THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

International Labour Organization

# TANZANIA MAINLAND NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2014

ANALYTICAL REPORT

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## ANALYTICAL REPORT

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Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
International Labour Organization (ILO)

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# Preface

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) has ratified a number of regional and international conventions, which are related to the welfare and rights of children. The ratified conventions include the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (No.138), which was ratified in 1998, the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) ratified in 2001, and the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which Tanzania ratified in 1991. The Government has also put in place the Tanzania's Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 6 of 2004, which prohibits employment of children under 14 years of age. The Employment and labour relations act further states that no child shall be employed in any situation that is harmful to health, dangerous, or other unsuitable activities.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines child labour as "work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to their physical and mental development. Poverty is one of the reasons for child labour; it drives many children into premature employment. Children who lack financial and other support from their parents or guardians and those abused at home, are more likely to engage in child labour.

Children also work in underground mines, such as Tanzanite mines, and engage in gemstone brokering. Children pronounced as "snake boys" crawl through narrow tunnels in unregulated gemstone mines to help position mining equipment and explosives. In the informal sector, children engage in scavenging, fishing, fish processing, and quarrying. Other children work as barmaids, street vendors, cart pushers, and auto mechanics. Children also work as domestic workers in third-party homes, and some fall prey to exploitation into prostitution when captured by abusive employers.

The monitoring process of these incidences and nature of child work requires statistical data that can be collected, processed and disseminated regularly. In recognition of this, the Government through the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has made efforts to produce information on the activities of working children through various surveys. Among the efforts made it is worth highlighting the child labour modules embedded in the Integrated Labour Force Surveys conducted in 2000/2001, 2006 and in 2014. According to the recent survey, about 29 per cent of children aged 5–17 years are engaged in some form of child labour in various economic sectors, including agriculture, domestic work, fishing, and mining industries. The findings from this survey help in formulating policies and programmes to eliminate and prevent child labour.

This report provides statistical information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of working children aged 5–17 years as well as some related information on the households they belong to. The report also contains survey findings about children's non-economic activities, principally attending school and engagement in household chores. Generally, all estimates and classifications of the working children and child labour are aligned to the international statistical measurement standards adopted at 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (18th ICLS).

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to various groups of participants for their efforts which contributed to the production of this report. Special thanks should go to the International Labour Organization (ILO) through its Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for their technical and financial support. Moreover, I would also like to thank the African Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank (WB), Department for International Development (DFID), Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) through the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP).

Appreciations are particularly extended to Mr. Ephraim Kwesigabo, Director for Population Census and Social Statistics and Ms. Ruth Minja, Labour and Price Statistics Manager for managing properly this survey with joint technical support from Mr. Muhiddin J. Mtindo, Principal Statistician; Ms. Sylvia Meku, Sampling expert; Mr. Novati Buberwa, Principal Statistician and Programmer; Mr. James Mbongo, Senior Statistician; Mr. Paskas Sawaki, Senior Statistician; Mr. Opiyo Mamu, Statistician; Mr. Hashim Njowele, Statistician; Mr. Saruni Njipay, Statistician and Mr. Philbert Mrema Statistician.

I also appreciate the active participation of the dedicated team from the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) particularly Mr. Godwin Mpelumbe, Acting Assistant Director of Labour Market Information; Ms Mary Aiwinia, Senior Statistician and Mr. Amos Nyandwi, Senior Statistician; for their commitment which led to successful completion of the survey and this report.

Finally but not least, I would like to thank all respondents who agreed to spare their time for the interviews and provided useful information that has enabled NBS to obtain the required information.

**Dr Albina Chuwa**
Director General
Tanzania National
Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

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# Key findings of Tanzania NCLS 2014

| No. | Characteristics/items | Total | Boys | Girls |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Child population by age group, 2014 | | | |
| | **5–17 years, total** | **14,666,463** | **7,553,446** | **7,113,017** |
| | 5-11 years | 8,741,496 | 4,459,246 | 4,282,251 |
| | 12-13 years | 2,318,570 | 1,219,936 | 1,098,634 |
| | 14-17 years | 3,606,396 | 1,874,264 | 1,732,133 |
| 2 | No. of children attending school/enrolment by age group | | | |
| | **5–17 years, Total** | **10,233,365** | **5,205,256** | **5,028,109** |
| | 5-11 years | 6,416,852 | 3,242,471 | 3,174,382 |
| | 12-13 years | 1,912,775 | 993,047 | 919,727 |
| | 14-17 years | 1,903,737 | 969,738 | 934,000 |
| 3 | No. of children not attending school by age group | | | |
| | **5–17, Total** | **4,433,098** | **2,348,190** | **2,084,908** |
| | 5-11 years | 2,324,644 | 1,216,775 | 1,107,869 |
| | 12-13 years | 405,795 | 226,889 | 178,907 |
| | 14-17 years | 1,702,659 | 904,526 | 798,133 |
| 4 | No. of children who have never attended school by age group | | | |
| | **5–17 years, Total** | **2,519,260** | **1,318,000** | **1,201,260** |
| | 5-11 years | 2,125,923 | 1,093,287 | 1,032,636 |
| | 12-13 years | 167,839 | 96,153 | 71,686 |
| | 14-17 years | 225,498 | 128,560 | 96,938 |
| 5 | Per cent of children attending school by age group | | | |
| | **5–17 years, Total** | **100.0** | **50.9** | **49.1** |
| | 5-11 years | 62.7 | 31.7 | 31.0 |
| | 12-13 years | 18.7 | 9.7 | 9.0 |
| | 14-17 years | 18.6 | 9.5 | 9.1 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **6** | Current activity status of children aged 5–17 years | | | |
| | Not working | 9,599,574 | 4,891,348 | 4,708,226 |
| | Working (children in employment) | 5,066,890 | 2,662,098 | 2,404,792 |
| | Of which: | | | |
| | Child labour, total | 4,230,919 | 2,212,338 | 2,018,581 |
| | Hazardous child labour | 3,159,904 | 1,629,203 | 1,530,701 |
| | Child labour other than hazardous work | 1,071,015 | 583,135 | 487,880 |
| **7** | No. of working children by age group | | | |
| | **5–17 years, total** | **5,066,890** | **2,662,098** | **2,404,792** |
| | 5-11 years | 1,930,238 | 1,008,074 | 922,164 |
| | 12-13 years | 1,053,308 | 561,701 | 491,607 |
| | 14-17 years | 2,083,344 | 1,092,323 | 991,021 |
| **8** | Child work activity/participation rate (%) | | | |
| | **5–17 years, total** | **36.1** | **36.8** | **35.3** |
| | 5-11 years | 22.6 | 23.2 | 21.9 |
| | 12-13 years | 46.6 | 47.3 | 45.9 |
| | 14-17 years | 62.0 | 62.2 | 61.7 |
| **9** | No. of working children by residence, 5–17 years | | | |
| | **Total** | **5,066,890** | **2,662,098** | **2,404,792** |
| | Dar es Salaam | 45,609 | 12,684 | 32,925 |
| | Other urban | 783,230 | 388,987 | 394,243 |
| | Rural | 4,238,051 | 2,260,427 | 1,977,624 |
| **10** | No. of working children by status in employment, 5–17 years | | | |
| | **Total** | **5,066,890** | **2,662,098** | **2,404,792** |
| | Employee | 174,508 | 84,798 | 89,710 |
| | Employer | 2,942 | 2,942 | 0 |
| | Self-employed | 43,752 | 20,817 | 22,935 |
| | Unpaid family worker | 4,713,794 | 2,480,466 | 2,233,328 |
| | Work on own farm in Agriculture | 131,894 | 73,075 | 58,819 |
| **11** | No. of working children by 1-digit industry sector, 5–17 years | | | |
| | **Total** | **5,066,890** | **2,662,098** | **2,404,792** |
| | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 4,664,201 | 2,509,864 | 2,154,337 |
| | Mining and quarrying | 30,827 | 13,493 | 17,334 |
| | Manufacturing | 14,759 | 4,090 | 10,669 |
| | Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | - | - | - |
| | Water supply; sewage,waste management and remediation activity | - | - | - |
| | Construction | 5,868 | 5,706 | 162 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 154,997 | 84,672 | 70,325 |
| | Transportation and storage | 7,243 | 7,243 | - |
| | Accommodation and food service activities | 46,553 | 12,393 | 34,161 |
| | Information and communication | - | - | - |
| | Financial and insurance activities | - | - | - |
| | Real estate activities | - | - | - |
| | Professional, scientific and technical | - | - | - |
| | Administrative and support service | 2,000 | 1,742 | 258 |
| | Public administration and defence | - | - | - |
| | Education | - | - | - |
| | Human Health and social work activities | 2,300 | - | 2,300 |
| | Arts, entertainment and recreation | 170 | 170 | - |
| | Other service activities | 6,231 | 1,895 | 4,335 |
| | Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good | 131,741 | 20,830 | 110,911 |
| | Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | - | - | - |
| **12** | Frequency of wage/salary payment of child employees, 5–17 years | | | |
| | **Total child employees** | **381,073** | **204,579** | **176,494** |
| | Monthly | 335,031 | 187,337 | 147,694 |
| | Daily | - | - | - |
| | Weekly | 46,042 | 17,242 | 28,800 |
| | Other | - | - | - |
| | Not reported | - | - | - |
| **13** | No. of children working by main reason | | | |
| | **Total** | **5,066,889** | **2,662,098** | **2,404,792** |
| | To supplement household income where you are living | 643,094 | 390,861 | 252,233 |
| | To supplement household income away from where you are living | 117,636 | 47,641 | 69,996 |
| | To pay outstanding debt under contractual arrangement | 840 | 660 | 180 |
| | To assist/help in household enterprise | 1,785,625 | 986,351 | 799,274 |
| | Education/training programme is not suitable | 15,803 | 7,831 | 7,972 |
| | Education/training institutions are too far | 15,850 | 8,700 | 7,150 |
| | Good upbringing and imparting of skills | 2,272,754 | 1,123,159 | 1,149,595 |
| | Cannot afford education/training expenses | 28,768 | 11,117 | 17,651 |
| | Peer pressure | 175,185 | 78,961 | 96,224 |
| | Other | 11,334 | 6,818 | 4,516 |
| **14** | No. of children who received work related injuries in the last one year, 5–17 years | | | |
| | **Total** | **348,035** | **178,639** | **169,395** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **15** | No. of children aged 5–17 years in hazardous work working in unhealthy work environment and dangerous work locations (multiple responses) | | | |
| | In (sea, lake, river) water | | 319,863 | 267,638 |
| | Dusts, fumes, gases | | 556,812 | 585,835 |
| | Noise | | 151,275 | 143,586 |
| | Extreme temperature or humidity | | 267,423 | 274,077 |
| | Dangerous tools/animals | | 122,901 | 54,055 |
| | Work underground | | 20,286 | 4,218 |
| | Work at heights | | 41,367 | 20,102 |
| | Insufficient lighting | | 150,484 | 137,822 |
| | Chemicals | | 7,425 | 2,765 |
| | Other | | 8,554 | 7,805 |
| **16** | No. of children aged 5–17 years in child labour that reported accidents, injuries and illness due to work | | | |
| | **Total** | **468,392** | **278,360** | **190,032** |
| **17** | No. of children aged 5–17 years in hazardous work by type of problems perceived to affect them as a result of work | | | |
| | Injuries, illness or poor health | 1,479,552 | 803,006 | 676,546 |
| | Poor grades in school | 631,677 | 324,766 | 306,911 |
| | Physical abuse | 76,506 | 47,497 | 29,010 |
| | Psychological abuse | 88,861 | 38,347 | 50,514 |

# Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| **NGOs** | Non Governmental Organisation |
| **PUCR** | Poor Urban Children at Risk |
| **PHC** | Population and Housing Census |
| **PSSN** | Productive Social Safety Net |
| **PROSPER** | Promoting Sustainable Practices to Eradicate Child Labour |
| **RSMs** | Regional Statistical Managers |
| **SATF** | Social Action Trust Fund |
| **SPSS** | Statistical Packages for Social Sciences |
| **SPSS** | Statistical Packages for Social Sciences |
| **SNA** | System of National Accounts |
| **TAWLAE** | Tanzania Association of Women Leaders in Agriculture and the Environment |
| **TZS** | Tanzania Shillings |
| **TASAF** | Tanzania Social Action Fund |
| **TASCO** | Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations |
| **TSMP** | Tanzania Statistical Master Plan |
| **TWG** | Technical Working Group |
| **TUS** | Time Use Survey |
| **TBP** | Time-Bound Programme |
| **TUCTA** | Trade Union Congress of Tanzania |
| **UNICEF** | United Nations Children's Fund |
| **URT** | United Republic of Tanzania |
| **VaC** | Violence against Children |

| | |
|---|---|
| **VETA** | Vocational Education and Training Authority |
| **WB** | World Bank |
| **WFCL** | Worst Forms of Child Labour |

# Executive summary

## Introduction

Before the year 2000, there was no statistical information on working children and their activities at the national level in Tanzania. Some useful information on child labour could only be drawn from the available statistics on education. The 2014 National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) is the third to be conducted in Tanzania which is preceded by child labour surveys conducted in 2000/01 and 2006.

## National context

When analyzing the situation of child labour, it is important to understand the general characteristics of the population, as this provides the basis for understanding the context in which child labour occurs. According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC), Tanzania had a population of 44.9 million with a male to female sex ratio of 95.0 and the average annual population growth rate of 2.7 per cent per annum. The 2012 PHC revealed that Tanzania population is characterized by a young age structure with 50.1 per cent of the total population below 18 years, reflecting a high fertility rate in the recent past. The Tanzanian population is predominantly rural with 70 per cent of the population, and about 30 per cent living in urban areas.

## Methodology

The 2014 NCLS involved children aged 5–17 years in the selected households. The survey used the sampling frame derived from 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The sample selection methodology was based on a stratified three-stage sampling design. A total of 480 EAs were selected at the first stage, whereby 360 EAs were in urban areas and 120 EAs in Rural areas. The second stage involved systematic sampling procedure for selecting households from each selected EA in which a total of 11,520 households were selected. Among the 11,520 selected households, 4,800 were in Dar es Salaam, 3,840 in Other Urban areas and 2,880 in Rural areas.

