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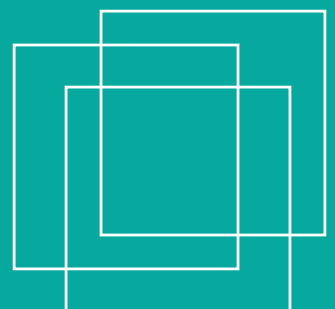
International
Labour
Organization

MALAWI

2015 NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY

REPORT

National Statistical Office (NSO) of Malawi



MALAWI

2015 NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY REPORT

National Statistics Office (NSO) of Malawi
Fundamentals Principles and Rights at Work (FUNDAMENTALS)
International Labour Organization (ILO)

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FOREWORD

The 2015 National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) was a nationwide survey designed to collect data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of working children aged 5-17 years. It is a second national child labour survey conducted in the country. The first survey was conducted in 2002. Like the 2002 NCLS, the 2015 survey was supported by the International Labour Organization (ILO) through its Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS). FUNDAMENTALS supports national efforts of eliminating child labour at all levels.

The 2015 NCLS was conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) in collaboration with Ministry of Labour, Youth and Manpower Development (MoLYMD) and Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD). Technical assistance for the survey was provided by ILO.

The main objective of the 2015 National Child Labour Survey was to provide up-to-date information on children's work to facilitate decision-making and to serve as a reference for protection of children's rights in Malawi. The survey also provides a reliable and comprehensive basis for determining priorities for national action for the elimination of child labour, particularly children in hazardous work, considered as a worst forms of child labour.

I would also like to thank all stakeholders who contributed to the development of the survey instruments, respondents who co-operated during the fieldwork and the staff who were involved in the implementation of this project.

Mercy Kanyuka (Mrs.)
COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The 2015 National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) was designed to measure and monitor indicators on children's work. It is intended to provide a basis for increasing public awareness of the problem, promoting the campaign against its practice, supporting the development of regulatory frameworks, policies, and formulation of appropriate intervention programmes.
- The 2015 NCLS data collection was conducted from 27th September to 16th December, 2015. The questionnaires contained questions on the general labour force and working children. While the target population for child labour analysis cover all children in the age bracket from 5 to 17 years-old, the findings in this report are limited to children in urban and rural households. The 2015 NCLS interviewed 10,887 household-based children who were involved in economic and non- economic activities as well as non-working children.
- In Malawi, the NCLS revealed that there were about 5.6 million children aged 5 to 17 years, 2,788,336 were females and 2,785,669 were males. About 4.9 million (88 percent) of these children were attending school at the date of the survey, 7 percent were no longer in school whilst the rest had never attended school (5 per cent). Notably, current school attendance was almost the same (88 percent) between male and female children. Across regions, the northern region had the highest percentage of children in school (90 percent) followed by the southern region (88 percent) and the central region (87 percent).
- By age-group, 88 percent of total children age 5 to 9 years, 93 percent among total children age 10 to 13 years and 81 percent among children 14 to 17 years were attending school. In general, the percentage of working children attending school decreases as children graduate to older ages (from 93 percent among children 10 to 13 years to 85 percent among children 14 to 17 years).
- About 7 percent of the children aged 5 to 17 years were from households that use water piped into yard or dwelling units, 7 percent from households that relied on communal tap(s) and 81 percent are from households that used water from boreholes/wells and 5 percent from other water sources. Seventy-three percent of the children were from households using wood as a main source of energy for cooking and 10 percent were from households that used electricity for lighting or cooking. Eight in every ten children belonged to households with an exclusive toilet outside the house while 7 percent were from households with no toilet facility.
- Regarding working children Forty-seven percent of children aged 5 to 17 years were reportedly to be involved in economic activities in the last seven days prior to the survey while 52 percent (2.9 million) of the children were working in the last 12 months. Children aged 14 to 17 years are more likely to be working (68.5 percent) than their counterparts aged 5 to 9 years and 14 to 17 years (30.2 percent and 68.5 percent, respectively). In general terms, both male and female children have similar patterns of involvement in economic activities (49.6 percent for males vs. 46.6 percent for females). Involvement in economic activities

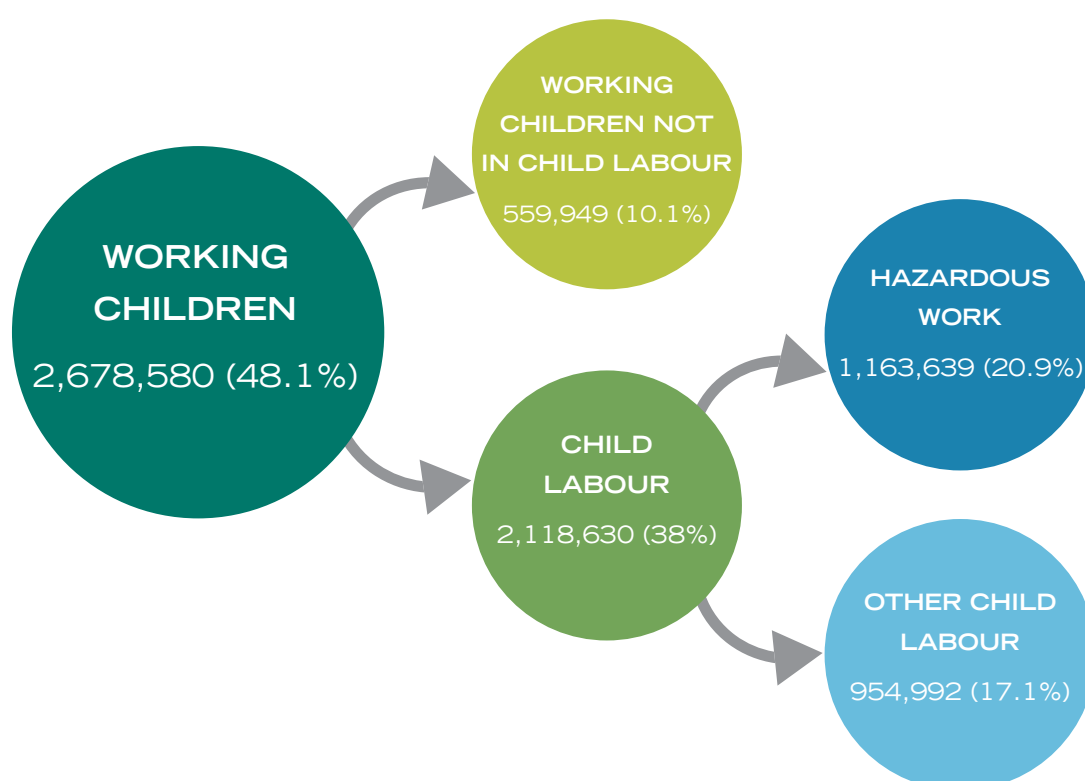
is higher in rural areas compared to urban settings (49.7 percent vs. 38.3 percent). Both male and female children in rural areas are also more likely to be working than male and female children in urban areas. With regard to household chores, almost nine in every ten children (87 percent) were involved in household tasks.

- The 2015 NCLS indicate that 38 percent of children aged 5-17 years are involved in prohibited work, technically known as child labour. Child labour is more prevalent in southern region (43.5 percent) than central and northern region (33 percent). Male children, children aged 10 – 13 years and children living in rural areas were more likely to be involved in child labour than their counterparts. Notably, there has been less

children in child labour among those aged 14-17 years (29 percent) compared to other children, . Among working children, almost eight (79 percent) in every ten are in child labour. Step-son/daughters, children that were not related to household head or were live-in servants were more likely to be in child labour. Among children in child labour, 60 percent were in hazardous work.

- The 2015 NCLS results further indicate that 72 percent of children aged 5 to 17 worked in the agriculture sector, 23 percent of children (5-17) that reportedly work were involved in domestic work, and 3 percent were working in wholesale and retail industry. In urban areas, less than half (46 percent) of the children age 5 to 17 years work in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, 11 percent are in wholesale

Figure 1: Distribution of working children aged 5-17 years in Malawi, NCLS 2015



and retail trade, 39 percent are in domestic work at their household or another household and 4 percent work in other industries. In contrast, 75 percent of children in rural areas work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, 2 percent in wholesale and retail industry, 21 percent in domestic work with the rest in other industries.

- The results also indicate that out of the working children 8 percent were no longer in school and 5 percent have never attended

school. For non-working children, the results show that 3 percent of the children were no longer in school whilst 10 percent have never attended school. The proportion of working children reportedly no longer in school was noted to be higher among females (9 percent) than males (7 percent).

- The diagram below illustrates the estimates of the different forms of work that are working children, child labour and children in hazardous work.

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ACRONYMS

ADMARC	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation
CBO	Community Based Organisations
EA	Enumeration Area
ECLT	Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing Foundation
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FPE	Free Primary School Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on Elimination of Child Labor
JCE	Junior Certificate of Education
MBCA	Malawi Business Coalition Against HIV and AIDS
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDHS	Malawi Demographic and Health Survey
MES	MDG Endline Survey
MGDS	Malawi Growth Development Strategy
MLFS	Malawi Labour Force Survey
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
MoLYMD	Ministry of Labour, Youth and Manpower Development
MSCE	Malawi School Certificate of Education
NCLS	National Child Labour Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSO	National Statistical Office
PLSCE	Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination
SNA	System of National Accounts (UN)

TA	Traditional Authority
TECS	Together Ensuring Children's Security
TWC	Technical Working Committee
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND OF MALAWI



1.1 Location

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

The country is 901 kilometers long and ranges from 60 to 80 kilometers in width. It has a total area of 118,484 square kilometers of which 94,276 square kilometers is land area. The remaining area is covered by Lake Malawi, which is about 475 kilometers long and runs down Malawi's eastern boundary with Mozambique.

4.6 persons. Approximately 43 percent of the population live in traditional dwellings, with 34 and 23 percent living in semi-permanent and permanent dwellings, respectively. The majority of the population use firewood (88 percent) and paraffin (86 percent) as the main source cooking and lighting energy.

The projected population during the survey period was around 16.3 million (approximately 8.0 million males and 8.3 million females), representing an annual growth rate of 3.15 percent. Approximately 6.1 million persons were estimated to be in the age-groups 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 years (Malawi Population Projection Report, 2010).

1.2 Demographic and household characteristics

Malawi conducted the fifth Population and Housing Census in June 2008. The de-facto population was 13.1 million reflecting an overall average annual inter-censal growth rate of 2.8 percent. In terms of age distribution, close to 29 percent were aged below 5 years, 21 percent were aged 5 to 17 years and 50 percent were 18 years and above.

The population density grew to 139 persons per square kilometer in 2008 from 105 in 1998. The national sex ratio was estimated at 94.7. Across the regions, central region had the highest sex ratio of 96.6 followed by northern 94.3 and southern region 92.9.

The majority of the population lives in rural areas (85 percent) and the average household size is

1.3 Education

Malawi's education system consists of academic training at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Formal primary schooling in Malawi includes 8 years of primary school; standard 1 to 8. The official age range for primary schooling is 6 to 13 years. At the end of primary school, a national examination: Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination (PLSCE) is administered. Secondary schooling consists of four years to complete: two years in junior secondary school and the other two years in the senior secondary school. The official secondary school age range is from 14 to 17 years. The qualifications are a Junior Certificate of Education (JCE) and the Malawi School Certificate of Education (MSCE), respectively. The university degree normally covers four years. The entry pre-requisite of university is passing the Malawi School Certificate of Education (MSCE) with a credit or higher.



In 1994 the Government of Malawi introduced the Free Primary School Education (FPE) to broaden access to primary school education. As expected this initiative allowed low income households to send and return to school children who could not attend primary school due to financial problems. Primary school enrolment levels increased from 1.9 million in 1993 to 3.2 million in 1994, representing an increase of about 68 percent. However, this approach had its own short-falls as it created work pressure to the education system, more especially availability of teachers, teaching spaces and materials.

Per 2008 Population and Housing Census, approximately 64 percent of the population aged 5 years and over were literate. Twenty-eight percent of the population above 5 years was estimated to be currently attending school.

1.4 Economic performance

In 2015, Malawi attained a GDP growth of 3.3 per cent compared with 6.2 per cent registered in 2014. Adverse weather conditions such as the late onset of rains, the January 2015 floods, the uneven distribution of rainfall and dry spells which negatively affected agriculture output, and unstable macroeconomic conditions like high inflation, high interest rates and high exchange rates, particularly during the second half of the year, contributed to the subdued economic performance. This is notable from the negative growth experienced by the agricultural sector (-1.0 per cent) and a slowdown in growth of manufacturing (3.8 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade (4.9 per cent), which constitute the three largest sectors of the economy. The three sectors accounted for about 28.0 per cent, 10.0 per cent and 16.0 per cent, respectively, of real GDP in 2015. The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita was about US\$394.5 in 2015 which was higher than that recorded for 2014 (US\$378.0).

The annual average inflation rate for 2015 was at 21.9 per cent down from 23.8 per cent in 2014. The end period inflation was at 24.9 per cent, up from 24.2 per cent in December 2014. The annual average inflation rate for

food items was at 23.9 per cent while that for non-food items was at 20.0 per cent. Inflation was on a downward trajectory for the first three months of 2015. The decline in fuel prices and the exchange rate appreciation at the beginning of the year supported the decrease in non-food inflation. Food prices also decreased compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. However, since April 2015 the inflation rate crept up, mainly driven by food inflation due to the shortage in food supply because of unfavorable weather conditions. In addition, the exchange rate began to depreciate earlier than expected during the tobacco selling season in July 2015 mainly due to speculative behavior by banks and the strengthening of the US dollar. This fueled an increase in non-food inflation.

In terms of exchange rate, the Malawi Kwacha depreciated by about 17.7 per cent against the US Dollar between 2014 and 2015, with some months recording depreciation rates of up to around 10.0 per cent (January to June 2015) and others from at least about 20.0 per cent (July to December 2015). The end period exchange rate for Malawi Kwacha against the US Dollar increased by 41.1 per cent (December 2015). The band of depreciation and associated cut-off-points for end of period exchange rates in terms of periodicity took after the trend observed for annual average exchange rates.

1.5 Government policies and laws on child labour

The problem of child labour has long been recognized in Malawi, as it is the case in many other countries across the globe. It is a major concern as it interferes with the children's mental, physical, social or moral development and schooling. However, whilst that is the situation, there is no explicit policy on elimination of child labour in Malawi other than policies and laws promulgated in the country to that effect. The Government of Malawi has enacted laws, developed national policies and programmes to prohibit exploitation, abuse and most importantly, meet the urgent needs of children in the country. A detailed description of these, is presented in [chapter 2](#).

1.6 Surveys conducted in Malawi

Prior to the year 2015, the National Statistical Office, a government department mandated by the Statistics Acts of 1967 and revised in 2013 has carried out several demographic and social-economic surveys, household surveys and Population and Housing Censuses. The most recent surveys include: 2002 Child Labour

Survey; 2010 Integrated Household Survey; 2013 Labour Force Survey, 2013 MDG Endline Survey, 2014 Welfare and Monitoring Survey; 2015 Demographic and Health Survey.

Notably, most of these surveys did not provide a holistic picture of the problem of child labour and its other dimensions of interest but nonetheless have limitedly brought out issues relating to child labour in the country.



CHAPTER 2

EXISTING INTERVENTIONS, LAWS AND POLICIES ON CHILD LABOUR IN MALAWI



2.1 Introduction

The government of Malawi has over the years demonstrated its commitment to the elimination of child labour in Malawi. Government ratified and adopted the ILO Conventions relating to child labour, reviewed and developed policies and laws pertaining to child labour as well as implementing a number of projects and programmes in its efforts to eliminating child labour in Malawi.

2.2 Legal and policy framework

2.2.1 International instruments against child labour

In 1999, the government of Malawi ratified and adopted the following international conventions:

- ILO convention C138 on the minimum age for admission to employment and;
- ILO convention C182 on the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL).
- ILO convention C29 on the abolition of forced labour;
- The UN Convention of the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), in which article 32 protects children from economic exploitation;

By virtue of being a member to SADC, Malawi is party to the SADC Code of Conduct on Child Labour and is also a signatory to the SADC Charter on Fundamental Social Rights.

2.2.2 National legislation and policies against child labour

The government of Malawi developed and enacted legislations in its effort to the elimination of child labour. These include the Malawi Constitution; the Employment Act of 2000, CAP55:01; the National Code of Conduct on Child Labour; Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children Policy among others.

2.2.2.1 The Malawi constitution

Article 23 of The Malawi Constitution of 1999 provides for protection of children under the age of 16 from economic exploitation and work that is likely to be hazardous, interfere with education or be harmful to their health, physical, mental and spiritual or social development.

2.2.2.2 The employment Act of 2000 (Cap 55:01)

The Employment Act of 2000 (CAP 55:01), prohibits the employment of persons under the age of 14 from working in any public or private agricultural, industrial or non-industrial undertaking, but excludes work done in homes and at a vocational technical school or any other training institution provided it is done under appropriate supervision. The Act further prohibits children between the ages of 14 and 18 to work in hazardous work. The Employment Act further obliges all employers to keep a register of all children below the age of eighteen employed by them for proper monitoring during labour inspections.



2.2.2.3 The employment Act (Cap 55: 02)

The Employment (PROHIBITION OF HAZARDOUS WORK FOR CHILDREN) order of 2012 provides the list of hazardous work which shall not be undertaken by children under the age of 18 in all sectors of the economy.

However, they are observed inconsistencies among various pieces of legislation relating to children including the constitution. The definition of a child for example, is a case in point. There are also challenges regarding the adequacy of enforcement mechanisms, particularly by the Ministry of Labour, Youth and Manpower Development.

2.2.2.4 Education Act of 2013

The government of Malawi reviewed the education act and among other things added a section which aims at reinforcing compulsory primary school education. The Act also empowers Local Government Authority with the responsibility and duty to manage primary education in their area of authority. A Local Government Authority means a District Council, Town Council, Municipal Council, Municipal Council, or City Council. However, the challenge is the enforcement of this law. Compulsory education is one way of eliminating child labour. In addition, the act provides for the readmission of children who have dropped out of school including girls who have had children.

2.2.2.5 Child care, protection and justice Act of 2010

The Child Care, Protection and Justice Act prohibits several activities that children may be subjected to, including; forced marriage and child trafficking. Child trafficking is illegal, punishable by life imprisonment. The law defines trafficking as activities such as recruiting, transferring, holding, or receiving a child for purposes of exploitation, subjecting a child to a cultural practice that is harmful to the health or general development.

The Act also prohibits the use of children for labour with an aim of generating income for a parent or anyone else. It provides punishment of up to 10 years imprisonment. It also prohibits the use of children as credit or debt collateral, it is against the law to sell a child, use a child as a pledge to obtain credit, or use a child as a pledge against a debt or mortgage.

2.2.2.6 Trafficking in persons Act of 2015

The Government of Malawi has demonstrated progress in anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts. In February 2015, the government passed anti-trafficking legislation establishing a comprehensive legal framework to address trafficking in persons. The law prohibits all forms of trafficking and prescribes punishments of 14 years' to life imprisonment, with no option of fines. Additionally, the Employment Act and Articles 135 through 147 and 257 through 269 of the penal code criminalize forced labor and forced prostitution.

2.2.2.7 The national code of conduct

The National Code of Conduct on Child Labour was developed to provide guiding principles to the state, employers, organisations, parents and guardians, children and the community in their efforts to combat all forms of child labour. Among several issues, the code states that:

- The State and employers shall take into account views and opinions of children in all actions concerning harmful and exploitive child labour;
- The State and employers shall discourage use of harmful and exploitive child labour.

2.2.2.8 The Malawi growth and development strategy

The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDSII) (2011-2016, is the overarching operational medium-term development strategy for Malawi. The objective of the MGDS is to create wealth through sustainable economic growth

and infrastructure development as a means of achieving poverty reduction. Among others, the national strategy emphasizes on the reform of the educational system, to expand facilities and improve quality; prioritizes poverty reduction, a key requirement for a reduction in child labour.

The MGDS II focuses on wealth creation and poverty reduction as well as social protection and development directly addressing the root causes of child labour. The development strategy included labour and employment issues in Sub-Theme 7 under Theme 1 of Sustainable Economic Growth, and it has specifically included among the outcomes the elimination of worst forms of child labour reflecting the Malawi Government's commitment in its effort to eliminate child labour in the country.

2.2.2.9 Child labour National Action Plan (2011-2016)

The National Action Plan (NAP) is the national response to the ILO Global Action Plan which called on the member states to commit themselves to the elimination of child labour by 2016. It is a national strategic framework with time-bound set targets (2010-2016). As a new tool to eliminating child labour, the NAP was framed to address the various gaps and challenges identified in the fight against child labour in Malawi after the implementation of various child labour programmes and projects by the government and its various stakeholders.

2.3 National programmatic response on child labour

The Government, Workers and Employers Organizations, NGOs, CBOs, and Development Partners have over the past years implemented various initiatives towards the elimination of child labour. Below is a summary of the initiatives that have been undertaken or are in progress of implementation.

2.4 National child labour policy-draft

The Government in collaboration with the Social Partners (Workers and Employers Organizations) and other strategic stakeholders in child labour elimination, have developed a policy on Child Labour in order to deepen the policy environment and provide adequate guidance and framework for child labour elimination. The policy will guide and promote sustainable interventions by the state, employers, workers organizations, parents and guardians, children, the community and others in their efforts to eliminate all forms of child labour in the country.

2.4.1 Direct action programmes against child labour

In accordance with the existing law, direct action programmes against child labour in Malawi have focused on prevention of children under the age of 14 from being engaged in any work or employment activities or those children between the ages of 14 – 18 from being engaged or employed in hazardous activities.

The Achieving Reduction for Child Labour In Support of Education (ARISE) and the Child Labour Elimination Actions for Real Change (CLEAR) Projects are some of active programmes in the country aiming at reducing the worst forms of child labour in tobacco-growing communities in Malawi. These projects aim to address child labour issues in a comprehensive manner through an integrated set of initiatives to fight against child labour in the tobacco supply chain.

Other direct projects have been implemented in Malawi since 2002 to respond to Child Labour issues identified in the 2002 National Child Labour Survey. Distribution of working children by These Projects include; Support to the National Action Plan on Child Labour (SNAP) supported by ILO (2009 to 2013). Together Ensuring Children's Security (TECS) project with support from the Elimination of Child Labour in Tobacco (ECLT) foundation.



The programmes have also been targeting the victims of child labour below the age of 18 through withdrawal and rehabilitation with the aim of reintegrating the children into the community and school system. Most of these programmes have been implemented with technical and financial assistance from the ILO/IPEC.

2.4.2 Advocacy and prevention programmes

Another stream of action programmes have mainly focused on the prevention of children from engaging in child labour mainly through structured advocacy programmes.

The Malawi Congress of Trade Unions (MCTU) and Teachers union of Malawi with support from the ILO have been implementing advocacy action programmes geared towards the implementation and enforcement of child labour related legal instruments.

The Fight Against Child Labour Programme implemented with financial assistance from the Norwegian Government and technical assistance from UNICEF has been instrumental in integrating child labour issues within the broader child protection framework, thus not only creating synergies and economies of scale but also enhancing the impact of the programmes on child labour and protection. These preventive programmes have also been focusing on improving the working environment for children through the reduction of working hours and removal of hazards in the workplaces. The Ministry of Labour, Youth, Sports and Manpower Development in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare, the Police and the Judiciary does this through periodic workplace inspections and enforcement.

2.4.3 Mainstreaming child labour issues by social partners and other stakeholders

The following are some of the initiatives that have been undertaken in an attempt to mainstream child labour in the social partners and stakeholders' programmes.

- Ministry of Education Science and Technology have mainstreamed child labour into the Complementary Basic Education (CBE) Syllabus. Supporting Children's Rights through Education, Arts and the Media (SCREAM) methodology was used in mainstreaming child labour into the (CBE) Syllabus.
- Workers Organizations (Trade unions) have incorporated child labour issues in their workers' education programmes;
- The District Assemblies included child labour in their District Implementation Plans under the Child Protection Strategy;
- The Employers Consultative Association of Malawi in 2004 developed a code of conduct on child labour for its members;
- The creation of a Malawi Child Labour Network by all partners in 2007 has improved networking amongst collaborating partners in child labour elimination programmes;
- The Ministry of Labour in recent years has up-scaled the activities of its Child Labour Unit through the allocation of specific funds for child labour; and
- Child labour has become one of the critical elements of labour inspection. Inspection forms have been revised to collect data on child labour and training has been provided to all labour inspectors.

2.4.4 Other related programmes

Several programmes have been implemented that have a bearing on child labour through their effects on some of the causes of child labour. There are numerous programmes in this area, only a few are highlighted below:

2.4.4.1 Public works programme

The objective of the Public Works Programmes was to create employment opportunities for income transfer and in the process build economic infrastructure through labour intensive

activities. The initiative is geared to generate significant employment opportunities. Public works programmes are also geared to establish infrastructure in previously disadvantaged areas simultaneously providing opportunities for poverty alleviation and a substantial reduction in child labour. Projects such as building roads, tree planting, water provision are among labour-intensive projects that can ably help in child labor reduction in the country. For example, the provision of such labour intensive projects can reduce child labour activities such as fetching water and fuel far from their homes.

2.4.4.2 Cash transfer programmes

The Government of Malawi started Cash Transfer Program with an operational research in April 2006 to design, test and evaluate the methodology for a potential cash transfer scheme in Malawi with support from UNICEF (Child Labour NAP, 2011). Results from the pilot provided information to government on the feasibility of cash transfers as a potential social protection option for ultra-poor and labour constrained households.

The objectives of the pilot scheme are to reduce poverty, hunger and starvation in all households living in the pilot areas that are ultra-poor and at the same time labour constrained; increase school enrolment and attendance of children living in target households; generate information on the feasibility, costs and benefits and on the positive and negative impact of a social cash transfer scheme as a component of a social protection programme for Malawi.

One major expectation from cash transfer is reduction in school drop-outs. For children enrolled in primary school a bonus and for children in secondary school a slightly higher bonus is given. This bonus is meant to encourage school enrolment and attendance and to discourage child labour and premature drop-outs. It facilitates caregivers meeting schooling related child needs such as food, clothing, soap and exercise books.

Reports indicated that by January 2010, 24,274 households were receiving an average of MWK 2,000 a month and that the programme has a

positive impact on poverty alleviation. By 2015 all districts in Malawi and the four urban centres were expected to be covered, reaching a target of 10 percent of all HHs in Malawi or about 305,000 HHs (UN Malawi Country Assessment Report, 2010).

2.4.4.3 Input subsidy in agricultural sector

During the past eleven years, the government has implemented an input subsidy program, targeting poor families. The overall goal has been to improve food security in the country. Agricultural productivity is closely related to reduction of poverty and malnutrition. There is general agreement that increased agricultural productivity is a precondition for growth and development in most African countries, including Malawi. It was estimated that a one percent increase in agricultural income generates a one percent increase in non-farm income, and that the rural non-farm economy accounts (on average) for at least 20 percent of full-time rural employment in most of African countries, and non-farm income for about 40 percent of rural incomes (Child Labour NAP, 2011). The targeted people have opportunities for bumper yields with surplus production, which they sell either to Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) or private traders to increase their economic base. Access to markets by smallholder farmers improves their purchasing power for inputs and ultimately reduces overdependence on subsidy inputs.

Agricultural productivity also contributes to social development, which in turn has profound effects on health and education, spurring further development. The 2010-2011 Integrated Household Survey reported that literacy levels are low in rural areas (61 percent) compared with 89 percent in urban areas (Child Labour NAP, 2011). Of those who did not attend school, lack of money for school fees and clothing were reported as the reasons. Hence improvement in rural income levels continues to promote primary and secondary education thereby improving literacy levels in rural areas, and definitely a drop in child labour.



2.4.4.4 Free primary education and school feeding programmes

Education is one of the most important contributors to the fight against child labour. IPEC reports that in its experience, “the availability of free, quality education is one of the most important ways to keep children out of the workplace and to break the vicious cycle of poverty and child labour over the long run.”

Some organizations like WFP are supporting the school-feeding program to keep children especially the girl child in school. It was realized that most children drop out of school because of lack of food. The food is a motivator for children to go to school and complete their education. However, the school feeding program is in selected schools and needs to be expanded.

2.4.4.5 HIV/AIDS and child labour

Malawi has made tremendous progress that has been recognized at the international level in the implementation of national programmes on HIV and AIDS. However, there is still a significant gap in the implementation of HIV and AIDS programmes in the workplace. Recently, there have been concerted efforts to scale up action on the response to the scourge in the world of work which has seen programmes in the public sector being implemented, as well as the creation of the Malawi Business Coalition Against HIV and AIDS (MBCA) to coordinate activities in the private sector. The ILO supports the implementation of HIV and AIDS education programmes to reduce discrimination, stigma, and risk behaviours among workers. Furthermore, the Law Commission is coordinating the development of HIV and AIDS legislation. It is hoped that in pursuing these programmes and the provision of ARVS to HIV and AIDS patients has greatly reduced deaths of parents resulting from the scourge thereby reducing the number of child-headed households which in itself is major causal factor of child labour (Child Labour NAP, 2011).

CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY



3.1 Introduction

The 2015 National Child Labour Survey was designed to collect extensive information on household composition and characteristics, educational attainment, economic and non-economic activities for all household members aged 5 years and over. The main objective of the survey is to provide current reliable and comprehensive information for decision-making and determining priorities and strategies for a national action to eliminate child labor and protect the rights of children in Malawi. In particular, it is intended to provide a foundation to increase public awareness of the issue of child labour, promote the campaign against child labour, support the development of regulatory frameworks, policies, and formulate appropriate intervention programmes.

Specifically, the 2015 NCLS aims to provide

- a. information on children's engagement in economic and non-economic activities as well as educational attainment;
- b. demographic and socioeconomic disaggregated data on child labour;
- c. information on detrimental effects of child labour;
- d. children's engagement in hazardous work; and
- e. types of abuses children are exposed to, such as those of physical and sexual nature.

3.2 Planning and preparation

The planning and preparation for the NCLS started in 2014 under the guidance of a Technical Working Committee (TWC). The Committee comprised representatives from the International Labour Organization (ILO), Ministry of Labour, Youth, Sports and Manpower Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) and the NSO.

In the period between February and March 2015, the NSO conducted consultative meetings and working sessions with teams from the ILO, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Labour, Youth, Sports and Manpower Development and other stakeholders. During these meetings, model questionnaires, definitions, concepts, conditions, legal frameworks/legislation (Malawi) on child labour and hazardous work were reviewed. This was followed by TWC's final review, customization and translation of the questionnaires.

3.3 Sample design

3.3.1 Scope and coverage

The target population for the 2015 NCLS survey was the age-group 5 -17 years living in private households in all the three regions of Malawi. This implies that children living in institutions such as hospitals, hostels, barracks, prisons, any high security designated areas, streets and other arrangements of living were not covered in this study.



A household provided the best unit of measurement for identifying the target population and quantifying their socio-economic environment. Out of the targeted population, working children were the ultimate unit of analysis.

3.3.2 Sample size and allocation

The NSO developed the sampling frame based on the 2008 Malawi Population and Housing Census (MPHC) Master Sample, comprising 808 enumeration areas (EAs) covering all the three regions of the country. The EAs were stratified into 4 groups per agro-economic zones and rural/urban differentials; namely urban, tobacco-maize-cotton, fishing and tea-coffee-macadamia-plantation. This was done to provide a good representative sample at the regional level.

To achieve the designated objectives, a sample of approximately 2335 households was drawn from each of the three regions of the country (national sample approximately 7,000 households) using a formula based on the Chebyshev's inequality. The domain (region) sample was allocated across the 4 strata with probability proportional to size of the stratum. As per this approach, urban stratum was allocated 15 percent of the sample, tobacco-maize-cotton comprised 56 percent with fishing stratum and tea-coffee-sugar-macadamia-plantation stratum having the remaining 20 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

This stage was followed by independent selection of primary sampling units (PSU), namely Enumeration areas (EAs). The sample PSUs were selected within a given stratum by systematic random sampling with probabilities proportional to size.

