.8
Education/training environment not suitable	1,711	0.3
Other	205,456	35.9
Not stated	8,470	1.5
TOTAL	573,070	100

Children also gave their reasons for working and these are summarised in Table 5.16. About 229,106 children (24.7 percent of children who worked the previous week) said that they chose to work so as to help in housekeeping chores. Those who reported to have worked so as to augment household income accounted for 22.9 percent of the working children. The third major reason given for working was given as self-support, accounting for 22.2 percent of the working children. Very few children reported that they were working because their age mates were working (0.3 percent). While the most common reasons given by non-schooling children were the augmentation of household income, followed by self-support, more than a third of the schooling children worked in order to help in housekeeping chores. Analysis of reasons for working by hours of work shows that schooling children who worked for less than 25 hours during the reference week were helping in household chores, while out-of school children who worked longest (for more than 41 hours during that week) were working to support themselves.

Table 5.16:   Number of Children Giving Main Reasons for Working and Actual Hours Worked in the Last Week Before the Survey

Main Reason for Working	Schooling				Not Schooling				Total
	Under 25	25 - 41	Over 41	Total	Under 25	25 - 41	Over 41	Total	
Augment h/hold income	33,006	17,997	10,579	61,582	53,288	43,114	54,371	150,774	212,356
Assist in family Enterprises	7,211	3,878	5,331	16,419	14,828	6,508	18,481	39,817	56,236
Help in Housekeeping Chores	52,952	25,788	47,720	126,460	35,337	29,558	37,752	102,646	229,106
Suggestion from parents	4,000	10,052	25,286	39,338	22,922	8,807	54,671	86,399	125,737
Support self	37,667	21,363	11,880	70,911	36,913	33,542	65,060	135,514	206,425
Copying agemates	-	-	-	-	2,479	-	701	3,180	3,180
Other	21,314	24,180	1,326	46,821	11,844	9,588	8,355	29,787	76,608
Not stated	595	1,301	11,646	13,542	971	1,098	3,622	5,690	19,232
TOTAL	156,746	104,559	113,768	375,073	178,581	132,215	243,011	553,808	928,881

(-) Indicates that there were no reported cases

Table 5.17 presents the number of working children whose parents reported their monthly household incomes. Although the sample was very small, the results generally indicate that household income level had a bearing on child labour since the majority of the working children (57.9 percent) came from families with low incomes, i.e. households with monthly incomes below KShs. 6,001. This was true of working children who were

schooling (56.7 percent) and non-schooling working children (58.4 percent). This implies that poverty was a major cause of child labour. Overall, 21.3 percent of the working children were from very poor households, each with a monthly income of less than KShs.2,001.

Table 5.17: Distribution of Working Children by Monthly Household Income

			Number in thousands
Income (KShs.)	**Schooling**	**Out-of-School**	**Total**
0 - 2000	112	292	404
2001 - 4000	116	263	379
4001 - 6000	106	207	313
6001 - 8000	85	145	230
8001 – 10000	49	107	156
10001 – 15000	66	102	168
15001 – 20000	17	79	96
20001 – 25000	15	48	63
25001 – 30000	2	18	20
30001 – 35000	6	12	18
35001 – 40000	1	7	8
40001 – 45000	0	5	5
45001 – 50000	4	5	9
50001+	10	15	25
TOTAL	**589**	**1305**	**1894**

5.14   Child Labour

5.14.1 Conceptual Framework

Child labour was considered in general terms as work undertaken by children between 5 and 17 years that prevents them from attending school, is exploitative, hazardous or inappropriate for their age. This generalised concept includes the Worst Forms of Child Labour as defined in the ILO Convention of 1999. In most cases such work is detrimental to children's schooling, social, mental, spiritual and moral development, and is usually undertaken in violation of international laws and national legislation. Child labour should be differentiated, however, from *child work*, which refers to certain types of light work undertaken by children, such as helping in housekeeping chores or in the farms after school hours, or by teenagers working for a few hours before or after school or during holidays to earn pocket money. In view of this distinction, not all work undertaken by the 1.9 million working children could be regarded, strictly, as child labour.

Although the survey questionnaire did not directly distinguish between *child work* and child labour, information collected provided indicators in-built in the child labour concept that were used to filter child labour from other working children. While the filtering process might not provide absolute or foolproof indicators of child labour, it gives the fairest indication of activities that potentially would fall within the qualitative definition of child labour.

5.14.2 The Child Labour Indicators

The filtering process used two sets of indicators of child labour. The first set related to child labour in general and included schooling status, status in employment and hours of work. The second set of indicators related to higher risk or worst forms of child labour

and included: *(i)* Type of work (i.e. hazardous work and risky occupation and industry); *(ii)* Working conditions (pay level, provision of food, medical attention, transport and safety devices); and *(iii)* Risks and dangers at work (i.e. ailments due to work, injuries sustained at the place of work and use of tools and equipment). The first set of indicators was found sufficient for filtering the general child labour, while the second set was applied (in Chapter 6) in identifying children engaged in higher risk or worst forms of child labour.

Schooling Status: Using the first set of filtering indicators, it may be observed that the schooling status is in-built in the child labour concept if working prevents children from attending school. Children of school going age that did not attend school during the school year but were reported to have worked are, therefore, considered to have been engaged in child labour. This also applies to work by children who did not proceed to secondary school after completing the primary school. Going by schooling indicator, it can be stated that child labour in Kenya stood at 1.3 million children, as given in Table 5.1, that is, 553,808 children who worked in the previous week plus 751,560 children who worked at any other time during the last twelve months. Looking at Table 5.3 in this context, it may be observed that about 240,800 working children had not attained Primary level education.

Status in Employment: Status in employment was categorised into paid employees, unpaid family workers in family farms or businesses, and workers in own farms or businesses, with or without employees, and apprentices. The status in employment is in-built in the child labour concept in the sense that wage employment for young children is known to be exploitative in terms of low pay and long working hours as the results presented in Table 5.4 affirm. Also, wage and self-employment at such tender ages imposes undue responsibility on the working child, which is associated with both mental and physical stress. In addition, the employed children forfeit advancement in schooling, and by so doing reduce their present economic welfare or their future income earning capabilities either by shrinking their future external choice set or reducing their own individual productive capabilities. Children who either worked for pay or operated their own farms or businesses are, therefore, considered in this filtering framework to have been engaged in child labour. As indicated in Table 5.4, about 172,000 children had worked for pay, while 15,000 operated their own businesses during the survey's reference week. Using this indicator, about 187,000 children were child labourers during the week preceding the survey.

Hours of Work: The hours-of-work criterion is embodied in the child labour concept both at the lower and higher risk (worst form) levels. It is obviously exploitative when children work for long durations as this not only endangers their health, but also affects school performance of full-time students. The working hours criterion is, nevertheless, a contentious issue, varying from country to country and among economic activities. A cut-off point for identifying child labour with respect to hours worked was therefore established by reference to the existing regulations and the average hours of work for the Kenyan adult work force. The Employment Act prohibits the employment of children in any industrial undertaking between 6.30 p.m. and 6.30 a.m. while the General Wages Order restricts employment of children to six hours a day within six days of the week. Furthermore, average hours of work for adults in the modern sector of the economy vary between 39 and 42 hours in a week (*Employment in the Modern Sector Report,* various issues). The lower cut-off point therefore classifies children who worked for 25-41 hours

in a 6-day working week as being engaged in general child labour. In addition, the upper cut-off point classifies children who worked for more than 41 hours in a 6-day working week as being in higher risk or worst forms of child labour.

Based on the first set of indicators, the survey results show that under the *Out-of-School* criterion 534,000 children were engaged in child labour (i.e. non-schooling children who worked during the reference week), and 1.3 million children who reported to have worked either during the last 7 days or at any other time during the past twelve months. Similarly, using the *Status in Employment* criterion, it is estimated that 187, 000 children engaged in child labour (children who either worked for pay or engaged in their own farms/businesses during the reference week). Finally, it is estimated that about 594,000 children engaged in child labour under the *Hours-of-Work* criterion labour (i.e. children who worked for more than 24 hours during the reference week).

Although it is not easy to combine the three results to obtain a single estimate, both the *Out-of-School* and *Hours of Work* indicators give very close results (despite the fact that the former has two reference periods giving two different estimates). The *Status in Employment* filter is, however, limited by the fact that it omits unpaid family workers, who are the majority in the Kenyan setting, comprising 78.7 percent of the total working children during the reference week. It can therefore be concluded that child labour stood between 534,000 and 594,000 working children during that week. Using a longer reference period, i.e. the 12 months preceding the survey, it is estimated that child labour in Kenya stood at 1.3 million.

5.15   Effects of Child Work

5.15.1 Effect of Child Work on Education

As indicated in section 5.1, about 588,000 schooling children were working in Kenya. Their academic performance was therefore likely to be adversely affected since some of the tasks they performed were quite demanding in terms of physical effort and time. Table 5.4 has indicated that a large number of schooling children (58.2 percent) worked for more than 25 hours in a week, which is equivalent to more than 4 hours a day in a six-day working week. This would exhaust them to the extent that they would not be in a position to study effectively. The survey revealed that 1.3 million working children aged 5-17 years were out of school, which affected the development of their knowledge necessary for normal life. In addition, it found that 18.4 percent of the working children who were out of school had no formal education, a situation that could hinder the cognitive development of the children.

5.15.2 Effect of Child Work on Health

Child workers are frequently faced with many occupational risks, which affect their health and at times threaten their lives. Depending on the type of activity or nature of work, they are often exposed to risks such as harmful by-products, including toxic gases, solid particles and corrosive fluids that could adversely affect their health. Data in Table 5.5 have indicated that some children were engaged in occupations, which involved the use of machinery and tools and thus further exposing them to occupational risks. Table 5.14 further shows that only 7.9 percent of working children was issued with protective clothing or devices to guard them against the effects of hazardous conditions. The health

of 92.1 percent of the child workers was thus exposed to various forms of occupational hazards, including skin diseases and breathing problems, amongst other risks. It is not surprising, therefore, that 18.9 percent of the children who worked during the last week preceding the survey either fell sick or got injured, where the main types of ailments were limb injuries and breathing problems (see Table 5.11).

5.15.3 Effect of Child Work on Employment of Adults in General

It has been shown in Table 5.5 that the majority (57.6 percent) of child workers were engaged as agricultural, fishery and related workers. Table 5.6 also shows that children worked in manufacturing, trade, hotels and restaurants. In normal circumstances adults are preferred for work in such industries due to the risks and the heavy workload involved. The hiring of children in these sectors has violated regulatory laws and deprived adults of their employment opportunities, thereby aggravating the unemployment situation. Moreover, early work by children denies them opportunities for developing skills, which eventually affects the productivity of the country's manpower resources. It also affects the children's future income earning capabilities, either by shrinking their future external choice set, or reducing their own individual productive capabilities.