## Activities performed by children

The findings of this report show that there are about 14.7 million children aged 5–17 years, among these, 7.6 million are boys and 7.1 million are girls. Children in the age group 5-11 years comprised the highest proportion (59.6 per cent) of the total children population, followed by children aged 14–17 years with 24.6 per cent. The findings indicate that, among children who work in vulnerable situation (domestic services), girls account for a higher proportion (84.2 per cent) compared to boys (15.8 per cent).

## Characteristics of working children

Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the most dominant industry with 92.1 per cent of total working children with boys having a larger proportion (94.3 per cent) than girls (89.6 per cent). Almost nine out of ten (89.3 per cent) of children are working as agricultural and fishery workers. The majority of children aged 5–17 years are working as unpaid family helpers in agriculture which accounts for 88.7 per cent, with proportionately more boys (90.0 per cent) compared to girls (87.1 per cent).

## Child labour and hazardous work

It is revealed that, overall child labour rate is 28.8 per cent equivalent to 4.2 million children. Child labour rate for boys (29.3 per cent) is slightly larger than that of girls (28.4 per cent). It is also observed that, child labour rate increases with age, with children in age group 14-17 years having the highest rate of 40.7 per cent. The problem of child labour is relatively more prevalent in Rural areas (35.6 per cent) as compared to Other Urban areas (18.0 per cent) and Dar es Salaam (3.6 per cent).

## Educational characteristics

The results shows that overall 10.2 million children aged 5–17 years are attending school with 5.2 million boys (50.9 per cent) and 5.0 million girls (49.1 per cent). The findings also reveal that working children account for a relatively lower proportion in school attendance, 28.7 per cent compared to non-working children with 71.3 per cent. Children aged 5-11 years have the largest share of school attendance (62.7 per cent) followed by those aged 12- 13 years (18.7 per cent) and 14-17 years (18.6 per cent).

Rural areas have the highest proportion of school attendance for children aged 5-11 years with 63.2 per cent followed by Other Urban areas with 62.3 per cent and Dar es Salaam with 60.7 per cent. Overall, boys have a larger proportion (52.3 per cent) of children aged 5–17 years that never attended school compared to girls with 47.7 per cent.

## Other relevant characteristics

The results show that, most of households with children in child labour (33.9 per cent) had their house walls built of sundried bricks. The highest proportion (73.4 per cent) of households with children in child labour had their house floors made of earth, sand or mud. The main sources of drinking water in households with children in child labour are surface water with 18.1 per cent. The results further show that over half (58.6 per cent) of households with children in child labour use paraffin as the main source of energy for lighting. Among children in hazardous work, boys had a higher (62.1 per cent) risk of being affected by physical abuse than girls with 37.9 per cent.

## Executive summary structure

This Executive summary highlights the most important findings and estimates from the 2014 NCLS. It includes tables and figures presenting a brief explanation of the statistical measurement framework for the working children, child labour and children in hazardous work.

**TABLE 1.1:** Executive summary

| | Particular | Findings |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | General population and number of children | According to the 2012 PHC total population of Tanzanian Mainland is 44.9 million of whom male were 21.9 million and female were 23.1 million. The population is characterized by a young age structure with 50.1 per cent of the total population aged below 18 years. |
| 2. | School attendance and household chores by children | About 42.1 per cent of total children reported both schooling and engaged in household chores |
| 3. | Working children: definition and survey estimates | Working children are those engaged in economic activities. According to the 2014 NCLS there are 5.1 million children aged 5–17 years engaged in economic activities. |
| 4. | Working children: status in employment, economic sector and hours of work | Unpaid family helper in agriculture constitutes the highest proportion of working children with 88.7 per cent. With regard to economic sectors, Private sector agriculture constitutes the highest proportion (90.6 per cent) of working children. Overall children engaged in economic activities spent about 23 hours peer week working. With boys' weekly average (25 hours) higher compared to girls (22 hours). |
| 5. | Working children: monthly income of wage/salary earning employees | The monthly average earning for working children in paid activities is TZS 5,752 with boys earning slightly higher monthly income of income of TZS 6,032 compared to girls with TZS 5,441. |
| 6. | Working children: industry of work and reasons for working | Across industries the findings show that, agriculture, forestry and fishing has the highest proportion of working children (92.1 per cent) with boys having higher proportion (94.3 per cent) than girls (89.6 per cent). Good upbringing and imparting of skills is reported as the main reason for children engagement in work with 44.9 per cent. |
| 7. | Working children: work related injuries | Among the working children, about 10.2 per cent reported suffered from work related injuries of which boys account for 6.1 per cent and girls with 4.1 per cent. |
| 8. | Child labour and hazardous child labour: survey definitions | **Child labour** is 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 (No. 146 and 190).<br>**Hazardous child labour** refers to engagement in industries or occupations designated as hazardous as stipulated in Employment and Labour Relation Act, 2004 (Annex 1). Other working conditions considered to be hazardous include long hours of work i.e. work for more than 40 hours a week or working conditions entail them to work at night, carrying heavy loads, working underground or at height, physical, emotional or sexual abuse, work with chemicals, work in extreme temperatures or humidity, exposure to dust, fumes or gases and insufficient lighting or injuries. |
| 9. | Child labour and hazardous child labour: survey findings | The findings show that 28.8 per cent of children aged 5–17 years are engaged in child labour, among these, 21.5 per cent are in hazardous child labour and 7.3 per cent are in child labour other than hazardous work. |
| 10. | Child labour and hazardous child labour: school attendance | Among children attending school, the findings show that children in child labour other than hazardous have higher school attendance rate (79.7 per cent) compared to children who are in hazardous child labour (49.4 per cent). |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11. | Child labour and hazardous child labour: status in employment, industry of work and working hours | It is revealed that, the status in employment of unpaid family helpers has the largest proportion of child labourers (92.4 per cent) followed by children in paid employment with 4.0 per cent. The results also show that, the highest proportion of child labourers are in agriculture, forestry and fishing with 91.8 per cent. Overall child labourers work for about 25 hours in a week with boys working slightly longer hours (26 hours per week) as compared to girls (24 hours per week).<br>The findings further revealed that, 90.8 per cent of child labourers in hazardous work are in Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Children in hazardous work spend an average of 29 hours per week in their work. |
| 12. | Child labour and hazardous child labour: housing conditions, amenities and assets | The results show that, 33.9 per cent of households with children in child labour had their house walls built of sundried bricks. The highest proportion (73.4 per cent) of households with children in child labour had their house floors made of earth, sand or mud. The main sources of drinking water in households with children in child labour are surface water with 18.1 per cent. Generally most common type of assets owned by households with children in child labour are radio and cell phones at 60.0 per cent. |

**FIGURE 1.1:** Distribution of working children aged 5–17 years, Tanzania mainland, 2014

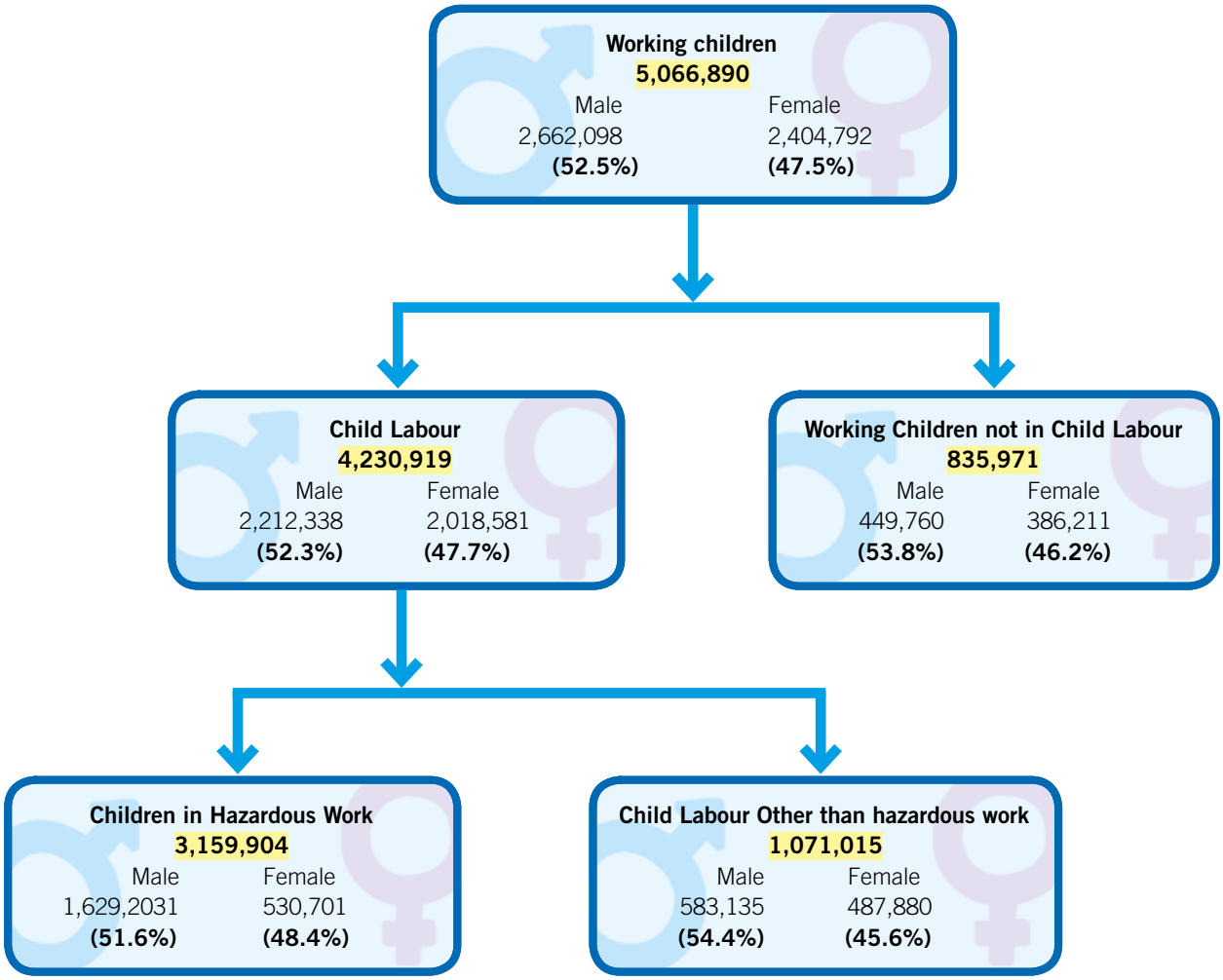
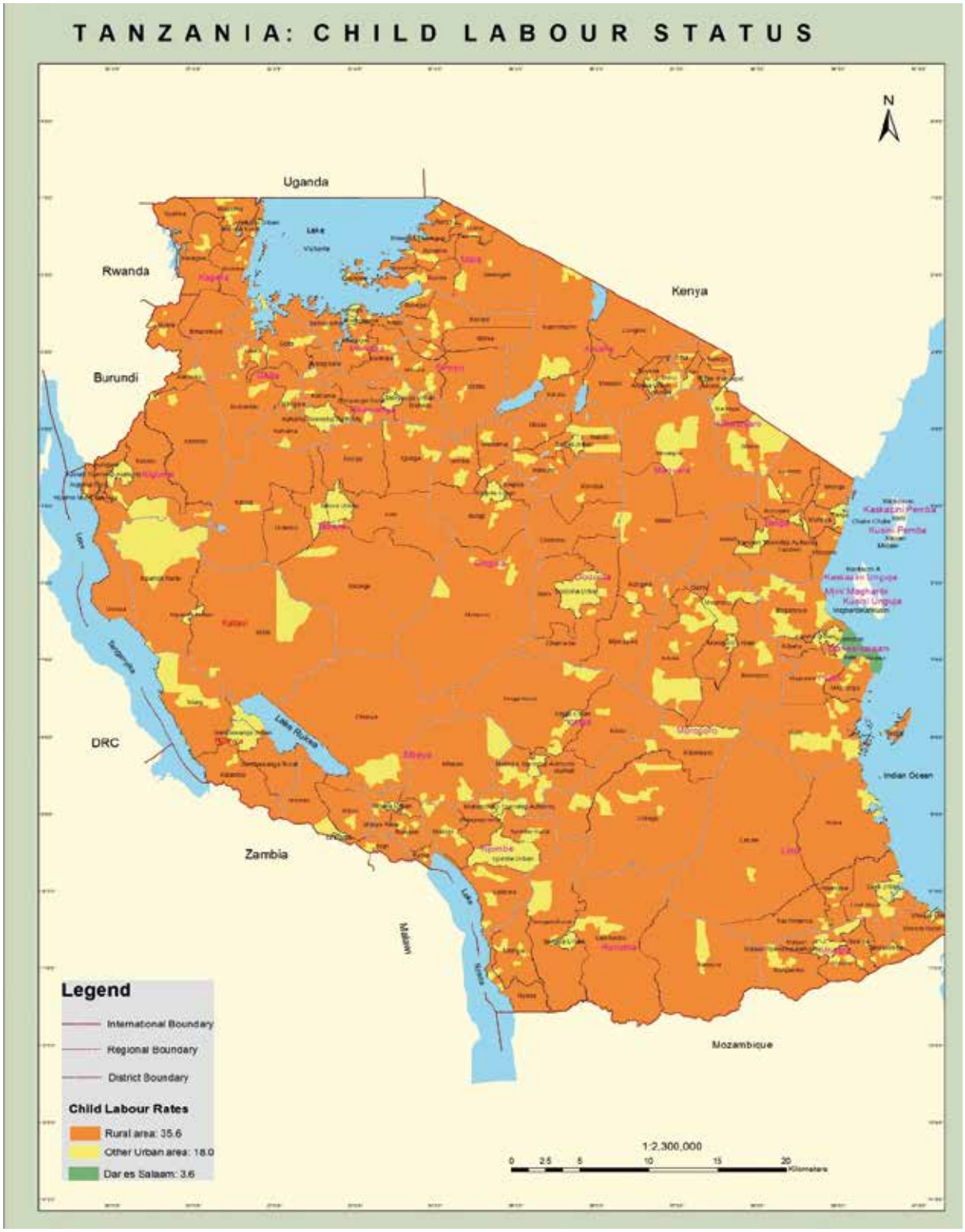