A household listing operation was carried out in all the selected EAs and the resulting lists of households was used as a sampling frame for the selection of households in the selected primary sampling units. However, some of the selected EAs covered vast areas and were equally large in terms of number of households. In this respect and to minimize the task of household listing, each large EA that was selected for the survey was segmented such that only one segment was

selected for the survey. The household listing was conducted only in the selected segment implying that in the 2015 NCLS sample, a cluster/psu is either a 2008 MPHC EA or a segment of an EA.

In the second stage of sampling, 20 households were selected in each of the selected urban and rural clusters using systematic sampling technique. Notably, this approach resulted in identification of 7165 households due rounding up when selecting primary sampling units within the stratum (see Appendix 8.1).

3.4 Pretest

To ensure a smooth implementation of the project and precision of the survey results, a pre-test was conducted. Staff members of the NSO, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Labour and Manpower Development were trained. The training focused on articulating standard definitions and concepts on child labour, hazardous work, questionnaires' contents, training manual and other relevant materials and field technicalities.

Two clusters which were not part of the sampled clusters were selected for pretesting of the survey tools, procedures, definitions and concepts. Procedurally, NSO and line ministries technical personnel supervised the interviews and verified questionnaires. Feedback was provided to the individual interviewers, mainly on accuracy and completeness. Review meetings were conducted regularly to discuss observations, make recommendations and most importantly, identify and learn lessons.

3.5 Main data collection

Following a systematic review and revision of processes, tools and finalization of other preparatory activities, field supervisors and enumerators were recruited and trained from 9th to 15th September 2015. Five teams consisting of a team leader and six enumerators were deployed and data collection started on 27th September 2015 using English, Chichewa and Tumbuka versions of the questionnaires. The data collection process was completed on 16th December 2015.

Under the provision of the National Statistics Act of 2013, the respondents took part in the survey voluntarily and were assured of confidentiality of the data and results. In addition, the enumerators were required to provide the respondents with all the necessary information about the study. By design, information was collected for every member of the selected households and additional information was gathered from the children age 5 to 17 years.

To ensure the quality of the data, a technical team whose members were from the NSO, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Labour and Manpower Development, continuously supervised data collection in the field. The supervisors focused on the team's itineraries, organization and deployment, interviewing procedures and techniques, completion of the questionnaires, completeness of the data, and other technical and administrative issues.

3.6 Data processing and analysis

Data processing using CSPRo 5.0 started on 30th November 2015 and was completed towards the end of February 2016. The electronic data files were converted into Stata13 format for data cleaning, logical checks and editing as well as recapturing. SPSS computer software was used for final data cleaning, editing, tabulation and analysis.

Prior to data analysis, sampling weight of every respondent and wealth index of all the households the respondents belonged were computed. Sampling weights is an adjuster to expand the results to the based population and guaranteeing representativeness of the results of the survey

data. Every respondent in this complex study had a known and non-zero inclusion probability and his or her responses needed to be properly weighted, procedurally using the reciprocal of the inclusion probability.

The wealth index is a popular proxy quantification of the long-term standard of living of households. The calculation of this statistic is based on the households' data on ownership of consumer goods; dwelling characteristics; type of water source; toilet facilities and other key socioeconomic variables. Using principal component analysis, each of the potential determinants of socioeconomic status was assigned a weight and the resultant weights were standardized using the normal distribution to have mean value of zero and standard deviation of one (Gawkin et al, 2000; Abby Cordoca, 2008). For each household, assets were further assigned a score and summed to get an aggregate score applicable to every member of the household. For easy interpretation, the household aggregate scores are divided into quintiles to ideally indicate the population from households in the lowest, second lowest, middle, fourth and highest household wealth quintile.

3.7 Response rate

In the 2015 NCLS, a selected sample of 7,165 households was identified of which 6,790 households were occupied and 6,456 households were interviewed, representing a response rate of 95 percent. In the interviewed households, a total of 10,887 children aged 5 to 17 years were eligible for individual interviews, and 10,598 were successfully interviewed. Notably, there was not much difference in terms response rate across the sex and urban-rural differentials.

**Table 3.1:** Number of households, number of interviews and response rates according to place of residence

RESULT	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEWS			
Selected	1,073	6,092	7,165
Occupied	1,007	5,783	6,790
Interviewed	994	5,512	6,456
Response Rate (HRR)	93.7	95.3	95.1
INTERVIEWS WITH MALE CHILDREN			
Occupied	776	4,672	5,448
Interviewed	754	4,560	5,314
Response Rate (RR)	97.2	97.6	97.5
INTERVIEWS WITH FEMALE CHILDREN			
Occupied	784	4,644	5,428
Interviewed	754	4,530	5,284
Response Rate	96.2	97.5	97.5
HRR = Interviewed /Occupied RR = Interviewed /Eligible			

3.8 Key definitions

The 2015 NCLS generally followed the standard definition of in the NSO's compendium of definitions as well as the recommended ILO definitions.



Child

In line with the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the 1999 ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, a child is defined as an individual under the age of 18.



Literacy

Refers to the ability of a person to read and write a sentence with understanding in any language.



Sex ratio

Sex ratio is a statistic that presents an estimate of the number of males per 100 females in the population of interest.



Working children

Children (aged 5-17) are defined as working (or in employment) if they are engaged in any activity falling within the production boundary in the SNA for at least one hour during the reference period. These activities are called economic activities. The UN System of National Accounts (SNA) delineates what is and what is not an economic activity. Broadly speaking, all market-oriented activities, production for own-consumption and certain services rendered for and by household members (such as major household repairs, fetching water or carrying firewood for household use) are considered economic activities, and those engaged in them are employed.

Looked for work

It indicates a child who is without work and looked for work or tried to start a business during the last four weeks before the interview.

Children attending school

This refers to attendance at any educational institution, public or private, for formal academic education and non-formal education (technical and vocational courses) at the time of the survey.

Unpaid household services

Unpaid household services, or household chores, refer to the production of domestic and personal services by a household member within their own household. This form of work lies outside the production boundary of the System of National Accounts, i.e., is non-economic in nature. In contrast, the performance of household services in a third-party household, paid or unpaid, is included within the production boundary of the SNA.

Child labour

The term child labour reflects the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable as guided by national legislation, the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), as well as their respective supplementing Recommendations (Nos 146 and 190).

The operational definition for the statistical measurement of child labour used in this report, is in accordance with the guidelines contained in the resolution concerning the statistics of child labour adopted in 2008 by the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (18th ICLS), in conjunction with the national legislation in Malawi.

For statistical measurement, children engaged in 'child labour' include all persons aged 5 to 17 years who, during a specified reference period, were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities:

- engaged in any economic activity for at least one hour during the reference week and aged from 5 to 13 years
- engaged in hazardous work

Hazardous work

Hazardous work is defined as work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

As per ILO Recommendation No. 190, the following criteria was taken into account when determining hazardous work conditions of children at the national level:

- a. work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- b. work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- c. work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- d. work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- e. work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.



In this report, hazardous work is defined using the following criteria:

- Children employed in hazardous industries, including growing of tobacco, mining and quarrying and construction.
- Children employed in hazardous occupations (see list of hazardous occupations in Annex E)
- Children working under hazardous conditions that involve carrying heavy loads, operating any machinery/heavy equipment, working at night, working long hours, begging, exposure to adverse conditions such as dust/fumes, fire/gas/flames, or loud noise, etc

CHAPTER 4

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY CHILDREN



This chapter presents the demographic profile of working children, the age they started working, the main reason for working and the housekeeping activities done during the reference period. For this report, working children were determined based on their responses to a series of questions on activities they engaged in during the week prior to the survey. If a child had engaged in any economic activities during the reference week, including activities such as home gardening, raising of poultry, construction/major repairs, and fishing for home consumption, then the child was considered as working.

4.1 Population characteristics

In Malawi, as of the year 2015, there were approximately 5,574,006 children age 5 to 17 years (Table 4.1). Of these, 2,785,669 are males and 2,788,336 are females. By age, 42 percent were aged 5 to 9 years, 33 percent were 10 to 13 years whilst 25 percent were 14 to 17 years.

The results show that among male children, 42 percent were in the age-group 5 to 9 years, 33 percent in the age-group 10 to 13 years and 25 percent were in the age-group 14 to 17 years. Similarly, 42 percent, 32 percent and 26 percent of female children age were 5 to 9, 10 to 13 years and 14 to 17 years, respectively.

In terms of residence, the results show that majority of the children age 5 to 17 years lived in rural areas (86 percent). By region, the southern region (45 percent) had the highest percentage of children age 5 to 17 years followed by the central region with 42 percent.

The table also show that less than half of the children came from households belonging in the fourth or highest quintile. Notably, the observed distributions of children by place of residence, region of residence and household wealth quintile are similar for males and females.



Table 4.1: Number and percentage of children (5-17 years) by sex, age-groups, area of residence, geographical desegregation and household wealth quintile

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
Total	2,785,669	100.0%	2,788,336	100.0%	5,574,006	100.0%
AGE-GROUPS						
5-9 years	1,172,574	42.1%	1,167,728	41.9%	2,340,302	42.0%
10-13 years	924,561	33.2%	905,308	32.5%	1,829,869	32.8%
14-17 years	688,534	24.7%	715,301	25.7%	1,403,835	25.2%
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	402,928	14.5%	401,476	14.4%	804,404	14.4%
Rural	2,382,742	85.5%	2,386,860	85.6%	4,769,602	85.6%
REGION OF RESIDENCE						
North	362,481	13.0%	369,829	13.3%	732,309	13.1%
Central	1,194,612	42.9%	1,158,479	41.5%	2,353,092	42.2%
South	1,228,576	44.1%	1,260,028	45.2%	2,488,605	44.6%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE						
Lowest	618,422	22.2%	598,345	21.5%	1,216,767	21.8%
Second	588,627	21.1%	580,444	20.8%	1,169,072	21.0%
Middle	531,741	19.1%	577,852	20.7%	1,109,593	19.9%
Fourth	528,250	19.0%	513,523	18.4%	1,041,773	18.7%
Highest	518,629	18.6%	518,172	18.6%	1,036,801	18.6%

Education was another important characteristic of children in the 2015 NCLS. The survey collected information such as school attendance and educational levels. Tables 4.2 highlights that most the children aged 5 to 17 years were currently in school (88 percent), whilst five percent were no longer in school and seven percent had never attended school. Among male children attending school, 1 percent of the children were in pre-school, 94 percent in primary school and 5 percent were attending secondary school. A similar trend was reflected among female children.

By age-group, the table shows an interesting picture on school attendance of children in Malawi. The highest percentage of children that had never attended school, currently in school and had dropped out of school was observed among children in the age-groups 5 to 9, 10 to 13 and 14 to 17 years, respectively. In terms of region of residence, the Northern region had the highest percentage (89 percent) of children attending school followed by the Southern and the Central regions, respectively.

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) currently in school, no longer attending school and never attended school, by sex, age-groups, area of residence, geographical disaggregation and other relevant characteristics

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	Currently attending school	No longer attending school	Never attended school	Currently attending school	No longer attending school	Never attended school	Currently attending school	No longer attending school	Never attended school
Total	87.6%	4.9%	7.5%	87.7%	5.7%	6.6%	87.6%	5.3%	7.1%
AGE-GROUPS									
5-9 years	87.0%	1.5%	11.5%	88.2%	1.7%	10.1%	87.6%	1.6%	10.8%
10-13 years	92.3%	2.8%	4.9%	93.4%	2.0%	4.6%	92.9%	2.4%	4.8%
14-17 years	82.3%	13.4%	4.3%	79.6%	16.9%	3.6%	80.9%	15.2%	3.9%
AREA OF RESIDENCE									
Urban	90.6%	4.8%	4.6%	86.9%	7.2%	5.9%	88.7%	6.0%	5.2%
Rural	87.1%	4.9%	8.0%	87.8%	5.4%	6.8%	87.5%	5.1%	7.4%
REGION OF RESIDENCE									
North	88.3%	3.1%	8.6%	89.4%	3.3%	7.3%	88.9%	3.2%	7.9%
Central	87.3%	4.8%	7.9%	87.3%	6.6%	6.2%	87.3%	5.7%	7.0%
South	87.7%	5.4%	6.8%	87.5%	5.6%	6.9%	87.6%	5.5%	6.9%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE									
Lowest	83.6%	6.5%	9.9%	85.1%	7.0%	7.9%	84.3%	6.8%	8.9%
Second	85.8%	5.3%	8.9%	85.6%	6.6%	7.7%	85.7%	6.0%	8.3%
Middle	89.6%	4.3%	6.1%	87.0%	5.8%	7.2%	88.3%	5.1%	6.7%
Fourth	88.0%	5.3%	6.7%	89.4%	5.2%	5.4%	88.7%	5.2%	6.1%
Highest	92.1%	2.6%	5.3%	92.0%	3.4%	4.6%	92.1%	3.0%	4.9%



4.2 Involvement in work

The 2015 NCLS focused on children involvement in work, for at least an hour, in the 7 days prior to the survey. In addition, children were also asked if they had a usual job or if they were engaged in any work in the last 12 months and the results are presented in Table 4.3.

Approximately 2.6 million children had reportedly worked for at least 1 hour in the 7 days preceding

the survey, representing 48 percent of total children aged 5 to 17 years. The results also show that close to 2.9 million children (51 percent) had been involved in work in the last 12 months.

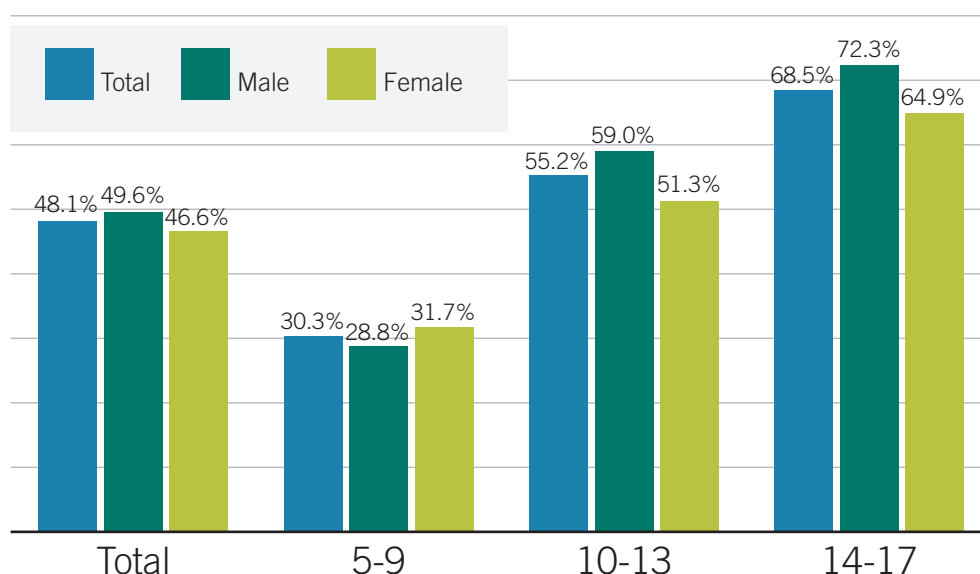
By place of residence, a higher percentage of children in rural areas worked in the last 7 days than in urban areas (50 percent compared to 38 percent). The table also show a similar trend among children that worked in the 12 months (53 percent compared to 42 percent).

Table 4.3: Number and percentage of children (5-17 years) that worked by reference period, sex, age-groups, area of residence

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN DURING LAST WEEK		CHILDREN THAT WORKED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS	
TOTAL				
Total	2,678,580	48.1%	2,860,676	51.3%
Male	1,380,483	49.6%	1,472,431	52.9%
Female	1,298,097	46.6%	1,388,246	49.8%
URBAN				
Total	308,225	38.3%	339,903	42.3%
Male	151,581	37.6%	167,507	41.6%
Female	156,643	39.0%	172,396	42.9%
RURAL				
Total	2,370,355	49.7%	2,520,774	52.9%
Male	1,228,902	51.6%	1,304,924	54.8%
Female	1,141,453	47.8%	1,215,850	50.9%

Figure 4.1 indicates that a higher percentage male children (50 percent) worked in the last 7 days compared to female children (47 percent). It also shows that older children were more likely to work than the younger ones. Thirty percent of children aged 5 to 9 years reportedly worked in the last seven days prior to the survey compared to 55 percent of the children in age-group 10 to 13 and 68 percent among children aged 14 to 17 years. A similar trend was observed among female children of the same age-groups.

Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) that worked at least 1 hour in the last 7 days by sex and age-group



Annex Table A.2 further show that children living in rural areas were more likely to work than their counterparts in urban areas. The results show that close to two out of every five children (38 percent) living in urban areas worked in the last 7 days compared with half of the children (50 percent) in rural areas.

The percentage distribution of children that worked in the reference period by age, urban-rural differentials, region of residence, and household wealth quintile is presented in Table 4.4. The results show that 26 percent of working children were aged 5 to 9 years, 38 percent were 10 to 13 years and 36 percent were in the older age-group of 14 to 17 years.

By place of residence, 12 percent of the working children resided in urban areas with the rest residing in rural areas. The Southern region had

more working children (49 percent) than the Central region (38 percent) and the Northern region (13 percent).

As expected, more children from households in lower household wealth quintiles worked in the last seven days and 12 months prior to the survey. The results show that almost one in every four (24 percent) working children came from a household belonging to the lowest household wealth quintile. Twenty-two percent of working children were from a household in the second lowest household wealth quintile. In contrast, close to one child in every six working children (16 percent) came from a household in the highest household wealth quintile. A similar trend was also observed among male children and female children that worked in the last 7 days prior to the survey.



Table 4.4: Distribution of children (5-17 years) that worked in the last 7 days by sex, age-group, area of residence, region of residence and household wealth quintile

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
Total	1,380,483	100.0%	1,298,097	100.0%	2,678,580	100.0%
AGE-GROUPS						
5-9 years	336,835	24.4%	369,908	28.5%	706,743	26.4%
10-13 years	546,320	39.6%	464,231	35.8%	1,010,551	37.7%
14-17 years	497,328	36.0%	463,958	35.7%	961,286	35.9%
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	151,581	11.0%	156,643	12.1%	308,225	11.5%
Rural	1,228,902	89.0%	1,141,453	87.9%	2,370,355	88.5%
REGION OF RESIDENCE						
North	176,092	12.8%	168,780	13.0%	344,873	12.9%
Centre	535,848	38.8%	490,114	37.8%	1,025,962	38.3%
South	668,543	48.4%	639,202	49.2%	1,307,745	48.8%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE						
Lowest	336,925	24.4%	319,160	24.6%	656,085	24.5%
Second	318,936	23.1%	279,489	21.5%	598,425	22.3%
Middle	265,010	19.2%	272,891	21.0%	537,900	20.1%
Fourth	237,194	17.2%	227,637	17.5%	464,832	17.4%
Highest	222,418	16.1%	198,919	15.3%	421,338	15.7%

4.3 Working and schooling

Table 4.5 presents the distribution of male and female children aged 5 to 17 years working only, attending school only, combining work and schooling and children neither working nor attending school. The results indicate that 46 percent of children were attending school only, 42 percent were attending school and working, 6 percent were not attending school and working and 6 percent were working only.

In terms of place of residence, more children in urban areas were attending school only (56 percent) than in rural areas (45 percent). Notably, more children in rural areas (42 percent) combined schooling and working than in urban areas (33 percent).

Table 4.5: Number and percentage of children (5-17) by activity status (working only, attending school only, and working and attending school), sex, area of residence and age-group

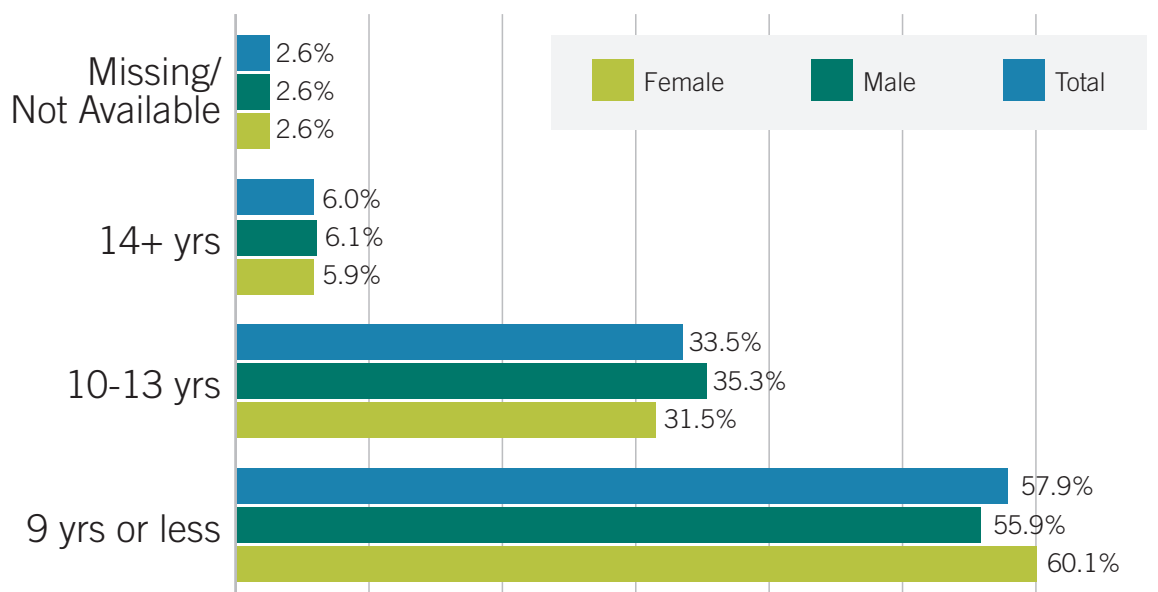
ACTIVITY STATUS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
TOTAL						
Total	2,785,669	100.0%	2,788,337	100.0%	5,574,006	100.0%
Working Only	166,087	6.0%	167,298	6.0%	333,385	6.0%
Attending School Only	1,226,339	44.0%	1,313,816	47.1%	2,540,155	45.6%
Working and Attending Sch	1,214,396	43.6%	1,130,799	40.6%	2,345,195	42.1%
Neither Working nor Attending Sch	178,847	6.4%	176,424	6.3%	355,271	6.4%
URBAN						
Total	402,927	100.0%	401,477	100.0%	804,404	100.0%
Working Only	17,374	4.3%	24,855	6.2%	42,229	5.2%
Attending School Only	230,854	57.3%	216,934	54.0%	447,788	55.8%
Working and Attending Sch	134,207	33.3%	131,789	32.8%	265,996	33.0%
Neither Working nor Attending Sch	20,492	5.1%	27,899	6.9%	48,391	6.0%
RURAL						
Total	2,382,742	100.0%	2,386,860	100.0%	4,769,602	100.0%
Working Only	148,713	6.2%	142,443	6.0%	291,156	5.9%
Attending School Only	995,485	41.8%	1,096,882	46.0%	2,092,367	45.0%
Working and Attending Sch	1,080,189	45.3%	999,010	41.9%	2,079,199	42.4%
Neither Working nor Attending Sch	158,355	6.6%	148,525	6.2%	306,880	6.7%

Annex Table A.16 further shows that among children aged 14 to 17 years, 28 percent were attending school only whilst 53 percent were attending school and working. In contrast, 61 percent of children aged 5 to 9 years and 43 percent aged 10 to 13 years were attending school only.

By sex, a higher percentage of female children (60 percent) started working before the age of 10 than male children (56 percent). Males are slightly more likely to start working between 11 and 13 years than female children (35 percent vs 34 percent). The results also indicated that a small percentage of children (around 6 percent) started working after turning 14 years.

4.4 Age started working

In Malawi, the minimum legal age for involvement in any work is 14 years. Figure 4.2 show that the majority of children (58 percent) started working before the age of 10. Additionally, 34 percent of children started working between the ages of 10 to 13 years, whilst 6 percent started working at 14 years or more and 3 percent could not remember or the parent/guardian did not know the age.

**Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) by age of starting work**

4.5 Main reason for working

The 2015 NCLS also asked children 5 to 17 years of age about the main reasons for working or having a job a week prior to the survey. By design of the 2015 NCLS questionnaire, children were allowed to give multiple reasons and the reasons commonly highlighted are presented in Figure 4.3.

The results indicate that close to seven children in every ten working children (70 percent) worked to learn skills. About six children in every ten

children (57 percent) worked to help in household enterprise, whilst five in every ten (53 percent) reportedly worked to supplement the income of their family. Notably, a substantial percentage of children worked because they were not interested in schooling (26 percent), could not afford schooling (34 percent), school was too far (11 percent), whilst others felt that schooling was not useful (2 percent).

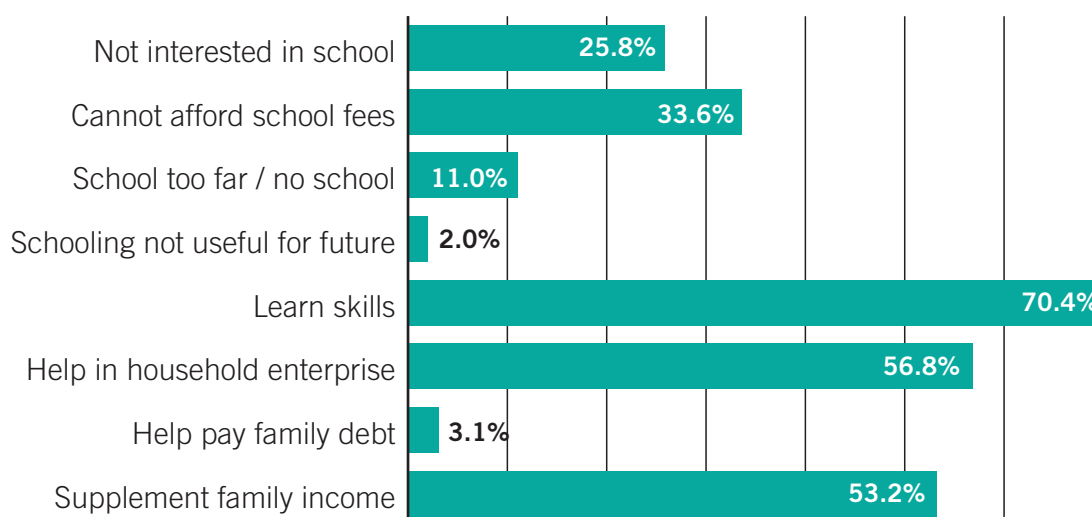
Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) by reason for working

Table 4.6 also indicate that 71 percent of males were working to learn skills while 54 percent were working to supplement family income. In contrast, 58 percent of female children were working to help in household enterprises, 37 percent could not afford school fees, 29 percent were not interested in schooling and 1 percent replaced someone temporarily unable to work.

The results also show that older children worked to supplement family income (55 percent), to help in their own household- operated farm or business (58 percent), because schooling was (is) not useful (3 percent), were not interested in school (30 percent) and to replace someone temporarily unable to work (1 percent).

In rural areas, more children were working to supplement family income (56 percent), help pay family debt (3 percent) and help in family enterprise (59 percent). Schooling not being useful, long distance to school, school fees and no interested in schooling was also higher in rural areas.

As expected children from households in the lower household wealth quintiles were working to supplement family income (57 percent), help pay family debt (8 percent), were not interested in school (33 percent) and because school was too far (15 percent).



Table 4.6: Distribution of working children (5-17 years) by main reason for working, sex, age-group, area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	Supplement family income	Help pay family debt	Help in household enterprise	Learn skills	Schooling not useful for future	School too far/ no school	Cannot afford school fees	Not interested in school	Temporarily replacing someone unable to work.	
Total	53.2%	3.1%	56.8%	70.4%	2.0%	11.0%	33.6%	25.8%	0.7%	2,678,580 100.0%
SEX										
Male	53.8%	2.0%	55.9%	70.5%	1.0%	10.7%	31.2%	23.6%	0.2%	1,380,483 100.0%
Female	52.4%	4.5%	57.8%	70.3%	3.3%	11.3%	36.6%	28.6%	1.4%	1,298,097 100.0%
AGE-GROUPS										
5-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	706,742 100.0%
10-13 years	51.0%	3.2%	56.0%	72.5%	1.0%	11.4%	33.4%	21.9%	0.1%	1,010,551 100.0%
14-17 years	55.4%	3.0%	57.5%	68.3%	3.0%	10.5%	33.7%	29.8%	1.4%	961,286 100.0%
AREA OF RESIDENCE										
Urban	40.4%	0.9%	42.5%	69.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	3.9%	0.0%	308,225 100.0%
Rural	55.5%	3.4%	59.3%	70.6%	2.4%	12.9%	38.6%	29.7%	0.9%	2,370,355 100.0%
REGION OF RESIDENCE										
North	69.3%	3.1%	47.6%	75.1%	3.1%	6.1%	34.0%	25.1%	0.0%	344,873 100.0%
Centre	60.0%	7.8%	38.3%	73.5%	4.3%	5.1%	33.0%	29.8%	1.5%	1,025,962 100.0%
South	49.0%	0.7%	66.5%	68.7%	0.8%	14.2%	33.9%	23.8%	0.4%	1,307,745 100.0%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE										
Lowest	56.7%	7.5%	54.5%	62.0%	5.2%	15.2%	43.8%	32.4%	0.2%	656,085 100.0%
Second	62.4%	2.6%	62.5%	78.6%	1.0%	11.5%	39.1%	34.2%	2.7%	598,425 100.0%
Middle	50.3%	1.2%	53.9%	73.9%	1.2%	12.0%	28.8%	18.4%	0.0%	537,901 100.0%
Fourth	43.8%	0.8%	63.1%	58.7%	0.0%	8.4%	22.3%	17.5%	0.0%	464,832 100.0%
Highest	44.0%	0.0%	50.6%	77.2%	0.4%	4.2%	22.0%	16.4%	0.0%	421,338 100.0%

4.6 Household chores

Table 4.7 and Figure 4.4 show that a total of 4.8 million (88 percent) of children aged 5 to 17 years performed household chores during the week prior to survey. Children in the age-group 14 to 17 years were more likely to perform household activities than their younger peers (97 percent).

The results further show that the proportion of the female children that did at least one

housekeeping task was higher (89 percent) than that of male children (86 percent). Female children in the age-groups 5 to 9 years, 10 to 13 years and 14 to 17 years were more likely to perform housekeeping activities than their male counterparts even (77 percent vs 72 percent, 97 percent vs 97 percent, 98 percent vs 97 percent, respectively). The trend replicated itself when children's age-group and urban-rural differentials were considered.