CHAPTER 6

SOME IDENTIFIED WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

6.1   Background

The 87th Annual ILO Conference adopted the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention of 1999. The new Convention applies to all persons under the age of 18. This age limit is pegged to the ILO's Minimum Age Convention of 1973 (No.138) that remains the bedrock of national and international action for the eventual total abolition of child labour, and which had been ratified by 74 states as of 1999.   It is yet to be ratified by many member states, a process which involves the translation of the Convention into national law and practice.

The new Convention defines worst forms of child labour as: *(i)* all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery such as sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage, serfdom and forced or compulsory labour; *(ii)* forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; *(iii)* use of a child for prostitution, production of pornography or pornographic performances; *(iv)* use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and *(v)* work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children

An accompanying Recommendation defines: *hazardous work* as: work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse; work underground, under water, at dangerous heights, or in confined spaces; work with dangerous machinery or tools, or which involves heavy loads; work in an unhealthy environment which may expose children to hazardous substances, temperatures, noise or vibrations; and work under particularly difficult conditions such as long working hours, during the night, or where a child is confined to the premises of the employer.

In Kenya, the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development prevents and controls the *worst forms of child labour* by enforcing subsidiary legislation (rules) under section 55 (1998) of the Factories and Other Places of Work Act (Cap. 514 of the laws of Kenya). In particular, the rules prohibit hazardous child labour/work by stating that

> "No child shall enter into a contract of employment, hired,
> or voluntary work in occupations which present hazard(s)
> or are detrimental to the child's safety, health or morals."

The regulations also require an employer to compensate the working child for any work related disease as specified in Schedule 8 of the Rules. They make it mandatory for the employer to provide suitable protective devices, including clothing, provide for the immediate removal of a child found to be engaged in a hazardous occupation where the hazards therein pose eminent danger and impose penalties to employers who fail to comply with the Rules.

In enforcing these rules, inspection officials from the Ministry have found some children working in hazardous situations, characterised by:

- harsh environments in sisal, coffee and tea estates, fishing and horticultural farms where they were exposed to toxic substances;

- lack of protective clothing in sisal estates, manufacturing, and mining and quarrying activities within the informal or "Jua Kali" sector; and in the salt mining firms;

- children being a source of cheap labour in all the sectors they were found;

- carriage of heavy loads in sisal estates, sand harvesting, stone cutting, salt harvesting, and horticultural farms;

6.2   Some Intervention Programmes against the Worst Forms of Child Labour

Many of the NGOs concerned with child labour started operating in Kenya in the early 1990s. By 1996, there were 123 such NGOs registered with the Department of Children's Services in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports. According to the activities of the NGOs incidents of accidents, physical and psychological stress and exposure to toxic products of industrial waste were the most common types of hazards children faced and these constituted 62 percent of the total hazards children faced. Working conditions were even worse as low wages, harassment, long working hours and demanding tasks constituted 65 percent of the difficulties the children faced.

Between 1992 and 1997 intervention programmes under ILO/IPEC revealed that children were engaged in both *worst forms of employment* and *hazardous work* and were rehabilitated by implementing institutions as follows:

Kisii District Children's Advisory Committee (DCAC)

Under this programme, 172 boys and 30 girls aged between 8 and 15 years found working in soapstone industry were reintegrated into the formal education system.

Malindi DCAC

A total of 149 children, comprising 94 boys and 55 girls, were reached and removed from hazardous work in sand harvesting and tourist resorts and beaches. Out of this, 145 children were reintegrated back to the formal school system.

Kenya Food and Nutrition Action Network (KEFAN)

This organization found 51 children (46 boys and 5 girls) engaged in goods trafficking across the Kenya / Uganda border and assisted them to be absorbed back into the formal school system.

Entrepreneurship Development Centre - Eldoret

Through this Centre's programme, a total of 1059 children (605 boys and 454 girls), who were found working in restaurants, on the streets, in markets and in garbage dumps were reached. About 273 of the boys and 170 of the girls were working in hazardous

conditions while 176 boys and 131 girls were working under forced labour conditions. Of all these children, 80 were rehabilitated into the formal school system.

The PCEA - Ihururu Parish

The programme under this church reached 125 boys and 95 girls aged between 8 and 15 years who were removed from hazardous work and forced labour conditions. The 220 children were rehabilitated into formal schools, where some were placed under vocational training programmes in order to acquire some skills.

The Child Welfare Society of Kenya (CWSK)

A total of 400 children were reached and 48 girls were found to have been working in hazardous conditions, while another 48 were in the informal child labour conditions.

Nairobi City Council (NCC)

The target groups of this programme were 200 working children below 15 years of age. The Programme, however, reached 32 boys and 565 girls, where the majority were found to be working in hazardous conditions on the streets and as domestic servants.

Sinaga Women and Child Labour Resource Centre (Sinaga WCLRC)

This Centre reached about 255 house-girls and provided them with some skills through its vocational training programme.

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

The Ministry identified a total of 200 children (106 boys and 94 girls), all of whom were working in hazardous conditions. Out of this, 29 boys and 50 girls were in forced labour conditions.

6.3   Survey Findings on Worst Forms of Child Labour

The analytical framework developed in Chapter 5 has been extended by generating the second set of the four filters that identify higher risk or worst forms of child labour.

Since Kenya has no reported cases of child slavery or of children recruited for use in armed conflict, the filtering process was confined to the type of "work that is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children", especially the "hazardous work" as defined by the 1999 ILO Convention. Consequently, the filtering process revealed the existence of some worst forms of child labour. Although some of the findings cannot be easily quantified, the survey results show that some children were working under risky and hazardous conditions, working for longer hours, and were grossly underpaid.

Using the *type-of-work* criterion, the survey showed that children were engaged in industries and occupations that were unsafe and risky for young persons, although these activities absorbed a small proportion of the working children. Table 5.6 shows that there were about 15 thousand children engaged in activities that are unsafe and risky for young persons, i.e. fishing, mining and quarrying, building, and road transport. It was also

shown in Table 5.12 that about 176 thousand working children reported having fallen sick or got injured during the 12 months prior to the survey, mainly agricultural and fishery workers. The main type of injuries and diseases were limb injuries and breathing problems. Although it is hard to tell from the survey results whether all reported illnesses were entirely work related, it is possible that the magnitude of injuries in domestic services is under-estimated because respondents hardly divulge information on torture meted to them as domestic workers.

With regard to the number of **hours** *worked,* children were found to be working for long hours despite existing regulations. The Employment Act states that no child should be employed in any industrial undertaking during the period 6.30 p.m.-6.30 a.m. Furthermore, the General Wages Order regulates the employment of children to six hours a day for six days of the week. Despite these regulations, Table 5.7 has indicated that an estimated 38.5 percent of the children worked for more than 41 hours in a week. These children were classified as engaged in higher risk or worst forms of child labour.

Concerning *low pay,* the survey has revealed that about 109.5 thousand children in wage employment (63.6 percent) earned less than KShs. 900 per month. This high percentage reflects poor pay, and hence exploitation of children, relative to the statutory minimum wage of KShs. 889 per month set for unskilled employees aged below 18 working in the agricultural sector under the Regulations of Wages Order, 1998. The same regulations provide for a monthly minimum wage of KShs. 1,259 for unskilled agricultural workers aged 18 years and over.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1   Conclusions

A review of the existing policy and legal framework has shown that many legal provisions have been put in place to counteract child labour practices. In addition, many intervention programmes aimed at child labour problems have been formulated and implemented by the government and other institutions. Despite the legal provisions and intervention efforts, child labour still exists in Kenya. The child labour modular survey has established the size and magnitude of working children and child labour in Kenya and identified its root causes as deepening poverty and unaffordable educational costs. It has also identified the major effects of child labour as including the decline in school enrolment rates, exposure to risks and health hazards, and reduced future income earning capabilities for the working child.

In particular, the survey has established that the declining enrolment rates in the primary and secondary schools reflect an increased number of working children. This is further confirmed by the survey results which have shown that 3.5 million out of 10.9 million children aged 5-17 years (over 32 percent) were out of school and that the majority of school age children stop schooling at the primary level. The results also indicate that 1.9 million children were working in 1998 of whom the majority were engaged in commercial and subsistence agriculture, fishing and domestic services. It was noted too that a large proportion of the non-schooling children worked for more than 41 hours a week.

 At the household level, the survey has shown that 3 million out of 10.9 million children aged 5-17 (about 28 percent) were from female-headed households. The study has revealed further that the level of household income had a bearing on child labour with 56.7 percent of working children coming from households with monthly incomes of less than K.Sh.6, 000 each, while 21.3 percent of them came from poor households with monthly incomes of less than KShs. 2000 each. While the main reason parents gave for releasing their children to work was either to assist on the family farm or to augment family income, children reported that they worked in order to augment household income. As regards evidence of the *worst forms of child labour,* the study shows that these were characterized by long working hours, underpayment and work in risky industries and occupations.

The Government of Kenya has demonstrated its commitment in fulfilling its obligations under the ILO Conventions on Child Labour by enforcing several legal provisions governing the employment of children. In addition, it has put in place a draft Sessional Paper on Child Labour in Kenya, which addresses various perspectives of this problem and the need to mainstream concrete intervention programmes. At the same time, there are other development partners that are involved in child labour intervention programmes, including advocacy, awareness creation, capacity building, education, training, income generating activities, welfare services and protection of children from abuse, among others. The ILO/IPEC programme in Kenya has supported this intervention programme with a considerable impact on the eradication of child labour.

The magnitude of child labour in Kenya was derived by using three indicators namely schooling, status in employment and hours of work. The *schooling* indicator shows that child labour in Kenya stood at 1.3 million during the 12 months preceding the survey. Of these, 534,000 children worked during the week preceding the survey and 766,000 reported to have worked during the 12 months before the survey. Applying the *employment* criterion for children who were in employment either for pay or operating their own farms/enterprises, it was found that 187,000 were engaged in child labour during the week prior to the survey. Finally, under the *hours of work* indicator, it was found that 594,000 children engaged in child labour, i.e. those who worked for over 24 hours during the reference week. From these indicators it may be concluded that the magnitude of child labour in Kenya was, at most, 1.3 million during the past 12 months.