**TABLE 1.2:** Number of children aged 5–17 years by working status, child labour status and sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| | Number of children (5–17 years) | | | Forms of work | | | | Types of non-working children | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Child labour | | | Working children not in child labour | | |
| | Total | Working | Non working | Total child labour | Hazardous child labour | Other child labour | | Seeking/ available for work | Others |
| **Total** | **14,666,463** | **5,066,890** | **9,599,574** | **4,230,919** | **3,159,904** | **1,071,015** | **835,971** | **34,921** | **9,564,653** |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 7,553,446 | 2,662,098 | 4,891,348 | 2,212,338 | 1,629,203 | 583,135 | 449,760 | 15,158 | 4,876,190 |
| Female | 7,113,017 | 2,404,792 | 4,708,226 | 2,018,581 | 1,530,701 | 487,880 | 386,211 | 19,763 | 4,688,463 |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | |
| 5–11 | 8,741,496 | 1,930,238 | 6,811,258 | 1,930,238 | 1,025,002 | 905,236 | 0 | 2,998 | 6,808,260 |
| 12–13 | 2,318,570 | 1,053,308 | 1,265,263 | 833,868 | 668,090 | 165,778 | 219,440 | 732 | 1,264,531 |
| 14–17 | 3,606,396 | 2,083,344 | 1,523,053 | 1,466,813 | 1,466,813 | 0 | 616,531 | 31,190 | 1,491,863 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 1,177,357 | 45,609 | 1,131,748 | 42,723 | 41,356 | 1,367 | 2,885 | 11,016 | 1,120,732 |
| Other Urban | 3,498,705 | 783,230 | 2,715,475 | 630,907 | 481,896 | 149,011 | 152,323 | 16,029 | 2,699,446 |
| Rural | 9,990,401 | 4,238,051 | 5,752,350 | 3,557,289 | 2,636,652 | 920,637 | 680,762 | 7,875 | 5,744,475 |

## MAP OF TANZANIA



# CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

## 1.0 Background and justification

The 2014 National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) is the third to be conducted in Tanzania. Previous child labour surveys were conducted in 2000/01 and 2006. Before the year 2000, there was no statistical information on working children and their activities at the national level. As a result, there was neither indicators of the magnitude, nature, distribution, causes and consequences of child labour, nor appreciation of the different categories of working children who were at greatest risk.

Some useful inferences on child labour could only be drawn from the available statistics on education. Education is a key tool for the prevention of child labour. Children who do not have access to quality education often find themselves engaged in the labour market where they are sometimes forced to work in dangerous and exploitative conditions. Large numbers of child labourers are denied the fundamental opportunity to attend school, while those who combine work with schooling are often unable to fully profit from the education on offer. Clearly, the education statistics suggested that child labour may be a problem in the country and that a thorough investigation was necessary.

The United Republic of Tanzania made a significant advancement in efforts to eliminate child labour. However, children in Tanzania are still engaged in child labour to a large extent in agriculture, mining, construction and some other industries. In addition, gaps remain in enforcement of the laws regulating children's engagement in prohibited activities.

## 1.1 Role of participating institutions

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) was the main coordinator of the survey. It was responsible for all technical issues to ensure that data collected met recommended principles for producing official statistics. Other institutions which participated in this child labour survey include:

1. The Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania provided guidelines with regards to employment policiesand programmes and child labour legislation, which were considered during the design phase of the questionnaires. In addition, the MoLE was a member of the survey technical working group.

2. The International Labour Organization (ILO) through its Fundamental Principles of Rights at Work branch (FUNDAMENTALS-IPEC) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided technical and financial support to the NCLS. The ILO provided also specific training on data processing on Labor Force Surveys, and data analysis and report writing for 2014 NCLS.

3. The African Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank (WB) supported development of the sample design of the survey. In addition the WB in collaboration with the Department for International Development (DFID), the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD), partly supported the survey through Tanzania's Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) Basket Funds.

## 1.2 Objectives of the 2014 NCLS

The main objective of the 2014 NCLS was to provide up-to-date information needed by the Government and other stakeholders on human economic activities and in particular those working activities performed by children. The 2014 NCLS was intended to update the findings on child work and child labour emerging from the 2006 child labour survey. The 2014 NCLS provides statistical information on children activitiesto help in policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation of government programmes that aim at eliminating and preventing child labour. Specific objectives of the survey were:

1. To collect information on the extent, characteristics, causes and consequences of child labour and to determine the conditions of work and their effects on health, education and development of the working child.
2. To collect data on the types of activities children are involved in generally, and in particular, the current magnitude and nature of their involvement in economic and non-economic activities.
3. To create a data base on activities of children in the country which will be regularly updated as new statistical information becomes available through more recent child labour surveys and or administrative records.
4. To provide information on the characteristics of the sectors, occupations, working hours, geographical distribution, among others, where children are working.
5. To analyze the demographic and socio-economic circumstances of working children and their families, and the contribution of these factors to their involvement in economic and non-economic activities.
6. To integrate the 2014 NCLS of Tanzania into the ILO's child labour global database so that the country also contributes to the generation of global and regional estimates of child labour produced periodically by the ILO.
7. To measure and monitor child labour trends over time to allow for monitoring progress and taking corrective measures if necessary.
8. To raise awareness on the magnitude of child labour in Tanzania.
9. To inform policy decisions on child labour.

## 1.3 Structure of the NCLS report

The 2014 NCLS report contains ten chapters which are sub-divided into several sections. Chapter 1,which is the introduction, provides background information on the 2014 NCLS, explains the underlying reasons behind the survey and its goals and outlines the structure of the report.Chapter 2 presents the national context in Tanzania, including key socio-economic and demographic characteristics. Chapter 3 presents the survey design and methodological procedure followed to obtain the statistics presented in thisreport. Chapter 4 presents the national and international conceptual framework and definitions used in 2014 NCLS.

Chapter 5 presents an overview of children's activities; it provides a detailed analysis of the distribution of children engaged in economic and non-economic activities (household chores performed by children in their own-households), as well as schooling. Chapter 6 presents key characteristics of working children, including their industry of employment, occupation, status in employment, working hours, market and non-market economic activities, characteristics of earnings, reasons for the child to work, among other key characteristics. Chapter 7 focuses on the estimation and analysis of child labour and hazardous work based on the SNA production boundary and on a more inclusive definition of child labour based on the general production boundary (economic activities and household chores).

Chapter 8 analyses educational characteristics of children in relation to child labour. It examines information on issues regarding schoolattendance, out-of-school children

(never attended and drop-outs), educational performance of children and engagement in vocational training.It also provides further information on grade attended and regular school attendance of working children. Chapter 9 presents additional information on socio-economic characteristics of households with working children. It also presents detailed results about the hazards children face at the work place including: carrying heavy loads, working in unhealthy environments, exposure to abuse and dangerous work locations. Chapter 10 presents the main conclusions and recommendations drawn from the 2014 NCLS of Tanzania.

# CHAPTER TWO NATIONAL CONTEXT

## 2.0 Introduction

In analysis of the situation of child labour, it is imperative to understand the general characteristics of the population, as they provide the basis for understanding the context in which child labour takes place. This chapter discusses the national situation of the population, including relevant socio-economic and demographic characteristics of Tanzanian households.

## 2.1 Demographic structure

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC), Tanzania had a population of 44.9 million with a male to female sex ratio of 95.0. The average annual population growth rate was estimated at 2.7 per cent per annum, representing an increase of 30 per cent over a period of 10 years since 2002. The 2012 PHC revealed that Tanzania population is characterized by a young age structure with 50.1 per cent of the total population below 18 years, with virtually equal proportions of boys and girls. The young population structure of the population reflects high fertility rates in the recent past.

The Tanzanian population is predominantly rural - with 70 per cent of the total population living in rural areas and about 30 per cent living in urban settings. The urban population has increased exponentially from 6.4 per cent in 1967 to 30 per cent in 2012. This growth is largely associated with an intense rural-to-urban migration process over the last decades and the reclassification of former rural settlements into new urban areas.

### 2.1.1 Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the average number of years that a new born baby is expected to live subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross-section of the population at the time of its birth. The 2012 PHC estimates show that the overall life expectancy at birth was 61.7 years for Tanzania mainland. Life expectancy is lower in urban settings (59.7 years) as compared to rural areas (62.4 years). Women tend to have a higher life expectancy at birth (63.8 years) than that of male peers (about four years more approximately).

### 2.1.2 Maternal mortality

Maternal mortality refers to deaths occurring to women of reproductive age due to causes related to pregnancy and child-birth. Such deaths can occur during pregnancy, delivery or within a period of 42 days after delivery due to complications associated with child bearing. According to 2012 PHC, maternal mortality[1] in Tanzania mainland was estimated at 434 deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality among teenagers (15–19 years) was estimated at 341 deaths per 100,000 live births.

[1] The 2012 PHC results revealed that there were marked differences in Maternal Mortality Ratios (MMR) across regions in Tanzania mainland, ranging from 860 deaths per 100,000 live births in Rukwa region to 187 deaths per 100,000 live births in Simiyu region. Regions with MMR of more than 500 deaths per 100,000 live births were; Rukwa (860), Njombe (788), Mbeya (776), Pwani (687), Katavi (670), Tanga (593), Arusha (585), Mtwara (579) and Dodoma (512). Simiyu region reported the lowest MMR of 187 deaths per 100,000 live births.

### 2.1.3 Age and sex composition

Age and sex composition is one of the most basic ways to understand population structure over time. The distribution of the population in different age groups constitutes an important subject of demographic analysis and development planning.

**TABLE 2.1:** Distribution of total population by age group and sex, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Age group | MALE number | % | FEMALE number | % | TOTAL number | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **22,424,706** | **100.0** | **22,869,112** | **100.0** | **45,293,817** | **100.0** |
| 0–4 | 3,790,388 | 16.9 | 3,551,368 | 15.5 | 7,341,755 | 16.2 |
| 5–11 | 4,459,246 | 19.9 | 4,282,251 | 18.7 | 8,741,496 | 19.3 |
| 12–13 | 1,219,936 | 5.4 | 1,098,634 | 4.8 | 2,318,570 | 5.1 |
| 14–17 | 1,874,264 | 8.4 | 1,732,133 | 7.6 | 3,606,396 | 8.0 |
| 18+ | 11,080,872 | 49.4 | 12,204,727 | 53.4 | 23,285,599 | 51.4 |

*Source:* 2014 ILFS

Table 2.1 depicts that, the population of children below 18 years from 2014 ILFS account for 48.6 per cent of the total population of Tanzania mainland. The results also show that the majority of persons aged 18 years and above constitute 51.4 per cent of the total population. The proportion of females is higher (53.4 per cent) than that of males (49.4 per cent). Generally, among males there is a slightly higher proportion across age groups compared to females.

**TABLE 2.2:** Distribution of total population by age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Age group | Dar es Salaam | | Other urban | | Rural | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Total** | **4,783,273** | **100.0** | **11,316,865** | **100.0** | **29,193,679** | **100.0** | **45,293,817** | **100.0** |
| 0–4 | 625,695 | 13.1 | 1,714,594 | 15.2 | 5,001,466 | 17.1 | 7,341,755 | 16.2 |
| 5–11 | 658,709 | 13.8 | 2,016,288 | 17.8 | 6,066,500 | 20.8 | 8,741,496 | 19.3 |
| 12–13 | 173,587 | 3.6 | 548,251 | 4.8 | 1,596,732 | 5.5 | 2,318,570 | 5.1 |
| 14–17 | 345,060 | 7.2 | 934,167 | 8.3 | 2,327,169 | 8.0 | 3,606,396 | 8.0 |
| 18+ | 2,980,222 | 62.3 | 6,103,566 | 53.9 | 14,201,811 | 48.6 | 23,285,599 | 51.4 |

*Source:* 2014 ILFS

Table 2.2 reveals that Dar es Salaam has the highest proportion of persons aged 18 years and above (62.3 per cent), followed by Other urban (53.9 per cent) and Rural areas (48.6 per cent). On the other hand, Rural areas have the highest proportion of children aged 5–11 years (20.8 per cent) and children below 4 years old (17.1 per cent). The findings further indicate that Other urban and Dar es Salaam have slightly higher proportions of children aged 5–11 years with slightly 17.8 per cent and 13.8 per cent than children aged 0–4 years with 15.2 per cent and 13.1 per cent respectively.

### 2.1.4 Migration

Migration is defined as the movement of people over some distance from one place of residence to another. Migration is one of the three components of population change, besides fertility and mortality. It affects not only the distribution of the population but also the age and sex structure and other demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population.

**TABLE 2.3:** Distribution of population of age 5 + years by migration status, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Migration status | Dar es Salaam | | Other urban | | Rural | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Migrant | 1,978,997 | 47.6 | 2,668,342 | 27.8 | 3,197,675 | 13.2 | 7,845,014 | 20.7 |
| Non migrant | 2,178,581 | 52.4 | 6,933,930 | 72.2 | 20,994,538 | 86.8 | 30,107,048 | 79.3 |
| **Total** | **4,157,578** | **100.0** | **9,602,271** | **100.0** | **24,192,213** | **100.0** | **37,952,062** | **100.0** |

*Source:* 2014 ILFS

Table 2.3 shows that 20.7 per cent of persons of age 5 years or above reported that they migrated from other places to their current places of residence and 79.3 per cent are living in their current places of residence since birth. Dar es Salaam had the highest proportion of migrants with 47.6 per cent, followed by Other urban (27.8 per cent) and Rural areas (13.2 per cent).

## 2.2 Economic and labour market characteristics

Tanzania's economy relies heavily on agriculture, forestry and fishing, which accounted for 28.9 per cent of the GDP in 2014, and employs a large proportion of the workforce about 66.9 per cent (according to 2014 ILFS). Construction ranks second accounting for 12.5 per cent of GDP and wholesale and retail trade, repairs occupies the third position, with 10.5 per cent of the GDP. Taxes on production of goods in the country account for 8.1 per cent of the GDP, followed by manufacturing (5.6 per cent) and mining (3.7 per cent). Additionally, the mining sector accounts for half of Tanzania's exports. Furthermore, Tanzania experienced relatively lower inflation rates in 2013 and 2014, with annual inflation rates of 7.9 per cent and 6.1 per cent, respectively.