Table 4.7: Number and percentage of children (5-17 years) performing household chores, by sex, age-groups and area of residence

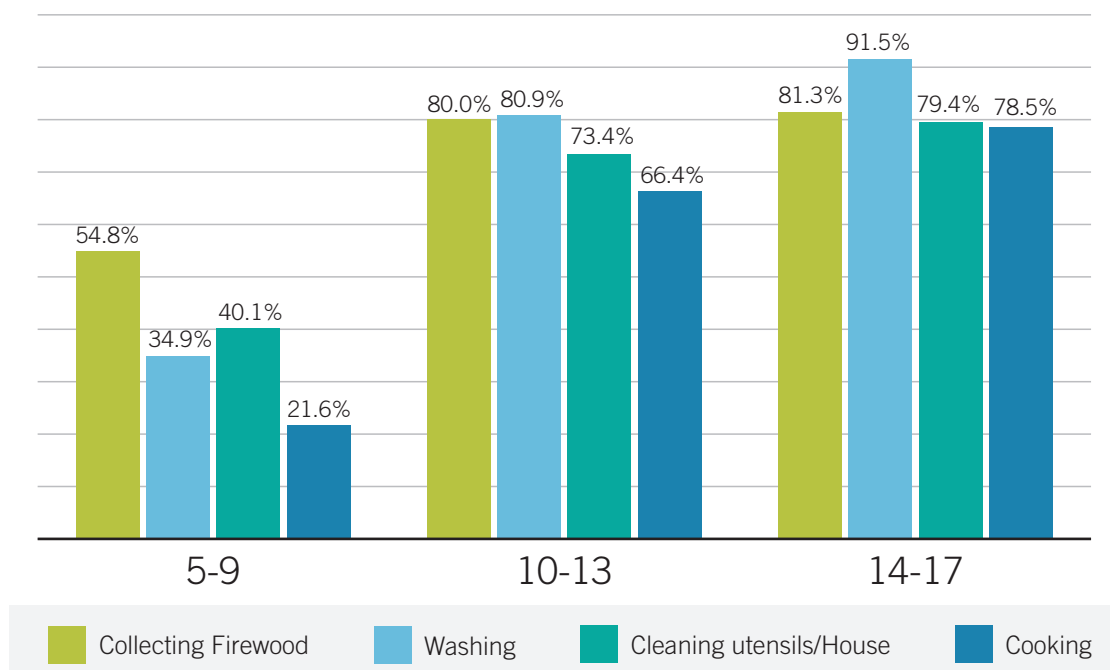
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
TOTAL						
Total	2,398,578	86.1%	2,482,156	89.0%	4,880,734	87.6%
5-9	840,543	71.7%	901,608	77.2%	1,742,151	74.4%
10-13	893,237	96.6%	877,440	96.9%	1,770,677	96.8%
14-17	664,798	96.6%	703,108	98.3%	1,367,906	97.4%
URBAN						
Total	319,346	79.3%	349,501	87.1%	668,847	83.1%
5-9	96,062	60.8%	114,693	72.0%	210,755	66.4%
10-13	118,494	91.8%	131,672	96.6%	250,166	94.3%
14-17	104,790	90.4%	103,136	97.4%	207,926	93.7%
RURAL						
Total	2,079,232	87.3%	2,132,655	89.3%	4,211,887	88.3%
5-9	744,481	73.4%	786,915	78.0%	1,531,396	75.7%
10-13	774,743	97.4%	745,768	97.0%	1,520,511	97.2%
14-17	560,008	97.8%	599,972	98.5%	1,159,980	98.1%

The results (Figure 4.4) further reveal that the involvement of children in household activities tend to be associated with age. The percentage of children collecting firewood increases from 54 percent (5 to 9 years) to 81 percent among children aged 14 to 17 years (62 percent to 79 percent among males and 69 percent to 85 percent among females – see Table 4.5). In

terms of washing, 35 percent of children aged 5 to 9 years reportedly performed the activity compared to 92 percent among children aged 14 to 17 years. Similarly, the involvement of children in cooking adjusts upwards by close to 50 percent; from approximately 22 percent among children 5 to 9 years to 79 percent among children aged 14 to 17 years.



Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) by household activities performed and age-group



As expected, Table 4.8 shows that a slightly higher percentage of male children aged 14 to 17 years did shopping/buying of items for the household (51 percent), repairing of household equipment(s) (45 percent) and performing farming activities within or around the household (77 percent) than female children (49 percent, 40 percent and 75 percent, respectively). In contrast, female children aged 14 to 17 years were more likely do the cooking (90 percent), clean utensils or the house (89 percent), washing (95 percent), fetching of water (46 percent), collecting firewood (4 percent), caring children/sick/old (62 percent) and perform other household tasks (63 percent) than their male counterparts.

The table also indicate a difference between male and female children aged 14 to 17 years living in urban and rural areas in terms of involvement in household activities. Approximately, one in every 6 children in urban areas (15 percent -males and 17 percent -females) were involved in farming activities compared to almost 9 in every 10 children in rural areas (89 percent -males and 85 percent -females).

The results also show that higher proportions of children age 14 to 17 years living in rural areas were entrusted with looking after other children, the sick or the old (84 percent -males and 83 percent -females) than in urban areas (14 percent -males and 62 percent -females).

Table 4.8: Number and percentage of children (5-17 years) performing household chores, by sex, age-groups, area of residence and type of household chores

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		Shopping for the household	Repair any household equipment	Cooking	Cleaning utensils / house	Washing clothes	Fetching water	Collecting firewood	Caring for children/ old/ sick	Farming activities	Selling merchandise	Other tasks
TOTAL												
Total	5-9	34.1%	14.0%	21.6%	40.1%	34.9%	38.2%	54.8%	25.1%	8.0%	8.5%	27.5%
	10-13	45.8%	29.8%	66.4%	73.4%	80.9%	39.5%	80.0%	61.6%	53.3%	18.1%	50.8%
Male	14-17	50.1%	42.4%	78.5%	79.4%	91.5%	29.3%	81.3%	75.8%	75.9%	23.4%	53.1%
	5-9	34.7%	12.5%	15.1%	30.3%	29.1%	31.8%	51.0%	14.8%	7.1%	7.8%	36.8%
Female	10-13	46.0%	29.3%	51.8%	61.3%	75.0%	33.6%	79.7%	56.6%	65.6%	17.3%	51.2%
	14-17	51.4%	45.0%	65.9%	67.9%	89.1%	23.9%	79.6%	72.1%	76.9%	20.4%	51.8%
	5-9	33.4%	15.5%	28.2%	49.9%	40.7%	44.8%	58.6%	35.5%	8.9%	9.3%	16.7%
	10-13	45.6%	30.4%	81.2%	85.8%	86.8%	45.5%	80.2%	66.6%	40.8%	18.9%	50.3%
	14-17	48.8%	39.9%	90.7%	90.5%	93.8%	34.5%	83.1%	79.4%	75.0%	26.4%	54.3%
URBAN												
Total	5-9	35.3%	14.5%	17.8%	36.4%	29.7%	33.0%	4.7%	11.8%	3.6%	8.2%	27.5%
	10-13	47.5%	30.7%	67.3%	77.7%	76.3%	43.3%	3.8%	33.2%	12.6%	18.5%	53.6%
Male	14-17	50.8%	38.8%	78.4%	79.6%	90.1%	41.3%	2.9%	36.9%	16.1%	26.5%	54.7%
	5-9	33.4%	11.7%	10.1%	24.6%	22.1%	26.1%	2.0%	5.4%	4.5%	6.7%	35.8%
	10-13	44.5%	32.6%	54.7%	67.6%	70.3%	36.4%	3.6%	15.8%	12.5%	18.0%	55.2%
	14-17	45.9%	34.9%	67.7%	71.2%	85.9%	37.1%	2.3%	14.3%	15.2%	21.0%	47.0%
Female	5-9	37.2%	17.3%	25.3%	48.1%	37.4%	39.9%	7.4%	18.2%	2.7%	9.6%	17.9%
	10-13	50.2%	29.0%	79.1%	87.2%	82.0%	49.7%	3.9%	49.7%	12.7%	19.0%	52.2%
	14-17	56.2%	43.1%	90.3%	88.8%	94.8%	45.9%	3.5%	61.6%	17.0%	32.7%	63.3%
RURAL												
Total	5-9	33.9%	13.9%	22.3%	40.7%	35.7%	39.1%	62.6%	27.2%	8.7%	8.6%	27.6%
	10-13	45.5%	29.7%	66.2%	72.7%	81.6%	38.8%	92.9%	66.4%	60.1%	18.1%	50.3%
Male	14-17	50.0%	43.1%	78.5%	79.3%	91.7%	27.1%	96.1%	83.1%	87.1%	22.9%	52.8%
	5-9	34.9%	12.7%	15.9%	31.2%	30.2%	32.6%	58.6%	16.3%	7.5%	7.9%	37.0%
	10-13	46.3%	28.8%	51.3%	60.3%	75.8%	33.2%	92.0%	63.2%	74.0%	17.2%	50.6%
	14-17	52.5%	47.0%	65.5%	67.3%	89.7%	21.2%	95.2%	83.8%	89.3%	20.2%	52.8%
Female	5-9	32.8%	15.2%	28.6%	50.2%	41.2%	45.5%	66.7%	38.3%	9.9%	9.2%	16.5%
	10-13	44.7%	30.6%	81.6%	85.5%	87.7%	44.7%	93.8%	69.6%	45.7%	18.9%	49.9%
	14-17	47.6%	39.3%	90.8%	90.7%	93.6%	32.6%	96.9%	82.5%	85.1%	25.4%	52.8%

CHAPTER 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKING CHILDREN



This chapter presents the primary and secondary occupations of working children during the week prior to the survey. It also provides information on the industry where the children work in, the status and nature of their work, and the number of hours worked in a week. It concludes with findings on the main use of children's earnings.

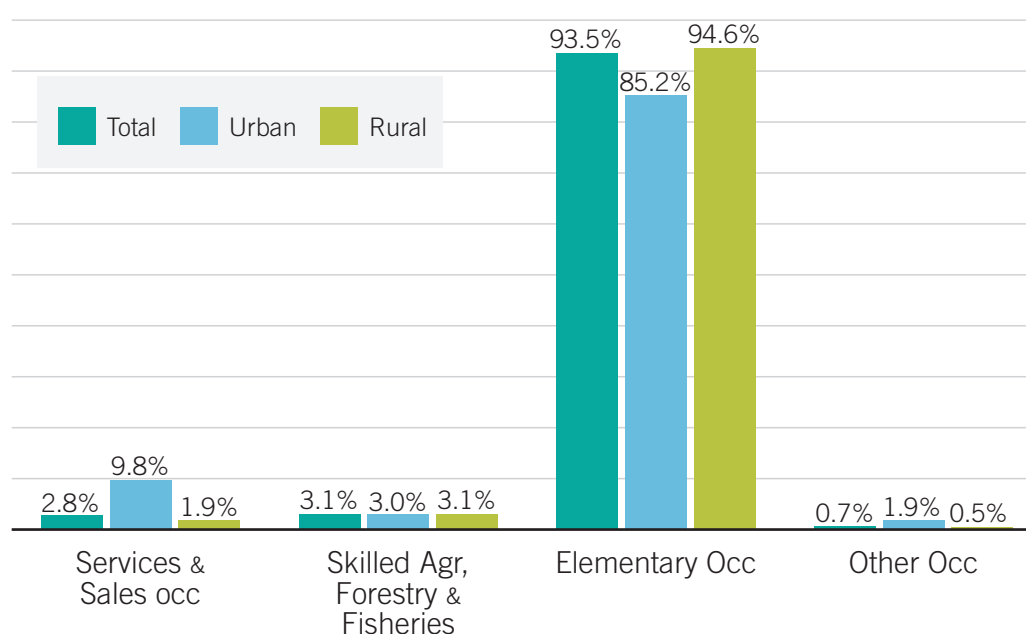
2.7 million working children aged 5 to 17 years held elementary occupations (laborers and unskilled workers – 94 percent), 3 percent of the working children worked as skilled agriculture, forestry, hunting and fisheries workers, close to 3 percent as service and sales workers whilst less than 1 percent had other occupations.

5.1 Primary occupation of working children

Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that during the week prior to the survey, majority of the

By place of residence, a higher proportion of working children in rural areas (95 percent) were in elementary occupations than in urban areas (85 percent). Further, 10 percent of children in urban areas had service and sales occupations (close to 2 percent in rural areas).

Figure 5.1: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) by occupations, sex and place of residence





The table further shows that the percentage of children in elementary occupations was the highest among children aged 5 to 9 years (97 percent) followed by children aged 10 to 13 years (94 percent) and children in older age-group of 14 to 17 years (90 percent). Notably, the percent of children in service and sales

occupations and other occupation increases as the age-group increase.

In terms of sex of children, the results indicate that there is not much difference in distribution of children by occupations they hold.

Table 5.1: Distribution of working children (5-17 years) by occupation in employment by age-groups and sex of children

OCCUPATION	5-9 YEARS		10-13 YEARS		14-17 YEARS		TOTAL	
TOTAL								
Total	706,742	100.0%	1,010,552	100.0%	961,286	100.0%	2,678,580	100.0%
Services & Sales occupation	13,110	1.9%	31,598	3.1%	29,781	3.1%	74,489	2.8%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	4,158	0.6%	26,508	2.6%	51,274	5.3%	81,940	3.1%
Elementary Occupation	686,011	97.1%	948,759	93.9%	869,241	90.4%	2,504,011	93.5%
Other Occupation	3,463	0.5%	3,687	0.4%	10,990	1.1%	18,140	0.7%
MALES								
Total	336,834	100.0%	546,321	100.0%	497,328	100.0%	1,380,483	100.0%
Services & Sales occupation	6,470	1.9%	14,720	2.7%	13,961	2.8%	35,151	2.5%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	2,002	0.6%	16,206	3.0%	32,541	6.5%	50,749	3.7%
Elementary Occupation	326,071	96.8%	514,274	94.1%	442,735	89.0%	1,283,080	92.9%
Other Occupation	2,291	0.7%	1,121	0.2%	8,091	1.6%	11,503	0.8%
FEMALES								
Total	369,908	100.0%	464,231	100.0%	463,958	100.0%	1,298,097	100.0%
Services & Sales occupation	6,640	1.8%	16,878	3.6%	15,820	3.4%	39,338	3.0%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	2,156	0.6%	10,302	2.2%	18,733	4.0%	31,191	2.4%
Elementary Occupation	359,940	97.3%	434,485	93.6%	426,506	91.9%	1,220,931	94.1%
Other Occupation	1,172	0.3%	2,566	0.6%	2,899	0.6%	6,637	0.5%

5.2 Industry of occupation of working children

Table 5.2 shows distribution of working children by industry of employment, sex and area of residence. Close to three children in every 4 (72 percent) aged 5 to 17 years worked in the agriculture sector. Twenty-three percent of children (5-17 years) were involved in domestic work, and 3 percent were working in wholesale and retail industry.

In the urban areas, less than half (46 percent) of the children aged 5 to 17 years work in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, 11 percent are in wholesale and retail trade, 39 percent are in domestic work and 4 percent work in other industries. In contrast, 75 percent of children in rural areas work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, 2 percent in wholesale and retail industry, 21 percent in domestic work with the rest in other industries.

Among male children in rural areas, majority of the children work in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (78 percent) followed by domestic work (19 percent). In urban areas, 50 percent of working male children work in the agriculture, forestry and

fishing industry, close to 35 percent of the children are involved in domestic work with an additional 11 percent working in wholesale and retail industry.

Similarly, a higher percentage working female children in rural areas work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (73 percent). In urban areas, highest percentage of female children work in domestic and agriculture industry (43 and 42 percent respectively). This is followed by wholesale and retail industry with 11 percent.

Notably, the 2015 NCLS has highlighted that a substantial proportion of children were involved in domestic work than what has been observed elsewhere. However, as hinted by other authors, to a certain extent this observation could be attributed to failure by children to distinguish between domestic work and household chores. For instance, Dr Dorte Thorsen (2012) has observed and highlighted the ambiguity of the boundary between helping out at household and working among children. Equally, Debbie Budlender and Dawie Bosch (2002) echoed that domestic work is either done for payment in cash and kind for other households or unpaid within a child's households, by participating in chores.

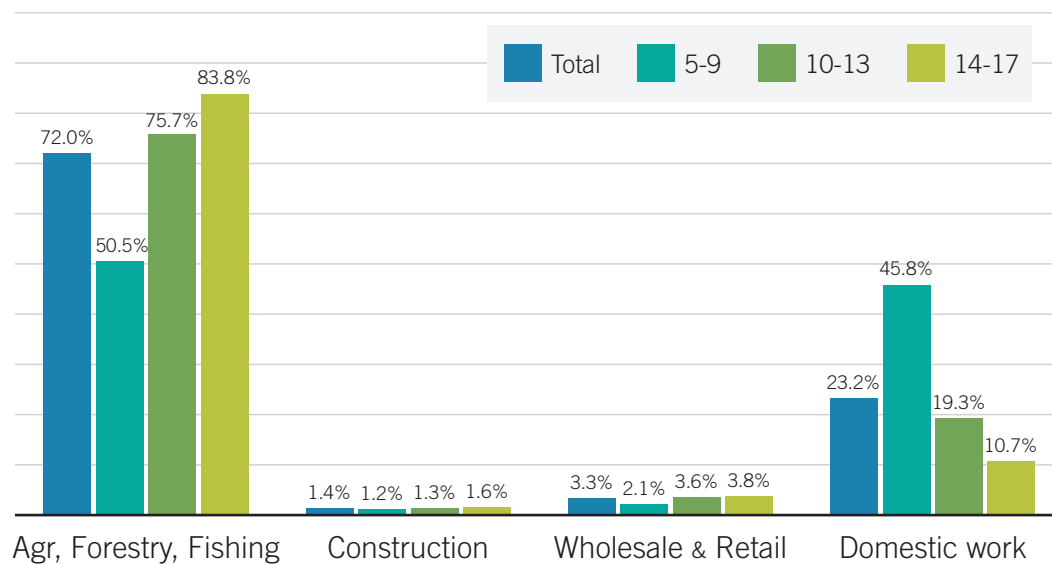


Table 5.2: Distribution of working children (5-17 years) by industry of employment, sex and area of residence

INDUSTRY	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
TOTAL						
Total	308,224	100.0%	2,370,356	100.0%	2,678,580	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	141,547	45.9%	1,785,980	75.3%	1,927,527	72.0%
Construction	12,589	4.1%	24,167	1.0%	36,756	1.4%
Wholesale & Retail	34,105	11.1%	53,943	2.3%	88,048	3.3%
Domestic work	119,278	38.7%	501,525	21.2%	620,803	23.2%
Other industries	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
MALES						
Total	151,581	100.0%	1,228,902	100.0%	1,380,483	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	75,333	49.7%	955,090	77.7%	1,030,423	74.6%
Construction	6,803	4.5%	15,899	1.3%	22,702	1.6%
Wholesale & Retail	16,955	11.2%	28,404	2.3%	45,359	3.3%
Domestic work	52,490	34.6%	226,957	18.5%	279,447	20.2%
Other industries	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
FEMALES						
Total	156,643	100.0%	1,141,454	100.0%	1,298,097	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	66,214	42.3%	830,890	72.8%	897,104	69.1%
Construction	5,786	3.7%	8,268	0.7%	14,054	1.1%
Wholesale & Retail	17,150	10.9%	25,539	2.2%	42,689	3.3%
Domestic work	66,788	42.6%	274,568	24.1%	341,356	26.3%
Other industries	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Note: Asterisk (*) indicate that results were based on less than 25 unweighted cases						

In terms of age, more children in older ages work in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry than other industries. The results in Figure 5.2 show that 51 percent of the children aged 5 to 9 years, 76 percentage children in the age-group 10 to 13 years and 84 percent of children in the age-group 14 to 17 years work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Further, the percentage of children in domestic work

drops from 46 percent among children aged 5 to 9 years to 19 percent for those aged 10-13 years and then 11 percent among children 14 to 17 years. A similar result was observed in South Africa where children in the 5 to 9 years group constituted two-thirds of the children in the 5 to 17 years cohort involved in domestic activities/work (Budlender.D and Bosch.D, 2002).

Figure 5.2: Distribution of working children by industry of employment and age-group

5.3 Status of work of working children

The 2015 NCLS also asked questions on status of work to children that indicated to have worked in the week prior to the survey.

Table 5.3 shows distribution of working children by occupation in employment, sex, age-groups and area of residence. The table and Figure 5.3 shows that 84 percent of working children aged 5 to 17 years, were working as unpaid workers. Further, 13 percent working children were self-employed and 5 percent were working as employees.

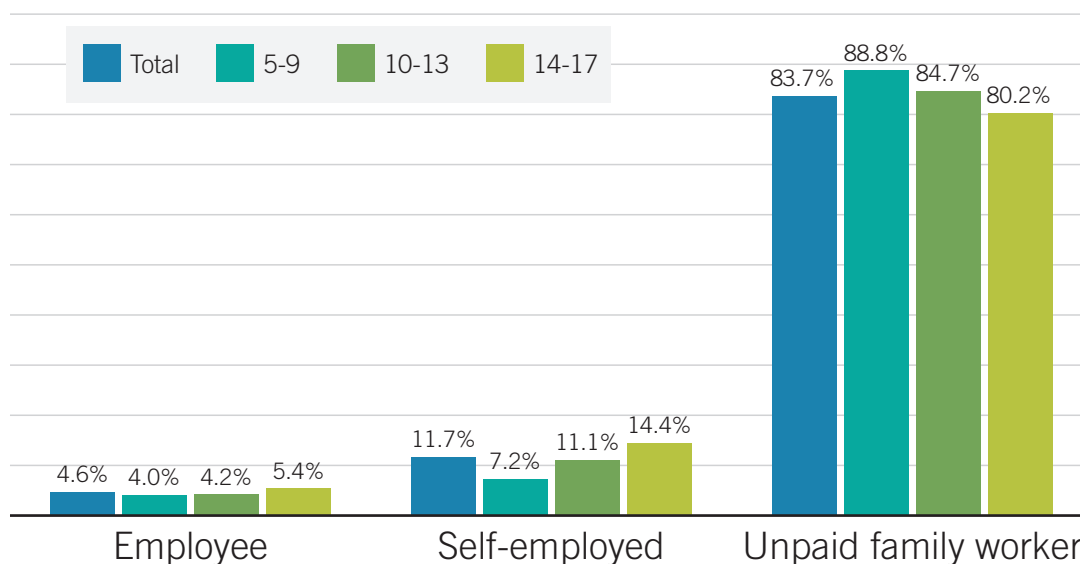
The 2015 NCLS indicates that the distribution of children by work status does not vary much across place of residence. However, children in urban areas are more likely to be working as employees (10 percent) compared to their counterparts in rural areas (4 percent). The results also highlight that children aged 5 to 17 years in rural areas (84 percent) are more likely to work as unpaid family workers than children in urban areas (80 percent).



Table 5.3: Distribution of working children (5-17 years) by occupation in employment, sex, age-groups and area of residence

OCCUPATION STATUS	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
TOTAL						
Total	204,429	100.0%	1,790,047	100.0%	1,994,476	100.0%
Employee	19,287	9.4%	73,363	4.1%	92,650	4.6%
Self-employed	21,676	10.6%	211,287	11.8%	232,963	11.7%
Unpaid family worker	163,466	80.0%	1,504,937	84.1%	1,668,403	83.7%
Other category	0	0.0%	460	0.0%	460	0.0%
MALES						
Total	96,939	100.0%	947,588	100.0%	1,044,527	100.0%
Employee	7,572	7.8%	47,468	5.0%	55,040	5.3%
Self-employed	9,630	9.9%	118,095	12.5%	127,725	12.2%
Unpaid family worker	79,737	82.3%	781,565	82.5%	861,302	82.5%
Other category	0	0.0%	460	0.0%	460	0.0%
FEMALES						
Total	107,490	100.0%	842,459	100.0%	949,949	100.0%
Employee	11,715	10.9%	25,895	3.1%	37,610	4.0%
Self-employed	12,046	11.2%	93,192	11.1%	105,238	11.1%
Unpaid family worker	83,729	77.9%	723,372	85.9%	807,101	85.0%
Other category	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

By age-group, the 2015 NCLS indicate that children's involvement in work slightly shift from unpaid family work to self-employment and employment as the age increases. Figure 5.3 highlights that close to nine children in every ten working children aged 5 to 9 years (89 percent) and eight in every ten children aged 14 to 17 (80 percent) worked without pay in their own or household's farm or business. For self employment status the percentage of children involved doubles to 14 percent.

Figure 5.3 Distribution of working children by status in occupation

Annex Table B.5 show that the distribution of occupation status is replicated across male and female differentials of children in the age-group 5 to 9, 10 to 13 and 14 to 17 years. However, female children tend to be involved in unpaid work (89 percent, 87 percent and 81 percent, respectively) than males (88 percent, 83 percent and 79 percent, respectively).

17 years old who worked during the week prior to the survey.

By sex, the majority of male and female children had a secondary or additional work in the reference period (79 percent among both males and females). In terms of place of residence, working children in rural areas (79 percent) were more likely to have a secondary occupation than counterparts in urban areas (76 percent).

5.4 Secondary occupation of working children

Children that took part in the 2015 NCLS were also asked whether they had a secondary occupation in the same reference period. As shown in Figure 5.4, close to 2.1 million children aged 5 to 17 years had a secondary occupation, representing 79 percent of the total children 5 to

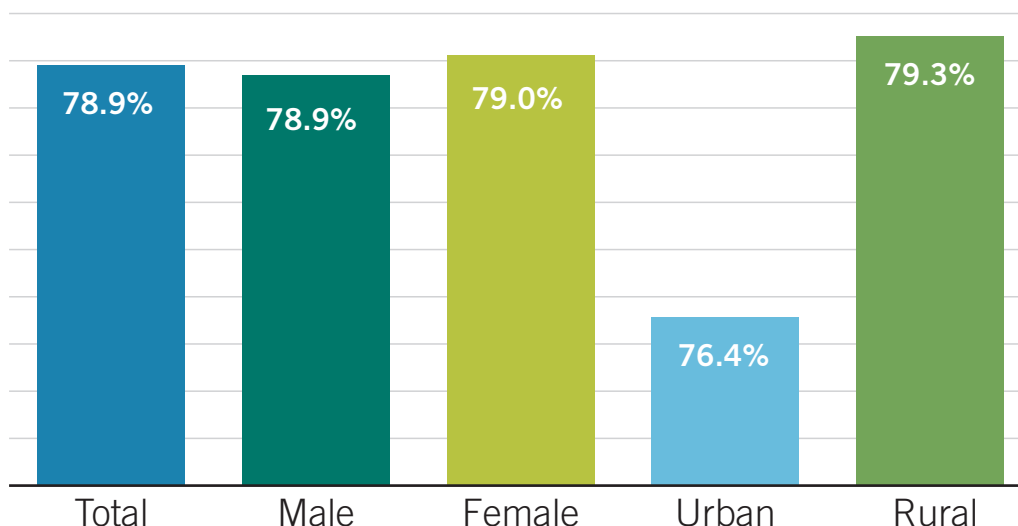
**Table 5.4: Distribution of working children (5-17 years) with secondary occupations**

Table A.4 in Appendix shows that both southern and central regions had higher percentages (approximately 81 percent) of working children with secondary occupations while the northern region had 72 percent. Working children from households in the lowest quintiles were more likely to have a secondary occupation than their counterparts from households belonging to other quintiles wealth.

Similarly, on average, working female children in urban areas work 10 hours a week; 1 hour more than their male counterparts. The biggest difference in numbers of hours spent on work among children in urban areas exists between male (12 hours) and female (16 hours) children aged 14 to 17 years. In rural areas the number of hours male and female children spend working does not differ, even when age is taken into account.

5.5 Total hours worked by children

Children were also asked the number of actual hours they spent on the primary and secondary occupations, where relevant, during the reference week. The study indicates that children on average work around 10 hours a week. As expected, children in the lower age-group (5 to 9 years) work the least number of hours (6 hours) followed by children aged 10 to 13 years (9 hours) and 14 to 17 years (14 hours). However, there is no notable difference in the numbers of hours male and female children work except for children aged 5 to 9 years (7 vs 6 hours).

Table 5.5: Average weekly hours of work by sex, age-groups and area of residence of children (5-17 years)

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
TOTAL			
Total	10	10	10
5-9	7	6	6
10-13	9	9	9
14-17	14	14	14
URBAN			
Total	9	10	10
5-9	6	6	6
10-13	8	9	9
14-17	12	16	14
RURAL			
Total	10	10	10
5-9	7	6	6
10-13	9	9	9
14-17	14	14	14

CHAPTER 6

CHILD LABOUR



This chapter provides information on children in prohibited work, that is child labour. It's important to notice that all children in employment are not in child labour. Also among children in child labour some are in hazardous work, the rest in child labour other than hazardous work. This chapter focuses on child labour and hazardous work and their associated characteristics.

6.1 Child labour situation in Malawi

Child labor refers to any work or economic activity performed by a child that subjects him or her to any form of exploitation or is harmful to his health and safety or his physical, mental or psychosocial development. The Malawi Employment Act of 2000 (CAP 55:01) prohibits the employment of persons under the age of 14 from working in any public or private agricultural, industrial or nonindustrial undertaking, but excludes work done at a vocational technical school or any other training institution provided it is done under appropriate supervision and children working in homes. The Act further prohibits children between the ages of 14 and 18 to work in hazardous work (see Annex E).

The 2015 National Child Labour survey has revealed that the number of working children considered to be engaged in child labor was around 2 million or 38 percent of the total children aged 5 to 17 years old. For every ten children aged 5 to 17 years, one child was working but not in child labour whilst close to half were reportedly not working (53 percent).

Figure 6.1 also shows that male children (39 percent) were slightly more likely to be involved in child labour than female children (37 percent).

By age-group, child labour was more prevalent among children aged 10 to 13 years (55 percent) followed by children aged 5 to 9 years (30 percent) and children 14 to 17 at 29 percent.



Figure 6.1: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) in child labour, working not in child labour and non-working children

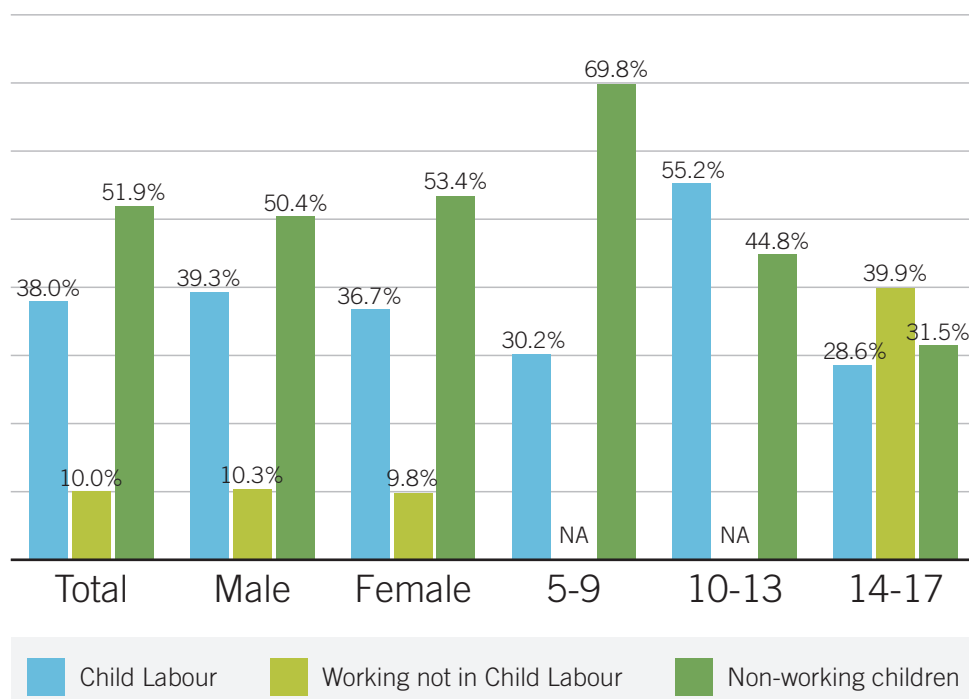


Table 6.1 also presents the percentage distribution of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by sex, age-groups, area of residence, region, household wealth quintile and relationship to head of the household. The results show that 39 percent of the children residing in rural areas were in child labour compared to 30 percent in urban areas.

By region, the Southern region had the highest percent of children in child labour (44 percent) followed by Northern and Central regions with 34 percent each.

Poverty captured by wealth index as a proxy, seems to be related to child labour. Indeed, children belonging to household in the lower household wealth quintile were more likely to be in child labour than their counterparts in the higher household wealth quintiles. Among working children that belonged to the lowest, second lowest and middle household wealth quintile, 44 percent, 42 percent and 38 percent

were in child labour. In contrast, 35 percent and 30 percent of the children from fourth and highest household wealth quintile were in child labour.

The results also show that the relationship with the head of the household can have an impact on children's status of work. Child labour was in fact more prevalent among children not related to the head of the household (77 percent), live-in servants (73 percent) and step-children to the head of the household (62 percent). In contrast, among household members that were children of the head of the household or siblings to the head of the household, only 37 percent were in child labour.

Interestingly, almost half of the children that were heading of household (51 percent) or spouses to head of households (48 percent) were also in child labour. The table also shows close to half of the children (54 percent) or grandchildren (51 percent) were reportedly not working).