7.2   Recommendations

As a way forward in combating child labour in Kenya, the following recommendations are made on the basis of the results of the study:

1. The study results show that there is an urgent need to finalise the Child Labour Policy paper for approval by the Cabinet so as to enable the Government to establish a clear structure of institutional arrangements for its implementation.

2. It has been observed that although there are many institutions and organizations involved in child labour intervention programmes, they operate with little co-ordination. In addition, their activities are mostly concentrated in Kenya's urban centres with only a few in the rural areas where the majority children live. It is therefore recommended that the National Steering Committee on Child Labour should play a more active role in the co-ordination of inter-agency programmes both at the national and local levels. Secondly, the key stakeholders should expand their intervention programmes to cover rural communities.

3. The National Steering Committee on Child Labour in the Ministry of Labour should be made part of the proposed National Council of Children's Services, which will be co-ordinated from the Children's Department in the Office of the Vice-President, Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports. This recommendation arises from the fact that child labour is part of children issues in general.

4. The activities of key stakeholders who have successful programmes against child labour should continue to be supported by ILO/IPEC programmes and other development partners. In addition, the Child Labour Unit in the Ministry of Labour and Manpower should be strengthened to enable it to effectively monitor and evaluate child labour activities.

5. Education statistics show a declining gross enrolment rate despite Government policy of providing basic education to all children of school going age. To redirect children from child labour to the classroom it is necessary to introduce a policy incorporating compulsory and free education for all children of primary school-going age. There is a need also to formulate and implement programmes to address cultural issues that discriminate against girls' education and those aimed at reducing regional disparities

6. Since poverty was identified as the major cause of child labour in Kenya, it is recommended that child labour issues should be mainstreamed in the government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, annual budgets and in its Development Plans.

7. Nationally, it was found that 1.3 million children aged 5-17 years were engaged in child labour during the year, and that most of them were in commercial and subsistence agriculture, fishing and domestic services. The analysis by sector shows that there are still information gaps in some areas and hence the need to undertake sectoral surveys on child labour, especially in commercial agriculture, fishing and domestic services. It is therefore recommended that the CBS, as the official data-collecting agency with the necessary capacity and manpower in the districts, should be supported to undertake a sectoral situation analysis to come out with in-depth information on child labour in these sectors. In this regard, it will be necessary to conduct regular Child Labour Surveys to monitor the progress and to fill some of the gaps in the information that were not covered by this study.

8. The survey focused on working children. It therefore did not cover street children for the simple reason that they were neither "working" nor resident in the sampled households. It is necessary, therefore, that a special survey should be undertaken, with technical support from the CBS, to establish the magnitude and root causes of the problems of street children and child prostitution in Kenya.

9. The ILO/IPEC programme in Kenya has brought an impact on the need to eradicate child labour in Kenya. It is recommended, however, that more funds should be allocated to this programme to support initiatives recommended in this report aimed at eliminating child labour.

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APPENDIX I

SAMPLE DESIGN AND STANDARD ERRORS

1. Response Rates

Response Rates in the Integrated Labour Force Survey 1998/99 by District and Province

DISTRICT	URBAN Responding Household	URBAN Selected Household	URBAN Response Rate	RURAL Responding Households	RURAL Selected Households	RURAL Response Rate	Total Responding Households	Total Selected Households	Total Response Rate
NAIROBI	**260**	**324**	**80.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**260**	**324**	**80.2**
Kiambu	99	122	81.1	346	375	92.3	445	497	89.5
Kirinyaga	7	10	70.0	266	304	87.5	273	314	86.9
Murang'a	24	31	77.4	340	401	84.8	364	432	84.3
Nyandarua	21	22	95.5	308	349	88.3	329	371	88.7
Nyeri	32	40	80.0	357	435	82.1	389	475	81.9
CENTRAL	**183**	**225**	**81.3**	**1617**	**1864**	**86.7**	**1800**	**2089**	**86.2**
Kilifi	51	56	91.1	223	256	87.1	274	312	87.8
Kwale	11	14	78.6	215	254	84.6	226	268	84.3
Lamu	10	14	71.4	119	136	87.5	129	150	86.0
Mombasa	250	301	83.1	-	-	-	250	301	83.1
Taita Taveta	26	32	81.3	192	245	78.4	218	277	78.7
Tana River	-	-	-	65	86	75.6	65	86	75.6
COAST	**348**	**417**	**83.5**	**814**	**977**	**83.3**	**1162**	**1394**	**83.4**
Embu	40	40	100.0	261	261	101.2	301	301	100.0
Isiolo	19	24	79.2	9	10	90.0	28	34	82.4
Kitui	8	10	80.0	350	375	93.9	358	385	93.0
Machakos	77	104	74.0	388	417	92.8	465	521	89.3
Meru	61	67	91.0	367	396	92.7	428	463	92.4
EASTERN	**205**	**245**	**83.7**	**1375**	**1459**	**94.2**	**1580**	**1704**	**92.7**
Garissa	22	35	62.9	-	-	-	22	35	62.9
Mandera	14	14	100.0	-	-	-	14	14	100.0
Wajir	8	10	80.0	-	-	-	8	10	80.0
NORTH EASTERN	**44**	**59**	**74.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**44**	**59**	**74.6**
Kisii	40	52	76.9	409	448	91.3	449	500	89.8
Kisumu	224	239	93.7	355	415	85.5	579	654	88.5
Siaya	26	35	74.3	423	503	84.1	449	538	83.5
Homa Bay	17	22	77.3	273	306	89.2	290	328	88.4
Nyamira	13	14	92.9	250	269	92.9	263	283	92.9
NYANZA	**320**	**362**	**88.4**	**1710**	**1941**	**88.1**	**2030**	**2303**	**88.1**
Kajiado	29	44	65.9	170	228	74.6	199	272	73.2
Kericho	40	57	70.2	363	419	86.6	403	476	84.7
Laikipia	24	31	77.4	188	242	77.7	212	273	77.7
Nakuru	153	215	71.2	283	301	94.0	436	516	84.5
Narok	24	24	100.0	178	202	88.1	202	226	89.4
Trans Nzoia	39	46	84.8	227	270	84.1	266	316	84.2
Uasin Gichu	87	117	74.4	195	244	79.9	282	361	78.1
Baringo	10	10	100.0	208	237	87.8	218	247	88.3
Elgeo Markwet	10	10	100.0	247	254	97.2	257	264	97.3
Nandi	14	18	77.8	372	408	91.2	386	426	90.6
West Pokot	14	20	70.0	141	186	75.8	155	206	75.2
RIFT VALLEY	**444**	**592**	**75.0**	**2572**	**2991**	**86.0**	**3016**	**3583**	**84.2**
Bungoma	49	73	67.1	378	442	85.5	427	515	82.9
Busia	13	20	65.0	245	292	83.9	258	312	82.7
Kakamega	72	84	85.7	400	447	89.5	472	531	88.9
WESTERN	**134**	**177**	**75.7**	**1023**	**1181**	**86.6**	**1157**	**1358**	**85.2**
KENYA	**1938**	**2401**	**80.7**	**9111**	**10413**	**87.5**	**11049**	**12814**	**86.2**

2. Weighting

Weighting of the sample data was done because the selection process of the sample was not self-weighting. In the computation process, adjustments were done for both cluster and household non-response. The adjustments also took into consideration both the population listed in the selected clusters during the updating of sampling frame in 1996 (which was used to select households for the survey) and the projected population as at December 1998.

The generation of cluster weights is the product of sample cluster design weight, household and cluster response adjustment factors. The mathematical relation is given as follows:

$$W_{hi} = D_{hi} \times \frac{L_{hi}}{R_{hi}} \times \frac{S_{hi}}{R_{hi}} \times \frac{C_h}{\overline{C}_h} \qquad \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \quad (1)$$

where,

$W_{hi} =$ Overall cluster weight for the i-th cluster in the h-th stratum,
$D_{hi} =$ Sample cluster design weight obtained from cluster selection probabilities for the i-th cluster in the h-th stratum,
$L_{hi} =$ Number of listed households in the i-th cluster in the h-th stratum,
$S_{hi} =$ Number of selected households in the i-th cluster in the h-th stratum,
$R_{hi} =$ Number of responding households in i-th cluster in the h-th stratum,
$C_h =$ Number of selected clusters in the h-th stratum and
$\overline{C}_h =$ Number of operating clusters in h-th stratum.

The weights were applied to each individual item to obtain estimates on any given variable in a specified domain or category.

The estimation of the population parameters was done at the provincial, urban and rural levels. Other domains were also included in the estimation. The estimates included totals and ratios. In the estimation of totals, sample weights were applied to obtain national and domain totals using the result:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum W_{hi} Y_{hij} \qquad \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \quad (2)$$

where,

$\hat{Y} =$ estimate of the total of the variable Y;
$W_{hi} =$ weight of the i-th cluster in the h-th domain.
$Y_{hij} =$ observed value of the variable Y in the h-th domain (province, sex, age group
and urban/rural) in the i-th cluster on the j-th individual or household

Ratio estimates were obtained by dividing the weighted estimates of the population parameters. Thus for the ratio R the estimator is given by the result:

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}} = \frac{\sum W_{hi} Y_{hij}}{\sum W_{hi} X_{hij}} \qquad \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \quad (3)$$

where $\hat{R}$ is the ratio estimate, W_{hi}, Y_{hij} and X_{hij} are as defined above.

3.   Reliability of the Estimates

Determination of reliability of the estimates involved evaluation of standard errors. The standard errors enabled development of confidence limits, which provide a measure of reliability of the estimates from the survey.

The determination of the standard error for estimates in the labour force survey was based on the following formulae:

(1) Variance for survey estimates of totals were obtained using the following result:

$$\text{Var}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_h \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_i^{n_h} \left(\hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h} \right)^2 \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \quad (4)$$

where $\hat{Y}_{hi} = \sum_j W_{hi} Y_{hij}$ and $\hat{Y}_h = \sum_i \sum_j W_{hi} Y_{hij}$.

(2) Variance estimates for the estimates of ratios were obtained using the result:

$$\text{Var}(\hat{R}) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}} \right) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \left[\text{Var}(\hat{Y}) + \hat{R}^2 \text{Var}(\hat{X}) - 2\hat{R}\text{Cov}(\hat{X}\hat{Y}) \right]$$

$$\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \quad (5)$$

where $\text{Cov}(\hat{X}\hat{Y}) = \sum_h \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_i \left(\hat{X}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{X}_h}{n_h} \right)\left(\hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h} \right)$

and $\text{Var}(\hat{X})$ and $\text{Var}(\hat{Y})$ are variances of totals calculated using the formula provided earlier.