### 2.2.1 Labour force participation for persons aged 15 years or above

The labour force participation rates provide information on the relative size of the labour supply available for the production of goods and services. According to 2014 ILFS, the overall labour force participation rate was estimated at 86.7 per cent. The labour force participation by area of residence reveals that Rural areas had the highest labour force participation rate (89.8 per cent), as compared to Other urban areas (84.4 per cent) and Dar es Salaam (76.2 per cent). The results also reveal that the labour force participation rate was higher for males (89.4 per cent) than females (84.2 per cent).

Results further show that persons aged 45–49 years had the highest labour force participation rate (96.8 per cent) with males presenting a slightly higher rate (98.4 per cent) than females (95.3 per cent). The second and third highest labour force participation rates are observed for persons aged 35–39 years (96.3 per cent) and 40–44 years (95.9 per cent).

The youth aged 15–24 years have the labour force participation rate of 76.8 per cent, with slightly higher rate among males (77.5 per cent) compared to females (76.1 per cent). Generally, in all age groups females have the lower participation rates than males as they tend

to engage in larger numbers in non-economic activities,such as shopping for the household, cooking, cleaning utensils or house, washing clothes, caring for children or elder or sick, taking care of children and the like.

### 2.2.2 Employment by major economic sectors

Based on the 2014 ILFS, the agricultural sector has the largest share of total employment with 66.3 per cent of the total labour force. Other sectors with relatively larger share of total employment are the informal sector (21.7 per cent) and other private formal (7.9 per cent). The remaining sectors account for 4.1 per cent of total employment.

### 2.2.3 Importance of the informal sector

The informal sector contributes significantly to Tanzania's economy, particularly in terms of providing economic opportunities to those who cannot access or have been displaced from the formal sector. Derivation of informal sector statistics in Tanzania excludes persons engaged in agricultural activities.

According to 2014 ILFS, it is estimated that, about 4.3 million persons are engaged in the informal sector, which is equivalent to 21.7 per cent of total employment. The share of females in the informal sector is slightly higher (51.1 per cent) than that of males (48.9 per cent). The results further indicate that among total persons engaged in informal sector, the majority of them (74.0 per cent) are in urban areas (Dar es Salaam and Other urban) .The Rural areas have 26.0 per cent of persons employed in the informal sector.

## 2.3 Poverty and inequality

### 2.3.1 Poverty

According to 2011/12 Household Budget Survey (HBS), the poverty headcount ratio for Tanzania was about 28.2 per cent, while in the 2007 HBS it was 33.6 per cent. This could be interpreted that poverty has fallen over this five-year period. However it is very important to note that due to improvements in the methodology used in the 2011/12 HBS the income poverty statistics are not strictly comparable. The methodology used in 2007 was improved during the 2011/12 HBS. Data from 2011/12 HBS shows that the overall poverty gap index for the population in Tanzanian Mainland is 6.7 per cent, while the equivalent indicator for Dar es Salaam is 0.8 per cent. The gap in Rural areas is 7.9 per cent, meaning that the rural population experience a deeper level of poverty (they are further away from the poverty line).

The poverty headcount ratio describes the percentage of the population living in poverty. We can also examine the distribution of poverty- population living below the basic needs poverty line - within Tanzania mainland. The difference in poverty levels is significant between urban and rural population. At one end, Dar es Salaam is substantially better off than the rest of the country; at the other, rural households are much poorer than those in urban areas. Less than two per cent of the population in a situation of poverty lives in Dar es Salaam (1.5 per cent), 14.4 per cent reside in Other urban Areas and over three quarters inhabit in Rural areas (84.1 per cent).

### 2.3.2 Inequality

Income inequality refers to the extent to which income is distributed in an uneven manner among the population. Consumption per adult can be used equivalently to examine income inequality. The Gini coefficient is the most common index used to measure inequality. It ranges from 0 (every person in the population has the same consumption) to 1 (one person in the population has all of the consumption in the country). The 2011/12 HBS results revealed that Gini values for Other urban areas were higher (0.37) than in Dar es Salaam (0.35). The Rural areas have the lowest value of inequality with 0.29 of Gini coefficient.

According to ILFS 2014 the mean monthly income was TZS 234,262, with males having higher average monthly income of TZS 278,748 as compared to females (TZS 165,920). Results further reveal that across education levels, males have higher mean monthly income than females. The highest mean income level is at university with TZS 1,054,784 for males and 861,721 for females in paid employment (18.3 per cent less for females). The highest income gender gap is observed in the self–employed population where males with university education earn TZS

983,886 compared to TZS 531,455 earned by females. In Dar es Salaam and in Other urban areas males earn higher mean monthly income than females, while in Rural areas females earn in average higher income than males. These variations of among individuals have an impact on children as their parents fail to meet their needs including health, education, and shelter.

## 2.4 Child Labour and efforts to fight child labour

### 2.4.1 Child labour

According to the 2006 ILFS[2] in Tanzania mainland, the children engaged in economic activities were 70.4 per cent of all children aged 5–17 years. Out of all the children of age 5–17 years, 20.7 per cent were in child labour. Boys (23.2 per cent) were more likely than girls (18.9 per cent) to be involved in child labour.

The findings further revealed that 76.6 per cent of children aged 5–17 years in Tanzania mainland were living in Rural areas, while 23.4 per cent lived in Urban areas. The incidence of child labour was higher in rural areas (24.8 per cent) than in urban areas with 7.6 per cent. Moreover, the incidence of child labour was higher for boys than girls (27.3 per cent vs. 22.2 per cent). In urban areas, a much smaller percentage of children (7.7 per cent) were in child labour with 7.9 per cent for boys and 7.5 per cent for girls. It should be noted that the methodology used to estimate child labour in the 2014 ILFS was improved compared to that used in 2006. These improvements do not allow direct comparison of child labour indicators between the two periods.

### 2.4.2 Child labour eradication programmes and policies

Significant progress has been achieved in addressing the problem of child labour in the country. Tanzania has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the ILO Convention No. 182 on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Employment. Child labour issues have been mainstreamed in the Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 6, the Child Development Policy, the Law of the Child Act as well as in the MKUKUTA, and other policy documents and strategies. Child labour has also been prioritized in Tanzania's Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP). In addition, the Government, in consultation and collaboration with stakeholders and social partners has formulated Strategies for the Elimination of child labour and has updated and validated the List of hazardous child labour. In 2009, the Government and partners have updated and revised the existing legislative and policy framework as well as programme activities, and gathered them in a National Action Plan (NAP) for the elimination of child labour.

To date, thousands of children have been withdrawn from work and provided with education; families of child labourers have been supported with alternative income opportunities; at-risk children have been prevented from becoming child labourers; awareness has been raised and civil society has been mobilized; assessments have been carried out; and labour inspectors have been trained on child labour.

The National Campaign against child labour can be traced back to 1994 when the Government of Tanzania through the then Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to implement IPEC Country Programme. According to the MoU,the Ministry was responsible for, among others: Coordinate the cooperation of all Institutions of the Country with International Labour Organization in the field of child labour and to establish monitoring structures and coordinating mechanisms for effective and sustainable interventions against the scourge of child labour. also, build capacities of the social partners and stakeholders in order to carry out child labour activities in a sustainable manner and to carry out awareness and sensitization campaigns against child labour.

Tanzania signed and ratified ILO Convention No.182 (1999) on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL), and along with other signatory countries has pledged to take immediate and effective time-bound

[2] http://www.nbs.go.tz/nbstz/index.php/english/statistics-by-subject/labour-statistics/302-integrated-labour-force-survey-2006-analytical-report.

measures to eliminate the WFCL. In fact, Tanzania was one of the first countries in the world to scale-up these efforts, launching in 2001 a comprehensive National Time-Bound Programme (TBP). The programme addresed child labour in commercial agriculture, mining, child prostitution and domestic services. The programme was implemented in eleven pilot districts. The districts were Ilala, Kinondoni, Temeke, Arusha Urban, Arumeru, Simanjiro, Iringa Rural, Mufindi, Iramba, Kondoa and Urambo. Under the Time Bound Programme, children working in commercial agriculture are identified, counselled and thereafter provided with rehabilitation services, which end up with gradual re-integration to their families.

In addition, the Ministry of Labour and Employment in collaboration with ILO, UNICEF, FAO, TUCTA, ATE, Plan International, Winrock International, International Committees and other stakeholders has been taking various pro-active measures to prevent children from engaging in child labour. Among the measure taken to eliminate child labour are training to parents, teachers and youth. In particular, during financial year 2012/13, 12,000 parents from Tabora Region were trained on children rights and effect of child labour. Also 510 parents from Tabora Region were trained on entrepreneurship skills to enable them address poverty issues and 322 youth from the same Region were enrolled to vocational training centers. In Geita Region 120 teachers from 11 wards were trained on children rights and effects of child labour.

Moreover, ILO-IPEC has been able to use their traditional tripartite partners as the backbone for a concerted effort on national level advocacy and awareness raising. Both TUCTA and ATE have been supported to reach union members and employers. ILO-IPEC has formed a strong alliance with UNICEF and child-rights NGOs to form a common platform for advocating for the rights and needs of vulnerable children.

Tanzania is also partnering with other UN agencies to address child labour. The UNICEF-supported Common Country Program (2011–2015) recognizes child labour as a barrier to education and targets efforts towards achieving universal primary education in Tanzania. There are also common efforts by the Government and UNICEF to address the issue of violence against children (VaC), which may lead to an increase of child labour.

Another anti – child labour programme known as Poor Urban Children at Risk (PUCR) programme was intended to alleviate the fundamental problems of social exclusion and marginalization amongst the most vulnerable groups of urban children, by increasing their access to health services, education, water and sanitation, care, protection and income. The programme was implemented by Save the Children (UK) in Tanzania. The beneficiaries of the programme have been children and young people under the age of 18 years who are at risk of abuse and exploitation. Within this group, the project focused on those children who were living or working in the streets of Dar es Salaam,those who were out-of-school, involved in begging, commercial sexual exploitation, substance abuse and or offensive behaviour.

Another anti-child labour programme was programme to support HIV/AIDS orphans and vulnerable Children. The programme was implemented by Social Action Trust Fund (SATF). SATF did this by providing capital to entrepreneurs in the private sector. The profits generated were used to finance activities, which supported the orphans and vulnerable children. The identification of orphans to benefit from this programme was done by partner NGOs using relevant school teachers and village committees. The eligible beneficiaries were orphans whose parents' died of AIDS and who had no support.

Another relevant programme was the Children Welfare and Justice Programme implemented by UNICEF. The objective of this programme was to ensure equitable access to quality basic services to children and young people up to 24 years-old. The welfare and justice component integrated three elements which were support to the most vulnerable children, support to children in trauma and abuse and community justice facilitation.

The programme focused its support to children and young people within a framework of community, such as districts, village settings and schools. Such an approach enabled communities to build on their existing coping

mechanisms, to realize their full potentials and to strengthen their capacity.The programme covered six districts of Makete, Magu, Musoma Rural, Bagamoyo, Kisarawe, and Karagwe. The selection of these districts based on prior-situation analysis of children at risk, especially the number of orphaned children.

Another programme Promoting Sustainable Practices to Eradicate Child Labour in Tobacco (PROSPER) was implemented by Winrock International in collaboration with Tanzania Association of Women Leaders in Agriculture and the Environment (TAWLAE), the Tabora Development Trust Fund (TDTF) and the Government of Tanzania. PROSPER was intended to prevent and withdraw children of all ages from child labour and its worst forms in the tobacco growing sector. It was also aimed at protecting legally working children aged 15–17 in tobacco growing areas in the targeted communities.

On top of that, support to orphans is provided by the programme Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation Tanzania (CCBRT). The CCBRT aims at improving the quality of life of poor orphan children in Tanzania and provides community based integrated orphan care.The programme has supported so far more than 1500 orphans in the country, but the main area of attention is in Dar es Salaam and the Kilimanjaro region: data available shows that most of the beneficiaries are urban people.

Tanzania has been implementing several programs aimed at reducing or eliminating the incidence of child labour. These programs include: WEKEZA project, which supports children and youth “at-risk” or engaged in child labour in the Tanga and Kigoma regions, including those in domestic service and commercial agriculture, and especially those working in the sisal and tobacco sectors.

The ILO has supported the Government of Tanzania to fight child labour through a range of different projects and programmes. The ILO is currently implementing a project that focuses on the elimination of child labour in tobacco growing communities. The coming year, ILO will support Government action against child labour in the cotton sector.

It should be noted that, the listed projects do not exhaustively feature all the programmes implemented to address the problem of child labour in Tanzania. It merely highlights recent efforts made by different stakeholders in combating child labour.

CHAPTER THREE

# SURVEY METHODOLOGY

## 3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the survey design and methodological procedures followed for survey design and implementation. It includes the following information: the scope and coverage of the survey, the questionnaire design and target population, the sampling design and selection, training and fieldwork organization, data processing, response rates and weighting, reliability of estimates, and the lessons learnt.

## 3.1 Scope and coverage

The target population for the purpose of the 2014 NCLS comprised all persons in the age group from 5 to 17 years, where age is measured as the number of completedyears at the child's last birth day living in households. A household is one or more persons who live and eat together and share common living arrangements.

Given that children were interviewed based on where they usually resided, as defined by a household, the 2014 NCLS was a de jure survey. This means that if the interviewer found a child in the dwelling unit, but that child did not usually reside there, the child was not interviewed even if he or she slept there the night before. As long as the child did not form part of the household selected or the child was less than five years of age, he or she was not included in the list of children qualified to be interviewed.

The 2014 NCLS was implemented as a module attached to the2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS). Other modules attached to the 2014 ILFS included;General Labour Force (GLF),Informal Sector(IS) and Time Use Survey (TUS). Pre-field awareness campaigns were conducted through newspapers,radioand television broadcasts. Theyalso involved high level political leaders delivering speeches during different training phasesof surveyplanning.

These awareness campaigns proved useful in the implementation of the 2014 ILFS as they enhanced public cooperation as realized in the overall response rate of 99.6 per cent of households selected.