Table 6.1: Number and percentage of children age 5 to 17 years by sex, age-groups, area of residence, region, household wealth quintile and relationship to head of the household

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL	
Total	2,118,630	38.0%	559,949	10.0%	2,895,426	51.9%	5,574,006	100.0%
SEX								
Male	1,094,730	39.3%	285,753	10.3%	1,405,186	50.4%	2,785,669	100.0%
Female	1,023,900	36.7%	274,196	9.8%	1,490,240	53.4%	2,788,336	100.0%
AGE-GROUPS								
5-9 years	706,742	30.2%	0	0.0%	1,633,560	69.8%	2,340,302	100.0%
10-13 years	1,010,551	55.2%	0	0.0%	819,318	44.8%	1,829,869	100.0%
14-17 years	401,337	28.6%	559,949	39.9%	442,548	31.5%	1,403,835	100.0%
PLACE OF RESIDENCE								
Urban	243,575	30.3%	64,649	8.0%	496,180	61.7%	804,404	100.0%
Rural	1,875,055	39.3%	495,300	10.4%	2,399,246	50.3%	4,769,602	100.0%
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
North	247,314	33.8%	97,559	13.3%	387,436	52.9%	732,309	100.0%
Centre	787,654	33.5%	238,308	10.1%	1,327,129	56.4%	2,353,092	100.0%
South	1,083,662	43.5%	224,082	9.0%	1,180,860	47.5%	2,488,605	100.0%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE								
Lowest	537,797	44.2%	118,288	9.7%	560,682	46.1%	1,216,767	100.0%
Second	490,353	41.9%	108,072	9.2%	570,647	48.8%	1,169,072	100.0%
Middle	418,158	37.7%	119,743	10.8%	571,692	51.5%	1,109,593	100.0%
Fourth	358,929	34.5%	105,903	10.2%	576,942	55.4%	1,041,773	100.0%
Highest	313,394	30.2%	107,944	10.4%	615,463	59.4%	1,036,801	100.0%
RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD								
Household Head	16,844	50.7%	5,858	17.6%	10,541	31.7%	33,242	100.0%
Spouse	15,019	47.8%	5,181	16.5%	11,191	35.7%	31,391	100.0%
Son / Daughter	1,607,771	36.7%	394,863	9.0%	2,382,980	54.3%	4,385,614	100.0%
Brother/Sister	23,947	37.0%	17,623	27.2%	23,230	35.8%	64,800	100.0%
Daughter / son-in-law	4,104	51.3%	2,282	28.5%	1,609	20.1%	7,996	100.0%
Grandchild	317,218	38.8%	83,917	10.3%	416,412	50.9%	817,547	100.0%
Niece / Nephew	64,308	59.2%	23,231	21.4%	21,117	19.4%	108,656	100.0%
Step son/daughter	45,145	62.2%	9,227	12.7%	18,233	25.1%	72,606	100.0%
Servant (live-in)	2,256	73.3%	821	26.7%	0	0.0%	3,077	100.0%
Other relative	19,978	43.0%	16,353	35.2%	10,112	21.8%	46,443	100.0%
Non-relative	2,040	77.4%	594	22.6%	0	0.0%	2,634	100.0%



6.2 Child labour and working in hazardous work

This section examines the different forms of child labour namely hazardous work and child labour other than hazardous work children are exposed to.

Figure 6.2, Annex Tables C.3 and C.4 and Table 6.2 show that a higher percent of children in

child labour were engaged in hazardous work (55 percent). The results also show that children aged 5 to 9 years working in non-hazardous work comprise of 16 percent children in child labour (29 percent among 10 to 13 years). The results also indicate that a higher percentage of male children (57 percent) child labour were in hazardous work compared to their female counterparts (53 percent).

Figure 6.2: Distribution of children (5-17 years) in child labour by type of child labour

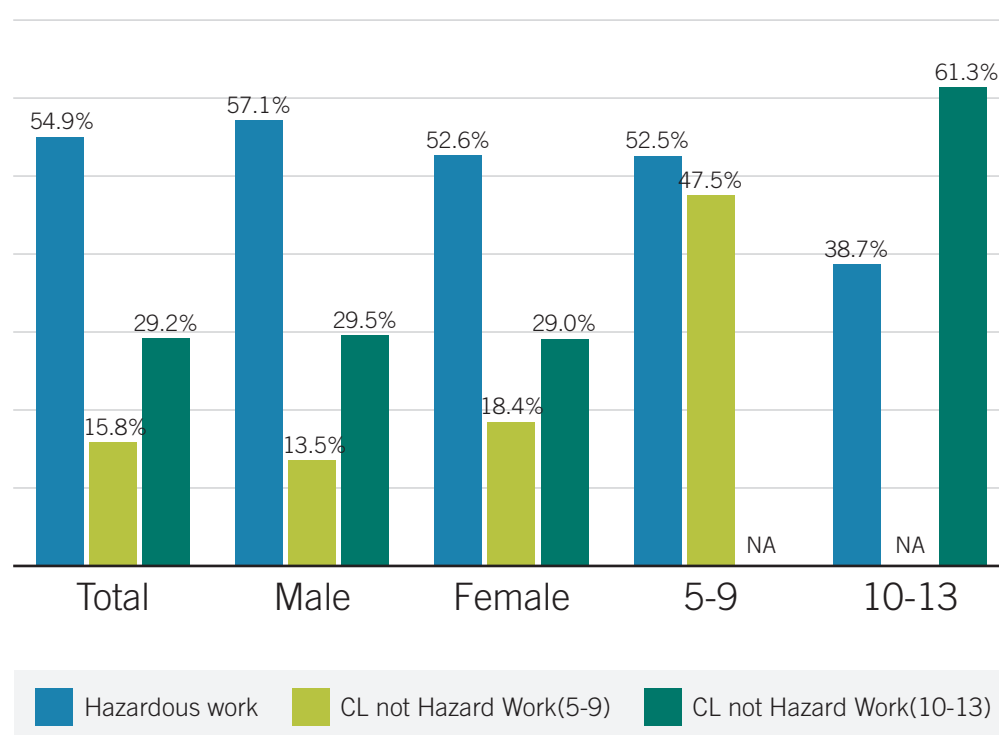


Table 6.2 indicates that more male children (59 percent) in urban areas and more female children in rural areas (53 percent) were engaged in hazardous work. The southern region outnumbered central and northern regions in terms of children in hazardous work. The results also show that the southern region had the highest proportion of male (65 percent) and female (63 percent) children in hazardous work than the other regions.

Table 6.2: Distribution of children (5-17 years) in child labour by type of child labour by sex, age-groups, area of residence and geographical desegregation

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE				FEMALES									
	HAZARDOUS WORK (HW)	CHILD LABOUR OTHER THAN HAZARDOUS WORK (HW)			HAZARDOUS WORK (HW)	CHILD LABOUR OTHER THAN HAZARDOUS WORK								
		5-9 NOT IN HW	10-13 NOT IN HW NOR LIGHT WORK	5-9 NOT IN HW		10-13 NOT IN HW NOR LIGHT WORK								
Total	624,557	57.1%	147,444	13.5%	322,729	29.5%	100%	539,082	52.6%	188,185	18.4%	296,633	29.0%	100%
AGE-GROUPS														
5-9 years	189,390	56.2%	147,444	43.8%	-	-	100%	181,722	49.1%	188,185	50.9%	0	0.0%	100%
11-13 years	223,591	40.9%	-	-	322,729	59.1%	100%	167,598	36.1%	-	-	296,633	63.9%	100%
14-17 years	211,575	100.0%	-	-	-	-	100%	189,762	100.0%	-	-	-	-	100%
AREA OF RESIDENCE														
Urban	69,979	59.2%	15,100	12.8%	33,042	28.0%	100%	65,055	51.9%	27,128	21.6%	33,271	26.5%	100%
Rural	554,578	56.8%	132,344	13.6%	289,687	29.7%	100%	474,027	52.8%	161,058	17.9%	263,362	29.3%	100%
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
North	40,840	31.1%	35,801	27.3%	54,580	41.6%	100%	33,893	29.2%	33,326	28.7%	48,875	42.1%	100%
Centre	222,846	54.8%	53,758	13.2%	130,314	32.0%	100%	174,323	45.8%	81,177	21.3%	125,235	32.9%	100%
South	360,871	64.8%	57,885	10.4%	137,834	24.8%	100%	330,866	62.8%	73,683	14.0%	122,523	23.2%	100%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE														
Lowest	168,008	59.7%	39,747	14.1%	73,598	26.2%	100%	130,934	51.1%	55,394	21.6%	70,115	27.3%	100%
Second	154,004	58.4%	34,890	13.2%	75,010	28.4%	100%	125,584	55.5%	45,415	20.1%	55,449	24.5%	100%
Middle	112,583	54.9%	27,433	13.4%	65,061	31.7%	100%	118,867	55.8%	32,852	15.4%	61,363	28.8%	100%
Fourth	104,115	58.9%	24,060	13.6%	48,456	27.4%	100%	92,935	51.0%	28,526	15.6%	60,837	33.4%	100%
Highest	85,846	51.2%	21,315	12.7%	60,603	36.1%	100%	70,762	48.6%	25,999	17.9%	48,869	33.6%	100%



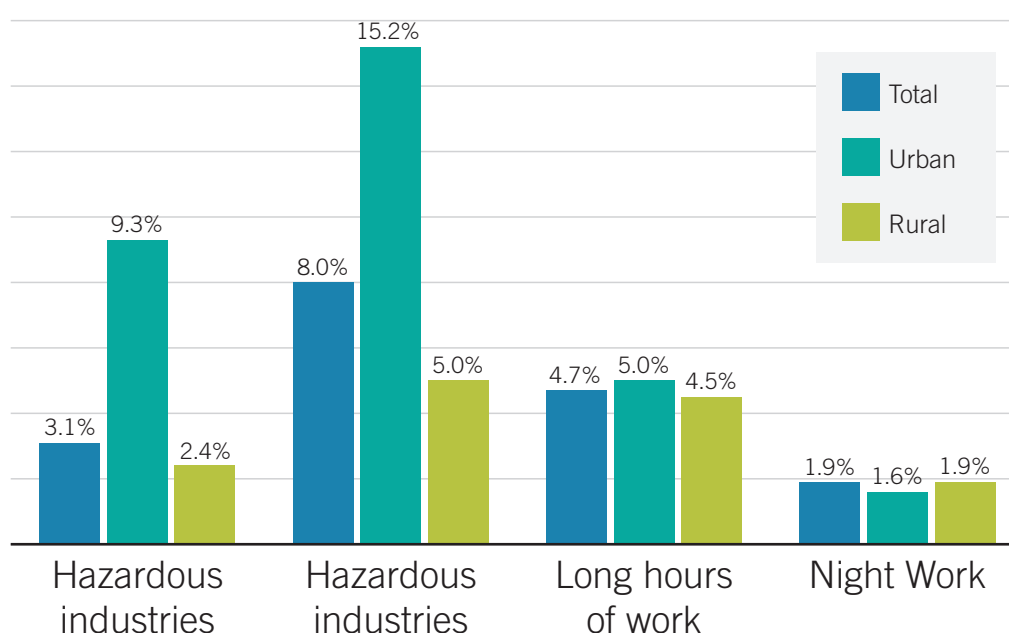
6.3 Type of hazardous work

As indicated in the definitions section, for children, hazardous work is defined by the hazardous nature of the work or the hazardous work conditions. The hazardous nature of the work is related to the occupations or industries of their work whilst conditions related to the number of working hours, time of work (night work), working environment and equipment of work characterise hazardous working conditions. For children in Malawi, the definition of hazardous occupations and industries was further guided by the list of hazardous occupations in the

Employment Act (CAP.55:02) – Prohibition of Hazardous Work for Children Order, 2012 (see List of Prohibited Work).

Figure 6.3 and Table 6.3 show that approximately 3 percent of children in hazardous work were working in industries designated to be hazardous to children, 8 percent had hazardous occupations, 5 percent worked long hours whilst approximately 2 percent worked at night. By place of residence, urban areas had the highest percentage of children that worked in hazardous industries (9 percent), had hazardous occupations (15 percent) and worked long hours (5 percent).

Figure 6.3: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) in hazardous work by type of hazard



The Table also shows that among male children in hazardous work, 3 percent were in hazardous industries, 7 percent in hazardous occupations, 5 percent work long hours, 1 percent work at night and 93 percent in other hazardous work condition. In contrast, the distribution of female children in child labour by type of hazard is 3 percent, 4 percent, 5 percent, 3 percent and 94 percent, respectively. The table also suggest that children in hazardous work in urban areas are more likely to be in hazardous industry

(9 percent), occupations (15 percent) and work long hours (5 percent).

The survey has further indicated that involvement of children in hazardous industries, occupations and working long hours tend to be associated with the age of a child. The percentage of child labourers in hazardous industries increases from 2 percent among children aged 5 to 9 years old to 4 percent among children in the age category 14 to 17 years (3 percent among children 10 to

13 years). In terms of occupations, it is observed that 4 percent children aged 5 to 9 years, 5 percent among children in the age-range 10 to 13 years and 9 percent among children 14 to 17 years have hazardous occupations.

Further, 2 percent of the children 5 to 9 years, 3 percent of the children in the age-group 10 to 13 years and 9 percent among children 14 - 17 years were in child labour because of their age and in addition to working long hours. About 4 percent of the children in age category 10-13 years old and 2 percent of the children age 14 to 17 years old work during the night.

The results also show that involvement of children in other hazardous working conditions decreases with age. Ninety-seven percent of children aged 5 to 9 years reportedly work in other hazardous working conditions. Among children aged 10 to 13 years and 14 to 17 years, 94 percent and 89 percent of children work in other hazardous working conditions, respectively.

In the northern region, designated hazardous industries comprise 9 percent, 15 percent are in designated hazardous occupations, 4 percent work long hours and 1 percent were doing night work with 85 percent of the child labourers in

other hazardous work conditions. In contrast, central region has 5 percent children labourers in designated hazardous industries, 12 percent holding hazardous occupations, 7 percent working long hours and 4 percent child labourers in night work. On the other hand, 2 percent of the child labourers in southern region are in hazardous industries, 4 percent in hazardous occupations and 96 percent of the child labourers in other hazardous work conditions.

Working in hazardous industries was reported by close to 3 percent and 4 percent of working children, aged 5 to 17 years, in hazardous work and from lowest and highest household wealth quintile, respectively. Interestingly, a significant percentage (12 percent) work among children in hazardous work and from households with highest household wealth quintile held hazardous occupations.

In terms of other hazardous working condition, the survey has indicated that 94 percent of children from lower household wealth quintile were working in other hazardous working condition. Eighty-eight percent of working children from households in the highest household wealth quintile also work in other hazardous working conditions.



Table 6.3: Number and percentage of children (5-17 years) in hazardous work by type of hazardous work, sex, age-groups, area of residence, region and household wealth quintile

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	DESIGNATED HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIES	DESIGNATED HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS	LONG HOURS OF WORK (>= 40 HRS.)	NIGHT WORK	OTHER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS	TOTAL IN HAZARDOUS WORK					
TOTAL											
TOTAL	37,205	3.1%	71,619	8.0%	52,763	4.7%	21,500	1.9%	1,084,725	93.0%	1,163,639
SEX											
Male	22,702	3.6%	47,601	7.6%	29,025	4.6%	8,494	1.4%	580,507	92.9%	624,557
Female	14,503	2.7%	24,018	4.5%	23,738	4.4%	13,007	2.4%	504,218	93.5%	539,082
AREA OF RESIDENCE											
Urban	12,589	9.3%	20,482	15.2%	6,771	5.0%	2,216	1.6%	118,923	88.1%	135,034
Rural	24,616	2.4%	51,136	5.0%	45,992	4.5%	19,285	1.9%	965,802	93.9%	1,028,605
AGE-GROUPS											
5-9 years	8,708	2.3%	15,739	4.2%	8,037	2.2%	0	0.0%	359,481	96.9%	371,113
10-13 years	12,995	3.3%	22,185	5.7%	11,382	2.9%	13,887	3.5%	365,446	93.4%	391,189
14-17 years	15,502	3.9%	33,694	8.4%	33,343	8.3%	7,613	1.9%	359,798	89.6%	401,337
REGION OF RESIDENCE											
North	6,733	9.0%	10,874	14.6%	2,704	3.6%	887	1.2%	63,810	85.4%	74,732
Centre	18,922	4.8%	38,075	9.6%	25,454	6.4%	14,627	3.7%	354,843	89.3%	397,169
South	11,550	1.7%	22,670	3.3%	24,605	3.6%	5,987	0.9%	666,072	96.3%	691,737
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE											
Lowest	11,032	3.7%	16,265	5.4%	10,062	3.4%	2,923	1.0%	280,586	93.9%	298,942
Second	6,632	2.4%	13,702	4.9%	12,194	4.4%	3,800	1.4%	272,346	97.4%	279,588
Middle	9,368	4.0%	17,052	7.4%	7,679	3.3%	6,616	2.9%	211,918	91.6%	231,450
Fourth	4,527	2.3%	6,578	3.3%	14,477	7.3%	3,288	1.7%	181,233	92.0%	197,050
Highest	5,646	3.6%	18,021	11.5%	8,353	5.3%	4,873	3.1%	138,642	88.5%	156,609

6.4 Children in hazardous work by industries

The 2015 NCLS was also interested in the industry the children in hazardous work were working in. Figure 6.4 shows that most children in hazardous work (66 percent) worked in

the agricultural, forestry, hunting and fishing industry. The study also shows that none of the children in hazardous work was in wholesale and retail industry; 28 percent of the children were working in domestic work; 6 percent of the children in hazardous work were working in other industries.

Figure 6.4: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) in hazardous work by industry of work

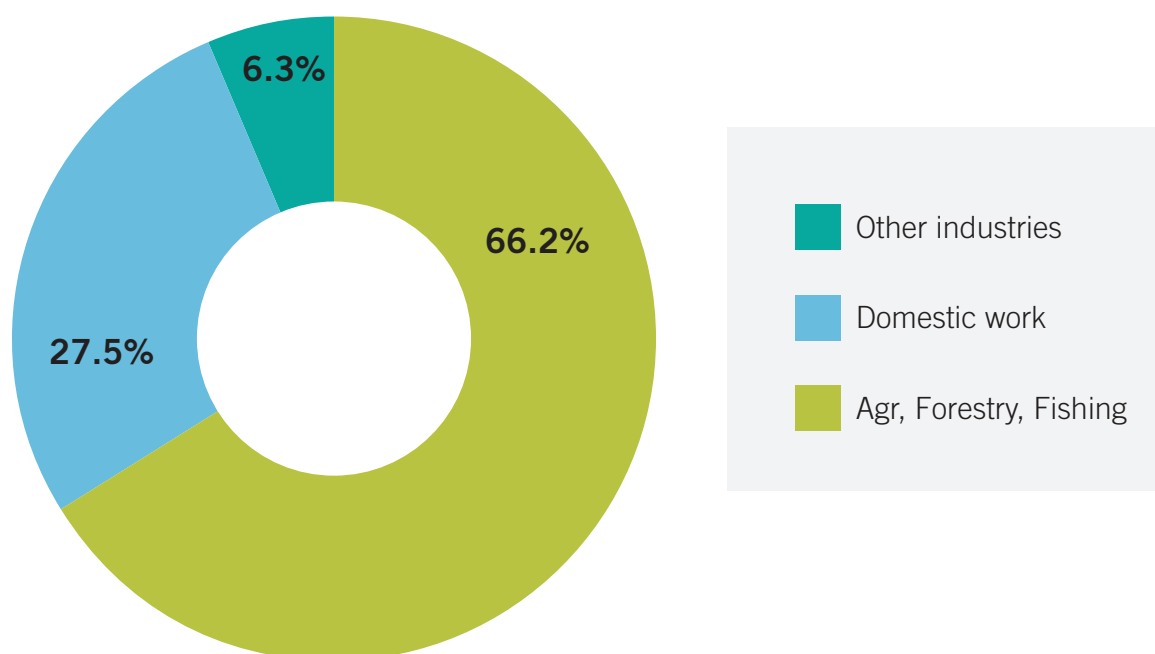


Figure 6.5 indicate that 47 percent of the children aged 5 to 9 years in hazardous work were working in the agriculture sector, 49 percent in domestic work and 4 percent in other industries. Among children age 10 to 13 years in hazardous work, 68 percent were in agricultural, forestry, hunting and fishing industry, 26 percent in domestic and 7 percent of the children in other industries. Eighty-two percent of the children aged 14-17 years worked in the agriculture industry with the remaining 10 percent and 8 percent in domestic and other industries.



Figure 6.5: Distribution of children (5-17 years) in hazardous work by age and type of industry

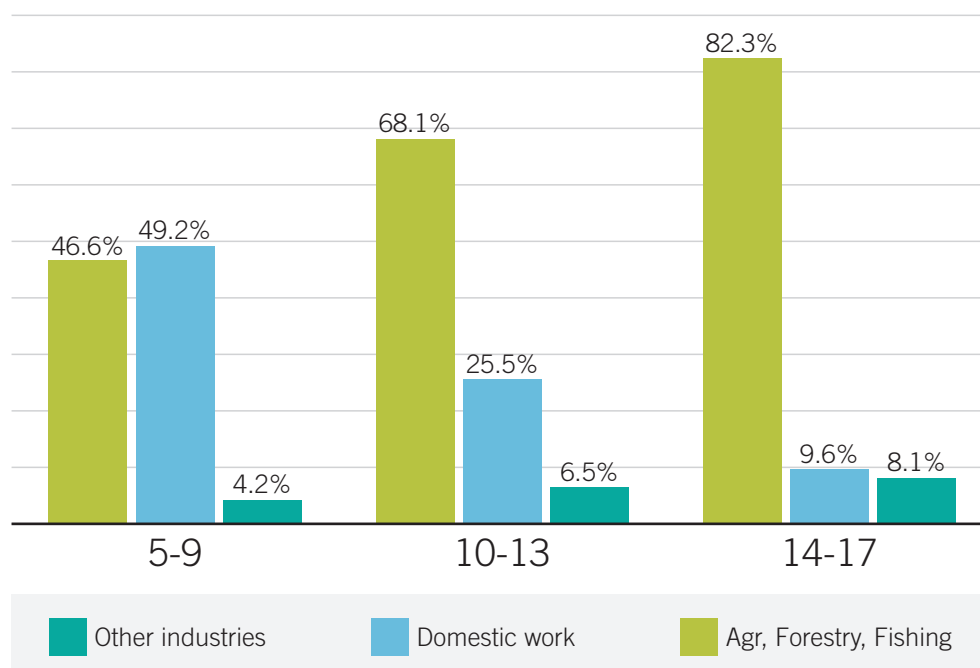


Table 6.4 shows that among male children in hazardous work 69 percent were in agriculture, hunting and fishing industry compared to 63 percent females. About 32 percent of females in hazardous work were involved in domestic work (24 percent - males).

Among male children aged 14 to 17 years, 83 percent in hazardous were working in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industry; 8 percent in domestic; and 9 percent in other industries. In comparison to their female counterparts, 82 percent, 12 percent and 7 percent were working in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industry, domestic industry and other industries, respectively.

Table 6.4: Distribution of children (5-17 years) in hazardous work by industries, sex and age-groups

INDUSTRY	5-9 YEARS		10-13 YEARS		14-17 YEARS		TOTAL	
TOTAL								
Total	371,112	100.0%	391,191	100.0%	401,336	100.0%	1,163,639	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	175,354	47.3%	263,967	67.5%	330,606	82.4%	769,927	66.2%
Construction	8,709	2.3%	12,996	3.3%	15,052	3.8%	36,757	3.2%
Wholesale & Retail	3,471	0.9%	13,294	3.4%	15,620	3.9%	32,385	2.8%
Domestic work	180,550	48.7%	99,896	25.5%	38,677	9.6%	319,123	27.4%
Other industries	3,028	0.8%	1,038	0.3%	1,381	0.3%	5,447	0.5%
MALE								
Total	189,391	100.0%	223,592	100.0%	211,575	100.0%	624,558	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	100,848	53.2%	156,669	70.1%	174,818	82.6%	432,335	69.2%
Construction	4,917	2.6%	9,100	4.1%	8,686	4.1%	22,703	3.6%
Wholesale & Retail	2,150	1.1%	6,599	3.0%	9,568	4.5%	18,317	2.9%
Domestic work	79,854	42.2%	51,224	22.9%	17,572	8.3%	148,650	23.8%
Other industries	1,622	0.9%	0	0.0%	931	0.4%	2,553	0.4%
FEMALE								
Total	181,722	100.0%	167,599	100.0%	189,761	100.0%	539,082	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	74,506	41.0%	107,298	64.0%	155,788	82.1%	337,592	62.6%
Construction	3,792	2.1%	3,896	2.3%	6,366	3.4%	14,054	2.6%
Wholesale & Retail	1,321	0.7%	6,695	4.0%	6,052	3.2%	14,068	2.6%
Domestic work	100,697	55.4%	48,672	29.0%	21,105	11.1%	170,474	31.6%
Other industries	1,406	0.8%	1,038	0.6%	450	0.2%	2,894	0.5%

6.5 Hours of work by children in hazardous work

The survey also collected data on the number of hours children aged 5 to 17 years in hazardous work spent working. Table 6.5 below outlines the average weekly hours of work by children in hazardous work in the week prior to the survey.

The table shows that on average the children in hazardous work spend 11 hours working. Children

aged 5 to 9 years on average work 7 hours in a week, whilst children 10 to 13 years and 14 to 17 years work 10 and 16 hours respectively. Notably male children in the age-groups 5 to 9 and 14 to 17 years work an additional hour than female children.

In terms of place of residence, children in hazardous work living in rural areas tend to work more hours than children in urban areas. In particular, children in hazardous work in rural



areas work 11 hours on average; 7 hours among children 5 to 9 years; 10 hours among children 10 to 13 years and 16 hours for children in the older age category. In comparison, in urban areas children their counterparts work 10 hours, 6 hours, 8 hours and 15 hours, respectively.

By sex of children in hazardous work, the results show that male children aged 14 to 17 years living in rural areas on average work more hours (17 hours) than their counterparts in urban areas (13 hours). In contrast, female children aged 14 to 17 years living in urban areas work an additional three hours than their counterparts in rural areas (18 hours compared to 15 hours).

Table 6.5: Average weekly hours of work performed by children (5-17 years) in hazardous work by age-groups and area of residence

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
TOTAL			
Total	11	11	11
5-9 years	7	6	7
10-13 years	10	10	10
14-17 years	16	15	16
URBAN			
Total	9	11	10
5-9 years	7	6	6
10-13 years	8	8	8
14-17 years	13	18	15
RURAL			
Total	11	11	11
5-9 years	7	6	7
10-13 years	10	11	10
14-17 years	17	15	16

CHAPTER 7

EDUCATION OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING CHILDREN



This chapter presents education characteristics of working and non-working children aged 5-17 years during the 2015-2016 school year. The chapters focus on school attendance of all children, working and non-working children, children in child labour, children in hazardous work and children in other types of child labour.

The current chapter further narrows down to school drop-out among working and non-working children aged 5 to 17 years that have ever attended school and it concludes with reasons for never attending school among children 5 – 17 years.

7.1 School attendance for working and non-working children

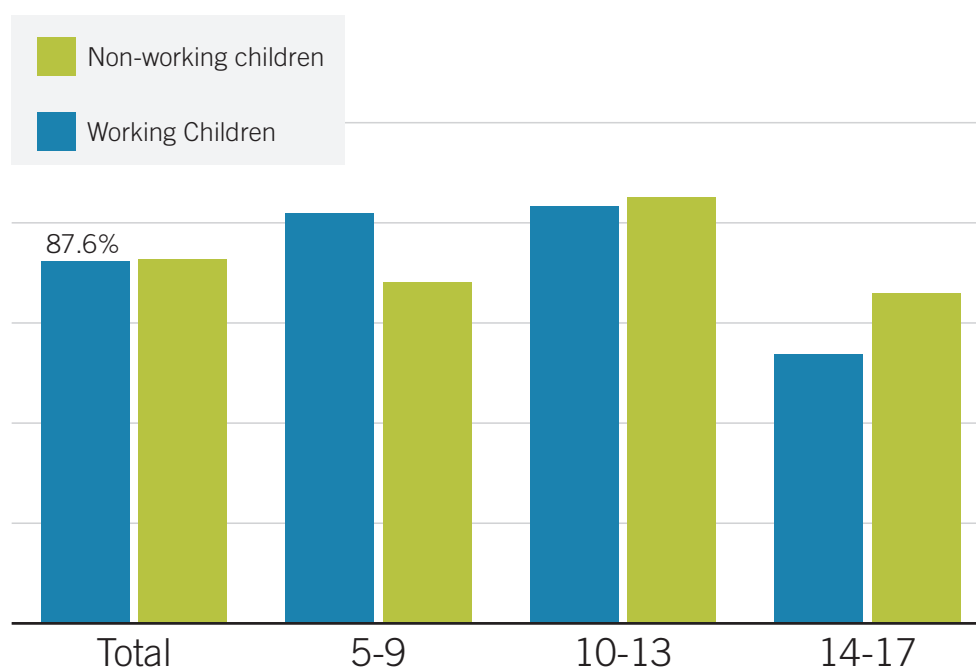
In Malawi, official primary school entry age is 6 years and by the age of 14 years a child is expected to have completed primary education. At the age of 18, a child is supposed to have completed secondary education. To assess school attendance among children in Malawi, the 2015 NCLS also collected information on age of students/children, school attendance during the current school calendar, ever attendance of school, grade/class and reason for never attending school among children in the age-band of 5 to 17 years.

Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 present percentage distribution of working and non-working children age 5 to 17 years attending school by sex, age-groups and area of residence. The results show that a similar percentage of working and non-working children (88 percent) were attending school.

Per age-group, 88 percent among children aged 5 to 9 years, 93 percent among children aged 10 to 13 years and 81 percent among children 14 to 17 years were attending school. The table also shows that, in general, the percentage of working children attending school decreases as children graduate from the age-group 10 to 13 years to the older age-group (93 percent and 79 percent, respectively).



Figure 7.1: School attendance of working and non-working children (5-17 years) by age-group



By sex, the results also show that majority of working male and female children were attending school (88 percent and 87 percent, respectively). Combining age and sex, the results further show that among working children, a slightly higher percentage of male children (93 percent, 92 percent, 80 percent) were attending school compared to their female counterparts except for age-group 10 – 13 years (91 percent, 93 percent, 78 percent).