Variance estimates for selected variables were computed using CENVAR program of IMPS. The estimates and their accompanying confidence intervals are presented in Tables 1 to 5.

Table 1: ESTIMATES OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF ALL WORKING CHILDREN IN THE SURVEY

Category	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Lower	Interval Upper	Design Effect	Number of Observations
All WORKING CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS							
	1,893,668	71,636	3.78	1,753,262	2,034,074	******	3,820
SEX							
Male	984,108	43,670	4.44	898,514	1,069,702	8.14	2,000
Female	909,560	37,991	4.18	835,097	984,023	6.16	1,820
AREA							
Rural	1,687,248	69,271	4.11	1,551,477	1,823,019	52.62	3,651
Urban	206,420	18,255	8.84	170,640	242,200	3.65	169
PROVINCE							
Central	244,524	28,437	11.63	188,788	300,260	7.66	435
Western	279,543	38,899	13.92	203,301	355,785	12.81	463
Nairobi	62,180	11,656	18.74	39,335	85,025	4.56	21
Rift Valley	508,686	34,161	6.72	441,730	575,642	6.33	1,262
Nyanza	274,567	22,609	8.23	230,253	318,881	4.39	498
Eastern	347,167	27,629	7.96	293,013	401,321	5.43	671
Coast	152,957	12,154	7.95	129,134	176,780	2.12	464
AGE							
Age 5-9 Years	570,118	25,386	4.45	520,362	619,874	3.26	1,165
Age 10-14 Years	498,641	30,777	6.17	438,317	558,965	5.20	1,015
Age15-17 Years	824,909	35,931	4.36	754,484	895,334	5.59	1,640
PROVINCE by SEX							
Central Male	115,397	15,276	13.24	85,456	145,338	4.34	211
Central Female	129,127	15,445	11.96	98,855	159,399	4.00	224
Western Male	151,317	24,146	15.96	103,991	198,643	8.45	243
Western Female	128,226	16,375	12.77	96,131	160,321	4.52	220
Nairobi Male	33,138	13,128	39.62	7,408	58,868	10.67	9
Nairobi Female	29,042	8,752	30.14	11,888	46,196	5.40	12
Rift Valley Male	262,967	18,814	7.15	226,091	299,843	3.15	672
Rift Valley Female	245,719	19,973	8.13	206,571	284,867	3.76	590
Nyanza Male	140,462	13,303	9.47	114,389	166,535	2.74	256
Nyanza Female	134,105	13,034	9.72	108,558	159,652	2.75	242
North Eastern Female	19,764	5,016	25.38	9,932	29,596	2.59	5
Eastern Male	187,451	16,750	8.94	154,621	220,281	3.35	351
Eastern Female	159,716	15,245	9.55	129,836	189,596	3.20	320
Coast Male	89,096	9,410	10.56	70,652	107,540	2.10	257
Coast Female	63,861	5,801	9.08	52,491	75,231	1.10	207

Table 1: cont. ESTIMATES OF STANDARD ERROR FOR ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF ALL WORKING CHILDREN IN THE SURVEY

Category		Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Lower	Interval Upper	Design Effect	Number of Observations
PROVINCE	by AGE							
Central	Age 5-9 Years	76,294	8,383	10.99	59,864	92,724	1.94	144
Central	Age 10-14 Years	61,158	11,291	18.46	39,027	83,289	4.34	104
Central	Age15-17 Years	107,072	13,674	12.77	80,271	133,873	3.73	187
Western	Age 5-9 Years	83,710	11,317	13.52	61,529	105,891	3.23	145
Western	Age 10-14 Years	75,499	13,525	17.91	48,990	102,008	5.09	124
Western	Age15-17 Years	120,334	17,812	14.80	85,423	155,245	5.68	194
Nairobi	Age 5-9 Years	9,991	3,975	39.79	2,199	17,783	3.21	6
Nairobi	Age 10-14 Years	28,291	13,804	48.79	1,236	55,346	13.79	7
Nairobi	Age15-17 Years	23,898	8,743	36.58	6,762	41,034	6.53	8
Rift Valley	Age 5-9 Years	150,569	13,360	8.87	124,383	176,755	2.60	356
Rift Valley	Age 10-14 Years	140,105	13,700	9.78	113,254	166,956	2.92	376
Rift Valley	Age15-17 Years	218,012	18,032	8.27	182,669	253,355	3.40	530
Nyanza	Age 5-9 Years	84,010	8,400	10.00	67,546	100,474	1.77	163
Nyanza	Age 10-14 Years	63,449	9,564	15.07	44,704	82,194	3.01	107
Nyanza	Age15-17 Years	127,108	11,192	8.80	105,172	149,044	2.13	228
Eastern	Age 5-9 Years	112,114	9,224	8.23	94,035	130,193	1.63	206
Eastern	Age 10-14 Years	85,997	10,967	12.75	64,502	107,492	2.95	172
Eastern	Age15-17 Years	149,056	13,864	9.30	121,882	176,230	2.82	293
Coast	Age 5-9 Years	44,870	4,783	10.66	35,496	54,244	1.05	143
Coast	Age 10-14 Years	39,862	5,343	13.40	29,389	50,335	1.48	124
Coast	Age15-17 Years	68,225	7,206	10.56	54,100	82,350	1.59	197
PROVINCE	by AREA							
Central	Rural	235,091	28,378	12.07	179,469	290,713	7.89	425
Central	Urban	9,433	1,823	19.33	5,860	13,006	0.71	10
Western	Rural	247,117	38,775	15.69	171,118	323,116	14.11	436
Western	Urban	32,426	3,101	9.56	26,347	38,505	0.61	27
Nairobi	Urban	62,180	11,656	18.74	39,335	85,025	4.56	21
Rift Valley	Rural	477,078	32,977	6.91	412,443	541,713	6.15	1,231
Rift Valley	Urban	31,608	8,916	28.21	14,133	49,083	5.16	31
Nyanza	Rural	262,291	22,521	8.59	218,149	306,433	4.53	467
Nyanza	Urban	12,276	1,988	16.19	8,379	16,173	0.65	31
North Eastern	Urban	24,044	9,208	38.30	5,996	42,092	7.20	6
Eastern	Rural	334,327	27,529	8.23	280,370	388,284	5.55	661
Eastern	Urban	12,840	2,349	18.29	8,236	17,444	0.87	10
Coast	Rural	131,344	11,705	8.91	108,401	154,287	2.26	431
Coast	Urban	21,613	3,273	15.14	15,198	28,028	1.01	33

Category		Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower	Interval Upper	Design Effect	Number of Observations
PROVINCE	by SCHOOLING							
Central	At School	79,879	24,645	30.85	31,575	128,183	16.01	119
Central	Not At School	164,645	9,565	5.81	145,898	183,392	1.23	316
Western	At School	137,021	38,023	27.75	62,496	211,546	22.94	226
Western	Not At School	142,522	10,884	7.64	121,189	163,855	1.81	237
Nairobi	Not At School	59,642	12,357	20.72	35,422	83,862	5.33	20
Rift Valley	At School	138,265	22,385	16.19	94,390	182,140	7.88	381
Rift Valley	Not At School	370,421	23,676	6.39	324,016	416,826	3.79	881
Nyanza	At School	70,498	13,036	18.49	44,948	96,048	5.05	131
Nyanza	Not At School	204,069	15,457	7.57	173,773	234,365	2.65	367
North Eastern	Not At School	24,044	9,208	38.30	5,996	42,092	7.20	6
Eastern	At School	104,785	24,387	23.27	56,987	152,583	12.12	267
Eastern	Not At School	242,382	15,530	6.41	211,943	272,821	2.30	404
Coast	At School	55,380	10,363	18.71	35,068	75,692	4.03	211
Coast	Not At School	97,577	7,800	7.99	82,290	112,864	1.33	253
SCHOOLING	by SEX							
At School	Male	310,940	32,808	10.55	246,635	375,245	8.35	702
At School	Female	277,426	28,254	10.18	222,048	332,804	6.80	634
Not At School	Male	673,168	27,863	4.14	618,556	727,780	3.61	1,298
Not At School	Female	632,134	25,256	4.00	582,633	681,635	3.05	1,186
AREA	by SEX							
Rural	Male	907,840	41,177	4.54	827,134	988,546	7.24	1,942
Rural	Female	779,408	35,237	4.52	710,343	848,473	5.46	1,709
Urban	Male	76,268	14,546	19.07	47,757	104,779	5.83	58
Urban	Female	130,152	14,202	10.91	102,317	157,987	3.36	111
AREA	by AGE							
Rural	Age 5-9 Years	486,402	21,368	4.39	444,522	528,282	2.55	1,084
Rural	Age 10-14 Years	453,549	27,098	5.97	400,436	506,662	4.29	991
Rural	Age15-17 Years	747,297	34,135	4.57	680,393	814,201	5.19	1,576
Urban	Age 5-9 Years	83,716	13,707	16.37	56,851	110,581	4.74	81
Urban	Age 10-14 Years	45,092	14,592	32.36	16,491	73,693	9.76	24
Urban	Age15-17 Years	77,612	11,219	14.46	55,623	99,601	3.41	64
SCHOOLING	by AGE							
At School	Age 5-9 Years	136,526	14,506	10.63	108,094	164,958	3.35	314
At School	Age 10-14 Years	159,335	20,112	12.62	119,915	198,755	5.59	358
At School	Age15-17 Years	292,505	28,480	9.74	236,685	348,325	6.61	664
Not At School	Age 5-9 Years	433,592	20,969	4.84	392,493	474,691	2.65	851
Not At School	Age 10-14 Years	339,306	21,903	6.46	296,375	382,237	3.47	657
Not At School	Age15-17 Years	532,404	23,276	4.37	486,782	578,026	2.85	976

Table 2: ESTIMATES OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLING AND WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS

Category		Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Lower	Interval Upper	Design Effect	Number of Observations
WORKING SCHOOLING CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS								
		588,366	47,335	8.05	495,589	681,143	******	1,336
SEX								
Male		310,940	27,430	8.82	257,177	364,703	11.64	702
Female		277,426	22,829	8.23	232,681	322,171	8.07	634
AREA								
Rural		557,669	47,297	8.48	464,968	650,370	174.45	1,302
Urban		30,697	1,915	6.24	26,943	34,451	0.29	34
PROVINCE								
Central		79,879	19,536	24.46	41,588	118,170	12.54	119
Western		137,021	33,337	24.33	71,681	202,361	23.99	226
Rift Valley		138,265	16,408	11.87	106,106	170,424	5.78	381
Nyanza		70,498	9,986	14.16	50,926	90,070	3.65	131
Eastern		104,785	17,922	17.10	69,659	139,911	8.46	267
Coast		55,380	7,585	13.70	40,514	70,246	2.60	211
AGE								
Age 5-9 Years		136,526	11,939	8.75	113,125	159,927	3.08	314
Age 10-14 Years		159,335	17,613	11.05	124,814	193,856	6.06	358
Age15-17 Years		292,505	23,016	7.87	247,393	337,617	8.17	664
PROVINCE	**by SEX**							
Central	Male	38,833	10,012	25.78	19,209	58,457	6.27	57
Central	Female	41,046	10,374	25.27	20,713	61,379	6.40	62
Western	Male	77,263	20,416	26.42	37,248	117,278	14.09	127
Western	Female	59,758	13,575	22.72	33,151	86,365	7.79	99
Rift Valley	Male	68,888	8,286	12.03	52,647	85,129	2.56	189
Rift Valley	Female	69,377	9,812	14.14	50,146	88,608	3.57	192
Nyanza	Male	40,467	6,978	17.24	26,790	54,144	2.93	77
Nyanza	Female	30,031	5,243	17.46	19,756	40,306	2.19	54
Eastern	Male	52,602	9,274	17.63	34,424	70,780	4.07	132
Eastern	Female	52,183	9,818	18.81	32,939	71,427	4.60	135
Coast	Male	32,887	5,654	17.19	21,804	43,970	2.34	120
Coast	Female	22,493	3,019	13.42	16,575	28,411	0.96	91

Table 2: cont. ESTIMATES OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLING AND WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS

Category		Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Lower	Interval Upper	Design Effect	Number of Observations
PROVINCE	by AGE							
Central	Age 5-9 Years	14,540	4,202	28.90	6,304	22,776	2.83	24
Central	Age 10-14 Years	28,877	8,350	28.92	12,511	45,243	5.76	43
Central	Age15-17 Years	36,462	9,207	25.25	18,416	54,508	5.62	52
Western	Age 5-9 Years	41,676	8,556	20.53	24,906	58,446	4.29	71
Western	Age 10-14 Years	33,926	11,252	33.17	11,873	55,979	8.99	51
Western	Age15-17 Years	61,419	14,923	24.30	32,170	90,668	9.19	104
Rift Valley	Age 5-9 Years	29,134	4,124	14.15	21,052	37,216	1.39	82
Rift Valley	Age 10-14 Years	39,666	6,930	17.47	26,084	53,248	2.95	110
Rift Valley	Age15-17 Years	69,465	8,444	12.16	52,915	86,015	2.64	189
Nyanza	Age 5-9 Years	17,019	3,558	20.91	10,045	23,993	1.74	34
Nyanza	Age 10-14 Years	13,532	4,318	31.91	5,069	21,995	3.20	23
Nyanza	Age15-17 Years	39,947	5,970	14.94	28,247	51,647	2.17	74
Eastern	Age 5-9 Years	22,968	4,150	18.07	14,834	31,102	1.77	56
Eastern	Age 10-14 Years	28,299	6,288	22.22	15,974	40,624	3.33	71
Eastern	Age15-17 Years	53,518	9,603	17.94	34,696	72,340	4.30	140
Coast	Age 5-9 Years	11,189	2,189	19.56	6,899	15,479	0.99	47
Coast	Age 10-14 Years	15,035	2,772	18.44	9,602	20,468	1.19	60
Coast	Age15-17 Years	29,156	4,809	16.49	19,731	38,581	1.89	104
PROVINCE	by AREA							
Central	Rural	78,624	19,528	24.84	40,349	116,899	12.70	117
Western	Rural	120,108	33,337	27.76	54,768	185,448	26.38	213
Western	Urban	16,913	0	0.00	16,913	16,913	0.00	13
Rift Valley	Rural	134,675	16,356	12.15	102,617	166,733	5.85	378
Nyanza	Rural	66,838	9,924	14.85	47,388	86,288	3.77	123
Nyanza	Urban	3,660	1,109	30.30	1,486	5,834	0.77	8
Eastern	Rural	104,785	17,922	17.10	69,659	139,911	8.46	267
Coast	Rural	52,639	7,556	14.35	37,830	67,448	2.70	204
Coast	Urban	2,741	665	24.26	1,437	4,045	0.37	7
PROVINCE	by SCHOOLING							
Central	At School	79,879	19,536	24.46	41,588	118,170	12.54	119
Western	At School	137,021	33,337	24.33	71,681	202,361	23.99	226
Rift Valley	At School	138,265	16,408	11.87	106,106	170,424	5.78	381
Nyanza	At School	70,498	9,986	14.16	50,926	90,070	3.65	131
Eastern	At School	104,785	17,922	17.10	69,659	139,911	8.46	267
Coast	At School	55,380	7,585	13.70	40,514	70,246	2.60	211

Table 2: cont. ESTIMATES OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLING AND WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS

Category			Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Lower	Interval Upper	Design Effect	Number of Observations
SCHOOLING	by SEX								
At School		Male	310,940	27,430	8.82	257,177	364,703	11.64	702
At School		Female	277,426	22,829	8.23	232,681	322,171	8.07	634
AREA	by SEX								
Rural		Male	295,965	27,372	9.25	242,317	349,613	11.56	684
Rural		Female	261,704	22,787	8.71	217,041	306,367	8.11	618
Urban		Male	14,975	1,788	11.94	11,471	18,479	0.50	18
Urban		Female	15,722	1,386	8.81	13,006	18,438	0.28	16
AREA	by AGE								
Rural		Age 5-9 Years	128,944	11,863	9.20	105,693	152,195	3.17	306
Rural		Age 10-14 Years	154,050	17,611	11.43	119,532	188,568	6.19	351
Rural		Age15-17 Years	274,675	22,854	8.32	229,881	319,469	8.09	645
Urban		Age 5-9 Years	7,582	1,351	17.82	4,934	10,230	0.55	8
Urban		Age 10-14 Years	5,285	239	4.52	4,817	5,753	0.02	7
Urban		Age15-17 Years	17,830	2,728	15.30	12,482	23,178	0.98	19
SCHOOLING	by AGE								
At School		Age 5-9 Years	136,526	11,939	8.75	113,125	159,927	3.08	314
At School		Age 10-14 Years	159,335	17,613	11.05	124,814	193,856	6.06	358
At School		Age15-17 Years	292,505	23,016	7.87	247,393	337,617	8.17	664

Table 3: ESTIMATES OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF NON-SCHOOLING WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS

Category		Standard Estimate	C.V. Error	95% Confidence (%)	Interval Lower	Design Upper	Number of Effect	Observations
NON-SCHOOLING WORKING CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS								
		1,305,302	38,861	2.98	1,229,135	1,381,469	******	2,484
SEX								
Male		673,168	27,672	4.11	618,930	727,406	4.47	1,298
Female		632,134	25,096	3.97	582,946	681,322	3.67	1,186
AREA								
Rural		1,129,579	34,570	3.06	1,061,822	1,197,336	14.95	2,349
Urban		175,723	17,751	10.10	140,931	210,515	3.94	135
PROVINCE								
Central		164,645	9,503	5.77	146,019	183,271	1.19	316
Western		142,522	10,703	7.51	121,544	163,500	1.72	237
Nairobi		59,642	11,508	19.30	37,086	82,198	4.43	20
Rift Valley		370,421	23,641	6.38	324,085	416,757	4.01	881
Nyanza		204,069	15,229	7.46	174,221	233,917	2.56	367
North Eastern		24,044	9,208	38.30	5,996	42,092	6.83	6
Eastern		242,382	15,530	6.41	211,943	272,821	2.32	404
Coast		97,577	7,489	7.68	82,898	112,256	1.18	253
AGE								
Age 5-9 Years		433,592	20,904	4.82	392,619	474,565	2.87	851
Age 10-14 Years		339,306	21,793	6.42	296,591	382,021	3.60	657
Age15-17 Years		532,404	23,158	4.35	487,015	577,793	3.24	976
PROVINCE	by SEX							
Central	Male	76,564	6,944	9.07	62,954	90,174	1.27	154
Central	Female	88,081	7,018	7.97	74,326	101,836	1.14	162
Western	Male	74,054	8,721	11.78	56,960	91,148	2.07	116
Western	Female	68,468	6,210	9.07	56,297	80,639	1.13	121
Nairobi	Male	33,138	12,916	38.98	7,822	58,454	9.83	9
Nairobi	Female	26,504	8,764	33.07	9,327	43,681	5.63	11
Rift Valley	Male	194,079	13,405	6.91	167,806	220,352	2.07	483
Rift Valley	Female	176,342	15,205	8.62	146,541	206,143	2.88	398
Nyanza	Male	99,995	9,607	9.61	81,165	118,825	1.90	179
Nyanza	Female	104,074	10,341	9.94	83,806	124,342	2.12	188
North Eastern	Female	19,764	5,016	25.38	9,932	29,596	2.46	5
Eastern	Male	134,849	12,025	8.92	111,281	158,417	2.27	219
Eastern	Female	107,533	9,127	8.49	89,643	125,423	1.61	185
Coast	Male	56,209	6,305	11.22	43,851	68,567	1.41	137
Coast	Female	41,368	4,313	10.43	32,915	49,821	0.88	116

Table 3: cont. ESTIMATES OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLING AND WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS

Category		Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Lower	Interval Upper	Design Effect	Number of Observations
PROVINCE	by AGE							
Central	Age 5-9 Years	61,754	5,935	9.61	50,121	73,387	1.14	120
Central	Age 10-14 Years	32,281	4,327	13.40	23,800	40,762	1.13	61
Central	Age15-17 Years	70,610	6,236	8.83	58,387	82,833	1.11	135
Western	Age 5-9 Years	42,034	5,485	13.05	31,284	52,784	1.41	74
Western	Age 10-14 Years	41,573	6,310	15.18	29,205	53,941	1.88	73
Western	Age15-17 Years	58,915	7,125	12.09	44,949	72,881	1.72	90
Nairobi	Age 5-9 Years	9,991	3,912	39.16	2,323	17,659	2.94	6
Nairobi	Age 10-14 Years	28,291	13,672	48.33	1,495	55,087	12.85	7
Nairobi	Age15-17 Years	21,360	8,723	40.84	4,263	38,457	6.89	7
Rift Valley	Age 5-9 Years	121,435	12,209	10.05	97,506	145,364	2.57	274
Rift Valley	Age 10-14 Years	100,439	9,776	9.73	81,277	119,601	1.96	266
Rift Valley	Age15-17 Years	148,547	13,792	9.28	121,515	175,579	2.75	341
Nyanza	Age 5-9 Years	66,991	7,261	10.84	52,760	81,222	1.58	129
Nyanza	Age 10-14 Years	49,917	6,856	13.73	36,479	63,355	1.86	84
Nyanza	Age15-17 Years	87,161	8,347	9.58	70,801	103,521	1.63	154
Eastern	Age 5-9 Years	89,146	7,990	8.96	73,486	104,806	1.46	150
Eastern	Age 10-14 Years	57,698	7,183	12.45	43,620	71,776	1.78	101
Eastern	Age15-17 Years	95,538	8,524	8.92	78,830	112,246	1.56	153
Coast	Age 5-9 Years	33,681	4,184	12.42	25,481	41,881	1.01	96
Coast	Age 10-14 Years	24,827	4,123	16.61	16,745	32,909	1.33	64
Coast	Age15-17 Years	39,069	4,706	12.04	29,846	48,292	1.11	93
PROVINCE	by AREA							
Central	Rural	156,467	9,393	6.00	138,057	174,877	1.22	308
Central	Urban	8,178	1,445	17.67	5,346	11,010	0.49	8
Western	Rural	127,009	10,244	8.07	106,931	147,087	1.74	223
Western	Urban	15,513	3,101	19.99	9,434	21,592	1.19	14
Nairobi	Urban	59,642	11,508	19.30	37,086	82,198	4.43	20
Rift Valley	Rural	342,403	22,135	6.46	299,018	385,788	3.69	853
Rift Valley	Urban	28,018	8,303	29.63	11,744	44,292	4.78	28
Nyanza	Rural	195,453	15,136	7.74	165,786	225,120	2.62	344
Nyanza	Urban	8,616	1,674	19.43	5,335	11,897	0.62	23
North Eastern	Urban	24,044	9,208	38.30	5,996	42,092	6.83	6
Eastern	Rural	229,542	15,351	6.69	199,454	259,630	2.37	394
Eastern	Urban	12,840	2,349	18.29	8,236	17,444	0.83	10
Coast	Rural	78,705	6,869	8.73	65,242	92,168	1.21	227
Coast	Urban	18,872	2,985	15.82	13,021	24,723	0.91	26

Table 3: cont. ESTIMATES OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLING AND WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS

Category		Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Lower	Interval Upper	Design Effect	Number of Observations
PROVINCE	by SCHOOLING							
Central	Not At School	164,645	9,503	5.77	146,019	183,271	1.19	316
Western	Not At School	142,522	10,703	7.51	121,544	163,500	1.72	237
Nairobi	Not At School	59,642	11,508	19.30	37,086	82,198	4.43	20
Rift Valley	Not At School	370,421	23,641	6.38	324,085	416,757	4.01	881
Nyanza	Not At School	204,069	15,229	7.46	174,221	233,917	2.56	367
North Eastern	Not At School	24,044	9,208	38.30	5,996	42,092	6.83	6
Eastern	Not At School	242,382	15,530	6.41	211,943	272,821	2.32	404
Coast	Not At School	97,577	7,489	7.68	82,898	112,256	1.18	253
SCHOOLING	by SEX							
Not At School	Male	673,168	27,672	4.11	618,930	727,406	4.47	1,298
Not At School	Female	632,134	25,096	3.97	582,946	681,322	3.67	1,186
AREA	by SEX							
Rural	Male	611,875	23,728	3.88	565,367	658,383	3.29	1,258
Rural	Female	517,704	20,859	4.03	476,820	558,588	2.65	1,091
Urban	Male	61,293	14,238	23.23	33,387	89,199	6.60	40
Urban	Female	114,430	13,953	12.19	87,082	141,778	3.55	95
AREA	by AGE							
Rural	Age 5-9 Years	357,458	15,785	4.42	326,519	388,397	1.83	778
Rural	Age 10-14 Years	299,499	16,324	5.45	267,504	331,494	2.20	640
Rural	Age15-17 Years	472,622	20,582	4.35	432,281	512,963	2.67	931
Urban	Age 5-9 Years	76,134	13,705	18.00	49,272	102,996	4.98	73
Urban	Age 10-14 Years	39,807	14,439	36.27	11,507	68,107	10.28	17
Urban	Age15-17 Years	59,782	10,614	17.75	38,978	80,586	3.76	45
SCHOOLING	by AGE							
Not At School	Age 5-9 Years	433,592	20,904	4.82	392,619	474,565	2.87	851
Not At School	Age 10-14 Years	339,306	21,793	6.42	296,591	382,021	3.60	657
Not At School	Age15-17 Years	532,404	23,158	4.35	487,015	577,793	3.24	976

Table 4: ESTIMATES OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLING CHILDREN WHO WORKED SEVEN DAYS PRECEEDING THE SURVEY

Category		Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Lower	Interval Upper	Design Effect	Number of Observations
WORKING SCHOOLING CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS								
		375,038	39,238	10.46	298,132	451,944	******	836
SEX								
Male		203,820	23,252	11.41	158,245	249,395	12.94	454
Female		171,218	18,132	10.59	135,679	206,757	7.87	382
AREA								
Rural		356,605	39,216	11.00	279,741	433,469	195.36	819
Urban		18,433	1,300	7.05	15,885	20,981	0.21	17
PROVINCE								
Central		21,545	4,205	19.52	13,303	29,787	1.94	35
Western		114,215	32,345	28.32	50,819	177,611	29.32	176
Rift Valley		64,253	11,244	17.50	42,214	86,292	5.29	135
Nyanza		30,658	5,198	16.96	20,470	40,846	2.14	63
Eastern		95,197	16,335	17.16	63,180	127,214	8.36	246
Coast		46,632	7,447	15.97	32,036	61,228	3.02	180
AGE								
Age 5-9 Years		93,364	9,857	10.56	74,043	112,685	3.09	206
Age 10-14 Years		93,582	13,901	14.85	66,336	120,828	6.13	204
Age15-17 Years		188,092	19,405	10.32	150,058	226,126	8.94	426
PROVINCE	by SEX							
Central	Male	10,111	1,906	18.85	6,376	13,846	0.82	17
Central	Female	11,434	2,823	24.69	5,901	16,967	1.60	18
Western	Male	64,855	19,802	30.53	26,044	103,666	16.28	100
Western	Female	49,360	13,117	26.57	23,651	75,069	8.94	76
Rift Valley	Male	33,832	5,891	17.41	22,285	45,379	2.51	73
Rift Valley	Female	30,421	6,731	22.13	17,227	43,615	3.61	62
Nyanza	Male	18,040	4,038	22.38	10,125	25,955	2.11	37
Nyanza	Female	12,618	2,583	20.47	7,556	17,680	1.22	26
Eastern	Male	50,096	8,054	16.08	34,310	65,882	3.33	126
Eastern	Female	45,101	9,376	20.79	26,724	63,478	4.93	120
Coast	Male	26,886	5,391	20.05	16,320	37,452	2.59	101
Coast	Female	19,746	2,977	15.08	13,911	25,581	1.05	79

Table 4: cont. ESTIMATES OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLING CHILDREN WHO WORKED SEVED DAYS PRECEEDING THE SURVEY

Category		Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Lower	Interval Upper	Design Effect	Number of Observations
PROVINCE	by AGE							
Central	Age 5-9 Years	3,567	1,108	31.07	1,394	5,740	0.77	7
Central	Age 10-14 Years	7,176	1,960	27.31	3,335	11,017	1.21	12
Central	Age15-17 Years	10,802	3,367	31.17	4,203	17,401	2.41	16
Western	Age 5-9 Years	35,842	8,177	22.81	19,815	51,869	4.59	58
Western	Age 10-14 Years	27,381	10,833	39.56	6,148	48,614	10.29	36
Western	Age15-17 Years	50,992	14,460	28.36	22,650	79,334	10.57	82
Rift Valley	Age 5-9 Years	11,450	2,421	21.15	6,704	16,196	1.18	23
Rift Valley	Age 10-14 Years	17,868	5,142	28.78	7,790	27,946	3.46	38
Rift Valley	Age15-17 Years	34,935	6,281	17.98	22,624	47,246	2.77	74
Nyanza	Age 5-9 Years	10,782	2,622	24.32	5,643	15,921	1.46	22
Nyanza	Age15-17 Years	15,919	3,373	21.19	9,309	22,529	1.66	34
Eastern	Age 5-9 Years	21,481	3,428	15.96	14,763	28,199	1.29	53
Eastern	Age 10-14 Years	26,534	5,869	22.12	15,031	38,037	3.11	67
Eastern	Age15-17 Years	47,182	9,127	19.34	29,293	65,071	4.50	126
Coast	Age 5-9 Years	10,242	2,143	20.92	6,042	14,442	1.03	43
Coast	Age 10-14 Years	10,666	2,546	23.87	5,677	15,655	1.39	44
Coast	Age15-17 Years	25,724	4,690	18.23	16,532	34,916	2.04	93
PROVINCE	by AREA							
Central	Rural	21,196	4,205	19.84	12,954	29,438	1.97	34
Western	Rural	103,807	32,345	31.16	40,411	167,203	31.03	168
Western	Urban	10,408	0	0.00	10,408	10,408	0.00	8
Rift Valley	Rural	60,663	11,169	18.41	38,771	82,555	5.46	132
Nyanza	Rural	30,375	5,198	17.11	20,187	40,563	2.16	62
Eastern	Rural	95,197	16,335	17.16	63,180	127,214	8.36	246
Coast	Rural	45,367	7,446	16.41	30,772	59,962	3.10	177

Table 4: cont. ESTIMATES OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLING CHILDREN WHO WORKED SEVED DAYS PRECEEDING THE SURVEY