## 3.2 Questionnaires

The 2014 ILFS questionnaire consists of four modules:i) Labour force, ii) Informal sector, iii) Working children and iv) Time use. The detailed contents of the four ILFS modules are described below:

### i. Labour force module

The Labour Force module consists of two forms namely, Labour Force Survey Form1 (LFS 1) and Labour Force Survey Form 2 (LFS 2). LFS 1 is designed to capture information of household characteristics such as household members profile, disability, migration, level of education, training, household economic activities, household amenities, access to public services and ownership of assets by households.

LFS 2 is an individual questionnaire which covers information of persons aged 5 years or more who were members of the selected households. It captures information on usual economic activities, current economic activities, unemployment, main economic activities, secondary economic activities, hours of work and income from employment.

**ii. Informal sector module**

This module collects information on persons aged 5 years and above on main and secondary informal activities using LFS 2. The information gathered includes ownership, reasons for engaging in informal sector and access to credit.

**iii. Child labour module**

The Child Labour Module aimed at collecting information on work status of children aged 5–17 years. It captures information for both economic and non-economic activities performed by children, school attendance, hours worked and health and safety aspects at work.

**iv. Time use survey (TUS) module**

The Time Use Module was used to collect information on how persons spend their time. It was administered to persons aged 5 years or above. It captured information on whether the activity performed was for pay or not and location and means of transport used when doing different activities. During the ILFS pilot survey, the TUS module was administered to every fifth selected households from the listing forms.

## 3.3 Sampling design and implementation

### 3.3.1 Sampling frame and sample design

The 2014 ILFS used the sampling frame derived from the 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The sample selection methodology was based on a stratified three-stage sample design. The first stage involved systematic sampling of Enumeration Areas (EAs) to be covered in the nationally representative survey. A total of 480 EAs were selected from the first stage, whereby 360 EAs were in urban areas and 120 EAs in Rural areas.

The number of urban EAs is not allocated proportionally to their total population due to the need to present estimates by urban and rural residence. Due to the fact that a larger proportion of the population live in rural areas, urban areas were over sampled to generate unbiased estimates for good representative.

The second stage involved systematic sampling procedure for selecting households from each selected EAs and the third stage involved selection of respondents for the Time Use Module using the Kish grid approach.[3]

### 3.3.2 Sample size

A sufficient number of households were selected so as to yield a national estimate of reasonable precision which was ensured an error margin of at most 5 per cent at the 95 per cent confidence level. This sample of households was selected to provide labour market information in three main domains namely; Dar es Salaam, Other urban and Rural areas. The sample size was calculated on the basis of the incidence of critical variables as per the most recent LFS which was the 2006 ILFS. In each selected EAs, 24 households were selected to be interviewed during the survey period of which, six households were selected for interview in each quarter making a total of 11,520 households in Tanzania mainland.[4] Among these households, 4,800 were in Dar es Salaam, 3,840 in Other urban areas and 2,880 in Rural areas as shown in Table 3.1 below.

[3] The Kish grid or Kish selection grid is a method for selecting members within a household to be interviewed. It uses a pre-assigned table of random numbers to find the person to be interviewed. It was developed by statistician Leslie Kish in 1949.

[4] Zanzibar was not included in the survey.

**TABLE 3.1:** Distribution of sample eas and households by domain, Tanzania mainland, 2014 ILFS

| Domain | Number sample EAs | Households per cluster | Number of households |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dar es Salaam | 200 | 24 | 4,800 |
| Other urban areas | 160 | 24 | 3,840 |
| Rural areas | 120 | 24 | 2,880 |
| **Tanzania mainland** | **480** | **24** | **11,520** |

The sample allocation in Table 3.1 shows a higher sampling rate for Dar es Salaam and the Other urban areas stratum compared to the Rural areas stratum implying that sample allocation was less disproportionate than that of the 2006 ILFS. This situation reduced the differences between the weights for the rural and urban sample compared to the previous survey.

The standard errors and design effects from the 2006 ILFS data was used to simulate the level of precision that would be expected. The calculation of the approximate standard error results for the 2014 ILFS is estimated by the following formula:

$$Std\ Err_{2014\ ILFS}(\bar{x}) = \frac{std.Dev_{2006\ ILFS}(\bar{x})}{\sqrt{n_{Hhs\ Domain\ 2014\ ILFS}}} \times Deff_{2014\ ILFS}$$

$$= \left( \frac{Std.Err_{2006\ ILFS}(\bar{x}) \times \sqrt{n_{Hhs\ Domain\ 2006}}}{\sqrt{Deff_{2006}(\bar{x})}} \right) \times \left(1 + \rho_{2006\ ILFS}\right) \times \left(n_{Hhs\ Domain\ 2014\ ILFS} - 1\right)$$

where:

$Std\ Err_{2014\ ILFS}(\bar{x})$ = Standard error for estimate of a mean based on the proposed sample design for 2014 ILFS

$Std\ Err_{2006\ ILFS}(\bar{x})$ = Standard error for estimate of a mean based on the 2006 ILFS sample design

$Std.\ Dev_{2006\ ILFS}(\bar{x})$ = Standard deviation of variable x (such as Employment status)

$n_{2014\ ILFS}$ = Proposed number of sample households (for domain of estimation) in 2014 ILFS

$n_{2006\ ILFS}$ = Actual number of sample households (for domain of estimation) in 2006 ILFS

$\rho_{2006\ ILFS}$ = Intra-cluster correlation of variable x from 2006 ILFS

Twenty four (24) households were selected in each sample EA for the 2014 ILFS slightly lower as that for the 2006 ILFS which was 30 and 80 households for urban and rural areas respectively. Implying a lower design effects for the 2014 ILFS than those of the previous survey.

## 3.4 Pre-test and pilot survey

### 3.4.1 Pre-test

Pre-testing of the 2014 ILFS questionnaire for all four modules was carried out in rural and urban areas in Morogoro Region in March 2013. The draft questionnaires of the ILFS in Kiswahili version were tested to verify the logic and flow of questions. The exercise aimed at identifying the applicability and respondents' understanding of the formed questions in both rural and urban areas. The English questionnaire was designed to cater for the needs of ILFS stakeholders who do not understand Kiswahili particularly, the international community. The challenges faced from the field were discussed and remedies incorporated into thefinal questionnaires.

Among the key issues observed were improper skipping patterns, missing codes for some responses and misunderstanding of somequestions, especiallyon the concept of work and economic activity. The instruction manual to enumerators was also developed in conjunction with the survey questionnaires in both English and Kiswahili languages. Overall, a total of 48 households (24 urban and 24 rural) were interviewed during the pre-testing exercise. In general, about 230 respondents were interviewed.

### 3.4.2 Pilot survey

After completion of pre-testing of the questionnaires, another important step in implementation of the 2014 ILFS was conducting a pilot survey. The pilot survey was conducted fromJuly to August 2013. Its main objective was to test the general organization of the survey procedures and examine if the designed questionnaires and other survey instruments met their intended purpose. The pilot survey was conducted in six regions selected purposively to represent different socio-economic characteristics of the six zones of Tanzania mainland (Dar es Salaam - Coastal zone, Mtwara -Southern zone, Mbeya - Southern highlands zone, Kilimanjaro - Northern zone, Tabora - Central and Western zone and Mwanza - Lake zone).

## 3.5 Training of interviewers, supervisors and field work

### 3.5.1 Recruitment process of survey staff

Training of enumerators and supervisors for the 2014 ILFS was the key preparatory stage for the survey. This activity aimed at imparting knowledge and confidence to survey enumerators. It also aimed at transmitting a uniform set of skills to enumerators to ensure that there were not pronounced variations during data collection, minimizing in this way non-sampling errors. This was geared to improve the quality of the data obtained.

The recruitment process involved advertisement on notice boards for the required number of trainees from all regions of Tanzania mainland. Regional Statistical Managers (RSMs) were responsible for selection of qualified applicants based on guidelines stipulated by the department of Personnel and Administration of the NBS from their respective regions. The minimum qualifications for applicants were ordinary level of secondary education with experience in household surveys. Recruitment of applicants from their own localities was purposively done to reduce the cost of conducting the survey and also enhance cooperation during data collection as they would be familiar to respondents.

### 3.5.2 Training procedures

There were two stages of training sessions: the first stage was the training of trainers which was conducted at the national level and the second stage was the training of field enumerators. Training of field enumerators was conducted in six zones covering all 25 regions of Tanzania mainland. Trainers for the first stage training were members of the Technical Working Group (TWG) for the 2014 ILFS and trainees were Regional Statistical Managers from all regions who became trainers for the second stage

training in their respective zones. The TWG was comprised of Labour Statisticians from NBS and MoLE. The training for both levels was intensive and aimed at ensuring that the knowledge was transferred in a uniform manner to potential trainees. Mode of training involved classroom lectures, tests, mock interviews and field practicals to assess understanding in all training centres.

### 3.5.3 Field work

The fieldwork was conducted on quarterly basis of three month intervals in order to capture seasonal variations of economic activities. There were 171 field enumerators of which 99 were deployed in urban areas and 72 in Rural areas. Regular field visits for quality assurance were made by national and regional supervisors to ensure that the quality of work was maintained at all stages of data collection. Data collection was done using paper questionnaires and enumerators were instructed to edit questionnaires as soon as they finished interviews to minimize errors.

The supervision team consisted of members of the TWG and RSMs. Members of TWG were national level supervisors and RSMs were regional level supervisors. Supervision was done in two main steps which involved observation of the interviews and review of the filled questionnaires before they were submitted to regional offices. Questionnaires were scrutinised in the field and when necessary interviewers were sent back to households to confirm some of the responses. In some instances, supervisors made a random sample of households and re-interviewed some members as a spot-check for quality assurance when responses compared with those reported by enumerators. Completed and edited questionnaires were submitted to NBS headquarter as a parcel or using public transport services on quarterly basis for further processing procedures.

### 3.5.4 Target respondents

The questionnaire used for the 2014 NCLS was designed to capture detailed information specifically on children aged 5–17, inclusive. According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), a child is any person under the age of 18 years; hence the upper age limit for the target population was set at17 years-old. Given that the primary school age in Tanzania is 7 to 13 years, five years was used as the lower age limit intended to capture information of pre-primary school aged children. All children 5 to 17 years in the selected households were interviewed.

## 3.6 Data processing

Data processing activities for the 2014 ILFS involved various stages which included: reception of questionnaires from the field, questionnaire editing and coding, data entry, development of editing specifications lists, computer data editing using batch-edit application, data analysis and tabulation. These activities were done by well-trained editors and data entrants under the close supervision of Labour Statisticians from NBS and MoLE. There were 17 editors and 10 data entrants. The whole exercise was coordinated and managed by the Information Technology expert from the NBS. Received questionnaires from regions were verified using well-developed control forms to ensure that all questionnaires for selected households were returned. Key issues checked included household identification numbers, name and sex of head of the household, household size and if the household was from the first selection or from the reserve list. After data processing, the questionnaires are stored in shelves as per NBS guidelines for handling filled questionnaires.

Data capture application was developed using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) and data analysis was done using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). The data capture application integrated logical control check modules to minimize errors during data entry. After the data entry exercise, the datasets were edited using batch-edit applications which provided error reports. The frequently occurring errors were misreporting of age where by the ages reported did not coincide with the calculations made on the basis of the year of birth. Other errors that occurred were mixing-up of industry and occupation codes, and mismatch of employment status and income. Appropriate code were applied where there were mix ups of industry and occupation codes.

Mis match of employment status and income were verified from the questionnaires before appropriate corrections were made.

## 3.7 Response rate and weighting

### 3.7.1 Response rates

Response rates for 2014 ILFS were computed based on the number of selected households and the number of households that responded to the survey. Out of 11,520 selected households, 11,472 households responded to the survey, giving a response rate of 99.6 per cent. This indicates that only 48 selected households equivalent to 0.4 per cent were not interviewed. The main reasons for these non-responses were refusals.

### 3.7.2 Weighting

In order for the sample estimates from the 2014 ILFS to be representative of the population, it is necessary to multiply the data by a sampling weight or expansion factor. The basic weight for each sampled household is equal to the inverse of its probability of selection (calculated by multiplying the probabilities of selection at each sampling stage).

The sampling probabilities at each stage of selection were maintained in Excel spreadsheet so that the overall probabilities and corresponding weights were calculated.

The basic sampling weight, or expansion factor, is calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection. The weight can be expressed as follows:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h \times M'_{hi}}{n_h \times M_{hi} \times m_{hi}},$$

Where:

$W_{hi}$ = basic weight for the sample households in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

$M_h$ = total number of households in the sampling frame of EAs for stratum h

$M'_{hi}$ = total number of households listed in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

$n_h$ = number of sample EAs selected in stratum h for the 2014/15 ILFS

$M_{hi}$ = total number of households in the frame for the i-th sample EA in stratum h

$m_{hi}$ = number of sample households selected in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

If $m_{hi}$ is constant for each stratum (24, for example), the sample will be approximately self-weighting within each stratum. These weights will actually vary slightly based on the difference between the number of households listed in each sampled EA and the corresponding number from the existing sampling frame.

It was also important to adjust the weights to take into account the non-response in each sampled EA. Since the weights were calculated at the level of the sampled EA, it was appropriate to adjust the weights at this level. The final weight ($W'_{hi}$) for the sample households in the i-th sample EA in stratum h were expressed as follows:

$$W'_{hi} = W_{hi} \times \frac{m'_{hi}}{m''_{hi}},$$

where:

$m'_{hi}$ = total number of valid (occupied) sample households selected in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

$m''_{hi}$ = total number of sampled households with completed interviews in the i-th sample EA in stratum h, including replacement households

## 3.8 Limitations and lessons learnt

During the implementation of the 2014 ILFS, there were several limitations faced at different stages of implementation. The main limitation during the designing stage of the survey was uncertainty of the availability of funds to cover the survey that would provide representative labour indicators at regional level. There were also some complaints on the length of time taken to interview one household. This was mainly caused by the size of the questionnaire. In this way, it was learnt that there is a need to study the current dataset to identify the behaviour of seasonal variations within modules and identify

the best approach to alternate modules to be administered for each quarter.