Table 7.1: Number and percentage of working and non-working children (5-17 years) attending school by sex, age-groups and area of residence

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		WORKING CHILDREN		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL	
TOTAL							
Total	Total	2,345,195	87.6%	2,540,155	87.7%	4,885,350	87.6%
	5-9	649,757	91.9%	1,400,662	85.7%	2,050,419	87.6%
	10-13	934,286	92.5%	764,829	93.3%	1,699,115	92.9%
	14-17	761,152	79.2%	374,664	84.7%	1,135,816	80.9%
Male	Total	1,214,396	88.0%	1,226,339	87.3%	2,440,735	87.6%
	5-9	312,211	92.7%	708,074	84.7%	1,020,285	87.0%
	10-13	502,993	92.1%	350,815	92.7%	853,808	92.3%
	14-17	399,192	80.3%	167,450	87.6%	566,642	82.3%
Female	Total	1,130,799	87.1%	1,313,816	88.2%	2,444,615	87.7%
	5-9	337,546	91.3%	692,588	86.8%	1,030,134	88.2%
	10-13	431,293	92.9%	414,014	93.9%	845,307	93.4%
	14-17	361,960	78.0%	207,214	82.4%	569,174	79.6%
URBAN							
Total	Total	265,996	86.3%	447,788	90.2%	713,784	88.7%
	5-9	71,871	94.4%	223,729	92.8%	295,600	93.2%
	10-13	110,937	92.9%	135,859	93.1%	246,796	93.0%
	14-17	83,188	73.9%	88,200	80.8%	171,388	77.3%
Male	Total	134,207	88.5%	230,854	91.8%	365,061	90.6%
	5-9	29,384	92.9%	116,219	92.0%	145,603	92.1%
	10-13	60,800	96.5%	62,049	94.0%	122,849	95.2%
	14-17	44,023	77.4%	52,586	89.1%	96,609	83.4%
Female	Total	131,789	84.1%	216,934	88.6%	348,723	86.9%
	5-9	42,487	95.5%	107,510	93.7%	149,997	94.2%
	10-13	50,137	88.8%	73,810	92.4%	123,947	90.9%
	14-17	39,165	70.3%	35,614	70.9%	74,779	70.6%
RURAL							
Total	Total	2,079,199	87.7%	2,092,367	87.2%	4,171,566	87.5%
	5-9	577,886	91.6%	1,176,933	84.5%	1,754,819	86.7%
	10-13	823,349	92.4%	628,970	93.4%	1,452,319	92.8%
	14-17	677,964	79.9%	286,464	85.9%	964,428	81.6%
Male	Total	1,080,189	87.9%	995,485	86.3%	2,075,674	87.1%
	5-9	282,827	92.7%	591,855	83.4%	874,682	86.2%
	10-13	442,193	91.5%	288,766	92.5%	730,959	91.9%
	14-17	355,169	80.6%	114,864	86.9%	470,033	82.1%
Female	Total	999,010	87.5%	1,096,882	88.1%	2,095,892	87.8%
	5-9	295,059	90.7%	585,078	85.7%	880,137	87.3%
	10-13	381,156	93.5%	340,204	94.2%	721,360	93.8%
	14-17	322,795	79.1%	171,600	85.3%	494,395	81.1%



Table 7.2 provide information on school attendance of working and non-working children by sex, age-groups, area of residence, geographical desegregation and household wealth index quintile. The results indicate that out of the working children 8 percent were no longer in school and 5 percent have never attended school. For non-working children, the table show that 3 percent of the children were no longer in school whilst 10 percent have never attended school. In terms of sex, the proportion of working children reportedly no longer in school was noted to be higher among females (9 percent) than males (7 percent). The results show no major differences in proportions of male and female children that have never attended school among working children and those that are not working.

The table also show that the percentage of children no longer in school is the highest (17 percent) among working children in the age-group 14 to 17 years followed by age-group 10 to 13 years (3 percent) and children aged 5 to 9

years (2 percent). In contrast, 11 percent of non-working children aged 14 to 17 years are no longer in school (2 percent and 1 percent among children aged 10 to 13 years and 5 to 9 years, respectively).

The results further show that working children in urban area are slightly more likely to be attending school (88 percent in urban and 86 percent in rural areas). A similar trend is observed among non-working children though with a slightly higher percentage of children in urban area (90 percent and rural 87 percent) attending school.

By region, the northern region has the highest percentage of working children attending school (90 percent) whilst central region has the highest percentage of non-working children attending school (89 percent). Further examination of the results shows that working children from households belonging to the lowest household wealth quintile were more likely to drop out of school (10 percent).

Table 7.2: School attendance of working and non-working children (5-17 years) by sex, age-groups, area of residence, geographical desegregation and other relevant characteristics

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN			NON-WORKING CHILDREN		
	Currently in school	No longer in school	Never attended school	Currently in school	No longer in school	Never attended school
Total	87.6%	7.9%	4.6%	87.7%	2.9%	9.4%
SEX						
Male	88.0%	7.3%	4.7%	87.3%	2.5%	10.2%
Female	87.1%	8.5%	4.4%	88.2%	3.2%	8.6%
AGE-GROUPS						
5-9 years	91.9%	2.3%	5.8%	85.7%	1.3%	12.9%
10-13 years	92.5%	3.0%	4.5%	93.3%	1.6%	5.0%
14-17 years	79.2%	17.1%	3.7%	84.7%	10.9%	4.4%
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	86.3%	8.8%	4.9%	90.2%	4.3%	5.4%
Rural	87.7%	7.8%	4.5%	87.2%	2.6%	10.2%
REGION OF RESIDENCE						
North	90.4%	5.1%	4.5%	87.5%	1.5%	11.0%
Centre	85.0%	10.0%	5.0%	89.0%	2.4%	8.6%

Continue

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN		Never attended school	NON-WORKING CHILDREN		
	Currently in school	No longer in school		Currently in school	No longer in school	Never attended school
South	88.8%	7.0%	4.2%	86.4%	3.9%	9.8%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE						
Lowest	84.7%	9.8%	5.5%	83.8%	3.2%	13.0%
Second	85.5%	8.5%	6.0%	86.0%	3.3%	10.8%
Middle	87.9%	7.5%	4.5%	88.6%	2.8%	8.7%
Fourth	89.3%	7.9%	2.8%	88.1%	3.1%	8.8%
Highest	92.5%	4.4%	3.1%	91.8%	2.0%	6.2%

7.2 School attendance of working children, children in child labour and other type of child labour

Table 7.3 show the results on school attendance rate of working children, children in child labour, children in hazardous work and non-working children age 5 to 17 years , by sex, age-groups and area of residence. The results indicate that 88 percent of working children, 90 percent of working children in child labour, 88 percent of the children involved in hazardous work, and 88 percent of non-working children

were attending school. In terms of age, working children in lower ages (5-9 and 10-13) were more likely to be attending school than older children aged 14 to 17 (92 percent, 93 percent and 79 percent, respectively). This trend is also replicated among children in child labour as well as those in hazardous work even when sex is taken into consideration.

Notably, in terms of age, the results show that more non-working children (86 percent, 93 percent, 85 percent) were attending school than working children, working children in child labour as well as children involved in hazardous work except for age-group 5–9 years.



Table 7.3: School attendance rate of working children, children in child labour, children in hazardous work and non-working children by sex, age-groups and area of residence (5 -17 years)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		WORKING CHILDREN		CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR		CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK		NON-WORKING CHILDREN	
TOTAL									
Total	Total	2,345,195	87.6%	1,897,582	89.6%	1,021,131	87.8%	2,540,155	87.7%
	5-9	649,759	91.9%	649,757	91.9%	351,521	94.7%	1,400,662	85.7%
	10-13	934,286	92.5%	934,286	92.5%	356,071	91.0%	764,829	93.3%
	14-17	761,152	79.2%	313,539	78.1%	313,539	78.1%	374,664	84.7%
Male	Total	1,214,397	88.0%	982,775	89.8%	548,653	87.8%	1,226,339	87.3%
	5-9	312,212	92.7%	312,211	92.7%	178,401	94.2%	708,074	84.7%
	10-13	502,993	92.1%	502,993	92.1%	202,681	90.6%	350,815	92.7%
	14-17	399,193	80.3%	167,571	79.2%	167,571	79.2%	167,450	87.6%
Female	Total	1,130,798	87.1%	914,807	89.3%	472,478	87.6%	1,313,816	88.2%
	5-9	337,547	91.3%	337,546	91.3%	173,120	95.3%	692,588	86.8%
	10-13	431,293	92.9%	431,293	92.9%	153,390	91.5%	414,014	93.9%
	14-17	361,959	78.0%	145,968	76.9%	145,968	76.9%	207,214	82.4%
URBAN									
Total	Total	265,996	86.3%	219,795	90.2%	117,829	87.3%	447,788	90.2%
	5-9	71,871	94.4%	71,871	94.4%	32,234	95.1%	223,729	92.8%
	10-13	110,936	92.9%	110,937	92.9%	48,608	91.5%	135,859	93.1%
	14-17	83,189	73.9%	36,987	77.1%	36,987	77.1%	88,200	80.8%
Male	Total	134,208	88.5%	109,798	93.0%	64,467	92.1%	230,854	91.8%
	5-9	29,384	92.9%	29,384	92.9%	15,423	93.3%	116,219	92.0%
	10-13	60,800	96.5%	60,800	96.5%	29,430	98.1%	62,049	94.0%
	14-17	44,024	77.4%	19,614	83.6%	19,614	83.6%	52,586	89.1%
Female	Total	131,788	84.1%	109,997	87.7%	53,362	82.0%	216,934	88.6%
	5-9	42,487	95.5%	42,487	95.5%	16,811	96.8%	107,510	93.7%
	10-13	50,136	88.8%	50,137	88.8%	19,178	82.8%	73,810	92.4%
	14-17	39,165	70.3%	17,373	70.8%	17,373	70.8%	35,614	70.9%
RURAL									
Total	Total	2,079,199	87.7%	1,677,787	89.5%	903,302	87.8%	2,092,367	87.2%
	5-9	577,888	91.6%	577,886	91.6%	319,287	94.7%	1,176,933	84.5%
	10-13	823,350	92.4%	823,349	92.4%	307,463	91.0%	628,970	93.4%
	14-17	677,963	79.9%	276,552	78.3%	276,552	78.3%	286,464	85.9%
Male	Total	1,080,189	87.9%	872,977	89.4%	484,186	87.3%	995,485	86.3%
	5-9	282,828	92.7%	282,827	92.7%	162,978	94.3%	591,855	83.4%
	10-13	442,193	91.5%	442,193	91.5%	173,251	89.5%	288,766	92.5%
	14-17	355,169	80.6%	147,957	78.6%	147,957	78.6%	114,864	86.9%
Female	Total	999,010	87.5%	804,810	89.6%	419,116	88.4%	1,096,882	88.1%
	5-9	295,060	90.7%	295,059	90.7%	156,309	95.1%	585,078	85.7%
	10-13	381,157	93.5%	381,156	93.5%	134,212	92.9%	340,204	94.2%
	14-17	322,794	79.1%	128,595	77.8%	128,595	77.8%	171,600	85.3%

7.3 School attendance with distortion

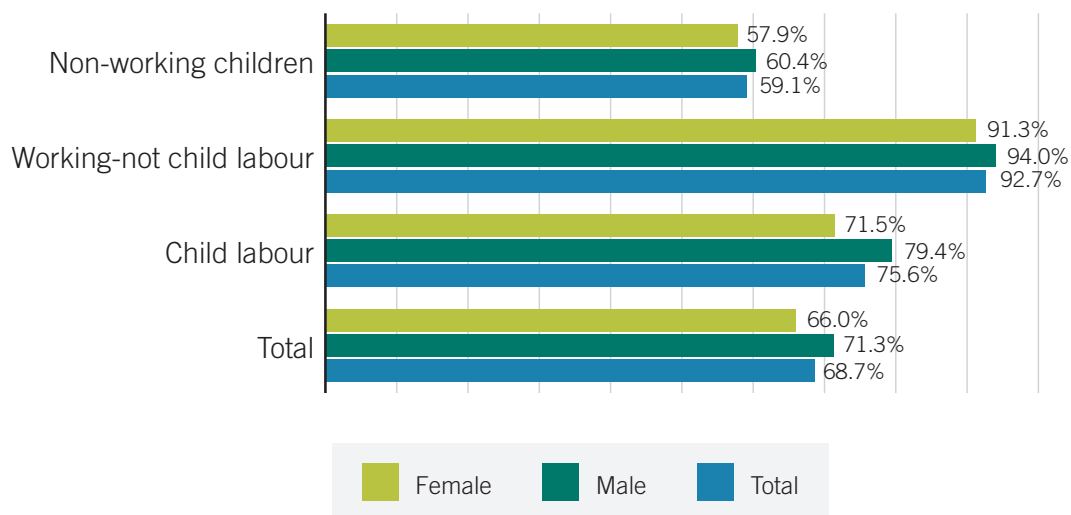
Distortions between class attended and age of the child is a proxy indicator of children's normal progress in school, as well as school entry at an inappropriate age. This indicator assumes that repetition of class or attending a lower class/grade is evidence of problems in children's normal school progress. Children aged 5 to 17 who were attending school were asked to indicate the grade they were attending during that academic year.

Figure 7.2 provides information on children that were in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children that were attending school with distortions. The results show that school

attendance with distortion is more prevalent among working children not in child labour. Seventy-six (76) percent of children in child labour attends school with distortions whilst 93 percent of working children not in child labour attend school with distortions. In contrast, six children in every ten non-working children (59 percent) were attending school with distortions. The results also show that male children (71 percent) are more likely to attend school with distortions than their female counterparts (66 percent).

The observation of a higher distortion in school attendance of working children not in child labour could be attributed to the minimum legal age for working (14 years) and the fact that higher percentage of children age 14 years and over work compared to the other age-groups.

Figure 7.2: Distortions rates among working and non-working children (5-17 years) attending school





7.4 Distortions by educational level

In Malawi, the basic education system comprises of primary and secondary levels and school grades/classes are categorized as lower primary (standard 1-5), upper primary (standard 6-8), lower secondary (form 1-2) and upper secondary (form 3-4). Table 7.4 present the percentage distribution of children 5-17 years attending school by education level.

The results show that a substantial percent of the children aged 5 to 17 years lag behind with education - studying at lower levels of education in relation to their respective ages. Among children aged 5 to 9 years the majority (96 percent) of were in lower primary school. For children aged 10 to 13 years, more than half (58 percent) were in lower primary, 41 percent are in upper primary and close to 1 percent are doing lower secondary level of education. Further 22 percent of the children aged 14 to 15 years

and 14 percent of the children aged 16 to 17 years were still studying at lower level in primary.

Among children in child labour, 95 percent of children aged 5 to 9 years were in lower primary school while 75 percent and 60 percent of children aged 14 to 15 years and 16 to 17 years were in upper primary school, respectively. In contrast, 64 percent of children aged 14 to 15 years and 40 percent of children 16 to 17 years that were working but not in child labour were in upper primary school.

Critical analysis of the results also show that non-working children are more likely to attend higher educational levels than their working counterparts, whether they are in child labour or not. Among non-working children in the age-groups of 14 to 15 and 16 to 17 years, 12 percent and 2 percent were attending lower and upper secondary, respectively. A similar trend is observed among children aged 16 to 17 years (25 percent and 20 percent, respectively).

Table 7.4: Distribution of children in child labour, children working not in child labour and not working children attending school by education level

EDUCATION LEVEL	5 - 9 YRS	10 - 13 YRS	14 - 15 YRS	16 - 17 YRS	TOTAL
TOTAL					
Total	2,050,420	1,699,116	708,608	427,206	4,885,350
Lower primary	1,926,804	990,249	154,447	59,136	3,130,634
Upper primary	66,359	692,173	475,024	214,009	1,447,565
Lower secondary	0	12,391	62,328	90,573	165,292
Upper secondary	0	1,593	8,216	54,071	63,880
Missing level	57,257	2,710	8,593	9,417	77,977
CHILD LABOUR					
Total	649,757	934,287	193,431	120,106	1,897,581
Lower primary	614,232	555,819	31,601	14,343	1,215,995
Upper primary	26,402	373,126	144,308	71,136	614,972
Lower secondary	0	3,637	16,833	22,386	42,856
Upper secondary	0	485	689	10,926	12,100
Missing level	9,123	1,220	0	1,315	11,658
WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR					
Total	-	-	282,948	164,665	447,614
Lower primary	-	-	73,070	25,232	98,302
Upper primary	-	-	184,986	86,986	271,972
Lower secondary	-	-	17,589	33,562	51,151
Upper secondary	-	-	4,064	14,754	18,818
Missing level	-	-	3,239	4,132	7,371
NON-WORKING CHILDREN					
Total	1,400,662	764,828	232,229	142,435	2,540,155
Lower primary	1,312,571	434,429	49,776	19,561	1,816,338
Upper primary	39,957	319,048	145,730	55,888	560,622
Lower secondary	0	8,754	27,906	34,625	71,285
Upper secondary	0	1,108	3,463	28,391	32,962
Missing level	48,134	1,490	5,354	3,970	58,948



7.5 School drop-out of children

This section examines school-drop-out of children. It focuses on children that are either involved in hazardous work or are in child labour other than hazardous work or working children but not in child labour.

Table 7.5 shows that 5 percent of total children, 8 percent of the working children and 3 percent of

non-working children had dropped out of school. By sex, approximately 7 percent of working male children and 9 percent of female children had dropped out. Working children that live in urban areas (9 percent), were in 14 to 17 years age-group (17 percent), resided in central region (10 percent) and their household belonged to the lowest household wealth quintile (10 percent) were more likely to drop-out of school.

Table 7.5: Number and percentage of working children and non-working children (5-17 years) that dropped-out of school by sex, age-group, area of residence and other relevant characteristic

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL CHILDREN	
Total	211,033	7.9%	82,982	2.9%	294,014	5.3%
SEX						
Male	100,632	7.3%	34,984	2.5%	135,617	4.9%
Female	110,400	8.5%	47,997	3.2%	158,398	5.7%
AGE-GROUPS						
5-9 years	16,123	2.3%	21,399	1.3%	37,522	1.6%
10-13 years	30,507	3.0%	13,146	1.6%	43,653	2.4%
14-17 years	164,403	17.1%	48,437	10.9%	212,840	15.2%
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	27,023	8.8%	21,525	4.3%	48,548	6.0%
Rural	184,010	7.8%	61,457	2.6%	245,467	5.1%
REGION OF RESIDENCE						
North	17,640	5.1%	5,894	1.5%	23,533	3.2%
Centre	102,217	10.0%	31,301	2.4%	133,518	5.7%
South	91,176	7.0%	45,787	3.9%	136,963	5.5%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE						
Lowest	64,104	9.8%	18,141	3.2%	82,246	6.8%
Second	51,156	8.5%	18,629	3.3%	69,786	6.0%
Middle	40,555	7.5%	15,745	2.8%	56,300	5.1%
Fourth	36,548	7.9%	18,087	3.1%	54,634	5.2%
Highest	18,669	4.4%	12,379	2.0%	31,048	3.0%

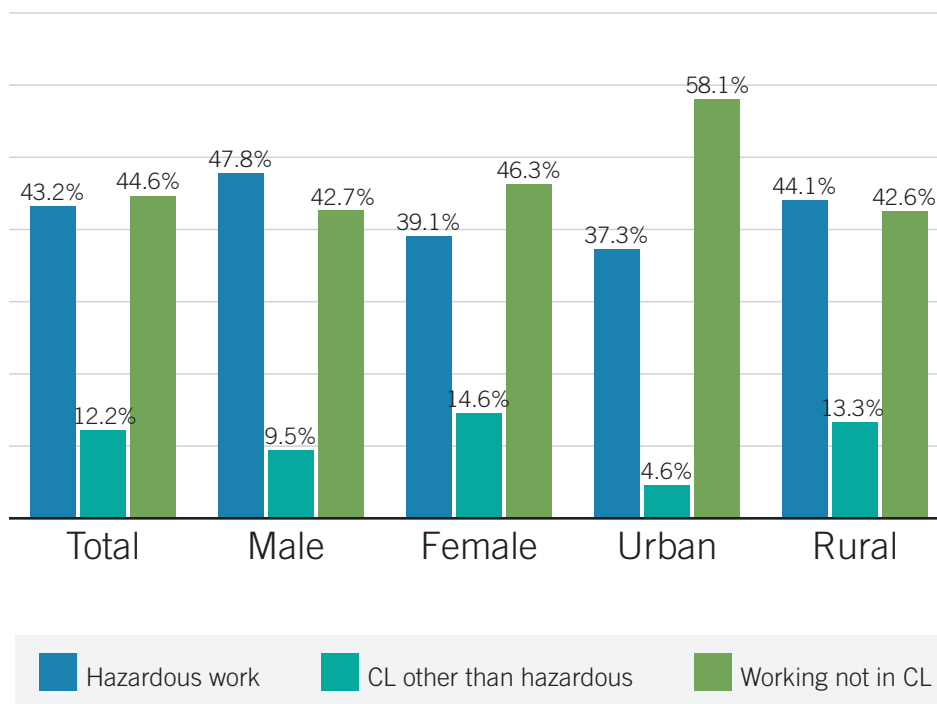
The results also indicate that majority of working children that dropped out of school were working in hazardous work (43 percent) and some were

working not in child labour (44 percent). Twelve of the children that dropped out of school child labour other than hazardous.

Among the male children that dropped-out of school, almost half (49 percent) of the children were in hazardous work and 41 percent were working but in child labour. Notably, female children that were working not in child labour (47 percent) as well as those that were in child labour other than hazardous (15 percent) were more likely to drop out of school than their male colleagues (10 percent).

By place of residence, more children in urban areas not working in child labour (60 percent) dropped out of school than in rural areas (42 percent). Further children living rural areas and working in hazardous work (44 percent) were at higher risk of dropping out of school than their colleagues in urban areas (36 percent).

Figure 7.3: Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years) in hazardous work, in child labour (CL) other than hazardous work and working children not in child labour that dropped-out school



7.6 Reasons for never attending school

During the 2015 NCLS efforts were also made to gather information from children involved in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children that have never attended school. These results show that about 7 percent of children 5 to 17 years had never attended school and in terms of sex, more males (8 percent) than females (7 percent) had never attended school (Annex Table A.7).

Figure 7.4 presents the percentage distribution of total children as well as children in child labour by main reason why they had never attended school. Among all the children age 5 to 17 years, 56 percent had never attended school reportedly because they were too young to attend school, 54 percent among male children and 57 percent among their female counterparts. Further, some of the children had never attended school because school was too far (23 percent) whilst for others their family did not allow them to go to school (12 percent).



Among children in child labour, a higher percentage of the children had never attended school mainly because they were too young to attend school (30 percent), school was located too far from their household's dwelling (29 percent) or their family did not allow schooling (23 percent).

These findings concur with results of previous studies on child labour. Child labour in Malawi

is influenced by myriad socio-economic factors. Some literature shows that a major factor contributing to child labor is the lack of educational opportunities for children in rural areas. Many plantations do not have schools on the premises (Paul Mkupa Gondwe, 2006). The long distances that must be travelled, often on foot, to attend the nearest school commonly precludes attendance (*ibid*, 2006).

Figure 7.4: Distribution of total children (5-17 years) and children in child labour that never attended school by main reason

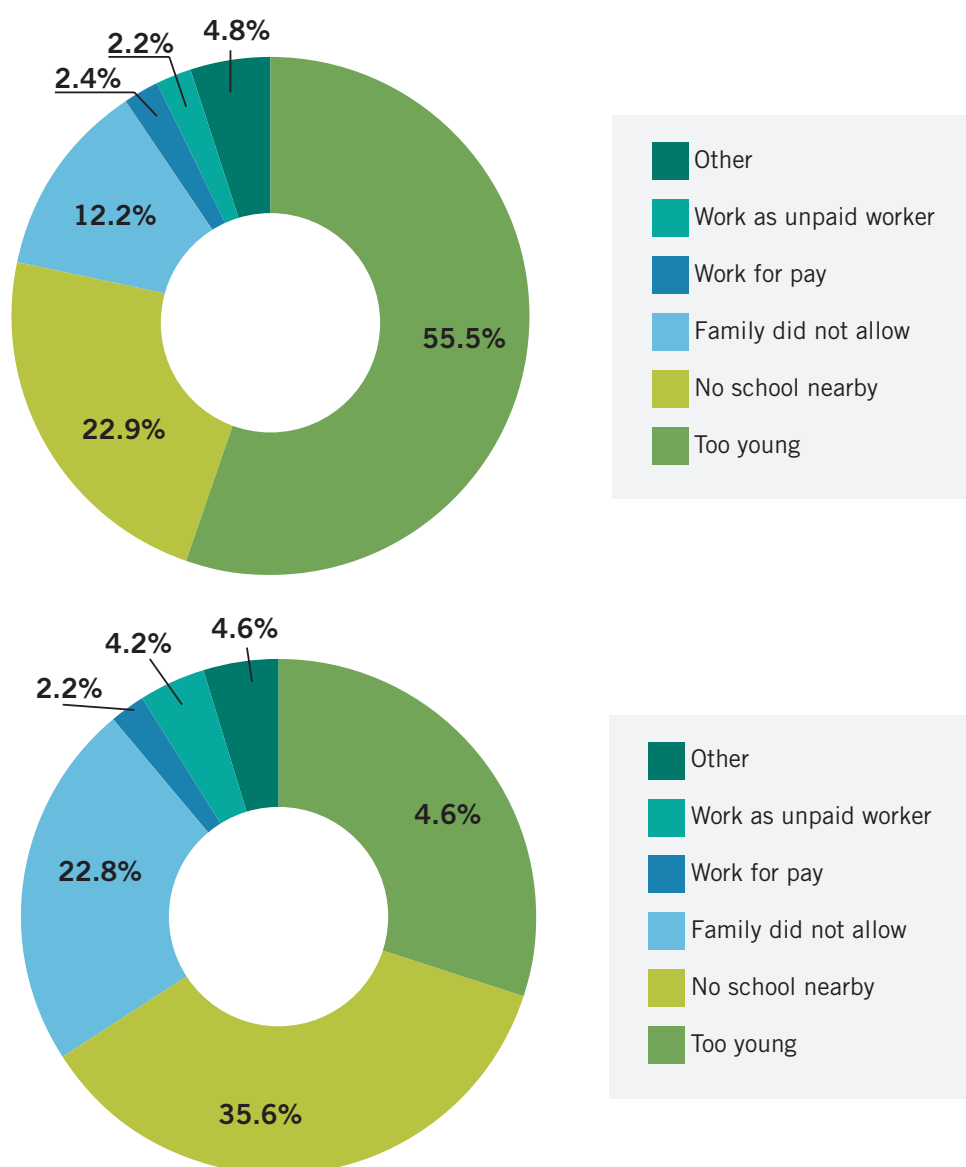


Table 7.6 also shows that majority of the working children not in child labour (60 percent) had never attended school as family did not allow schooling, 20 percent of them were working for pay whilst 19 percent were working as unpaid family

workers. In contrast, 66 percent, 20 percent and 6 percent of non-working children had never attended school because they were too young to attend school, no school was nearby and family did not allow schooling, respectively.

Table 7.6: Distribution of children (5-17 years) in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children that never attended school by main reason and sex

REASONS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
TOTAL						
	188,554	100%	158,174	100%	346,728	100%
Too young	101,928	54.1%	90,453	57.2%	192,381	55.5%
No school nearby/school too far	42,205	22.4%	37,149	23.5%	79,354	22.9%
Family did not allow schooling	25,648	13.6%	16,610	10.5%	42,258	12.2%
Family mobility- work/business	0	0.0%	650	0.4%	650	0.2%
Not interested in school	0	0.0%	828	0.5%	828	0.2%
Going to school/school not safe	0	0.0%	28	0.0%	28	0.0%
To work for pay	4,762	2.5%	3,528	2.2%	8,290	2.4%
Work as unpaid family worker	4,711	2.5%	2,922	1.8%	7,633	2.2%
Other	9,300	4.9%	6,006	3.8%	15,306	4.4%
CHILD LABOUR						
	41,704	100%	35,815	100%	77,519	100%
Too young	8,027	19.2%	15,133	42.3%	23,160	29.9%
No school nearby/school too far	17,243	41.3%	10,329	28.8%	27,572	35.6%
Family did not allow schooling	12,329	29.6%	5,380	15.0%	17,709	22.8%
Going to school/school not safe	0	0.0%	28	0.1%	28	0.0%
To work for pay	0	0.0%	1,703	4.8%	1,703	2.2%
Work as unpaid family worker	2,440	5.9%	778	2.2%	3,218	4.2%
Other	1,665	4.0%	1,814	5.1%	3,479	4.5%
WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR						
	8,405	100%	5,189	100%	13,594	100%
Too young	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No school nearby/school too far	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Family did not allow schooling	5,357	63.7%	2,894	55.8%	8,251	60.7%
Not interested in school	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
To work for pay	1,775	21.1%	960	18.5%	2,735	20.1%
Work as unpaid family worker	1,273	15.1%	1,335	25.7%	2,608	19.2%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NON-WORKING CHILDREN						
	138,445	100%	117,170	100%	255,615	100%
Too young	93,901	67.8%	75,320	64.3%	169,221	66.2%
No school nearby/school too far	24,962	18.0%	26,820	22.9%	51,782	20.3%
Family did not allow schooling	7,962	5.8%	8,336	7.1%	16,298	6.4%
Family mobility - work/business	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not interested in school	0	0.0%	828	0.7%	828	0.3%
Going to school/school not safe	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
To work for pay	2,987	2.2%	865	0.7%	3,852	1.5%
Work as unpaid family worker	998	0.7%	809	0.7%	1,807	0.7%
Other	7,635	5.5%	4,192	3.6%	11,827	4.6%





8.1 Study design

8.1.1 Sample size

To achieve the designated objectives, a sample of approximately 7000 households from three domains, namely; North, Central and Southern regions. was drawn. The domain sample size, was estimated using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{4(r)(1-r)(f)}{(0.05775r)^2(p)(n_h)(0.9)} = 2,335 \text{ households}$$

Where:

n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 is a factor to achieve the 95 per cent level of confidence

r = 0.39 is the predicted or anticipated prevalence of the key indicator being estimated i.e children in child labour (MES 2014).

f = 2 is the shortened symbol for deff. or design effect

0.05775 is the relative margin of error for 'r' to be tolerated at the 95 per cent level of confidence in the given domain, namely region

p = 0.34 is the proportion of the population of children aged between 5 and 17

n_h = 4.6 is the average household size

0.9 is the response rate

8.1.2 Variance estimation

Sample surveys are always prone to non-sampling and sampling errors. The former emanates from mistakes in the implementation of the research project, for instance during data collection (failure to locate and interview households/individuals, questionnaire content comprehension, etc) and data processing. The occurrence of non-sampling is often inevitable and difficult to evaluate statically and it demanded strenuous efforts to minimize this type of error during implementation of the project.

As for the sampling errors, the 2015 NCLS sample was one of the many possible samples that could have been drawn in the country and each sample would yield results that would differ from the actual sample drawn. In respect of this, evaluation of the accuracy of estimates in terms of variance or standard error, where the square-root of the variance was crucial. Since the NCLS design was multi-stage stratified design, estimation of the variance required complex formulae which employ Taylor linearization method.