Category		Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Lower	Interval Upper	Design Effect	Number of Observations
PROVINCE	by SCHOOLING							
Central	At School	21,545	4,205	19.52	13,303	29,787	1.94	35
Western	At School	114,215	32,345	28.32	50,819	177,611	29.32	176
Rift Valley	At School	64,253	11,244	17.50	42,214	86,292	5.29	135
Nyanza	At School	30,658	5,198	16.96	20,470	40,846	2.14	63
Eastern	At School	95,197	16,335	17.16	63,180	127,214	8.36	246
Coast	At School	46,632	7,447	15.97	32,036	61,228	3.02	180
SCHOOLING	by SEX							
At School	Male	203,820	23,252	11.41	158,245	249,395	12.94	454
At School	Female	171,218	18,132	10.59	135,679	206,757	7.87	382
AREA	by SEX							
Rural	Male	196,762	23,220	11.80	151,250	242,274	12.83	447
Rural	Female	159,843	18,132	11.34	124,305	195,381	7.98	372
Urban	Male	7,058	1,222	17.31	4,663	9,453	0.48	7
Urban	Female	11,375	107	0.94	11,166	11,584	0.00	10
AREA	by AGE							
Rural	Age 5-9 Years	88,032	9,791	11.12	68,842	107,222	3.17	201
Rural	Age 10-14 Years	90,050	13,898	15.43	62,809	117,291	6.29	200
Rural	Age15-17 Years	178,523	19,248	10.78	140,798	216,248	8.82	418
Urban	Age 5-9 Years	5,332	1,146	21.49	3,086	7,578	0.56	5
Urban	Age15-17 Years	9,569	2,467	25.78	4,734	14,404	1.45	8
SCHOOLING	by AGE							
At School	Age 5-9 Years	93,364	9,857	10.56	74,043	112,685	3.09	206
At School	Age 10-14 Years	93,582	13,901	14.85	66,336	120,828	6.13	204
At School	Age15-17 Years	188,092	19,405	10.32	150,058	226,126	8.94	426

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Table 5: ESTIMATES OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF NON-SCHOOLING CHILDREN WHO WORKED SEVEN DAYS PRECEEDING THE SURVEY

Category		Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Lower	Interval Upper	Design Effect	Number of Observations
NON-SCHOOLING WORKING CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS								
		553,784	26,363	4.76	502,113	605,455	******	1,120
SEX								
Male		275,473	16,387	5.95	243,354	307,592	3.92	591
Female		278,311	17,957	6.45	243,116	313,506	4.71	529
AREA								
Rural		456,683	23,930	5.24	409,780	503,586	14.45	1,023
Urban		97,101	11,061	11.39	75,421	118,781	3.09	97
PROVINCE								
Central		70,171	6,046	8.62	58,320	82,022	1.21	134
Western		43,916	6,803	15.49	30,583	57,249	2.31	79
Rift Valley		194,517	19,386	9.97	156,520	232,514	6.02	463
Nyanza		49,155	5,276	10.73	38,814	59,496	1.26	98
Eastern		126,561	12,456	9.84	102,147	150,975	3.21	207
Coast		48,141	4,850	10.07	38,635	57,647	1.08	130
AGE								
Age 5-9 Years		299,708	17,086	5.70	266,220	333,196	4.29	582
Age 10-14 Years		87,818	11,128	12.67	66,007	109,629	3.39	209
Age15-17 Years		166,258	14,647	8.81	137,550	194,966	3.73	329
PROVINCE	by SEX							
Central	Male	30,006	4,180	13.93	21,813	38,199	1.24	64
Central	Female	40,165	4,824	12.01	30,710	49,620	1.26	70
Western	Male	20,347	4,689	23.05	11,157	29,537	2.27	39
Western	Female	23,569	3,693	15.67	16,332	30,806	1.22	40
Rift Valley	Male	99,750	9,243	9.27	81,634	117,866	2.11	258
Rift Valley	Female	94,767	13,416	14.16	68,471	121,063	4.63	205
Nyanza	Male	21,206	2,701	12.74	15,912	26,500	0.72	42
Nyanza	Female	27,949	4,255	15.22	19,609	36,289	1.38	56
Eastern	Male	75,881	10,728	14.14	54,854	96,908	3.55	118
Eastern	Female	50,680	6,641	13.10	37,664	63,696	1.94	89
Coast	Male	26,592	4,289	16.13	18,185	34,999	1.47	69
Coast	Female	21,549	3,113	14.45	15,447	27,651	0.95	61

Category		Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Lower	Interval Upper	Design Effect	Number of Observations
PROVINCE	by AGE							
Central	Age 5-9 Years	45,434	4,163	9.16	37,275	53,593	0.84	90
Central	Age15-17 Years	22,160	4,342	19.59	13,650	30,670	1.79	40
Western	Age 5-9 Years	19,332	3,718	19.23	12,044	26,620	1.50	35
Western	Age 10-14 Years	8,174	3,306	40.44	1,695	14,653	2.74	18
Western	Age15-17 Years	16,410	3,894	23.73	8,777	24,043	1.92	26
Rift Valley	Age 5-9 Years	87,573	10,823	12.36	66,360	108,786	3.21	188
Rift Valley	Age 10-14 Years	41,664	7,768	18.64	26,440	56,888	3.16	121
Rift Valley	Age15-17 Years	65,280	11,619	17.80	42,507	88,053	4.74	154
Nyanza	Age 5-9 Years	33,923	4,504	13.28	25,095	42,751	1.29	67
Nyanza	Age 10-14 Years	3,815	1,446	37.91	980	6,650	1.12	8
Nyanza	Age15-17 Years	11,417	2,300	20.15	6,909	15,925	0.96	23
Eastern	Age 5-9 Years	69,536	6,139	8.83	57,504	81,568	1.25	118
Eastern	Age 10-14 Years	24,688	6,563	26.58	11,825	37,551	3.69	39
Eastern	Age15-17 Years	32,337	4,417	13.66	23,680	40,994	1.29	50
Coast	Age 5-9 Years	26,783	3,328	12.43	20,260	33,306	0.88	77
Coast	Age 10-14 Years	6,900	2,205	31.95	2,579	11,221	1.44	19
Coast	Age15-17 Years	14,458	3,109	21.50	8,364	20,552	1.39	34
PROVINCE	by AREA							
Central	Rural	61,993	5,871	9.47	50,486	73,500	1.27	126
Central	Urban	8,178	1,445	17.67	5,346	11,010	0.52	8
Western	Rural	31,005	6,055	19.53	19,138	42,872	2.53	67
Western	Urban	12,911	3,101	24.02	6,832	18,990	1.54	12
Nairobi	Urban	9,605	793	8.26	8,050	11,160	0.13	6
Rift Valley	Rural	167,501	17,521	10.46	133,159	201,843	5.31	437
Rift Valley	Urban	27,016	8,297	30.71	10,755	43,277	5.41	26
Nyanza	Rural	40,951	4,996	12.20	31,159	50,743	1.33	77
Nyanza	Urban	8,204	1,696	20.67	4,880	11,528	0.72	21
Eastern	Rural	115,511	12,232	10.59	91,535	139,487	3.31	198
Eastern	Urban	11,050	2,349	21.26	6,446	15,654	1.03	9
Coast	Rural	39,722	4,463	11.24	30,974	48,470	1.09	118
Coast	Urban	8,419	1,898	22.54	4,699	12,139	0.88	12

Table 5: cont. ESTIMATES OF STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF NON-SCHOOLING CHILDREN WHO WORKED SEVEN DAYS PRECEEDING THE SURVEY

Category		Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Lower	Interval Upper	Design Effect	Number of Observations
PROVINCE	by SCHOOLING							
Central	Not At School	70,171	6,046	8.62	58,320	82,022	1.21	134
Western	Not At School	43,916	6,803	15.49	30,583	57,249	2.31	79
Nairobi	Not At School	9,605	793	8.26	8,050	11,160	0.13	6
Rift Valley	Not At School	194,517	19,386	9.97	156,520	232,514	6.02	463
Nyanza	Not At School	49,155	5,276	10.73	38,814	59,496	1.26	98
Eastern	Not At School	126,561	12,456	9.84	102,147	150,975	3.21	207
Coast	Not At School	48,141	4,850	10.07	38,635	57,647	1.08	130
SCHOOLING	by SEX							
Not At School	Male	275,473	16,387	5.95	243,354	307,592	3.92	591
Not At School	Female	278,311	17,957	6.45	243,116	313,506	4.71	529
AREA	by SEX							
Rural	Male	259,985	15,883	6.11	228,855	291,115	3.70	570
Rural	Female	196,698	14,028	7.13	169,202	224,194	3.14	453
Urban	Male	15,488	4,035	26.05	7,579	23,397	2.19	21
Urban	Female	81,613	11,209	13.73	59,643	103,583	3.65	76
AREA	by AGE							
Rural	Age 5-9 Years	229,010	10,943	4.78	207,562	250,458	1.80	517
Rural	Age 10-14 Years	86,429	11,077	12.82	64,718	108,140	3.40	206
Rural	Age15-17 Years	141,244	13,679	9.68	114,434	168,054	3.59	300
Urban	Age 5-9 Years	70,698	13,122	18.56	44,980	96,416	5.64	65
Urban	Age15-17 Years	25,014	5,237	20.94	14,749	35,279	2.32	29
SCHOOLING	by AGE							
Not At School	Age 5-9 Years	299,708	17,086	5.70	266,220	333,196	4.29	582
Not At School	Age 10-14 Years	87,818	11,128	12.67	66,007	109,629	3.39	209
Not At School	Age15-17 Years	166,258	14,647	8.81	137,550	194,966	3.73	329

APPENDIX II

THE QUESTIONNAIRES

CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CONFIDENTIAL

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
LABOUR FORCE /CHILD LABOUR SURVEY
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

LFS/I/98

Enumerator _____

Supervisor _____

	GEOG CODE			CLUSTER NO.				H/HOLD NO.			OUO
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Province _____ District _____

City/Town _____ Date _____

TO BE ANSWERED BY ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Serial No.	Name	Relation to head	Age in completed Years	Sex	Marital Status	Education					Birthplace
						Academic			Other training		

		1 =Head
		2 = Spouse
		3 = Son
		4 = Daughter
		5 = Sister
		6 = Brother
		7 = Parent
		8 = Other relation
		9 = Unrelated
			(If age is >= 99 code 99)	1=Male
				2=Female
					1=Never married
					2=Married(monogamy)
					3=Married(polygamy)
					4=Separated
					5=Divorced
					6=Widowed
					7=Other (Specify)
						At School Full Time?
						