## 3.9 Survey respondents

As it has been mentioned in Section 3.2 above, the 2014 NCLS is a module attached to 2014 ILFS. Another module attached to 2014 ILFS was the Labour Force module. The labour force module consists of two questionnaires namely, LFS 1 and LFS 2. LFS 1 was used to collect household information and LFS 2 collected individual information on usual and current economic activities.

Respondent of LFS 1 was the head of a household, if head of household was absent, a spouse of household head or any adult member of the selected household could provide information on behalf of the head of the household. Respondents for the LFS 2 questionnaire were individual members aged 5 years or above in selected household. If members of the selected household were in the age of 5–17 years, these become respondents of the child labour module.

CHAPTER FOUR

# CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

## 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the main international labour standards on child labour and national legislation related to child labour. It presents as well the key concepts and definitions used in the 2014 NCLS.

## 4.1 International labour standards

Many countries have adopted legislation to regulate the employment and work of children, much of it stimulated and guided by standards adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO). In the same vein Tanzania has ratified a number of international conventions regarding child labour. Some of these conventions are ILO Convention No. 138 of 1973 on the minimum age for admission to employment and work, ILO Convention No. 182 of 1999 on Worst Forms of Child Labour, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC), UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict, UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Pornography and Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children.

## 4.2 National legal and policy frameworks

Human rights in Tanzania are protected by the National Constitution (1977) and provide a sound basis for the elimination of child labour. Tanzania's Constitution stipulates which laws apply across the entire United Republic. In addition, Tanzania mainland has separate legislation governing child labour which are Child Development Policy 2008, National Employment Policy 2008, Employment and Labour Relation Act 2004 and National Child Labour Act No. 21(2009).

The main guiding document on child labour which remains as the 'National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour' was the Time Bound Programme (TBP). TBP was an extension of IPEC Program, which specifically targeted for elimination of the worst forms of child labour in a specific time frame. TBP was designated to assist ILO Member States (including Tanzania) to implement Convention No. 182 in an integrated and effective manner that ensures sustainability in preventing the engagement of children in worst forms of child labour and their withdrawal, protection and rehabilitation. The National Time Bound Programme is therefore a framework that embraces a wide range of policies and programmes which contribute towards the elimination of worst forms of child labour include:

- Educational policies which promote universal access to basic education,
- National Labour Legislation which covers child labour,
- National Poverty Monitoring Systems which include indicators on child labour,
- National/District data collection systems,
- Social Welfare Systems which target vulnerable children,
- Child development and protection policies which include child labour, etc.

### 4.2.1 Child Development Policy 2008

Tanzania has a Child Development Policy (2008) which stipulates that a child from six to thirteen years needs survival, protection, development, involvement, participation and counseling in order to take precaution against early

pregnancies, use of illicit drugs and involvement in worst forms of child labour. From 14 to under 18 years they need survival, protection, education and participation. In addition, they need protection against early marriages and pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. Also they need to be empowered to be self-reliant.

### 4.2.2 National Employment Policy 2008

The National Employment Policy (2008) stipulates that, the Government in collaboration with Private Sector employers, Workers Organizations, Civil Societies and other stakeholders shall on a continuous basis establish guidelines and implement programmes and activities for effective elimination of child labour and particularly for combating the worst forms of child labour countrywide. In addition to the legal frameworks of Tanzania mainland on child labour, some districts have incorporated restrictions against child labour into their local bylaws.

### 4.2.3 Employment and Labour Relation Act 2004

The Tanzania Employment and Labour Relation Act (2004), describes a child as a person under the age of 14 years. In regards to the minimum working age, this act specifies in Section 5 as follows:

1. No person shall employ a child under the age of fourteen years.
2. A child of fourteen years of age may only be employed to do light work, which is not likely to be harmful to the child's health and development; and does not prejudice the child's attendance at school, participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or the child's capacity to benefit from the instruction received.
3. A child under eighteen years of age shall not be employed in a mine, factory or as crew on a ship or in any other worksite including non-formal settings and agriculture, where work conditions may be considered hazardous by the Minister. For the purpose of this subsection, ''ship" includes a vessel of any description used for navigation.

### 4.2.4 National Child Labour Act No. 21 (2009)

Sections 80 to 90 of the National Child Labour Act (2009) govern employment and apprenticeships of children. The Act stipulates thata child shall have a right to light work and the minimum age for employment or engagement of a child shall be fourteen years.

## 4.3 Concepts and definitions

This sub-section presents some concepts used throughout this report, along with the operational definitions of the said concepts for the purpose of understanding the findings presented in further chapters.

### 4.3.1 Key concepts and definitions

- **Production boundaries:** Activities performed by individuals can be classified into three broad categories based on the SNA of 1993.

  The first category comprises those activities that fall within the SNA production boundary. Engagement in these activities classifies a person as employed. The activities concerned include all production of goods and services for the market, as well as production of goods for own consumption.

  The second category comprises activities that fall within the general production boundary, and are thus recognized as 'work' or 'production', but which do not fall within the narrower SNA production boundary. Engagement in these activities does not classify a person as employed. These activities involve production of services for own consumption, and including household maintenance, care of persons within the household, care and other services performed unpaid for the community. These activities are often termed unpaid care work or extended SNA.

  The third category, non-productive activity, comprises activities that fall outside the general production work, and are not regarded as production or work. This category includes activities such as sleeping

and eating, learning, and social and cultural activities.

In analysis of activities done by children this report uses SNA production boundary as per the guidelines provided in the Resolution of child labour statistics adopted by the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). However, the general production boundary is also considered for comparision purposes in order to take into account significant gender differentials in terms of the participation in economic and non-economic activities.The third category of non-productive activities was not considered.

- **Economic activities:** Economic activity as defined by the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) of 1993 covers all market production and certain types of non-market productions, including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own account construction (owner occupied dwellings) and other production of fixed assets for own use.
- **Non-economic activities:** Non-economic activities include unpaid production of services for own consumption, such as housework and care of other household members. SNA general production boundary covers both economic and non-economic activities.
- **Occupation:** The type of economic activity that a person usually pursues to earn income in cash or kind during the reference period, regardless of the industry or status in employment of the person, is regarded as the person's occupation. Each occupation is systematically classified and coded using the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO) adaptedfrom the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 88).
- **Industry:** Industry classifies the main type of economic activity performed by an economic entity during the reference period. This is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied in exchange for some economic benefit (cash or kind), and not necessarily by the specific duties or functions of the person's job.Industries are systematically classified into different categories; the classification system used in this report is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev. 4).
- **Status in employment:** Status in employment describes the type of economic relationship that the employed population experience in their jobs. Analysis in this report classified employment status into paid employment, self-employed (non-agriculture), unpaid family helpers (non-agriculture) and agricultural workers. The major variation from the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE) and the employment status classification used is the provision of the separate category for agriculture workers. In the international classification, these workers are combined with the self-employed. It was decided that the separate category was desirable as non-agricultural self-employed would otherwise be lost in the dominant agricultural group.
- **Children in employment:** those engaged in any activity falling within the production boundary in the SNA for at least one hour during the reference period. The terms "children in employment" and "economically active children" are used interchangeably in this report.
- **Unpaid household services (household chores):** includes children who perform unpaid household services, that is, the production of domestic and personal services by a household member for consumption within their own household, commonly called "household chores". In contrast, the performance of household services in a third-party household, paid or unpaid, is included within the production boundary of the SNA. The terms "unpaid household services in the child's own household" and "household chores" are used interchangeably in this report.
- **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 (No. 146 and 190). Child labour may be measured in terms of the engagement of children in productive activities either on the basis of the general production boundary, or on the basis of the SNA production boundary. The underlying measurement framework should be clearly specified. 15. For the purpose of statistical measurement, children engaged in child labour include all persons aged 5 to 17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities:

(a) Worst forms of child labour,

(b) Employment below the minimum age,

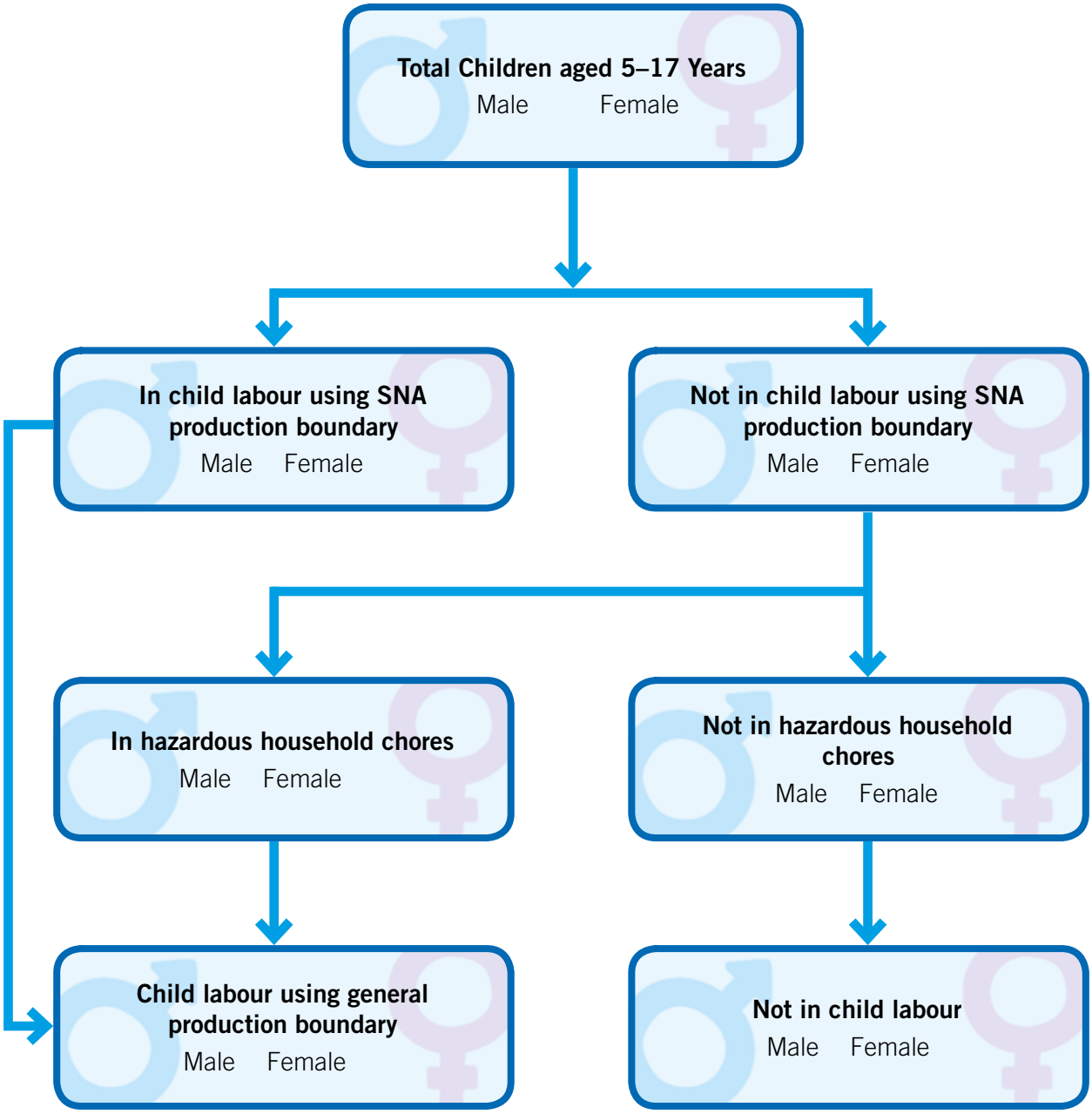
(c) Hazardous unpaid household services, applicable where the general production boundary is used as the measurement framework.

- **Children in hazardous work:** Children are regarded to be in hazardous work if; they work in industries or occupations designated as hazardous as stipulated in Employment and Labour Relation Act, 2004 (Annex 2). Other working conditions considered to be hazardous include long hours of work i.e. work for more than 43 hours a week or working conditions entail them to work at night, carrying heavy loads, working underground or at height, physical, emotional or sexual abuse, work with chemicals, work in extreme temperatures or humidity, exposure to dust, fumes or gases and insufficient lighting or injuries.

- **Hazardous unpaid household services by children:** are those performed in the child's own household under conditions corresponding to those defined in paragraph 20 above, that is, unpaid household services performed (a) for long hours, (b) in an unhealthy environment, involving unsafe equipment or heavy loads, (c) in dangerous locations, and so on. The definition of long hours in unpaid household services of children, relative to their age, may differ from the one applied in respect to children in employment. Child Labour and Hazardous Work Measurement Framework.

A summary of a child Labour and Hazardous work measurement framework used in this report is presented in Figure 4.1.

**FIGURE 4.1:** Child labour measurement frame work using general production boundary, Tanzania mainland, 2014



CHAPTER FIVE

# ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY CHILDREN

## 5.0 Introduction

This chapter should present an overview of the activities in which children take part. It reports the main background characteristics of the children population and their involvement in economic activities, seeking work, schooling, household chores and how they combine these activities as estimated from the 2014 NCLS.

## 5.1 Main characteristics of the child population

This section presents key demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population of children aged 5–17 and their households.

These characteristics are important to understand the underlying factors behind the engagement of children in working activities. It also provides information on average age at which children start working and their status in employment which indicates the degree of vulnerability in their employment. The income quintile is a statistical value of a data set that represents twenty per cent of a given population and is a measure of inequality in the distribution of income.The quintiles in this chapter are presented in ascending order whereby the first quintile (I) indicates the average income for the first twenty per cent households.