For totals the variance for totals was estimated using the formula:

$$\text{var}(x'_d) = \frac{m_d}{m_d - 1} \left[\sum_i x_{id}^2 - \frac{(\sum_i \bar{x}_d)^2}{m_d} \right]$$

Where

x' is an estimate of the total for an attribute

$\text{var}(x'_d)$ = the variance of the estimated total in the d -th domain

m_d = the number of sample clusters in the d -th domain

x_{id}^2 = weighted estimate of the variable in the i -th sample cluster in the d -th domain

\bar{x}_d = mean of the indicator in the d -th domain

For simple proportion, r , and the variances were

estimated using the following formulae: $r = \frac{y}{x}$

$$\text{var}(r) = \frac{1}{x^2} [\text{var}(y) + \text{var}(x) - 2r \text{cov}(x, y)]$$

Where

r = proportion reporting the indicator in the given domain

y = number of respondents who report the indicator in the given domain

x = total number of respondents in the given domain

$\text{var}(y)$, $\text{var}(x)$ and $\text{cov}(x, y)$ are variances of y , x and covariance of x and y respectively

8.2 Annex tables

Annex A: Activities by children

Table A.1: Distribution of children by main characteristics of the dwellings where they live and area of residence

MAIN DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
Total	804,404	100.0%	4,769,602	100.0%	5,574,006	100.0%
MAIN MATERIALS OF THE EXTERIOR WALL						
Mud/Dirt	27,042	3.4%	435,568	9.1%	462,611	8.3%
Burnt bricks	554,400	68.9%	2,929,701	61.4%	3,484,101	62.5%
Unburnt bricks	168,078	20.9%	955,510	20.0%	1,123,588	20.2%
Compacted Earth	3,215	0.4%	206,562	4.3%	209,777	3.8%
Other	51,669	6.4%	242,262	5.1%	293,930	5.3%
MAIN MATERIALS OF THE FLOOR						
Earth/Sand/Mud	338,479	42.1%	3,925,283	82.3%	4,263,763	76.5%
Wood plunks	3,672	0.5%	14,879	0.3%	18,551	0.3%
Ceramic tiles	3,293	0.4%	12,626	0.3%	15,919	0.3%
Cement	438,158	54.5%	728,765	15.3%	1,166,923	20.9%
Other	20,802	2.6%	88,049	1.8%	108,851	2.0%
MAIN MATERIALS OF THE ROOF						
No roof	4,777	0.6%	44,786	0.9%	49,563	0.9%
Thatch/palm/leaf	134,951	16.8%	1,633,730	34.3%	1,768,681	31.7%
Palm/bamboo/grass	74,079	9.2%	980,059	20.5%	1,054,138	18.9%
Iron sheets	567,508	70.6%	2,040,050	42.8%	2,607,557	46.8%
Other	23,090	2.9%	70,976	1.5%	94,066	1.7%
TYPE OF WATER SOURCES DURING RAIN SEASON						
Piped into house/dwelling	272,641	33.9%	113,583	2.4%	386,223	6.9%
Communal tap	149,789	18.6%	261,575	5.5%	411,364	7.4%
River/Stream/Dam/Lake	19,945	2.5%	185,096	3.9%	205,041	3.7%
Borehole/Well	347,756	43.2%	4,153,437	87.1%	4,501,193	80.8%
Other	14,273	1.8%	55,911	1.2%	70,185	1.3%
TYPE OF WATER SOURCES DURING DRY SEASON						
Piped into house/dwelling	273,783	34.0%	114,787	2.4%	388,570	7.0%
Communal tap	146,333	18.2%	252,908	5.3%	399,241	7.2%
River/Stream/Dam/Lake	26,369	3.3%	216,246	4.5%	242,615	4.4%
Borehole/Well	354,138	44.0%	4,164,417	87.3%	4,518,555	81.1%
Other	3,782	0.5%	21,244	0.4%	25,026	0.4%



Continue

MAIN DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
TOILET FACILITY						
Inside house and exclusive	60,467	7.5%	71,977	1.5%	132,444	2.4%
Inside house and shared	15,722	2.0%	17,512	0.4%	33,234	0.6%
Outside house and exclusive	565,782	70.3%	3,900,807	81.8%	4,466,589	80.1%
Outside house and shared	120,698	15.0%	430,851	9.0%	551,549	9.9%
Not available	41,735	5.2%	348,455	7.3%	390,190	7.0%
ELECTRICITY						
Cooking/Lighting	288,780	35.9%	278,581	5.8%	567,361	10.2%

Table A.2: Number and percentage of children that worked by reference period, sex, age-groups, area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		WORKING CHILDREN DURING LAST WEEK		CHILDREN THAT WORKED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS	
TOTAL					
Total	Total	2,678,580	48.1%	2,860,676	51.3%
	5-9	706,742	30.2%	810,953	34.7%
	10-13	1,010,551	55.2%	1,055,611	57.7%
	14-17	961,286	68.5%	994,112	70.8%
Male	Total	1,380,483	49.6%	1,472,431	52.9%
	5-9	336,835	28.7%	388,725	33.2%
	10-13	546,320	59.1%	569,893	61.6%
	14-17	497,328	72.2%	513,813	74.6%
Female	Total	1,298,097	46.6%	1,388,246	49.8%
	5-9	369,908	31.7%	422,229	36.2%
	10-13	464,231	51.3%	485,719	53.7%
	14-17	463,958	64.9%	480,298	67.1%
URBAN					
Total	Total	308,225	38.3%	339,903	42.3%
	5-9	76,137	24.0%	90,623	28.6%
	10-13	119,463	45.0%	130,184	49.1%
	14-17	112,624	50.8%	119,096	53.7%
Male	Total	151,581	37.6%	167,507	41.6%
	5-9	31,638	20.0%	39,083	24.7%
	10-13	63,032	48.9%	67,439	52.3%
	14-17	56,911	49.1%	60,985	52.6%
Female	Total	156,643	39.0%	172,396	42.9%
	5-9	44,499	27.9%	51,540	32.4%
	10-13	56,431	41.4%	62,745	46.0%
	14-17	55,714	52.6%	58,110	54.9%
RURAL					
Total	Total	2,370,355	49.7%	2,520,774	52.9%
	5-9	630,605	31.2%	720,330	35.6%
	10-13	891,088	57.0%	925,428	59.2%
	14-17	848,662	71.8%	875,016	74.0%
Male	Total	1,228,902	51.6%	1,304,924	54.8%
	5-9	305,196	30.1%	349,642	34.5%
	10-13	483,288	60.7%	502,454	63.2%
	14-17	440,418	76.9%	452,828	79.1%
Female	Total	1,141,453	47.8%	1,215,850	50.9%
	5-9	325,409	32.3%	370,688	36.8%
	10-13	407,800	53.0%	422,974	55.0%
	14-17	408,244	67.0%	422,188	69.3%



Table A.3: Number and percentage of children by age of starting work by sex and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
	Number	% of total children	Number	% of total children	Number	% of total children
TOTAL						
Total	308,225	100.0%	2,370,355	100.0%	2,678,580	100.0%
9 yrs or less	167,060	54.2%	1,384,848	58.4%	1,551,908	57.9%
10-13 yrs	110,882	36.0%	785,295	33.1%	896,177	33.5%
14+ yrs	23,870	7.7%	136,899	5.8%	160,769	6.0%
Missing	6,413	2.1%	63,313	2.7%	69,726	2.6%
MALE						
Total	151,582	100.0%	1,228,901	100.0%	1,380,483	100.0%
9 yrs or less	77,943	51.4%	694,041	56.5%	771,984	55.9%
10-13 yrs	60,358	39.8%	427,533	34.8%	487,891	35.3%
14+ yrs	9,862	6.5%	74,827	6.1%	84,689	6.1%
Missing	3,419	2.3%	32,500	2.6%	35,918	2.6%
FEMALE						
Total	156,644	100.0%	1,141,453	100.0%	1,298,097	100.0%
9 yrs or less	89,117	56.9%	690,807	60.5%	779,924	60.1%
10-13 yrs	50,524	32.3%	357,762	31.3%	408,286	31.5%
14+ yrs	14,008	8.9%	62,072	5.4%	76,080	5.9%
Missing	2,995	1.9%	30,812	2.7%	33,806	2.6%

Table A.4: Number and percentage of children with secondary occupation by sex, age-group, area of residence, region of residence and household wealth quintiles

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	% of working children	Number	% of working children	Number	% of working children
Total	1,088,528	78.9%	1,026,137	79.0%	2,114,665	78.9%
AGEGROUP						
5-9 years	259,809	77.1%	289,686	78.3%	549,495	77.8%
10-13 years	424,289	77.7%	369,256	79.5%	793,546	78.5%
14-17 years	404,429	81.3%	367,195	79.1%	771,624	80.3%
PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	120,275	79.3%	115,133	73.5%	235,408	76.4%
Rural	968,253	78.8%	911,005	79.8%	1,879,258	79.3%
REGION OF RESIDENCE						
North	120,618	68.5%	113,776	67.4%	234,394	68.0%
Central	428,597	80.0%	393,097	80.2%	821,694	80.1%
South	539,314	80.7%	519,264	81.2%	1,058,578	80.9%

Continue

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	% of working children	Number	% of working children	Number	% of working children
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE						
Lowest	271,993	80.7%	267,057	83.7%	539,051	82.2%
Second	248,406	77.9%	211,365	75.6%	459,771	76.8%
Middle	213,995	80.8%	212,681	77.9%	426,676	79.3%
Fourth	183,206	77.2%	185,500	81.5%	368,707	79.3%
Highest	170,927	76.8%	149,534	75.2%	320,460	76.1%

Table A.5: Number and percentage of male children that worked, by reference period and geographical disaggregation and other relevant characteristics

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN DURING LAST WEEK		CHILDREN THAT WORKED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS	
	Number	% (of total children)	Number	% (of total children)
Total	1,380,483	49.6%	1,472,431	52.9%
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	151,581	37.6%	167,507	41.6%
Rural	1,228,902	51.6%	1,304,924	54.8%
REGION OF RESIDENCE				
North	176,092	48.6%	185,822	51.3%
Centre	535,848	44.9%	567,373	47.5%
South	668,543	54.4%	719,236	58.5%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE				
Lowest	336,925	54.5%	361,016	58.4%
Second	318,936	54.2%	338,274	57.5%
Middle	265,010	49.8%	274,346	51.6%
Fourth	237,194	44.9%	251,308	47.6%
Highest	222,418	42.9%	247,486	47.7%



Table A.6: Number and percentage of female children that worked, by reference period and geographical disaggregation and other relevant characteristics

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN DURING LAST WEEK		CHILDREN THAT WORKED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS	
	Number	% (of total children)	Number	% (of total children)
Total	1,298,097	46.6%	1,388,246	49.8%
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	156,643	39.0%	172,396	42.9%
Rural	1,141,453	47.8%	1,215,850	50.9%
REGION OF RESIDENCE				
North	168,780	45.6%	178,792	48.3%
Centre	490,114	42.3%	524,336	45.3%
South	639,202	50.7%	685,118	54.4%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE				
Lowest	319,160	53.3%	337,558	56.4%
Second	279,489	48.2%	304,871	52.5%
Middle	272,891	47.2%	286,400	49.6%
Fourth	227,637	44.3%	242,343	47.2%
Highest	198,919	38.4%	217,074	41.9%

Table A.7: Percentage distribution of children currently in school, no longer attending school and never attended school, by sex, age-groups, area of residence, geographical disaggregation and other relevant characteristics

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	Currently attending sch	No longer attending sch	Never attended sch	Currently attending sch	No longer attending sch	Never attended sch	Currently attending sch	No longer attending sch	Never attended sch
Total	87.6%	4.9%	7.5%	87.7%	5.7%	6.6%	87.6%	5.3%	7.1%
AGE-GROUPS									
5-9 years	87.0%	1.5%	11.5%	88.2%	1.7%	10.1%	87.6%	1.6%	10.8%
10-13 years	92.3%	2.8%	4.9%	93.4%	2.0%	4.6%	92.9%	2.4%	4.8%
14-17 years	82.3%	13.4%	4.3%	79.6%	16.9%	3.6%	80.9%	15.2%	3.9%
AREA OF RESIDENCE									
Urban	90.6%	4.8%	4.6%	86.9%	7.2%	5.9%	88.7%	6.0%	5.2%
Rural	87.1%	4.9%	8.0%	87.8%	5.4%	6.8%	87.5%	5.1%	7.4%
REGION OF RESIDENCE									
North	88.3%	3.1%	8.6%	89.4%	3.3%	7.3%	88.9%	3.2%	7.9%
Central	87.3%	4.8%	7.9%	87.3%	6.6%	6.2%	87.3%	5.7%	7.0%
South	87.7%	5.4%	6.8%	87.5%	5.6%	6.9%	87.6%	5.5%	6.9%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE									
Lowest	83.6%	6.5%	9.9%	85.1%	7.0%	7.9%	84.3%	6.8%	8.9%
Second	85.8%	5.3%	8.9%	85.6%	6.6%	7.7%	85.7%	6.0%	8.3%
Middle	89.6%	4.3%	6.1%	87.0%	5.8%	7.2%	88.3%	5.1%	6.7%
Fourth	88.0%	5.3%	6.7%	89.4%	5.2%	5.4%	88.7%	5.2%	6.1%
Highest	92.1%	2.6%	5.3%	92.0%	3.4%	4.6%	92.1%	3.0%	4.9%



Table A.8: Number and percentage of children attending school, by sex, age-groups, area of residence, geographical disaggregation and other relevant characteristics

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
Total	2,440,735	87.6%	2,444,614	87.7%	4,885,350	87.6%
AGE-GROUPS						
5-9 years	1,020,285	87.0%	1,030,135	88.2%	2,050,419	87.6%
10-13 years	853,808	92.3%	845,306	93.4%	1,699,115	92.9%
14-17 years	566,642	82.3%	569,173	79.6%	1,135,816	80.9%
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	365,061	90.6%	348,722	86.9%	713,784	88.7%
Rural	2,075,674	87.1%	2,095,892	87.8%	4,171,566	87.5%
REGION OF RESIDENCE						
North	320,078	88.3%	330,586	89.4%	650,664	88.9%
Central	1,042,829	87.3%	1,010,963	87.3%	2,053,793	87.3%
South	1,077,828	87.7%	1,103,065	87.5%	2,180,893	87.6%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE						
Lowest	516,796	83.6%	509,038	85.1%	1,025,834	84.3%
Second	504,837	85.8%	497,118	85.6%	1,001,955	85.7%
Middle	476,533	89.6%	502,818	87.0%	979,351	88.3%
Fourth	464,677	88.0%	458,858	89.4%	923,534	88.7%
Highest	477,893	92.1%	476,783	92.0%	954,676	92.1%

Table A.9: Percentage distribution of children no longer attending school and never attended school, by sex, age-groups, area of residence, geographical disaggregation and other relevant characteristics

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No longer attending school	Never attended school	No longer attending school	Never attended school	No longer attending school	Never attended school
Total	4.9%	7.5%	5.7%	6.6%	294,014	394,642
AGE-GROUPS						
5-9 years	1.5%	11.5%	1.7%	10.1%	37,522	252,362
10-13 years	2.8%	4.9%	2.0%	4.6%	43,653	87,101
14-17 years	13.4%	4.3%	16.9%	3.6%	212,840	55,179
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	4.8%	4.6%	7.2%	5.9%	48,548	42,073
Rural	4.9%	8.0%	5.4%	6.8%	245,467	352,569
REGION OF RESIDENCE						
North	3.1%	8.6%	3.3%	7.3%	23,533	58,112
Central	4.8%	7.9%	6.6%	6.2%	133,518	165,781
South	5.4%	6.8%	5.6%	6.9%	136,963	170,749
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE						
Lowest	6.5%	9.9%	7.0%	7.9%	82,246	108,688
Second	5.3%	8.9%	6.6%	7.7%	69,786	97,331
Middle	4.3%	6.1%	5.8%	7.2%	56,300	73,942
Fourth	5.3%	6.7%	5.2%	5.4%	54,634	63,604
Highest	2.6%	5.3%	3.4%	4.6%	31,048	51,077



Table A.10: Number and percentage of children currently in school by sex and age-groups

EDUCATION LEVEL	5-9 YEARS		10-13 YEARS		14-17 YEARS		TOTAL	
TOTAL								
Total	2,050,418	100.0%	1,699,115	100.0%	1,135,817	100.0%	4,885,350	100.0%
Pre-school	51,845	2.5%	1,513	0.1%	584	0.1%	53,942	1.1%
Primary	1,998,573	97.5%	1,682,420	99.0%	902,619	79.5%	4,583,612	93.8%
Secondary	0	0.0%	15,182	0.9%	232,614	20.5%	247,796	5.1%
University/Other tertiary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MALE								
Total	1,020,284	100.0%	853,809	100.0%	566,643	100.0%	2,440,736	100.0%
Pre-school	32,199	3.2%	600	0.1%	0	0.0%	32,799	1.3%
Primary	988,085	96.8%	849,924	99.5%	459,515	81.1%	2,297,524	94.1%
Secondary	0	0.0%	3,285	0.4%	107,128	18.9%	110,413	4.5%
University/Other tertiary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FEMALE								
Total	1,030,134	100.0%	845,306	100.0%	569,174	100.0%	2,444,614	100.0%
Pre-school	19,646	1.9%	913	0.1%	584	0.1%	21,143	0.9%
Primary	1,010,488	98.1%	832,496	98.5%	443,104	77.9%	2,286,088	93.5%
Secondary	0	0.0%	11,897	1.4%	125,486	22.0%	137,383	5.6%
University/Other tertiary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table A.11: Number and percentage of children performing household chores, by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	% of total children	Number	% of total children	Number	% of total children
TOTAL						
Total	2,398,578	86.1%	2,482,156	89.0%	4,880,734	87.6%
5-9	840,543	71.7%	901,608	77.2%	1,742,151	74.4%
10-13	893,237	96.6%	877,440	96.9%	1,770,677	96.8%
14-17	664,798	96.6%	703,108	98.3%	1,367,906	97.4%
URBAN						
Total	319,346	79.3%	349,501	87.1%	668,847	83.1%
5-9	96,062	60.8%	114,693	72.0%	210,755	66.4%
10-13	118,494	91.8%	131,672	96.6%	250,166	94.3%
14-17	104,790	90.4%	103,136	97.4%	207,926	93.7%
RURAL						
Total	2,079,232	87.3%	2,132,655	89.3%	4,211,887	88.3%
5-9	744,481	73.4%	786,915	78.0%	1,531,396	75.7%
10-13	774,743	97.4%	745,768	97.0%	1,520,511	97.2%
14-17	560,008	97.8%	599,972	98.5%	1,159,980	98.1%

Table A.12: Average weekly hours of household chores performed by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
TOTAL			
Total	8	8	8
5-9	7	7	7
10-13	7	7	7
14-17	9	10	9
URBAN			
Total	6	8	7
5-9	5	5	5
10-13	6	7	7
14-17	8	13	10
RURAL			
Total	8	8	8
5-9	7	7	7
10-13	7	7	7
14-17	9	10	9



Table A.13: Distribution of children performing household chores by hours per week-categories, sex and age-groups

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		NUMBER OF HOURS					TOTAL		
		1 - 5	6-14	15-24	25-34	35+		Missing	
TOTAL									
Total		17.5%	44.6%	5.3%	3.1%	3.9%	25.6%	4,880,733	100.0%
5-9 years		21.6%	42.4%	2.1%	2.9%	4.1%	27.0%	1,742,151	100.0%
10-13 years		16.1%	48.9%	5.0%	2.6%	2.4%	24.9%	1,770,677	100.0%
14-17 years		14.0%	41.7%	10.0%	3.9%	5.6%	24.8%	1,367,905	100.0%
MALE									
Total		18.5%	43.3%	4.9%	3.4%	3.9%	26.0%	2,398,578	100.0%
5-9 years		22.6%	38.7%	2.6%	3.5%	4.4%	28.2%	840,543	100.0%
10-13 years		17.9%	46.9%	4.7%	3.2%	2.4%	24.9%	893,237	100.0%
14-17 years		14.1%	44.2%	8.2%	3.5%	5.3%	24.7%	664,798	100.0%
FEMALE									
Total		16.4%	45.8%	5.8%	2.8%	3.9%	25.3%	2,482,155	100.0%
5-9 years		20.6%	45.8%	1.6%	2.4%	3.8%	25.8%	901,608	100.0%
10-13 years		14.3%	51.0%	5.3%	2.1%	2.4%	25.0%	877,440	100.0%
14-17 years		13.8%	39.4%	11.7%	4.3%	6.0%	24.8%	703,107	100.0%

Table A.14: Distribution of children performing household chores by average hours per week-categories, sex and age-groups

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	LESS THAN 7 HOURS	7 TO LESS THAN 13 HOURS	14 HOURS TO LESS THAN 24 HOURS	24 HOURS OR MORE	MISSING	TOTAL
TOTAL						
Total	26.2%	34.8%	3.5%	9.8%	25.6%	4,880,733 100.0%
5-9 years	28.6%	34.5%	1.8%	8.2%	27.0%	1,742,150 100.0%
10-13 years	27.1%	37.5%	2.8%	7.6%	24.9%	1,770,677 100.0%
14-17 years	22.1%	31.8%	6.6%	14.8%	24.8%	1,367,906 100.0%
MALE						
Total	27.2%	33.6%	3.4%	9.8%	26.0%	2,398,577 100.0%
5-9 years	29.4%	30.9%	2.2%	9.3%	28.2%	840,542 100.0%
10-13 years	28.3%	36.2%	2.7%	7.9%	24.9%	893,236 100.0%
14-17 years	23.0%	33.5%	5.8%	13.0%	24.7%	664,799 100.0%
FEMALE						
Total	25.2%	36.0%	3.7%	9.8%	25.3%	2,482,156 100.0%
5-9 years	27.8%	37.8%	1.5%	7.1%	25.8%	901,608 100.0%
10-13 years	25.9%	38.8%	2.9%	7.3%	25.0%	877,441 100.0%
14-17 years	21.2%	30.2%	7.4%	16.4%	24.8%	703,107 100.0%



Table A.15: Number and percentage of children performing household chores, by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		Shopping for the household	Repair any household equipment	Cooking	Cleaning utensils / house	Washing clothes	Fetching water	Collecting firewood	Caring for children / old / sick	Farming activities	Selling merchandise	Other household tasks
TOTAL												
Total	5-9	34.1%	14.0%	21.6%	40.1%	34.9%	38.2%	54.8%	25.1%	8.0%	8.5%	27.5%
	10-13	45.8%	29.8%	66.4%	73.4%	80.9%	39.5%	80.0%	61.6%	53.3%	18.1%	50.8%
	14-17	50.1%	42.4%	78.5%	79.4%	91.5%	29.3%	81.3%	75.8%	75.9%	23.4%	53.1%
Male	5-9	34.7%	12.5%	15.1%	30.3%	29.1%	31.8%	51.0%	14.8%	7.1%	7.8%	36.8%
	10-13	46.0%	29.3%	51.8%	61.3%	75.0%	33.6%	79.7%	56.6%	65.6%	17.3%	51.2%
	14-17	51.4%	45.0%	65.9%	67.9%	89.1%	23.9%	79.6%	72.1%	76.9%	20.4%	51.8%
Female	5-9	33.4%	15.5%	28.2%	49.9%	40.7%	44.8%	58.6%	35.5%	8.9%	9.3%	16.7%
	10-13	45.6%	30.4%	81.2%	85.8%	86.8%	45.5%	80.2%	66.6%	40.8%	18.9%	50.3%
	14-17	48.8%	39.9%	90.7%	90.5%	93.8%	34.5%	83.1%	79.4%	75.0%	26.4%	54.3%
URBAN												
Total	5-9	35.3%	14.5%	17.8%	36.4%	29.7%	33.0%	4.7%	11.8%	3.6%	8.2%	27.5%
	10-13	47.5%	30.7%	67.3%	77.7%	76.3%	43.3%	3.8%	33.2%	12.6%	18.5%	53.6%
	14-17	50.8%	38.8%	78.4%	79.6%	90.1%	41.3%	2.9%	36.9%	16.1%	26.5%	54.7%
Male	5-9	33.4%	11.7%	10.1%	24.6%	22.1%	26.1%	2.0%	5.4%	4.5%	6.7%	35.8%
	10-13	44.5%	32.6%	54.7%	67.6%	70.3%	36.4%	3.6%	15.8%	12.5%	18.0%	55.2%
	14-17	45.9%	34.9%	67.7%	71.2%	85.9%	37.1%	2.3%	14.3%	15.2%	21.0%	47.0%
Female	5-9	37.2%	17.3%	25.3%	48.1%	37.4%	39.9%	7.4%	18.2%	2.7%	9.6%	17.9%
	10-13	50.2%	29.0%	79.1%	87.2%	82.0%	49.7%	3.9%	49.7%	12.7%	19.0%	52.2%
	14-17	56.2%	43.1%	90.3%	88.8%	94.8%	45.9%	3.5%	61.6%	17.0%	32.7%	63.3%
RURAL												
Total	5-9	33.9%	13.9%	22.3%	40.7%	35.7%	39.1%	62.6%	27.2%	8.7%	8.6%	27.6%
	10-13	45.5%	29.7%	66.2%	72.7%	81.6%	38.8%	92.9%	66.4%	60.1%	18.1%	50.3%
	14-17	50.0%	43.1%	78.5%	79.3%	91.7%	27.1%	96.1%	83.1%	87.1%	22.9%	52.8%
Male	5-9	34.9%	12.7%	15.9%	31.2%	30.2%	32.6%	58.6%	16.3%	7.5%	7.9%	37.0%
	10-13	46.3%	28.8%	51.3%	60.3%	75.8%	33.2%	92.0%	63.2%	74.0%	17.2%	50.6%
	14-17	52.5%	47.0%	65.5%	67.3%	89.7%	21.2%	95.2%	83.8%	89.3%	20.2%	52.8%
Female	5-9	32.8%	15.2%	28.6%	50.2%	41.2%	45.5%	66.7%	38.3%	9.9%	9.2%	16.5%
	10-13	44.7%	30.6%	81.6%	85.5%	87.7%	44.7%	93.8%	69.6%	45.7%	18.9%	49.9%
	14-17	47.6%	39.3%	90.8%	90.7%	93.6%	32.6%	96.9%	82.5%	85.1%	25.4%	52.8%

Table A.16: Number and percentage of children by activity status (working only, attending school only, and working and attending school), sex, area of residence and age-group

ACTIVITY STATUS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
TOTAL						
Total	2,785,669	100.0%	2,788,337	100.0%	5,574,006	100.0%
Working Only	166,087	6.0%	167,298	6.0%	333,385	6.0%
Attending School Only	1,226,339	44.0%	1,313,816	47.1%	2,540,155	45.6%
Working and Attending Sch	1,214,396	43.6%	1,130,799	40.6%	2,345,195	42.1%
Neither Working nor Attendig Sch	178,847	6.4%	176,424	6.3%	355,271	6.4%
URBAN						
Total	402,927	100.0%	401,477	100.0%	804,404	100.0%
Working Only	17,374	4.3%	24,855	6.2%	42,229	5.2%
Attending School Only	230,854	57.3%	216,934	54.0%	447,788	55.8%
Working and Attending Sch	134,207	33.3%	131,789	32.8%	265,996	33.0%
Neither Working nor Attendig Sch	20,492	5.1%	27,899	6.9%	48,391	6.0%
RURAL						
Total	2,382,742	100.0%	2,386,860	100.0%	4,769,602	100.0%
Working Only	148,713	6.2%	142,443	6.0%	291,156	5.9%
Attending School Only	995,485	41.8%	1,096,882	46.0%	2,092,367	45.0%
Working and Attending Sch	1,080,189	45.3%	999,010	41.9%	2,079,199	42.4%
Neither Working nor Attendig Sch	158,355	6.6%	148,525	6.2%	306,880	6.7%
5-9 YEARS						
Total	1,172,573	100.0%	1,167,727	100.0%	2,340,300	100.0%
Working Only	24,623	2.1%	32,361	2.8%	56,984	2.2%
Attending School Only	708,073	60.4%	692,588	59.3%	1,400,661	60.9%
Working and Attending Sch	312,211	26.6%	337,546	28.9%	649,757	26.8%
Neither Working nor Attendig Sch	127,666	10.9%	105,232	9.0%	232,898	10.2%
10-13 YEARS						
Total	924,562	100.0%	905,308	100.0%	1,829,869	100.0%
Working Only	43,327	4.7%	32,938	3.6%	76,266	4.1%
Attending School Only	350,815	37.9%	414,013	45.7%	764,828	42.8%
Working and Attending Sch	502,994	54.4%	431,293	47.6%	934,287	50.0%
Neither Working nor Attendig Sch	27,426	3.0%	27,064	3.0%	54,489	3.1%
14-17 YEARS						
Total	688,534	100.0%	715,301	100.0%	1,403,837	100.0%
Working Only	98,136	14.3%	101,998	14.3%	200,135	14.1%
Attending School Only	167,450	24.3%	207,215	29.0%	374,664	27.5%
Working and Attending Sch	399,193	58.0%	361,959	50.6%	761,152	53.2%
Neither Working nor Attendig Sch	23,755	3.5%	44,129	6.2%	67,884	5.2%



Annex B: Characteristics of working children

Table B.1: Distribution of working children by industry of employment, sex and age-group

INDUSTRY	5-9 YEARS		10-13 YEARS		14-17 YEARS		TOTAL	
TOTAL								
Total	706,743	100.0%	1,010,553	100.0%	961,287	100.0%	2,678,583	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	356,634	50.5%	765,010	75.7%	805,882	83.8%	1,927,526	72.0%
Construction	8,709	1.2%	12,996	1.3%	15,052	1.6%	36,757	1.4%
Wholesale & Retail	14,933	2.1%	36,694	3.6%	36,422	3.8%	88,049	3.3%
Domestic work	323,439	45.8%	194,815	19.3%	102,550	10.7%	620,804	23.2%
Other industries	3,028	0.4%	1,038	0.1%	1,381	0.1%	5,447	0.2%
MALES								
Total	336,835	100.0%	546,321	100.0%	497,330	100.0%	1,380,486	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	183,393	54.4%	428,881	78.5%	418,149	84.1%	1,030,423	74.6%
Construction	4,917	1.5%	9,100	1.7%	8,686	1.7%	22,703	1.6%
Wholesale & Retail	7,601	2.3%	18,115	3.3%	19,643	3.9%	45,359	3.3%
Domestic work	139,302	41.4%	90,225	16.5%	49,921	10.0%	279,448	20.2%
Other industries	1,622	0.5%	0	0.0%	931	0.2%	2,553	0.2%
FEMALES								
Total	369,908	100.0%	464,232	100.0%	463,957	100.0%	1,298,097	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	173,241	46.8%	336,129	72.4%	387,733	83.6%	897,103	69.1%
Construction	3,792	1.0%	3,896	0.8%	6,366	1.4%	14,054	1.1%
Wholesale & Retail	7,332	2.0%	18,579	4.0%	16,779	3.6%	42,690	3.3%
Domestic work	184,137	49.8%	104,590	22.5%	52,629	11.3%	341,356	26.3%
Other industries	1,406	0.4%	1,038	0.2%	450	0.1%	2,894	0.2%

Table B.2: Distribution of working children by industry of employment, sex and area of residence

INDUSTRY	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
			TOTAL			
Total	308,224	100.0%	2,370,356	100.0%	2,678,580	100.0%
Agr, Forestry, Fishing	141,547	45.9%	1,785,980	75.3%	1,927,527	72.0%
Construction	12,589	4.1%	24,167	1.0%	36,756	1.4%
Wholesale & Retail	34,105	11.1%	53,943	2.3%	88,048	3.3%
Domestic work	119,278	38.7%	501,525	21.2%	620,803	23.2%
Other industries	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5,446	0.2%
			MALES			
Total	151,581	100.0%	1,228,902	100.0%	1,380,483	100.0%
Agr, Forestry, Fishing	75,333	49.7%	955,090	77.7%	1,030,423	74.6%
Construction	6,803	4.5%	15,899	1.3%	22,702	1.6%
Wholesale & Retail	16,955	11.2%	28,404	2.3%	45,359	3.3%
Domestic work	52,490	34.6%	226,957	18.5%	279,447	20.2%
Other industries	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,552	0.2%
			FEMALES			
Total	156,643	100.0%	1,141,454	100.0%	1,298,097	100.0%
Agr, Forestry, Fishing	66,214	42.3%	830,890	72.8%	897,104	69.1%
Construction	5,786	3.7%	8,268	0.7%	14,054	1.1%
Wholesale & Retail	17,150	10.9%	25,539	2.2%	42,689	3.3%
Domestic work	66,788	42.6%	274,568	24.1%	341,356	26.3%
Other industries	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,894	0.2%
Note: Asterisk (*) indicate that results were based on less than 25unweighted cases						



Table B.3: Distribution of working children by occupation in employment by age-groups and sex of children

OCCUPATION	5-9 YEARS		10-13 YEARS		14-17 YEARS		TOTAL	
TOTAL								
Total	706,742	100.0%	1,010,552	100.0%	961,286	100.0%	2,678,580	100.0%
Services & Sales occupation	13,110	1.9%	31,598	3.1%	29,781	3.1%	74,489	2.8%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	4,158	0.6%	26,508	2.6%	51,274	5.3%	81,940	3.1%
Elementary Occupation	686,011	97.1%	948,759	93.9%	869,241	90.4%	2,504,011	93.5%
Other Occupation	3,463	0.5%	3,687	0.4%	10,990	1.1%	18,140	0.7%
MALES								
Total	336,834	100.0%	546,321	100.0%	497,328	100.0%	1,380,483	100.0%
Services & Sales occupation	6,470	1.9%	14,720	2.7%	13,961	2.8%	35,151	2.5%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	2,002	0.6%	16,206	3.0%	32,541	6.5%	50,749	3.7%
Elementary Occupation	326,071	96.8%	514,274	94.1%	442,735	89.0%	1,283,080	92.9%
Other Occupation	2,291	0.7%	1,121	0.2%	8,091	1.6%	11,503	0.8%
FEMALES								
Total	369,908	100.0%	464,231	100.0%	463,958	100.0%	1,298,097	100.0%
Services & Sales occupation	6,640	1.8%	16,878	3.6%	15,820	3.4%	39,338	3.0%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	2,156	0.6%	10,302	2.2%	18,733	4.0%	31,191	2.4%
Elementary Occupation	359,940	97.3%	434,485	93.6%	426,506	91.9%	1,220,931	94.1%
Other Occupation	1,172	0.3%	2,566	0.6%	2,899	0.6%	6,637	0.5%