						1=Yes
						2=No
							Highest academic level reached
							
							1 = None
							2 = Nursery
							3 = Primary
							4 = Secondary
							5 = Under-
							  graduate
							6 = Post-
							  graduate
								If not at school full time, Year Respondent left the highest academic Level If "none" Code 00	Highest Vocational/ Professional Certificates Attained
									
									1 = None
									2=Trade test
									3=Ordinary Diploma
									4=HND
									5=CPA/CPS
									6=Other (specify)
										Year Highest Certificate Attained
										
										If "none" Code 00
											District if Born in Kenya, or Country if Born Outside Kenya (See listing of codes in the Enumerators manual)

A01		**A02**	**A03**	**A04**	**A05**	**A06**	**A07**	**A08**	**A09**	**A10**	**A11**
13 14		15	16 17	18	19	20	21	22 23	24	25 26	27 28 29 30

CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
LABOUR FORCE /CHILD LABOUR SURVEY
LABOUR FORCE PARTICULARS

Enumerator _____

Supervisor _____

GEOG CODE		CLUSTER NO.			H/HOLD NO.			OUO
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Province _____ **District** _____

City/Town _____ **Date** _____

TO BE ANSWERED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 5 YEARS AND OLDER

Serial No.	Name	Did Member hold a job or work for pay, profit or family gain last week? 1=Yes 2 = No If 'No' skip to B10	Status in Employment (Main) 1 = Paid Employee 2 = Working Employer 3 = Own-account Worker 4 = Unpaid Family Worker 5 = Apprentice 6 = Other (specify)	Current Main Occupation See listing of codes in the Enumerator's Reference Manual	Sector 1 =Modern Sector -Public Inst. 2 =Modern Sector -Private Inst. 3 =Informal sector (Jua Kali) 4 = Small Scale Farming and Pastoralist activities 5 =Other (specify)	Industry See listing of codes in the Enumerator's Reference Manual	Hours worked last week	Looking for different work/job? 1 = Yes 2 = No	If yes state main reason 1=Pay low 2 = Want full-time job 3=Lack work satisfaction 4= Low Business returns 5= Low farm returns 6= Other (Specify)	If did not work last week Main reason for not working or holding a job last last week 1 = Sick/ incapacitated 2 = Fulltime Student 3 = Retired 4 = Looking for Work 5 = Out of Season 6 = Retrenchment/ Redundancy 7 = Temporary lay off 8 = Don't need work 9 = Other (Specify)	Did member work during the last 12 months? 1=Yes 2=No	Last occupation (If ever worked) See listing of codes in the Enumerator's Reference Manual
B01		**B02**	**B03**	**B04**	**B05**	**B06**	**B07**	**B08**	**B09**	**B10**	**B11**	**B12**
13	14	15		16	17 18 19	20	21 22 23	24 25	26	27	28	29	30 31 32

Enumerator _____

Supervisor _____

GEOG CODE			CLUSTER NO.			H/HOLD NO.		DUO			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Province _____ District _____

City/Town _____ Date _____

TO BE ANSWERED BY CHILDREN AGED 5 TO 17 WHO ARE WORKING LAST WEEK

Serial No.	Name	Name of employer	Location of employer			Are parent(s) alive?	If both parents are alive what is their current relationship?	If mother alive what work does she do?	If father alive what work does he do?	Is Child living with parent(s)?	Has any of the living parent(s) remarried?	Number of brothers and sisters below 18 years			If in school/ training and partly working last week does work affect schooling ?	Main method used in obtaining current job	Main reason for Working last week
			Location	Road/street	Box No.							Working fulltime	In school/ training fulltime	In school/ training and partly working			
						1=Both alive											1 = Augment h/hold income
						2 = Only father alive	1 =Never married	1 = Housewife	1 = No work	1 = Yes	1 = Yes					1 = Direct approach to employer	2 = To assist in Hhold enterprises/business
						3=Only mother alive	2 = Married (monogamous)	2 = Paid employee	2 = paid employee	2 = No	2 = No					2 = Through friends	3 = To help in Hhold chores
						4 = None alive	3 = Married (polygamous)	3 = Self employed and unpaid director	3 = self employed and unpaid director							3 = Parent/relatives	4 = Suggestion of parents
							4 = Separated									4 = Other (specify)	5 = support self
							5 = Divorced	4=Unpaid family worker	4=unpaid family worker						1 = Yes		6 = Copying age mates
						if 4 skip to H09	6 = Widowed								2 = No		7 = Other (Specify)
							7 = others(specify)	5 = others(specify)	5 = others(specify)								
H01		**HO2**	**HO3**	**H04**	**HO5**	**HO6**	**H07**	**H08**	**H09**	**H10**	**H11**	**H12**	**H13**	**H14**	**H15**	**H16**	**H17**
13 14						15	16	17	18	19	21	22 23	24 25	26 27	28	29	30

CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
LABOUR FORCE /CHILD LABOUR SURVEY
CHILDREN'S WORKING CONDITIONS

CONFIDENTIAL
LFS/IX/98

Enumerator _____

Supervisor _____

GEOG CODE			CLUSTER NO.			H/HOLD NO.			OUO	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Province _____   District _____

City/Town _____   Date _____

TO BE ANSWERED BY WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5 TO 17 YEARS

Serial No.	Name	Is the child required to operate any tools/machine equipment? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Normal hours of work per day (last week)	Is the child paid for working during official holidays, weekends etc. 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = N/A	Has the child fallen sick or been injured during the last 12 months at the place of work or due to his/her work? 1 = Yes 2 = No If 'No' skip to I07	Main type of injury/sickness 1=Limb injury 2=Eye/Ear infection 3=Skin infection 4=Back problem 5= Breathing problem 6=Other injuries and diseases (specify)	Action taken 1= No action 2 = Taken to health facility by employer as in-patient 3 = Taken to health facility by employer as out-patient 4 = Taken to health facility by self/parent as in-patient 5 = Taken to health facility by self/parent as out-patient 6 = others (specify)	How does the member travel to and from work most of the time? 1 = Walk 2 = Cycle 3 = Public means 4 = Employer provided transport 5 =Other (specify)	Put appropriate code for all the facilities that provided free or subsidised by the employer 1 = Medical 2 = transport 3 = Accomodation 4 = Meals 5 = Protective/uniform clothing 6 = Training 7 = Other	Do you have problem with the current job? 1=Yes 2=No	If yes, main type of problem with current job 1 = low pay 2 = low earning from self employment 3 = does not pay on time 4 = poor working enviroment 5 = work too tiring/too hard 6 = works long hours 7 = physical/verbal abuse 8 = Too far from place of residence 9 = Other (specify)	At what age did child start to work for the first time?
I01		**I02**	**I03**	**I04**	**I05**	**I06**	**I07**	**I08**	**I09**	**I10**	**I12**	**I13**
13	14		15	16	17		18		19		20		21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30		31	32	33

CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
LABOUR FORCE /CHILD LABOUR SURVEY
CHILDREN'S EARNINGS AND DISPOSAL

CONFIDENTIAL
LFS/X/98

Enumerator _____

Supervisor _____

GEOG CODE			CLUSTER NO.			H/HOLD NO.			OUO
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 10 11	12

Province _____

City/Town _____

District _____

Date _____

TO BE ANSWERED BY WORKING CHILDREN AGED BETWEEN 5 TO 17 YEARS

Serial No.	If paid employment how are you paid ?	Earnings from paid- or self-employment received last month			Benefits from paid employment received last month					Disposal of earnings last month		
		In cash	In kind	Total	Paid leave	Paid sick leave	Medical care	Other (specify)	Total	Amount given to parents/ relatives	Amount saved	Amount Spent
	1 = piece rate 2 = hourly 3 = monthly 4 = others (specify)											
		(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)
J01	**J02**	**J03**	**J04**	**J05**	**J06**	**J07**	**J08**	**J09**	**J10**	**J11**	**J12**	**J13**
13 14	15	16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35	36 37 38 39 40	41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51	52 53 54 55 56	57 58 59 60 61	62 63 64 65 66 67	68 69 70 71 72

CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
LABOUR FORCE /CHILD LABOUR SURVEY
HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

CONFIDENTIAL

LFS/XI/98

Enumerator _____

Supervisor _____

	GEOG CODE			CLUSTER NO.			H/HOLD NO.		OUO	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Province _____ **District** _____

City/Town _____ **Date** _____

TO BE ANSWERED BY   HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD/PARENT

Housing facilities						Water		Fuel type	
Tenure of the main dwelling structure	Type of main dwelling unit	Number of living rooms	Access to bathrooms 1= Own bathroom 2= Share bathroom 3=None	Type of toilet	Cooking arrangements/ facilities	Main source of water	How far is the main source of water? 1= Less than 50 metres 2= 50 to 199 metres 3= 200 to 999 metres 4= 1 to 5 kilometers 5= over 5 kilometers	Main cooking fuel	Main fuel for household lighting
1=Renter from private 2=Renter from local govt. 3=Employer provided 4= Owner of unit (on own land/plot) 5=Owner of unit (but not own land/plot) 6 = Other (specify)	1=Permanent 2=Semi-permanent 3=Temporary 4 = Other (specify)			1 = None 2 = Private flush 3 = Common flush 4 = Pit latrine 5 = Bucket 6 = Other (specify)	1 = No Kitchen (Cooks inside) 2 = No Kitchen (Cooks outside) 3 = Kitchen -inside 4 = Kitchen -outside	1 = Piped (private) 2 = Piped (common) 3 = Borehole/well (private) 4 = Borehole/well (common) 5 = River/stream/spring 6 = Dam/lake/pond 7= Water vendor 8=Jabias/tank 9=Other (specify)	(metres)	1 = Electricity 2 = Paraffin 3 = Gas 4 = Firewood 5 = Charcoal 6 = Other (Specify)	1 = Electricity 2 = Paraffin 3 = Firewood 4 = Candles 5 = Solar 6 = Other (Specify)
K01	**K02**	**K03**	**K04**	**K05**	**K06**	**K07**	**K08**	**K09**	**K10**
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Enumerator _____

Supervisor _____

	GEOG CODE			CLUSTER NO.			H/HOLD		OUO	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Province _____ **District** _____

City/Town _____ **Date** _____

TO BE ANSWERED BY HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD ON INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Income last month				Expenditure last month								If family has children
From paid employment	From own business	From other sources	Total Income	On food	On clothing and footware	On education	On rent	On Transport	On other goods and services	Cash transfers out of the Household	Total Expenditure	working or seeking work, What is the main reason for releasing children for work?
												1 = N/A
												2 = Augment h/hold income
												3 = To help in family business/farm
												4 = For the child to be self-reliant
												5 = Education/training enviroment not suitable
												6= other (specify)
(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	(Kshs)	
L01	**L02**	**L03**	**L04**	**L05**		**L07**	**L08**	**L09**	**L10**	**L11**	**L12**	**L13**

13	14	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	41	42	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	53	54	55	56	57	59	60	61	62	63	65	66	67	68	69	71	72	73	74	75	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85

APPENDIX III

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

The following individuals and committees contributed in various capacities during the survey design, data collection, data processing and report writing phases.

Steering Committee

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