**TABLE 5.1:** Number and percentage of children of age 5–17 years by sex, age group, area and income quintile, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| **Total** | **7,553,446** | **100.0** | **7,113,017** | **100.0** | **14,666,463** | **100.0** |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 4,459,246 | 59.0 | 4,282,251 | 60.2 | 8,741,496 | 59.6 |
| 12–13 years | 1,219,936 | 16.2 | 1,098,634 | 15.4 | 2,318,570 | 15.8 |
| 14–17 years | 1,874,264 | 24.8 | 1,732,133 | 24.4 | 3,606,396 | 24.6 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 566,924 | 7.5 | 610,432 | 8.6 | 1,177,357 | 8.0 |
| Other urban | 1,746,086 | 23.1 | 1,752,619 | 24.6 | 3,498,705 | 23.9 |
| Rural | 5,240,435 | 69.4 | 4,749,967 | 66.8 | 9,990,401 | 68.1 |
| Income quintile | | | | | | |
| I | 1,529,759 | 20.3 | 1,457,914 | 20.5 | 2,987,672 | 20.4 |
| II | 1,548,662 | 20.5 | 1,423,991 | 20.0 | 2,972,653 | 20.3 |
| III | 1,539,191 | 20.4 | 1,448,229 | 20.4 | 2,987,420 | 20.4 |
| IV | 1,521,632 | 20.1 | 1,404,372 | 19.7 | 2,926,004 | 20.0 |
| V | 1,414,202 | 18.7 | 1,378,511 | 19.4 | 2,792,713 | 19.0 |

Table 5.1 shows that there are about 14.7 million children aged 5–17 years (7.6 million boys vs. 7.1 million girls). Children aged 5–11 comprised the highest proportion of the total population of children (59.6 per cent), followed by 14–17 years-olds (24.6 per cent). Sex differentials are not so marked within each of the regions. Additionally, results reveal that the highest proportion of children reside in Rural areas (68.1 per cent) and the lowest in Dar es Salaam (8.0 per cent).

There are no significant differences in the proportion of children aged 5–17 years in the 4 first income quintiles. However, the fifth quintile has a slightly lower proportion of children (18.7 per cent).

**TABLE 5.2:** Number and percentage of children of age 5–17 years in domestic work by sex, age group, area and income quintile, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Children in domestic service | | Total population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % | N. | % |
| **Total** | **131,741** | **100** | **14,666,463** | **0.9** |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 20,830 | 15.8 | 7,553,446 | 0.3 |
| Female | 110,911 | 84.2 | 7,113,017 | 1.6 |
| Age group | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 30,066 | 22.8 | 8,741,496 | 0.3 |
| 12–13 years | 8,739 | 6.6 | 2,318,570 | 0.4 |
| 14–17 years | 92,936 | 70.5 | 3,606,396 | 2.6 |
| Area | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 25,238 | 19.2 | 1,177,357 | 2.1 |
| Other urban areas | 52,885 | 40.1 | 3,498,705 | 1.5 |
| Rural | 53,617 | 40.7 | 9,990,401 | 0.5 |
| Income quintile | | | | |
| I | 8,801 | 6.7 | 2,987,672 | 0.3 |
| II | 8,080 | 6.1 | 2,972,653 | 0.3 |
| III | 10,125 | 7.7 | 2,987,420 | 0.3 |
| IV | 27,731 | 21 | 2,926,004 | 0.9 |
| V | 77,004 | 58.5 | 2,792,713 | 2.8 |

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of children aged 5–17 years who were working in child domestic work, a sector that requires particular attention because of the vulnerabilities children may confront. Results reveal that girls account for an overwhelming 84.2 per cent of all domestic workers at the national level,compared to 15.8 per cent of boys. It is important to note that there are approximately 30,000 children in domestic work in the very young age group of 5–11 years-old, representing 23 per cent of all child domestic workers in the country. The upper age category of children 14–17 years-old concentrates 70.5 per cent of all child domestic workers.The hazards linked to child domestic work are a matter of serious concern.

Some of the most common risks children face in domestic service include: long and tiring working days; use of toxic chemicals; carrying heavy loads; handling dangerous items such as knives, axes and hot pans; insufficient or inadequate

food and accommodation, and humiliating or degrading treatment including physical and verbal violence, and sexual abuse. The risks are compounded when a child lives in the household where he or she works as a domestic worker. These hazards need to be seen in association with the denial of fundamental rights of the child, such as, for example, access to education and health care, the right to rest, leisure, play and recreation, and the right to be cared for and to have regular contact with their parents and peers. These factors can have an irreversible physical, psychological and moral impact on the development, health and well being of a child.

In terms of area of residence Rural and Other urban areas account for 80.8 per cent of all child domestic workers in the country, with Dar es Salaam including the remaining 19.2 per cent.An interesting finding is that child domestic workers are concentrated in the upper income quintiles, which could potentially imply that this is a sector that provides opportunities for higher income to other sectors. The vulnerability factors described below remain valid despite income levels.

**TABLE 5.3:** Distribution of dwellings where children of age 5–17 years live by main characteristics of dwelling and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main dwelling characteristic | Dar es Salaam | | Other urban | | Rural | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| **Total** | **633,416** | **100.0** | **1,656,290** | **100.0** | **4,036,521** | **100.0** | **6,326,227** | **100.0** |
| Main material for roof | | | | | | | | |
| Grass/leaves | 4,765 | 0.8 | 129,611 | 7.8 | 1,177,441 | 29.2 | 1,311,817 | 20.7 |
| Mud and leaves | 1,714 | 0.3 | 5,598 | 0.3 | 235,165 | 3.8 | 242,477 | 3.8 |
| Concrete | 15,782 | 2.5 | 8,922 | 0.5 | 19,925 | 0.7 | 44,629 | 0.7 |
| Iron sheets (GCI) | 597,590 | 94.3 | 1,495,829 | 90.3 | 2,518,636 | 72.9 | 4,612,055 | 72.9 |
| Cement asbestos sheets | 8,221 | 1.3 | 11,730 | 0.7 | 29,698 | 0.8 | 49,649 | 0.8 |
| Tiles | 5,345 | 0.8 | 4,601 | 0.3 | 21,676 | 0.5 | 31,622 | 0.5 |
| Other | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 33,980 | 0.5 | 33,980 | 0.5 |
| Main material for walls | | | | | | | | |
| Stones | 714 | 0.1 | 1,769 | 0.1 | 19,463 | 0.5 | 21,946 | 0.3 |
| Cement bricks | 615,837 | 97.2 | 338,957 | 20.5 | 202,060 | 5.0 | 1,156,854 | 18.3 |
| Sundried bricks | 7,053 | 1.1 | 432,850 | 26.1 | 1,375,135 | 34.1 | 1,815,038 | 28.7 |
| Baked bricks | 3,053 | 0.5 | 759,151 | 45.8 | 1,276,898 | 31.6 | 2,039,102 | 32.2 |
| Poles and mud | 6,522 | 1.0 | 117,153 | 7.1 | 1,094,310 | 27.1 | 1,217,985 | 19.3 |
| Timber | 0 | 0.0 | 275 | 0.0 | 26,288 | 0.7 | 26,563 | 0.4 |
| Grass | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 36,939 | 0.9 | 36,939 | 0.6 |
| Other | 238 | 0.0 | 6,136 | 0.4 | 5,426 | 0.1 | 11,800 | 0.2 |
| Main material for floor | | | | | | | | |
| Earth/sand/mud | 19,103 | 3.0 | 489,423 | 29.5 | 2,999,532 | 74.3 | 3,508,058 | 55.5 |
| Cement/concrete | 554,949 | 87.6 | 1,101,625 | 66.5 | 1,007,981 | 25 | 2,664,555 | 42.1 |
| Ceramic tiles/ marumaru | 59,365 | 9.4 | 62,619 | 3.8 | 27,228 | 0.7 | 149,212 | 2.4 |

| Main dwelling characteristic | Dar es Salaam | | Other urban | | Rural | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Other | 0 | 0.0 | 2,623 | 0.2 | 1,780 | 0.0 | 4,403 | 0.1 |
| Type of toilets | | | | | | | | |
| No toilet / bush / field | 5,125 | 0.8 | 19,208 | 1.2 | 269,456 | 6.7 | 293,789 | 4.6 |
| Flush toilet with cistern | 157,050 | 24.8 | 375,976 | 22.7 | 157,982 | 3.9 | 691,008 | 10.9 |
| Pit latrine with slab (not washable) | 282,810 | 44.6 | 895,948 | 54.1 | 3,460,462 | 85.7 | 4,639,220 | 73.3 |
| Pit latrine with slab (washable) | 188,432 | 29.7 | 365,158 | 22.0 | 144,428 | 3.6 | 698,018 | 11.0 |
| Other | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,193 | 0.1 | 4,193 | 0.1 |
| Type of water supply for uses other than drinking | | | | | | | | |
| Water tank for rain water | 14,566 | 2.3 | 2,764 | 0.2 | 13,511 | 0.3 | 30,841 | 0.5 |
| Piped water inside your dwelling | 89,229 | 14.1 | 328,151 | 19.8 | 68,012 | 1.7 | 485,392 | 7.7 |
| Piped water outside your dwelling | 84,447 | 13.3 | 343,158 | 20.7 | 103,419 | 2.6 | 531,024 | 8.4 |
| Protected dug well | 21,994 | 3.5 | 69,404 | 4.2 | 46,735 | 1.2 | 138,133 | 2.2 |
| Unprotected dug well | 5,747 | 0.9 | 18,396 | 1.1 | 35,612 | 0.9 | 59,755 | 0.9 |
| Water vendor | 63,458 | 10.0 | 13,459 | 0.8 | 34,662 | 0.9 | 111,579 | 1.8 |
| Piped water in another household or individual | 194,918 | 30.8 | 238,079 | 14.4 | 127,449 | 3.2 | 560,446 | 8.9 |
| Community piped water | 22,331 | 3.5 | 107,102 | 6.5 | 583,916 | 14.5 | 713,349 | 11.3 |
| Public protected well | 40,014 | 6.3 | 148,051 | 8.9 | 551,303 | 13.7 | 739,368 | 11.7 |
| Public unprotected well | 3,008 | 0.5 | 55,323 | 3.3 | 743,359 | 18.4 | 801,690 | 12.7 |
| Private protected well | 84,236 | 13.3 | 140,060 | 8.5 | 149,691 | 3.7 | 373,987 | 5.9 |
| Private unprotected well | 3,152 | 0.5 | 21,451 | 1.3 | 160,862 | 4.0 | 185,465 | 2.9 |
| Protected spring | 245 | 0.0 | 18,189 | 1.1 | 61,378 | 1.5 | 79,812 | 1.3 |
| Unprotected spring | 2,470 | 0.4 | 29,552 | 1.8 | 608,978 | 15.1 | 641,000 | 10.1 |
| Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation | 2,887 | 0.5 | 122,710 | 7.4 | 736,974 | 18.3 | 862,571 | 13.6 |
| Bottled water | 0 | 0.0 | 439 | 0.0 | 3,617 | 0.1 | 4,056 | 0.1 |

| Main dwelling characteristic | Dar es Salaam | | Other urban | | Rural | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Other | 716 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,042 | 0.2 | 7,758 | 0.1 |
| Electricity supply | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | 421,169 | 66.5 | 652,310 | 39.4 | 255,781 | 6.3 | 1,329,260 | 21 |
| Solar | 11,879 | 1.9 | 98,290 | 5.9 | 405,395 | 10.0 | 515,564 | 8.1 |
| Other | 200,369 | 31.6 | 905,690 | 54.7 | 3,375,345 | 83.6 | 4,481,403 | 70.8 |

Table 5.3 reveals that the most common roofing material for households with children aged 5–17 years is iron sheet (72.9 per cent), followed by grass or leaves (20.7 per cent). Households use baked bricks as their main material for wall (32.2 ercent) and earth or sand or mud as the main material for floor (55.5 per cent). Additionally, 73.3 per cent of dwellings with children aged 5–17 use pit latrine with slab (not washable) as their main type of toilets. With regards to utilities, the highest proportion of these households use surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation) as the main source of water for other uses apart from drinking (13.6 per cent) and only 21.0 per cent uses electricity as the main source of energy for lighting.These characteristics vary considerably according to the area of residence, with the general finding that Rural areas more precarious housing conditions and less access to services, such as piped water and electricity (for further details refer to table 5.3).

**TABLE 5.4:** Number and percentage of households with children of age 5–17 years by sex of household head and household size, Tanzania mainland, 2014.

| Household size | Male headed household | | Female headed household | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| **Total** | **4,697,698** | **100.0** | **1,628,529** | **100.0** | **6,326,227** | **100.0** |
| 1–3 | 3,773,874 | 80.3 | 1,443,776 | 88.7 | 5,217,650 | 82.5 |
| 4–6 | 865,440 | 18.4 | 170,346 | 10.5 | 1,035,787 | 16.4 |
| 7–9 | 51,103 | 1.1 | 11,835 | 0.7 | 62,938 | 1.0 |
| 10–12 | 7,281 | 0.2 | 2,571 | 0.2 | 9,853 | 0.2 |

Table 5.4 reveals that 6.3 million households at the national level have children aged 5–17 years, with a larger number of male-headed households (4.7 million) as compared to female-headed households (1.6 million). Approximately 82.5 of households with target population have 1–3 children, 16.4 per cent 4–6 children, 1 per cent 7–9 children and 0.2 per cent 10–12 children. The fact that distribution of children in female-headed households is positively skewed vis-a-vis male-headed households, may constitute an indication that their households tend to be smaller. Therefore if a household is headed by a female it is likely that the there are fewer bread-winners and that the economic pressure on children to work is increased.

**TABLE 5.5:** Number and percentage of households with children of age 5–17 years by area and level of education of head of household, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Dar es Salaam | | Other urban | | Rural | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| **Total** | **633,416** | **100.0** | **1,656,290** | **100.0** | **4,036,521** | **100.0** | **6,326,227** | **100.0** |
| Never attended | 36,294 | 5.7 | 148,858 | 9.0 | 913,174 | 22.6 | 1,098,326 | 17.4 |
| Primary | 383,647 | 60.6 | 1,097,741 | 66.3 | 2,823,365 | 69.9 | 4,304,753 | 68.0 |
| Secondary | 111,447 | 17.6 | 174,622 | 10.5 | 133,613 | 3.3 | 419,682 | 6.6 |
| Vocational training | 46,096 | 7.3 | 107,928 | 6.5 | 85,681 | 2.1 | 239,705 | 3.8 |
| Tertiary non university | 19,771 | 3.1 | 89,665 | 5.4 | 61,051 | 1.5 | 170,487 | 2.7 |
| University | 36,161 | 5.7 | 37,476 | 2.3 | 19,638 | 0.5 | 93,275 | 1.5 |

Table 5.5 shows that the majority of heads of householdswith children aged 5–17 years have primary school education (68.0 per cent), followed by those who have never attended school (17.4 per cent). University education, which is mostly associated with a better living condition, is the least common among heads of households accounting for only 1.5 per cent.