Table B.4: Distribution of working children by occupation in employment, sex, age-groups and area of residence

OCCUPATION STATUS	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Total	308,225	2,370,354	2,678,579
Services & Sales occupation	30,324	44,164	74,488
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	9,367	72,573	81,940
Elementary Occupation	262,708	2,241,302	2,504,010
Other Occupation	5,826	12,315	18,141
MALES			
Total	151,581	1,228,902	1,380,483
Services & Sales occupation	13,762	21,388	35,150
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	3,799	46,951	50,750
Elementary Occupation	132,130	1,150,949	1,283,079
Other Occupation	1,890	9,614	11,504
FEMALES			
Total	156,644	1,141,452	1,298,096
Services & Sales occupation	16,562	22,776	39,338
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	5,568	25,622	31,190
Elementary Occupation	130,578	1,090,353	1,220,931
Other Occupation	3,936	2,701	6,637



Table B.5: Distribution of working children in the last 7 days by status in employment, sex, age-group and area of residence

OCCUPATION STATUS	5-9 YEARS	10-13 YEARS	14-17 YEARS	TOTAL
Total	388,420	773,699	832,358	1,994,477
Employee	15,372	32,526	44,752	92,650
Self-employed	27,986	85,527	119,450	232,963
Unpaid family worker	345,062	655,646	667,696	1,668,404
Other category	0	0	460	460
MALES				
Total	195,983	421,909	426,635	1,044,527
Employee	7,963	21,445	25,632	55,040
Self-employed	15,038	49,707	62,980	127,725
Unpaid family worker	172,982	350,757	337,563	861,302
Other category	0	0	460	460
FEMALES				
Total	192,437	351,790	405,723	949,950
Employee	7,409	11,081	19,120	37,610
Self-employed	12,948	35,820	56,470	105,238
Unpaid family worker	172,080	304,889	330,133	807,102
Other category	0	0	0	0

Table B.6: Distribution of working children by occupation in employment, sex, age-groups and area of residence

OCCUPATION STATUS	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Total	204,429	1,790,047	1,994,476
Employee	19,287	73,363	92,650
Self-employed	21,676	211,287	232,963
Unpaid family worker	163,466	1,504,937	1,668,403
Other category	-	460	460
Total	96,939	947,588	1,044,527
Employee	7,572	47,468	55,040
Self-employed	9,630	118,095	127,725
Unpaid family worker	79,737	781,565	861,302
Other category	-	460	460
Total	107,490	842,459	949,949
Employee	11,715	25,895	37,610
Self-employed	12,046	93,192	105,238
Unpaid family worker	83,729	723,372	807,101
Other category	-	-	-



Table B.7: Weekly hours of work performed by working children, by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
TOTAL			
Total	10	10	10
5-9 years	7	6	6
10-13 years	9	9	9
14-17 years	14	14	14
URBAN			
Total	9	10	10
5-9 years	6	6	6
10-13 years	8	9	9
14-17 years	12	16	14
RURAL			
Total	10	10	10
5-9 years	7	6	6
10-13 years	9	9	9
14-17 years	14	14	14

Table B.8: Weekly hours of work performed by male working children, by industry of employment, sex, age and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHERY		WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE		DOMESTIC WORK		OTHER		TOTAL	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	12	12	18	15	3	4	16	11	10	10
Total	12	12	18	15	3	4	16	11	10	10
AGE GROUPS										
5-9 years	9	9	24	13	3	3	10	5	7	6
10-13 years	10	10	14	16	2	4	15	14	9	9
14-17 years	14	15	19	15	6	11	22	13	14	14
AREA OF RESIDENCE										
Urban	12	12	16	18	2	7	16	17	9	10
Rural	12	12	19	13	3	4	16	9	10	10
REGION OF RESIDENCE										
North	12	12	15	18	6	7	22	14	11	11
Central	13	12	17	15	6	8	10	13	12	12
South	11	12	23	14	2	3	19	9	9	9
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE										
Lowest	13	13	26	16	3	3	11	10	11	10
Second	11	12	22	12	1	5	11	6	10	10
Middle	11	12	19	13	4	3	20	16	10	10
Fourth	12	12	12	19	3	5	21	27	10	10
Highest	12	12	15	13	3	5	12	13	10	9



Table B.9: Weekly hours of work performed by male working children, by industry of employment, sex, age and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Domestic work	Other	Total
Total	12	18	3	16	10
AGE GROUPS					
5-9 years	9	24	3	10	7
10-13 years	10	14	2	15	9
14-17 years	14	19	6	22	14
AREA OF RESIDENCE					
Urban	12	16	2	16	9
Rural	12	19	3	16	10
REGION OF RESIDENCE					
North	12	15	6	22	11
Central	13	17	6	10	12
South	11	23	2	19	9
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE					
Lowest	13	26	3	11	11
Second	11	22	1	11	10
Middle	11	19	4	20	10
Fourth	12	12	3	21	10
Highest	12	15	3	12	10

Table B.10: Weekly hours of work performed by male working children, by industry of employment, sex, age and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Domestic work	Other	Total
Total	12	15	4	11	10
AGE GROUPS					
5-9 years	9	13	3	5	6
10-13 years	10	16	4	14	9
14-17 years	15	15	11	13	14
AREA OF RESIDENCE					
Urban	12	18	7	17	10
Rural	12	13	4	9	10
REGION OF RESIDENCE					
North	12	18	7	14	11
Central	12	15	8	13	12
South	12	14	3	9	9
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE					
Lowest	13	16	3	10	10
Second	12	12	5	6	10
Middle	12	13	3	16	10
Fourth	12	19	5	27	10
Highest	12	13	5	13	9



Table B.11: Weekly hours of work performed by working children only and children combining school and work, by sex, age-group and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING ONLY			WORKING AND ATTENDING SCHOOL ONLY		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total	19	18	18	9	9	9
AGE GROUPS						
5-9 years	9	12	12	7	6	6
10-13 years	17	13	15	9	9	9
14-17 years	22	21	21	12	12	12
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	20	19	20	8	9	8
Rural	19	18	18	9	9	9
REGION OF RESIDENCE						
North	19	17	18	11	10	10
Central	20	20	20	11	10	11
South	18	16	17	8	8	8
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE						
Lowest	19	18	18	10	9	10
Second	17	17	17	9	9	9
Middle	20	20	20	9	9	9
Fourth	19	17	19	9	10	9
Highest	17	17	17	9	9	9

Table B.12: Distribution of children receiving earnings by type of use of earnings, sex, age-group, area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	Give the money to my parents	Give the money to my guardians	Employer gives the money to my parents	Employer gives the money to my guardians	Buy things for household	Buy things for myself	Pay my school fees	Save
Total	6.2%	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	15.4%	80.2%	6.3%	54.7%
SEX								
Male	6.2%	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	18.0%	84.2%	4.8%	53.6%
Female	6.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	75.1%	8.3%	56.2%
AGE-GROUPS								
5-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-13 years	6.8%	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%	12.4%	77.4%	4.6%	54.9%
14-17 years	5.6%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	18.5%	83.2%	8.1%	54.5%
AREA OF RESIDENCE								
Urban	11.8%	3.3%	1.4%	0.0%	8.0%	76.1%	6.6%	32.5%
Rural	5.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	16.7%	81.0%	6.2%	58.7%
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
North	15.1%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	26.5%	81.4%	7.8%	56.0%
Centre	12.6%	2.0%	0.7%	0.0%	30.8%	83.5%	10.9%	37.8%
South	2.6%	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%	7.1%	78.5%	3.9%	63.2%



Table B.13: Distribution of working children by main reason for working, sex, age-group, area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	Supplement family income	Help pay family debt	Help in household enterprise	Learn skills	Schooling not useful for future	School too far / no school	Cannot afford school fees	Not interested in school	Temporarily replace someone unable to work.	TOTAL
TOTAL	53.2%	3.1%	56.8%	70.4%	2.0%	11.0%	33.6%	25.8%	0.7%	2,678,580
SEX										
Male	53.8%	2.0%	55.9%	70.5%	1.0%	10.7%	31.2%	23.6%	0.2%	1,380,483
Female	52.4%	4.5%	57.8%	70.3%	3.3%	11.3%	36.6%	28.6%	1.4%	1,298,097
AGE-GROUPS										
5-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	706,742
10-13 years	51.0%	3.2%	56.0%	72.5%	1.0%	11.4%	33.4%	21.9%	0.1%	1,010,551
14-17 years	55.4%	3.0%	57.5%	68.3%	3.0%	10.5%	33.7%	29.8%	1.4%	961,286
AREA OF RESIDENCE										
Urban	40.4%	0.9%	42.5%	69.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	3.9%	0.0%	308,225
Rural	55.5%	3.4%	59.3%	70.6%	2.4%	12.9%	38.6%	29.7%	0.9%	2,370,355
REGION OF RESIDENCE										
North	69.3%	3.1%	47.6%	75.1%	3.1%	6.1%	34.0%	25.1%	0.0%	344,873
Centre	60.0%	7.8%	38.3%	73.5%	4.3%	5.1%	33.0%	29.8%	1.5%	1,025,962
South	49.0%	0.7%	66.5%	68.7%	0.8%	14.2%	33.9%	23.8%	0.4%	1,307,745
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE										
Lowest	56.7%	7.5%	54.5%	62.0%	5.2%	15.2%	43.8%	32.4%	0.2%	656,085
Second	62.4%	2.6%	62.5%	78.6%	1.0%	11.5%	39.1%	34.2%	2.7%	598,425
Middle	50.3%	1.2%	53.9%	73.9%	1.2%	12.0%	28.8%	18.4%	0.0%	537,901
Fourth	43.8%	0.8%	63.1%	58.7%	0.0%	8.4%	22.3%	17.5%	0.0%	464,832
Highest	44.0%	0.0%	50.6%	77.2%	0.4%	4.2%	22.0%	16.4%	0.0%	421,338
Note: The question allowed multiple responses										

Table B.14: Distribution of children by place where they carry out their main working by sex, age-group, area of residence, region and household wealth quintile

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	At (his/ her) family dwelling	Client's place	Formal office	Factory / Workshop	Plantations / farm / garden	Construction sites	Mines / quarry	Shop / kiosk / coffee house / restaurant / hotel	Different places (mobile)	Fixed, street or market stall	Pond/ lake/ river	Other
	11.1%	1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	78.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	1.9%	3.4%	1.5%	1.4%
TOTAL												
SEX												
Male	10.2%	1.4%	0.1%	0.4%	78.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	2.6%	3.2%	1.6%	1.1%
Female	12.0%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	77.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%	3.7%	1.4%	1.6%
AGE-GROUPS												
5-11 years	9.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	73.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%	2.0%	5.6%	4.3%	2.8%
12-14 years	12.2%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	78.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	2.3%	3.2%	1.3%	1.1%
15-17 years	10.7%	1.8%	0.1%	0.2%	80.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	1.6%	2.7%	0.4%	1.0%
AREA OF RESIDENCE												
Urban	23.8%	3.9%	0.0%	0.2%	53.2%	1.8%	0.0%	1.5%	3.5%	6.6%	1.4%	4.1%
Rural	9.6%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	81.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	1.8%	3.1%	1.5%	1.0%
REGION OF RESIDENCE												
North	10.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	78.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	1.0%	4.1%	2.4%
Centre	11.5%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%	76.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.9%	2.4%	4.6%	0.5%	0.7%
South	11.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	80.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	3.2%	1.6%	1.6%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE												
Lowest	9.0%	1.4%	0.2%	0.1%	80.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	1.3%	3.4%	1.1%	1.4%
Second	13.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	78.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	3.6%	1.7%	0.8%
Middle	7.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.1%	82.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	2.7%	2.2%	1.1%	1.7%
Fourth	10.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	78.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	4.3%	1.9%	1.2%
Highest	17.9%	1.5%	0.0%	1.2%	67.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.5%	2.4%	4.2%	2.1%	1.9%



Table B.15: Distribution of working children by place where they carry out their main working by sex, age-group, area of residence, region and household wealth quintile

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	During the day (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.)	In the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.)	During both the day and the evening (for the entire day)	On the week-end	Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening
TOTAL					
Total	64.9%	1.9%	3.0%	8.6%	21.7%
SEX					
Male	63.8%	1.6%	3.5%	9.8%	21.3%
Female	66.1%	2.2%	2.4%	7.3%	22.1%
AGE-GROUPS					
5-11 years	66.8%	1.6%	2.5%	7.5%	21.6%
12-14 years	64.3%	2.3%	2.6%	9.1%	21.7%
15-17 years	64.2%	1.8%	3.7%	8.8%	21.6%
AREA OF RESIDENCE					
Urban	75.7%	1.7%	0.7%	9.8%	12.2%
Rural	63.5%	1.9%	3.2%	8.4%	22.9%
North	57.6%	2.0%	3.7%	18.1%	18.6%
Centre	49.6%	3.0%	2.0%	12.8%	32.6%
South	78.0%	1.1%	3.5%	3.2%	14.2%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE					
Lowest	65.6%	2.0%	2.0%	7.4%	23.0%
Second	62.6%	0.9%	3.2%	11.3%	22.0%
Middle	65.4%	3.0%	4.1%	6.0%	21.4%
Fourth	63.9%	2.3%	2.8%	6.4%	24.6%
Highest	67.5%	1.5%	2.8%	12.2%	16.0%

Annex C: Child labour and hazardous work

Table C.1: Number and percentage of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by sex, age-groups, area of residence, region, household wealth quintile and relationship to head of the household

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL	
Total	2,118,630	38.0%	559,949	10.0%	2,895,426	51.9%	5,574,006	100.0%
SEX								
Male	1,094,730	39.3%	285,753	10.3%	1,405,186	50.4%	2,785,669	100.0%
Female	1,023,900	36.7%	274,196	9.8%	1,490,240	53.4%	2,788,336	100.0%
AGE-GROUPS								
5-9 years	706,742	30.2%	0	0.0%	1,633,560	69.8%	2,340,302	100.0%
10-13 years	1,010,551	55.2%	0	0.0%	819,318	44.8%	1,829,869	100.0%
14-17 years	401,337	28.6%	559,949	39.9%	442,548	31.5%	1,403,835	100.0%
PLACE OF RESIDENCE								
Urban	243,575	30.3%	64,649	8.0%	496,180	61.7%	804,404	100.0%
Rural	1,875,055	39.3%	495,300	10.4%	2,399,246	50.3%	4,769,602	100.0%
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
North	247,314	33.8%	97,559	13.3%	387,436	52.9%	732,309	100.0%
Centre	787,654	33.5%	238,308	10.1%	1,327,129	56.4%	2,353,092	100.0%
South	1,083,662	43.5%	224,082	9.0%	1,180,860	47.5%	2,488,605	100.0%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE								
Lowest	537,797	44.2%	118,288	9.7%	560,682	46.1%	1,216,767	100.0%
Second	490,353	41.9%	108,072	9.2%	570,647	48.8%	1,169,072	100.0%
Middle	418,158	37.7%	119,743	10.8%	571,692	51.5%	1,109,593	100.0%
Fourth	358,929	34.5%	105,903	10.2%	576,942	55.4%	1,041,773	100.0%
Highest	313,394	30.2%	107,944	10.4%	615,463	59.4%	1,036,801	100.0%
RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD								
Household Head	16,844	50.7%	5,858	17.6%	10,541	31.7%	33,242	100.0%
Spouse	15,019	47.8%	5,181	16.5%	11,191	35.7%	31,391	100.0%
Son / Daughter	1,607,771	36.7%	394,863	9.0%	2,382,980	54.3%	4,385,614	100.0%
Brother/Sister	23,947	37.0%	17,623	27.2%	23,230	35.8%	64,800	100.0%
Daughter / son-in-law	4,104	51.3%	2,282	28.5%	1,609	20.1%	7,996	100.0%
Grandchild	317,218	38.8%	83,917	10.3%	416,412	50.9%	817,547	100.0%
Niece / Nephew	64,308	59.2%	23,231	21.4%	21,117	19.4%	108,656	100.0%
Step son/daughter	45,145	62.2%	9,227	12.7%	18,233	25.1%	72,606	100.0%
Servant (live-in)	2,256	73.3%	821	26.7%	0	0.0%	3,077	100.0%
Other relative	19,978	43.0%	16,353	35.2%	10,112	21.8%	46,443	100.0%
Non-relative	2,040	77.4%	594	22.6%	0	0.0%	2,634	100.0%



Table C.2: Number and percentage of children in child labour by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		CHILD LABOUR		
		Number	% of total children	% of working children
TOTAL				
Total	Total	2,118,631	38.0%	79.1%
	5-9 years	706,742	30.2%	100.0%
	10-13 years	1,010,551	55.2%	100.0%
	14-17 years	401,338	28.6%	41.8%
Male	Total	1,094,730	39.3%	79.3%
	5-9 years	336,834	28.7%	100.0%
	10-13 years	546,320	59.1%	100.0%
	14-17 years	211,576	30.7%	42.5%
Female	Total	1,023,901	36.7%	78.9%
	5-9 years	369,908	31.7%	100.0%
	10-13 years	464,231	51.3%	100.0%
	14-17 years	189,762	26.5%	40.9%
URBAN				
Male	Total	243,576	30.3%	79.0%
	5-9 years	76,137	24.0%	100.0%
	10-13 years	119,463	45.0%	100.0%
	14-17 years	47,976	21.6%	42.6%
Female	Total	118,122	29.3%	77.9%
	5-9 years	31,638	20.0%	100.0%
	10-13 years	63,032	48.9%	100.0%
	14-17 years	23,452	20.2%	41.2%
Total	Total	125,454	31.2%	80.1%
	5-9 years	44,499	27.9%	100.0%
	10-13 years	56,431	41.4%	100.0%
	14-17 years	24,524	23.2%	44.0%
RURAL				
Male	Total	1,875,055	39.3%	79.1%
	5-9 years	630,605	31.2%	100.0%
	10-13 years	891,088	57.0%	100.0%
	14-17 years	353,362	29.9%	41.6%
Female	Total	976,608	41.0%	79.5%
	5-9 years	305,196	30.1%	100.0%
	10-13 years	483,288	60.7%	100.0%
	14-17 years	188,124	32.9%	42.7%
Total	Total	898,447	37.6%	78.7%
	5-9 years	325,409	32.3%	100.0%
	10-13 years	407,800	53.0%	100.0%
	14-17 years	165,238	27.1%	40.5%

Table C.3: Distribution of children in child labour by type of child labour by sex, age-groups, area of residence and geographical desegregation

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	HAZARDOUS WORK (HW)		CHILD LABOUR OTHER THAN HAZARDOUS WORK				TOTAL IN CHILD LABOUR	
	Number	% of children in CL	Children aged 5-9 not in HW		Children aged 10-13 not in HW nor light work		Number	% of total in CL
			Number	% of children in CL	Number	% of children in CL		
Total	1,163,639	54.9%	335,630	15.8%	619,362	29.2%	2,118,630	100%
SEX								
Male	624,557	57.1%	147,444	13.5%	322,729	29.5%	1,094,730	100%
Female	539,082	52.6%	188,185	18.4%	296,633	29.0%	1,023,900	100%
AGE-GROUPS								
5-9 years	371,113	52.5%	335,630	47.5%	0	0.0%	706,742	100%
10-13 years	391,189	38.7%	0	0.0%	619,362	61.3%	1,010,551	100%
14-17 years	401,337	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	401,337	100%
AREA OF RESIDENCE								
Urban	135,034	55.4%	42,228	17.3%	66,313	27.2%	243,575	100%
Rural	1,028,605	54.9%	293,402	15.6%	553,049	29.5%	1,875,055	100%
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
North	74,732	30.2%	69,126	28.0%	103,455	41.8%	247,314	100%
Centre	397,169	50.4%	134,935	17.1%	255,549	32.4%	787,654	100%
South	691,737	63.8%	131,568	12.1%	260,357	24.0%	1,083,662	100%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE								
Lowest	298,942	55.6%	95,142	17.7%	143,713	26.7%	537,797	100%
Second	279,588	57.0%	80,305	16.4%	130,459	26.6%	490,353	100%
Middle	231,450	55.3%	60,284	14.4%	126,424	30.2%	418,158	100%
Fourth	197,050	54.9%	52,585	14.7%	109,293	30.4%	358,929	100%
Highest	156,609	50.0%	47,313	15.1%	109,472	34.9%	313,394	100%



Table C.4: Distribution of children in child labour by type of child labour and sex, by age-groups, area of residence and geographical desegregation

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE						FEMALES							
	HAZARDOUS WORK (HW)	CHILD LABOUR OTHER THAN HAZARDOUS WORK			HAZARDOUS WORK (HW)	CHILD LABOUR OTHER THAN HAZARDOUS WORK								
		Children aged 5-9 not in HW	Children aged 10-13 not in HW nor light work			Children aged 5-9 not in HW	Children aged 10-13 not in HW nor light work							
Total	624,557	57.1%	147,444	13.5%	322,729	29.5%	100%	539,082	52.6%	188,185	18.4%	296,633	29.0%	100%
AGE-GROUPS														
5-9 years	189,390	56.2%	147,444	43.8%	0	0.0%	100%	181,722	49.1%	188,185	50.9%	0	0.0%	100%
11-13 years	223,591	40.9%	0	0.0%	322,729	59.1%	100%	167,598	36.1%	0	0.0%	296,633	63.9%	100%
14-17 years	211,575	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	100%	189,762	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	100%
AREA OF RESIDENCE														
Urban	69,979	59.2%	15,100	12.8%	33,042	28.0%	100%	65,055	51.9%	27,128	21.6%	33,271	26.5%	100%
Rural	554,578	56.8%	132,344	13.6%	289,687	29.7%	100%	474,027	52.8%	161,058	17.9%	263,362	29.3%	100%
REGION OF RESIDENCE														
North	40,840	31.1%	35,801	27.3%	54,580	41.6%	100%	33,893	29.2%	33,326	28.7%	48,875	42.1%	100%
Centre	222,846	54.8%	53,758	13.2%	130,314	32.0%	100%	174,323	45.8%	81,177	21.3%	125,235	32.9%	100%
South	360,871	64.8%	57,885	10.4%	137,834	24.8%	100%	330,866	62.8%	73,683	14.0%	122,523	23.2%	100%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE														
Lowest	168,008	59.7%	39,747	14.1%	73,598	26.2%	100%	130,934	51.1%	55,394	21.6%	70,115	27.3%	100%
Second	154,004	58.4%	34,890	13.2%	75,010	28.4%	100%	125,584	55.5%	45,415	20.1%	55,449	24.5%	100%
Middle	112,583	54.9%	27,433	13.4%	65,061	31.7%	100%	118,867	55.8%	32,852	15.4%	61,363	28.8%	100%
Fourth	104,115	58.9%	24,060	13.6%	48,456	27.4%	100%	92,935	51.0%	28,526	15.6%	60,837	33.4%	100%
Highest	85,846	51.2%	21,315	12.7%	60,603	36.1%	100%	70,762	48.6%	25,999	17.9%	48,869	33.6%	100%

Table C.5: Distribution of children in hazardous work by industries, sex and age-groups

Industry	5-9 Years		10-13 Years		14-17 Years		Total	
Total								
Total	371,113	100.0%	391,191	100.0%	401,335	100.0%	1,163,639	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	175,354	47.3%	263,967	67.5%	330,606	82.4%	769,927	66.2%
Construction	8,709	2.3%	12,996	3.3%	15,052	3.8%	36,757	3.2%
Wholesale & Retail	3,471	0.9%	13,294	3.4%	15,620	3.9%	32,385	2.8%
Domestic	180,551	48.7%	99,896	25.5%	38,677	9.6%	319,124	27.4%
Other industries	3,028	0.8%	1,038	0.3%	1,381	0.3%	5,447	0.5%
Male								
Total	189,391	100.0%	223,592	100.0%	211,574	100.0%	624,557	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	100,848	53.2%	156,669	70.1%	174,818	82.6%	432,335	69.2%
Construction	4,917	2.6%	9,100	4.1%	8,686	4.1%	22,703	3.6%
Wholesale & Retail	2,150	1.1%	6,599	3.0%	9,568	4.5%	18,317	2.9%
Domestic	79,854	42.2%	51,224	22.9%	17,572	8.3%	148,650	23.8%
Other industries	1,622	0.9%	0	0.0%	931	0.4%	2,553	0.4%
Female								
Total	181,722	100.0%	167,599	100.0%	189,761	100.0%	539,082	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	74,506	41.0%	107,298	64.0%	155,788	82.1%	337,592	62.6%
Construction	3,792	2.1%	3,896	2.3%	6,366	3.4%	14,054	2.6%
Wholesale & Retail	1,321	0.7%	6,695	4.0%	6,052	3.2%	14,068	2.6%
Domestic	100,697	55.4%	48,672	29.0%	21,105	11.1%	170,474	31.6%
Other industries	1,406	0.8%	1,038	0.6%	450	0.2%	2,894	0.5%



Table C.6: Distribution of children in hazardous work by occupations in employment, sex and place of residence

OCCUPATION	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
TOTAL						
Total	135,035	100.0%	1,028,604	100.0%	1,163,639	100.0%
Services & Sales Occupation	9,123	6.8%	20,889	2.0%	30,012	2.6%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries Occupation	6,445	4.8%	43,506	4.2%	49,951	4.3%
Elementary Occupation	114,230	84.6%	953,982	92.7%	1,068,212	91.8%
Other Occupation	5,237	3.9%	10,227	1.0%	15,464	1.3%
MALE						
Total	69,980	100.0%	554,577	100.0%	624,557	100.0%
Services & Sales Occupation	4,837	6.9%	11,288	2.0%	16,125	2.6%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries Occupation	2,370	3.4%	28,094	5.1%	30,464	4.9%
Elementary Occupation	60,991	87.2%	507,309	91.5%	568,300	91.0%
Other Occupation	1,782	2.5%	7,886	1.4%	9,668	1.5%
FEMALE						
Total	65,055	100.0%	474,027	100.0%	539,082	100.0%
Services & Sales Occupation	4,286	6.6%	9,601	2.0%	13,887	2.6%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries Occupation	4,075	6.3%	15,412	3.3%	19,487	3.6%
Elementary Occupation	53,239	81.8%	446,673	94.2%	499,912	92.7%
Other Occupation	3,455	5.3%	2,341	0.5%	5,796	1.1%

Table C.7: Average weekly hours of work performed by children in hazardous work by age-groups and area of residence

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
TOTAL			
Total	11	11	11
5-9 years	7	6	7
10-13 years	10	10	10
14-17 years	16	15	16
URBAN			
Total	9	11	10
5-9 years	7	6	6
10-13 years	8	8	8
14-17 years	13	18	15

Continue

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
RURAL			
Total	11	11	11
5-9 years	7	6	7
10-13 years	10	11	10
14-17 years	17	15	16

Table C.8: Distribution of children in child labour other than hazardous work by occupations in employment, sex and place of residence

OCCUPATIONS	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
TOTAL						
Total	108,542	100.0%	846,449	100.0%	954,991	100.0%
Services & Sales Occupation	15,768	14.5%	13,898	1.6%	29,666	3.1%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries Occupation	2,063	1.9%	11,159	1.3%	13,222	1.4%
Elementary Occupation	90,231	83.1%	820,290	96.9%	910,521	95.3%
Other Occupation	480	0.4%	1,102	0.1%	1,582	0.2%
MALE						
Total	48,143	100.0%	422,030	100.0%	470,173	100.0%
Services & Sales Occupation	8,148	16.9%	5,836	1.4%	13,984	3.0%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries Occupation	569	1.2%	7,619	1.8%	8,188	1.7%
Elementary Occupation	39,426	81.9%	407,473	96.6%	446,899	95.0%
Other Occupation	0	0.0%	1,102	0.3%	1,102	0.2%
FEMALE						
Total	60,399	100.0%	424,419	100.0%	484,818	100.0%
Services & Sales Occupation	7,620	12.6%	8,062	1.9%	15,682	3.2%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries Occupation	1,494	2.5%	3,540	0.8%	5,034	1.0%
Elementary Occupation	50,805	84.1%	412,817	97.3%	463,622	95.6%
Other Occupation	480	0.8%	0	0.0%	480	0.1%



Table C.9: Distribution of children in child labour other than hazardous work by occupations in employment, sex and age-groups

OCCUPATION	5-9 YEARS		10-13 YEARS		14-17 YEARS			TOTAL
Total	335,630	100.0%	619,362	100.0%	-	-	954,992	100.0%
Services & Sales Occupation	9,628	2.9%	20,038	3.2%	-	-	29,666	3.2%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries Occupation	684	0.2%	12,539	2.0%	-	-	13,223	1.5%
Elementary Occupation	324,457	96.7%	586,064	94.6%	-	-	910,521	95.2%
Other Occupation	861	0.3%	721	0.1%	-	-	1,582	0.1%
MALE								
Total	147,445	100.0%	322,729	100.0%	-	-	470,174	100.0%
Services & Sales Occupation	4,320	2.9%	9,664	3.0%	-	-	13,984	3.1%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries Occupation	574	0.4%	7,615	2.4%	-	-	8,189	2.0%
Elementary Occupation	142,170	96.4%	304,729	94.4%	-	-	446,899	94.8%
Other Occupation	381	0.3%	721	0.2%	-	-	1,102	0.2%
FEMALE								
Total	188,185	100.0%	296,633	100.0%	-	-	484,818	100.0%
Services & Sales Occupation	5,308	2.8%	10,374	3.5%	-	-	15,682	3.2%
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries Occupation	110	0.1%	4,924	1.7%	-	-	5,034	1.5%
Elementary Occupation	182,287	96.9%	281,335	94.8%	-	-	463,622	95.2%
Other Occupation	480	0.3%	0	0.0%	-	-	480	0.1%

Table C.10: Average weekly hours of work performed by children in child labour other than hazardous work by age-groups and area of residence

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
TOTAL			
Total	8	7	8
5-9 years	6	6	6
10-13 years	9	8	9
14-17 years	-	-	-
URBAN			
Total	8	8	8
5-9 years	4	5	5
10-13 years	9	10	9
14-17 years	-	-	-

Continue

CHARACTERISTICS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
RURAL			
Total	8	7	8
5-9 years	6	6	6
10-13 years	9	8	9
14-17 years	-	-	-

Annex D: Educational characteristics

Table D.1: Number and percentage of working and non-working children attending school by sex, age-groups and area of residence

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		WORKING CHILDREN		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL	
TOTAL							
Total	Total	2,345,195	87.6%	2,540,155	87.7%	4,885,350	87.6%
	5-9	649,757	91.9%	1,400,662	85.7%	2,050,419	87.6%
	10-13	934,286	92.5%	764,829	93.3%	1,699,115	92.9%
	14-17	761,152	79.2%	374,664	84.7%	1,135,816	80.9%
Male	Total	1,214,396	88.0%	1,226,339	87.3%	2,440,735	87.6%
	5-9	312,211	92.7%	708,074	84.7%	1,020,285	87.0%
	10-13	502,993	92.1%	350,815	92.7%	853,808	92.3%
	14-17	399,192	80.3%	167,450	87.6%	566,642	82.3%
Female	Total	1,130,799	87.1%	1,313,816	88.2%	2,444,615	87.7%
	5-9	337,546	91.3%	692,588	86.8%	1,030,134	88.2%
	10-13	431,293	92.9%	414,014	93.9%	845,307	93.4%
	14-17	361,960	78.0%	207,214	82.4%	569,174	79.6%
URBAN							
Total	Total	265,996	86.3%	447,788	90.2%	713,784	88.7%
	5-9	71,871	94.4%	223,729	92.8%	295,600	93.2%
	10-13	110,937	92.9%	135,859	93.1%	246,796	93.0%
	14-17	83,188	73.9%	88,200	80.8%	171,388	77.3%
Male	Total	134,207	88.5%	230,854	91.8%	365,061	90.6%
	5-9	29,384	92.9%	116,219	92.0%	145,603	92.1%
	10-13	60,800	96.5%	62,049	94.0%	122,849	95.2%
	14-17	44,023	77.4%	52,586	89.1%	96,609	83.4%
Female	Total	131,789	84.1%	216,934	88.6%	348,723	86.9%
	5-9	42,487	95.5%	107,510	93.7%	149,997	94.2%
	10-13	50,137	88.8%	73,810	92.4%	123,947	90.9%
	14-17	39,165	70.3%	35,614	70.9%	74,779	70.6%
RURAL							
Total	Total	2,079,199	87.7%	2,092,367	87.2%	4,171,566	87.5%
	5-9	577,886	91.6%	1,176,933	84.5%	1,754,819	86.7%
	10-13	823,349	92.4%	628,970	93.4%	1,452,319	92.8%
	14-17	677,964	79.9%	286,464	85.9%	964,428	81.6%



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MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		WORKING CHILDREN		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL	
Male	Total	1,080,189	87.9%	995,485	86.3%	2,075,674	87.1%
	5-9	282,827	92.7%	591,855	83.4%	874,682	86.2%
	10-13	442,193	91.5%	288,766	92.5%	730,959	91.9%
	14-17	355,169	80.6%	114,864	86.9%	470,033	82.1%
Female	Total	999,010	87.5%	1,096,882	88.1%	2,095,892	87.8%
	5-9	295,059	90.7%	585,078	85.7%	880,137	87.3%
	10-13	381,156	93.5%	340,204	94.2%	721,360	93.8%
	14-17	322,795	79.1%	171,600	85.3%	494,395	81.1%

Table D.2: School attendance of working and non-working children by sex, age-groups, area of residence, geographical desegregation and other relevant characteristics

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN			NON-WORKING CHILDREN		
	Currently in school	No longer in school	Never attended school	Currently in school	No longer in school	Never attended school
Total	87.6%	7.9%	4.6%	87.7%	2.9%	9.4%
SEX						
Male	88.0%	7.3%	4.7%	87.3%	2.5%	10.2%
Female	87.1%	8.5%	4.4%	88.2%	3.2%	8.6%
AGE-GROUPS						
5-9 years	91.9%	2.3%	5.8%	85.7%	1.3%	12.9%
10-13 years	92.5%	3.0%	4.5%	93.3%	1.6%	5.0%
14-17 years	79.2%	17.1%	3.7%	84.7%	10.9%	4.4%
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	86.3%	8.8%	4.9%	90.2%	4.3%	5.4%
Rural	87.7%	7.8%	4.5%	87.2%	2.6%	10.2%
REGION OF RESIDENCE						
North	90.4%	5.1%	4.5%	87.5%	1.5%	11.0%
Centre	85.0%	10.0%	5.0%	89.0%	2.4%	8.6%
South		7.0%	4.2%	86.4%	3.9%	9.8%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE						
Lowest	84.7%	9.8%	5.5%	83.8%	3.2%	13.0%
Second	85.5%	8.5%	6.0%	86.0%	3.3%	10.8%
Middle	87.9%	7.5%	4.5%	88.6%	2.8%	8.7%
Fourth	89.3%	7.9%	2.8%	88.1%	3.1%	8.8%
Highest	92.5%	4.4%	3.1%	91.8%	2.0%	6.2%

Table D.3: School attendance rate of children in hazardous work, children in child labour other than hazardous work and working children not in child labour, by sex, age-groups and area of residence

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK		CHILDREN IN OTHER TYPE OF CHILD LABOUR		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR		TOTAL WORKING	
TOTAL									
Total	Total	1,021,131	87.8%	876,453	91.8%	447,613	79.9%	2,345,195	87.6%
	5-9	351,521	94.7%	298,238	88.9%	-	-	649,759	91.9%
	10-13	356,071	91.0%	578,215	93.4%	-	-	934,286	92.5%
	14-17	313,539	78.1%	-	-	447,613	79.9%	761,152	79.2%
Male	Total	548,653	87.8%	434,123	92.3%	231,622	81.1%	1,214,397	88.0%
	5-9	178,401	94.2%	133,811	90.8%	-	-	312,212	92.7%
	10-13	202,681	90.6%	300,312	93.1%	-	-	502,993	92.1%
	14-17	167,571	79.2%	-	-	231,622	81.1%	399,193	80.3%
Female	Total	472,478	87.6%	442,330	91.2%	215,991	78.8%	1,130,798	87.1%
	5-9	173,120	95.3%	164,427	87.4%	-	-	337,547	91.3%
	10-13	153,390	91.5%	277,903	93.7%	-	-	431,293	92.9%
	14-17	145,968	76.9%	-	-	215,991	78.8%	361,959	78.0%
URBAN									
Total	Total	117,829	87.3%	101,965	93.9%	46,202	71.5%	265,996	86.3%
	5-9	32,234	95.1%	39,637	93.9%	-	-	71,871	94.4%
	10-13	48,608	91.5%	62,328	94.0%	-	-	110,936	92.9%
	14-17	36,987	77.1%	-	-	46,202	71.5%	83,189	73.9%
Male	Total	64,467	92.1%	45,331	94.2%	24,410	73.0%	134,208	88.5%
	5-9	15,423	93.3%	13,961	92.5%	-	-	29,384	92.9%
	10-13	29,430	98.1%	31,370	94.9%	-	-	60,800	96.5%
	14-17	19,614	83.6%	-	-	24,410	73.0%	44,024	77.4%
Female	Total	53,362	82.0%	56,634	93.8%	21,792	69.9%	131,788	84.1%
	5-9	16,811	96.8%	25,676	94.6%	-	-	42,487	95.5%
	10-13	19,178	82.8%	30,958	93.0%	-	-	50,136	88.8%
	14-17	17,373	70.8%	-	-	21,792	69.9%	39,165	70.3%
RURAL									
Total	Total	903,302	87.8%	774,488	91.5%	401,411	81.0%	2,079,199	87.7%
	5-9	319,287	94.7%	258,601	88.1%	-	-	577,888	91.6%
	10-13	307,463	91.0%	515,887	93.3%	-	-	823,350	92.4%
	14-17	276,552	78.3%	-	-	401,411	81.0%	677,963	79.9%
Male	Total	484,186	87.3%	388,792	92.1%	207,212	82.1%	1,080,189	87.9%
	5-9	162,978	94.3%	119,850	90.6%	-	-	282,828	92.7%
	10-13	173,251	89.5%	268,942	92.8%	-	-	442,193	91.5%
	14-17	147,957	78.6%	-	-	207,212	82.1%	355,169	80.6%
Female	Total	419,116	88.4%	385,696	90.9%	194,199	79.9%	999,010	87.5%
	5-9	156,309	95.1%	138,751	86.1%	-	-	295,060	90.7%
	10-13	134,212	92.9%	246,945	93.8%	-	-	381,157	93.5%
	14-17	128,595	77.8%	-	-	194,199	79.9%	322,794	79.1%



Table D.4: Distribution of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children that never attended school by main reason, sex and area of residence

NEVER ATTENDED REASONS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
TOTAL						
	188,554	100%	158,174	100%	346,728	100%
Too young	101,928	54.1%	90,453	57.2%	192,381	55.5%
No school nearby/school too far	42,205	22.4%	37,149	23.5%	79,354	22.9%
Family did not allow schooling	25,648	13.6%	16,610	10.5%	42,258	12.2%
Family mobility - work/business	0	0.0%	650	0.4%	650	0.2%
Not interested in school	0	0.0%	828	0.5%	828	0.2%
Going to school or school not safe	0	0.0%	28	0.0%	28	0.0%
To work for pay	4,762	2.5%	3,528	2.2%	8,290	2.4%
To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm	4,711	2.5%	2,922	1.8%	7,633	2.2%
Other	9,300	4.9%	6,006	3.8%	15,306	4.4%
CHILD LABOUR						
	41,704	100%	35,815	100%	77,519	100%
Too young	8,027	19.2%	15,133	42.3%	23,160	29.9%
No school nearby/school too far	17,243	41.3%	10,329	28.8%	27,572	35.6%
Family did not allow schooling	12,329	29.6%	5,380	15.0%	17,709	22.8%
Family mobility - work/business	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not interested in school	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Going to school or school not safe	0	0.0%	28	0.1%	28	0.0%
To work for pay	0	0.0%	1,703	4.8%	1,703	2.2%
To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm	2,440	5.9%	778	2.2%	3,218	4.2%
Other	1,665	4.0%	1,814	5.1%	3,479	4.5%
WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR						
	8,405	100%	5,189	100%	13,594	100%
Too young	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No school nearby/school too far	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Family did not allow schooling	5,357	63.7%	2,894	55.8%	8,251	60.7%
Family mobility - work/business	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not interested in school	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Going to school or school not safe	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
To work for pay	1,775	21.1%	960	18.5%	2,735	20.1%
To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm	1,273	15.1%	1,335	25.7%	2,608	19.2%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Continue

Continue

NEVER ATTENDED REASONS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
NON-WORKING CHILDREN						
	138,445	100%	117,170	100%	255,615	100%
Too young	93,901	67.8%	75,320	64.3%	169,221	66.2%
No school nearby/school too far	24,962	18.0%	26,820	22.9%	51,782	20.3%
Family did not allow schooling	7,962	5.8%	8,336	7.1%	16,298	6.4%
Family mobility - work/business	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not interested in school	0	0.0%	828	0.7%	828	0.3%
Going to school or school not safe	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
To work for pay	2,987	2.2%	865	0.7%	3,852	1.5%
To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm	998	0.7%	809	0.7%	1,807	0.7%
Other	7,635	5.5%	4,192	3.6%	11,827	4.6%

Table D.5: Number and percentage of working children and non-working children that dropped-out of school by sex, age-group, area of residence and other relevant characteristic

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WORKING CHILDREN		NON-WORKING CHILDREN		TOTAL CHILDREN	
Total	211,033	7.9%	82,982	2.9%	294,014	5.3%
SEX						
Male	100,632	7.3%	34,984	2.5%	135,617	4.9%
Female	110,400	8.5%	47,997	3.2%	158,398	5.7%
AGE-GROUPS						
5-9 years	16,123	2.3%	21,399	1.3%	37,522	1.6%
10-13 years	30,507	3.0%	13,146	1.6%	43,653	2.4%
14-17 years	164,403	17.1%	48,437	10.9%	212,840	15.2%
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	27,023	8.8%	21,525	4.3%	48,548	6.0%
Rural	184,010	7.8%	61,457	2.6%	245,467	5.1%
REGION OF RESIDENCE						
North	17,640	5.1%	5,894	1.5%	23,533	3.2%
Centre	102,217	10.0%	31,301	2.4%	133,518	5.7%
South	91,176	7.0%	45,787	3.9%	136,963	5.5%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE						
Lowest	64,104	9.8%	18,141	3.2%	82,246	6.8%
Second	51,156	8.5%	18,629	3.3%	69,786	6.0%
Middle	40,555	7.5%	15,745	2.8%	56,300	5.1%
Fourth	36,548	7.9%	18,087	3.1%	54,634	5.2%
Highest	18,669	4.4%	12,379	2.0%	31,048	3.0%



Table D.6: Number and percentage of children in hazardous work, children in child labour other than hazardous work and working children not in child labour that dropped-out school by sex, age-group, area of residence and other relevant characteristics

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK		CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR OTHER THAN HAZARDOUS		WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR	
Total	91,253	43.2%	25,740	12.2%	94,039	44.6%
SEX						
Male	48,141	47.8%	9,569	9.5%	42,923	42.7%
Female	43,113	39.1%	16,172	14.6%	51,116	46.3%
AGE-GROUPS						
5-9 years	7,559	46.9%	8,564	53.1%	0	0.0%
10-13 years	13,331	43.7%	17,176	56.3%	0	0.0%
14-17 years	70,364	42.8%	0	0.0%	94,039	57.2%
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	10,075	37.3%	1,236	4.6%	15,712	58.1%
Rural	81,179	44.1%	24,505	13.3%	78,327	42.6%
REGION OF RESIDENCE						
North	4,682	26.5%	2,965	16.8%	9,993	56.6%
Centre	45,761	44.8%	13,079	12.8%	43,377	42.4%
South	40,810	44.8%	9,697	10.6%	40,670	44.6%
WEALTH INDEX						
Lowest	27,372	42.7%	11,699	18.3%	25,034	39.1%
Second	27,369	53.5%	6,382	12.5%	17,406	34.0%
Middle	13,996	34.5%	1,098	2.7%	25,462	62.8%
Fourth	12,869	35.2%	5,523	15.1%	18,156	49.7%
Highest	9,648	51.7%	1,039	5.6%	7,982	42.8%

Table D.7: Number and distribution children in hazardous, children in child labour other than hazardous work, working children not in child labour and non-working children that dropped-out school by activities performed and sex

ACTIVITY STATUS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
TOTAL						
Total	136,387	4.9%	158,956	5.7%	295,343	5.3%
Working only	692	3.4%	1,561	8.1%	2,253	5.7%
HH chores only	29,570	2.9%	36,976	3.1%	66,546	3.0%
Working & HH chores	99,940	7.3%	108,839	8.5%	208,779	7.9%
Neither work nor HH ch	5,414	1.4%	11,022	3.8%	16,436	2.4%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR						
Total	57,429	5.4%	58,448	5.9%	115,877	5.6%
Working only	692	4.0%	890	4.9%	1,582	4.4%
HH chores only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working & HH chores	57,017	5.3%	58,394	5.8%	115,411	5.5%
Neither work nor HH ch	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK						
Total	48,140	7.7%	43,113	8.0%	91,253	7.8%
Working only	589	9.9%	0	0.0%	589	7.0%
Working & HH chores	47,551	7.7%	43,113	8.0%	90,664	7.8%
CHILDREN IN CHILD LAABOUR OHER THAN HAZARDOUS WORK						
Total	9,569	2.0%	16,172	3.3%	25,741	2.7%
Working only	103	0.9%	890	5.7%	993	3.6%
Working & HH chores	9,466	2.1%	15,282	3.3%	24,748	2.7%
WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR						
Total	42,923	15.0%	51,116	18.6%	94,039	16.8%
Working only	0	0.0%	671	62.3%	671	17.8%
Working & HH chores	42,923	15.2%	50,445	18.5%	93,368	16.8%
NON-WORKING CHILDREN						
Total	34,984	2.5%	47,998	3.2%	82,982	2.9%
HH chores only	29,570	2.9%	36,976	3.1%	66,546	3.0%
Neither work/HH ch	5,414	1.4%	11,022	3.8%	16,436	2.4%



Table D.8: Number and distribution of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children attending school by education level and age-groups

GRADE COMPLETED	5 - 9 YRS		10 - 13 YRS		14 - 15 YRS		16 - 17 YRS	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
TOTAL								
Total	1,753,423	100.0%	1,696,405	100.0%	700,015	100.0%	417,789	100.0%
Lower primary	1,687,917	96.3%	990,248	58.4%	154,447	22.1%	59,136	14.2%
Upper primary	65,506	3.7%	692,173	40.8%	475,024	67.9%	214,009	51.2%
Lower secondary	0	0.0%	12,391	0.7%	62,328	8.9%	90,573	21.7%
Upper secondary	0	0.0%	1,593	0.1%	8,216	1.2%	54,071	12.9%
CHILD LABOUR								
Total	585,573	100.0%	933,067	100.0%	193,431	100.0%	118,791	100.0%
Lower primary	559,171	95.5%	555,819	59.6%	31,601	16.3%	14,343	12.1%
Upper primary	26,402	4.5%	373,126	40.0%	144,308	74.6%	71,136	59.9%
Lower secondary	0	0.0%	3,637	0.4%	16,833	8.7%	22,386	18.8%
Upper secondary	0	0.0%	485	0.1%	689	0.4%	10,926	9.2%
WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR								
Total	-	-	-	-	279,709	100.0%	160,533	100.0%
Lower primary	-	-	-	-	73,070	26.1%	25,232	15.7%
Upper primary	-	-	-	-	184,986	66.1%	86,985	54.2%
Lower secondary	-	-	-	-	17,589	6.3%	33,562	20.9%
Upper secondary	-	-	-	-	4,064	1.5%	14,754	9.2%
NON-WORKING CHILDREN								
Total	1,167,850	100.0%	763,338	100.0%	226,875	100.0%	138,465	100.0%
Lower primary	1,128,746	96.7%	434,429	56.9%	49,776	21.9%	19,561	14.1%
Upper primary	39,104	3.3%	319,047	41.8%	145,730	64.2%	55,888	40.4%
Lower secondary	0	0.0%	8,754	1.1%	27,906	12.3%	34,625	25.0%
Upper secondary	0	0.0%	1,108	0.1%	3,463	1.5%	28,391	20.5%

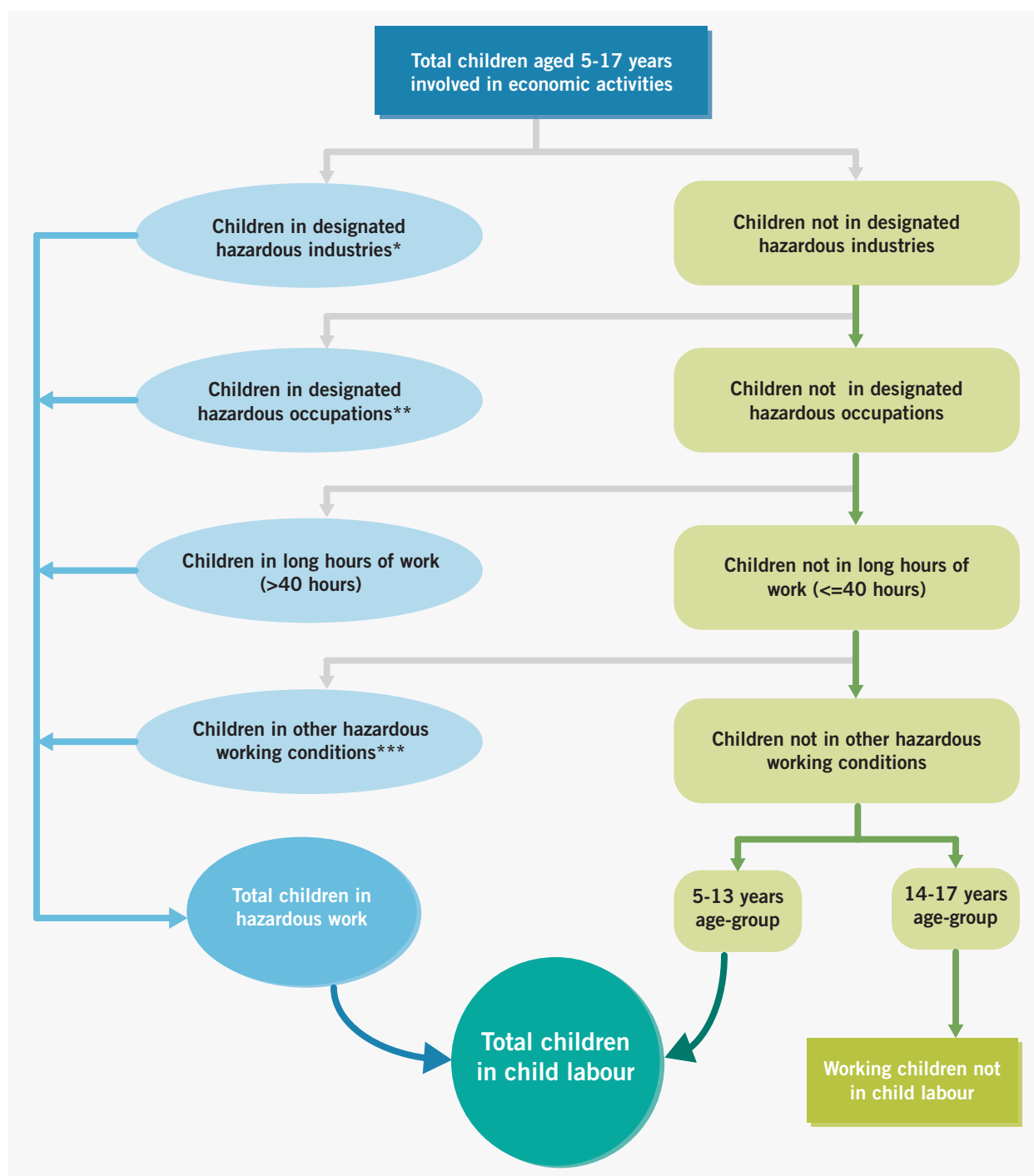
Table D.9: Number and percentage of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children attending school with distortions by sex, age-groups and relationship to head of the household

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR	NON-WORKING CHILDREN	TOTAL
Total	1,426,739	414,946	1,476,000	3,317,685
SEX				
Male	775,987	217,726	724,277	1,717,991
Female	650,751	197,219	751,724	1,599,694
AGE-GROUPS				
5-9 years	319,653	-	531,085	850,738
10-13 years	813,393	-	618,470	1,431,863
14-17 years	293,692	414,946	326,446	1,035,084
RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
Son / Daughter	1,097,699	302,323	1,220,940	2,620,962
Brother/Sister	18,252	10,157	14,508	42,917
Grandchild	219,569	67,341	215,035	501,944
Niece / Nephew	46,381	16,851	13,139	76,371
Step son/daughter	30,640	5,751	7,007	43,398
Servant (live-in)	0	821	0	821
Other relative	12,158	11,702	5,372	29,232
Non-relative	2,040	0	0	2,040

Table D.10: Number and percentage of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children attending school with distortions by sex, area of residence, region of residence and household wealth quintile

MAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		CHILD LABOUR	WORKING CHILDREN NOT IN CHILD LABOUR	NON-WORKING CHILDREN	TOTAL			
TOTAL								
Total	1,426,739	75.6%	414,946	92.7%	1,476,000	59.1%	3,317,685	68.7%
AREA OF RESIDENCE								
Urban	153,583	70.7%	40,650	88.0%	219,158	49.3%	413,391	58.4%
Rural	1,273,155	76.3%	374,296	93.2%	1,256,842	61.2%	2,904,293	70.4%
REGION OF RESIDENCE								
North	153,653	67.8%	74,066	87.8%	167,292	50.4%	395,012	61.5%
Centre	541,617	79.3%	176,297	94.1%	692,727	59.5%	1,410,641	69.3%
South	731,469	74.9%	164,582	93.5%	615,981	61.6%	1,512,032	70.2%
HOUSEHOLD WEALTH QUINTILE								
Lowest	371,663	79.9%	84,498	94.4%	284,133	62.4%	740,294	73.3%
Second	339,051	80.7%	83,075	94.9%	314,387	65.1%	736,513	74.3%
Middle	289,518	76.3%	85,016	94.4%	303,506	60.8%	678,040	70.0%
Fourth	239,115	72.8%	80,260	94.0%	298,935	59.8%	618,310	67.7%
Highest	187,392	63.8%	82,097	86.4%	275,040	49.1%	544,528	57.4%

Annex E: Child labour measurement framework



*Designated hazardous industries are tobacco, mining, quarrying and construction

**Designated hazardous occupations: Cf below the employment act (Prohibited hazardous work, CAP 55: 02) of 2012

***Other hazardous working conditions are:

Working at night (c43=2)

Being exposed to a hazardous working environment (at least one option of c39)

Carrying heavy loads (c36=1)

Operating any machinery/equipment at work (c37=1)

Begging (c44=1 or 2)



Annex F: Prohibited Hazardous Work (with ISIC Rev 4 and ISCO 08 Codes)

In 2012, the Ministry of Labour and Manpower Development effected the Employment Order. The order, technically the “Prohibition of Hazardous Work for Children Order”, was developed in line with the powers conferred in section 22 of the Employment Act.

Subject to subject to paragraph (2), the employment order stipulates that a person between the ages of fourteen (14) and eighteen (18) years shall not work for more than forty (40) in any week. Further, persons under the age of eighteen who are enrolled in school may not work for more than: twenty (20) hours in a week during school term; forty hours in any week that falls entirely within school holidays; three (3) hours on any school day which is followed by another school day; or four hours on any school day followed by a non-school

day. Furthermore, a person under the age of eighteen years shall not work at night, work in extreme temperatures below 6 degree Celsius or above 30 degree Celsius, lift or transport heavy weights (see Malawi Gazette Supplement, dated 17th February, 2012, Regulations, Rules, etc. No. 1A).

Principally, unless the context otherwise necessitates, piecework refers to work on which remuneration of the concerned person is based mainly on the quantity of work done whilst task work describes work of which enumeration is based mainly on the completion of the set task. As per this background the following list constitute prohibited work for children under the age of eighteen years in the sectors of Agriculture, Entertainment, Tourism, Health and other sectors/industries:

SN	DESCRIPTION	MAJOR GROUP	MINOR GROUP/UNIT
1. AGRICULTURE SECTOR			
	(a) General and Commercial Farming:	**	
	(i) handling or applying agriculture chemicals, veterinary drugs, pesticides or insecticides in any agricultural undertaking;		
	(ii) handling plants or soil immediately after the application of agricultural chemicals or during any other period specified on chemicals labels;		
	(iii) curing or processing agricultural products where there is exposure to temperatures or working at heights hazardous to safety, health and well-being of persons;		
	(iv) any activity involving dangerous machinery, dangerous equipment or dangerous tools;		
	(v) bee-keeping or any other work involving exposure to bees.		
	(b) Meat, Poultry and Fish Sector		
	(i) slaughtering of animals or work in an abattoir or a tannery;	612 6121 6122	
	(ii) meat, poultry or fish processing in a commercial undertaking;	632 6320	
		612 6122	
	(iii) offshore fishing in deep waters.	622 6221 6222 6223	
	(c) Tobacco Sector		
	(i) topping and suckering activities or handling tobacco leaves in the harvesting process; handling or grading tobacco leaves in damp conditions or conditions of poor lighting or ventilation;	751 7516	
	(iii) any other work involving tobacco in commercial tobacco estates and farms.	751 7516	



SN	DESCRIPTION	MAJOR GROUP	MINOR GROUP/UNIT	
2. INDUSTRY				
	(a) Tobacco Sector:			
	(i) Handling, processing, manufacturing or packing of tobacco products.	751	7516	
	(b) Logging/Timber:			
	(i) Logging, harvesting or processing of timber including cutting timber and saw milling.	621	6210	
		817	8172	
	(c) Hazardous Waste:			
	(i) Disposal, processing or any work in connection with hazardous waste or garbage;	961	9611 9612	
	(d) Alcohol Manufacturing Sector:			
	(i) Brewing, manufacturing or selling any liquid which in its final form would contain more than 1 percent (1%) of alcohol	513	5132	
	(e) Radiology Sector:			
	(i) Any work involving exposure to ionizing radiation such as x-rays.	211	2111 2113	2114
		221	2211 2212	
	(f) Electrical Sector:			
	(i) Any work involving electrical work involving voltage cables or other power sources in excess of 120 volts.	215	2151 2152	2153
		311	3113 3114	
		821	8212	
	(g) Machinery Operation			
	(i) any work involving operating or involving vibrating and heavy duty equipment including:-			
	tractors			
	winches	834	8341	
	folklifts	834	8343	
	front loaders	834	8343	

SN	DESCRIPTION	MAJOR GROUP	MINOR GROUP/UNIT	
2. INDUSTRY				
	earth moving equipment	834	8342	
	asphalt mixers			
	heavy graders	833	8332	
	rock drills and riveters or	834	8342	
	similar heavy duty equipment	833	8332	
		811	8111	8112 8113 8114
	(ii) any work involving welding or soldering using electric or gas welding machines			
	(iii) operating, clearing or repairing any machinery in motion.			
	(h) Transport Industry:			
	(i) driving a motor vehicle	831	8311	8312
		832	8321	8322
		833	8331	8332
	(ii) any repairing or conducting maintenance of motor vehicles or its parts unless under supervision.	821	8211	
	(iii) any work in vehicles transporting heavy goods.	833	8332	
	(i) Construction Sector:			
	(i) any manufacturing, mixing or application of tar or asphalt;	931	9311	9312 9313
	(ii) work involving brick molding;	312	3123	
	(iii) building, demolition or any process associated with engineering or construction, with or without the use of lifts and scaffolding.	931	9313	
		311	3112	



SN	DESCRIPTION	MAJOR GROUP	MINOR GROUP/UNIT	
2. INDUSTRY				
	(j) Chemical Sector:			
	(i) Manufacturing, processing, handling, storing, transporting or use of any chemical substances, that are toxic, explosive, combustible flammable, oxidizing, explosive, irritating, carcinogenic or teratogenic	311	3111	3116
	(ii) exposure to hazardous dust including but not limited to cement, tobacco dust cotton dust, bagasse and silica;	813	8131	
	(iii) any work involving exposure to asbestos or products containing asbestos;	813	8131	
	(iv) exposure to any hazardous substances which by virtue of its physical to toxicological properties constitutes a risk to the safety, health or welfare of the child.	313	3133	3135
	(k) Metal Industry:			
	(i) the use of or in proximity of industrial ovens, kilns, furnaces or boiler;	312	3121	
	(ii) frinding or glazing of metal with or without the use of any power tool or grinding equipment;	811	8111	8112 8113 8114
	(iii) operator of a smelter or furnace or rolling mills that forms and cut metals.	313	3135	
		812	8121	8122

SN	DESCRIPTION	MAJOR GROUP	MINOR GROUP/UNIT
3. ENTERTAINMENT SECTOR:-			
	(i) any work in a bar, tavern, pub, shebeen or other establishment of entertainment whose business is to sell alcohol beverages to the general public for consumption on the premises;	513	5132
	(ii) any work as a personal companion or providing escort services in bars; cock motels, hotels, massage houses and other places of recreation or entertainment;	516	5162
	(iii) any work in a casino or other gambling establishment;		
	(iv) any work that involves loitering the streets or around any bar, tavern, pub, shebeen or other establishment of entertainment whose business is to sell alcoholic beverages to the general public for consumption on the premises;	No Specific Code	(NSC)
	(v) any work posing as a model in an advertisement for alcoholic beverages, tobacco products or condoms or that is connected with the advertisement of any of these products;	524	5241
	(vi) any work involving exposure to material of a pornographic or adult content or involving the child in any pornographic or adult act, exhibition or production.		
4. TOURISM SECTOR			
	(i) Any work in as a tour guide;	511	5113
	(ii) any work that constitutes a risk to the safety, health and well-being of persons.	511	5113
		513	5132



SN	DESCRIPTION	MAJOR GROUP	MINOR GROUP/UNIT
5. HEALTH SECTOR			
	(a) Any work in a healthcare or related facility where there will likely be exposure to biological agents or other agents including:		
	(i) viruses causing hepatitis;	325	3253 3259 5329
	(ii) Human Immune Virus (HIV)	221	2211 2212
		532	5321 5322
		222	2222
	(iii) bacterial causing tuberculosis;	222	2221 2222
	(iv) anesthetics	224	2240
	(v) anti-neoplastic medications; or	225	2250
	(vi) addictive drugs	226	2261 2262 2263

SN	DESCRIPTION	MAJOR GROUP	MINOR GROUP/UNIT
6. MISCELLANEOUS			
	(a) work at a height		
	(i) working two meters or more above the ground;	931	9313
	(b) involving begging or soliciting for arms;	962	9629
	(c) involving exposure to a noise of a higher level than		
	(i) 85dB (A) for forty hours per week; or		
	(ii) 135dB (A) for any period;		
	(d) mining, quarrying or excavation,		
	(i) miners, quarriers	811	8111 8112 8113 8114
	(ii) any work underground;	931	9311
	(iii) work underwater;	NSC	
	(iv) work in confined spaces; or	NSC	
	(vi) work with inadequate ventilation	NSC	
	(e) selling or transporting any hazardous items for sale; or	NSC	
	(f) Work in a confined space	NSC	

****In the agriculture sector, under paragraph a) General and Commercial Farming, the activities listed are captured by question c37 and c39 of the child's questionnaire.**



8.3 Project Management, Data Collection and Data Processing Participants

Project Management

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