The highest proportion of heads of households with primary education is found in Rural areas (69.9 per cent) followed by those in Other urban areas (66.3 per cent) and Dar es Salaam (60.6 per cent). The results also reveal that Dar es Salaam has the highest proportion of household heads with university education (5.7 per cent) followed by Other urban areas (2.3 per cent) and in Rural areas (0.5 per cent).

**TABLE 5.6:** Mean household income for households with children of age 5–17 years by area and sex of head of the household, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Area | Male headed households | Female headed households | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **385,157** | **207,332** | **339,380** |
| Area | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 765,027 | 406,285 | 684,263 |
| Other urban | 538,051 | 257,326 | 457,492 |
| Rural | 263,867 | 155,746 | 236,796 |

Table 5.6 shows that, overall, households with children aged 5–17 years have a mean income of TZS 339,380. It is also observed that households with children in Rural areas have the lowest mean monthly income (TZS 236,796) as compared to households with children in Dar es Salaam (TZS 684,263) and Other urban areas (TZS 457,492).

On the other hand, mean monthly income is overwhelmingly higher for male-headed households (TZS 385,157) compared to female-headed households (TZS 207,332). This corroborates the point previously discussed that the vulnerability to poverty and child labour may be considerably higher in female-headed households. Overall, the monthly average income for male-headed households is nearly double that of female-headed households across all areas.

## 5.2 Children's engagement in economic activities

This section discusses in brief the involvement of children in economic activities in terms of current and usual economic activities.The current economic activities refer to employment of a child in the previous week prior to the survey. The usual economic activity considers employment over the twelve months prior to the survey.

**TABLE 5.7:** Number and percentage of children of age 5–17 years that worked by reference period by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | | Working children during last week | | Children that worked in the last 12 months | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % of total children | N | % of total children |
| Total | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 | 1,008,074 | 22.6 | 565,663 | 12.7 |
| | 12–13 | 561,701 | 46.0 | 343,608 | 28.2 |
| | 14–17 | 1,092,323 | 58.3 | 754,398 | 40.3 |
| | Total | 2,662,098 | 35.2 | 1,663,668 | 22.0 |
| Female | 5–11 | 922,164 | 21.5 | 470,949 | 11.0 |
| | 12–13 | 491,607 | 44.7 | 268,755 | 24.5 |
| | 14–17 | 991,021 | 57.2 | 702,220 | 40.5 |
| | Total | 2,404,792 | 33.8 | 1,441,925 | 20.3 |
| Total | 5–11 | 1,930,238 | 22.1 | 1,036,612 | 11.9 |
| | 12–13 | 1,053,308 | 45.4 | 612,363 | 26.4 |
| | 14–17 | 2,083,343 | 57.8 | 1,456,618 | 40.4 |
| | **Total** | **5,066,889** | **34.5** | **3,105,593** | **21.2** |
| Dar es Salaam | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 | 465 | 0.1 | 291 | 0.1 |
| | 12–13 | 1,442 | 1.7 | 905 | 1.1 |
| | 14–17 | 10,777 | 7.0 | 8,161 | 5.3 |
| | Total | 12,684 | 2.2 | 9,356 | 1.7 |
| Female | 5–11 | 2,156 | 0.6 | 924 | 0.3 |
| | 12–13 | 3,153 | 3.6 | 968 | 1.1 |
| | 14–17 | 27,615 | 14.5 | 19,376 | 10.2 |
| | **Total** | **32,925** | **5.4** | **21,268** | **3.5** |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 5–11 | 2,621 | 0.4 | 1,215 | 0.2 |
| | 12–13 | 4,595 | 2.6 | 1,872 | 1.1 |
| | 14–17 | 38,393 | 11.1 | 27,536 | 8.0 |
| | **Total** | **45,609** | **3.9** | **30,624** | **2.6** |
| Other urban | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 | 115,273 | 11.5 | 88,329 | 8.8 |
| | 12–13 | 88,629 | 30.4 | 50,259 | 17.2 |
| | 14–17 | 185,085 | 40.7 | 125,358 | 27.6 |
| | Total | 388,987 | 22.3 | 263,947 | 15.1 |
| Female | 5–11 | 133,054 | 13.1 | 83,233 | 8.2 |
| | 12–13 | 70,174 | 27.3 | 50,866 | 19.8 |
| | 14–17 | 191,016 | 39.8 | 150,159 | 31.3 |
| | Total | 394,243 | 22.5 | 284,258 | 16.2 |
| Total | 5–11 | 248,327 | 12.3 | 171,562 | 8.5 |
| | 12–13 | 158,803 | 29.0 | 101,125 | 18.4 |
| | 14–17 | 376,100 | 40.3 | 275,518 | 29.5 |
| | **Total** | **783,230** | **22.4** | **548,205** | **15.7** |
| Rural | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 | 892,337 | 28.5 | 477,043 | 15.2 |
| | 12–13 | 471,630 | 56.0 | 292,444 | 34.7 |
| | 14–17 | 896,460 | 70.8 | 620,879 | 49.1 |
| | Total | 2,260,427 | 43.1 | 1,390,366 | 26.5 |
| Female | 5–11 | 786,954 | 26.8 | 386,792 | 13.2 |
| | 12–13 | 418,280 | 55.5 | 216,921 | 28.8 |
| | 14–17 | 772,390 | 72.7 | 532,685 | 50.2 |
| | Total | 1,977,624 | 41.6 | 1,136,399 | 23.9 |
| Total | 5–11 | 1,679,290 | 27.7 | 863,835 | 14.2 |
| | 12–13 | 889,910 | 55.7 | 509,365 | 31.9 |
| | 14–17 | 1,668,850 | 71.7 | 1,153,564 | 49.6 |
| | **Total** | **4,238,051** | **42.4** | **2,526,765** | **25.3** |

Table 5.7 shows that the percentage of currently economically active children stands at 34.5 per cent at the national level, with a slightly larger proportion of boys (35.2 per cent) than girls (33.8 per cent). In terms of age groups, children 14–17 years-old have the largest economic activity rates compared to their younger peers (i.e., 57.8 per cent for the age group 14–17 vs.22.1 per cent for the age group 5–11). In terms of area of residence, children in Rural areas have the largest proportion of involvement in economic activities (42.4 per cent), followed by Other urban areas (22.4 per cent) and Dar es Salaam (3.9 per cent).While national averages are similar by sex they tend to mask important gender differentials within specific categories. One example of this is tangible in Dar es Salaam, where girls have consistently higher levels of economic activity across all age groups.

One of the main characteristics of the work performed by children is its seasonality and intermittency. To take into account these critical factors a broader reference period of 12 months prior to the survey (excluding the survey month) was used for the identification of economically active children. 21.2 per cent of our target population worked in economic activities at some point in the last year (22.0 per cent of boys vs. 20.3 per cent of girls). In Rural areas, where the agricultural seasonal cycles decisively influence labour force participation at different times of the year, it is not surprising to find that figures for usual economic activities are considerably larger than in any other region: Rural areas (25.3 per cent), followed by Other urban (15.7 per cent) and Dar es Salaam (2.6 per cent). Nearly 50 per cent of children aged 14–17 were classified as usually economically active.

**TABLE 5.8:** Distribution of average age at which children of age 5–17 years start working (economic and household chores) by area and sex, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main Background Characteristic | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | | | |
| **Total** | **7** | **7** | **7** |
| Dar es Salaam | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Other urban | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Rural | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Economic activity only | | | |
| **Sub Total** | **7** | **7** | **7** |
| Dar es Salaam | 13 | 8 | 8 |
| Other urban | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Rural | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Household chores only | | | |
| **Sub Total** | **6** | **6** | **6** |
| Dar es Salaam | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Other urban | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Rural | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Both economic activity and household chores | | | |
| **Sub Total** | **7** | **7** | **7** |
| Dar es Salaam | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Other urban | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Rural | 7 | 7 | 7 |

Table 5.8 shows that children start working for the first time in economic and household chores combined at an average of 7 years of age. However, children in Dar es Salaam start working at an average of 6 years of age, compared to Other urban and Rural areas with an average of 7 years of age each. Both girls and boys start working when they are about 7 years-old.

Children start working in economic activities only at an average of 7 years. In Dar es Salaam boys start working at older age (13 years) than girls (8 years) while in Other urban and Rural areas children start working in economic activities only at an average of 7 years each.

On the other hand, children start working in household chores at an average of 6 years

of age with no difference between boys and girls. Additionally, children start working in both economic and housekeeping activities at an average of 7 years with children in Dar es Salaam starting to work at a slightly older age of 8 years compared to other areas.

**TABLE 5.9:** Number and incidence rates of children of age 5–17 years in economic activities by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| **Total** | **2,662,098** | **35.2** | **2,404,792** | **33.8** | **5,066,889** | **34.5** |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 1,008,074 | 22.6 | 922,164 | 21.5 | 1,930,238 | 22.1 |
| 12–13 years | 561,701 | 46.0 | 491,607 | 44.7 | 1,053,308 | 45.4 |
| 14–17 years | 1,092,323 | 58.3 | 991,021 | 57.2 | 2,083,343 | 57.8 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 12,684 | 2.2 | 32,925 | 5.4 | 45,609 | 3.9 |
| Other urban | 388,987 | 22.3 | 394,243 | 22.5 | 783,230 | 22.4 |
| Rural | 2,260,427 | 43.1 | 1,977,624 | 41.6 | 4,238,051 | 42.4 |

Table 5.9 shows that, out of total children aged 5–17 years, 34.5 per cent are engaged in economic activities. The incidence of engagement in economic activities is slightly higher for boys (35.2 per cent) than girls (33.8 per cent). Moreover, the incidence of engagement in economic activities is most profound in older children aged 14–17 years (57.8 per cent), and least for younger children aged 5–11 years (22.1 per cent). It is also found that, Rural areas have the highest incidence of children engagement in economic activities (42.4 per cent) compared to Other urban areas (22.4 per cent) Dar es salaam (3.9 per cent).

## 5.3 Children seeking work

All children aged 5–17 years who are not engaged in any economic activity were asked if they were looking for work in the last four weeks prior to the survey. The information is essential in estimating the number of children at risk of falling into child labour.

**TABLE 5.10:** Number and percentage of children of age 5–17 years seeking work, by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % of total children | N. | % of total children | N. | % of total children |
| **Total** | **15,158** | **0.2** | **19,763** | **0.3** | **34,921** | **0.2** |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 2,998 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,998 | 0.0 |
| 12–13 years | 732 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 732 | 0.0 |
| 14–17 years | 11,428 | 0.6 | 19,763 | 1.1 | 31,190 | 0.9 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 4,782 | 0.8 | 6,235 | 1.0 | 11,016 | 0.9 |
| Other urban | 4,793 | 0.3 | 11,236 | 0.6 | 16,029 | 0.5 |
| Rural | 5,583 | 0.1 | 2,292 | 0.0 | 7,875 | 0.1 |

Table 5.10 shows that approximately 34.9 thousand children aged 5–17 are currently seeking and available towork. This represents 0.2 per cent of total children aged 5–17 years (0.3 per cent for girls vs. 02 per cent of boys). The rate of children seeking work from14–17 years-old is 0.9 per cent, which is significantly larger than for the younger age groups. The results further show that the proportion of children seeking work in Dar es Salaam is 0.9 per cent, slightly larger than in Other urban (0.5 per cent) and Rural areas (0.1 per cent).

## 5.4 School attendance

This section describes the education of children aged 5–17 years in relation to school attendance, with respect to their sex, age group and area of residence. School attendance refers to participation in full time education in an institution like primary and secondary school.

**TABLE 5.11:** Number and percentage of Children of Age 5–17 Years Attending School by Sex, Age group, Area and Household Income Quintile, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % of total children | N. | % of total children | N. | % of total children |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **5,205,256** | **68.9** | **5,028,109** | **70.7** | **10,233,365** | **69.8** |
| 5–11 years | 3,242,471 | 72.7 | 3,174,382 | 74.1 | 6,416,852 | 73.4 |
| 12–13 years | 993,047 | 81.4 | 919,727 | 83.7 | 1,912,775 | 82.5 |
| 14–17 years | 969,738 | 51.7 | 934,000 | 53.9 | 1,903,737 | 52.8 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 505,101 | 89.09 | 521,231 | 85.39 | 1,026,332 | 87.2 |
| Other urban | 1,445,351 | 82.78 | 1,413,028 | 80.62 | 2,858,378 | 81.7 |
| Rural | 3,254,804 | 62.11 | 3,093,850 | 65.13 | 6,348,655 | 63.5 |

| Income Quintile | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 949,487 | 62.1 | 977,714 | 67.1 | 1,927,202 | 64.5 |
| II | 1,013,258 | 65.4 | 996,084 | 70.0 | 2,009,343 | 67.6 |
| III | 1,096,997 | 71.3 | 1,000,542 | 69.1 | 2,097,539 | 70.2 |
| IV | 1,106,220 | 72.7 | 1,043,608 | 74.3 | 2,149,829 | 73.5 |
| V | 1,039,292 | 73.5 | 1,010,160 | 73.3 | 2,049,452 | 73.4 |

Table 5.11 shows that, 69.8 per cent of children aged 5–17 years are currently attending school with a slightly larger proportion for girls (70.7 per cent) than boys (68.9 per cent). The proportion of children attending school is largest among children aged 12–13 years (82.5 per cent) followed by 5–11 years (73.4 per cent) and 14–17 with 52.8 per cent. This indicates that school attendance rate decreases with an increase in age, at least between the 12–13 and 14–17 age ranges.

The analysis by area of residence shows that school attendance rates in Dar es Salaam are the highest at the national level (87.2 per cent), followed by Other urban areas (81.7 per cent) and Rural areas (63.5 per cent). There are considerable differences in terms of school attendance rates of children by income quintiles (64.5 per cent school attendance for the lowest income quintile vs. 73.4 per cent for the highest). Across age groups, girls have a higher school attendance than boys, however when the sex differentials are considered by area of residence, we observe a clear disadvantage of girls in urban settings as compared to a disadvantage of boys in rural ones.

## 5.5 Household chores by children

Household chores refer to the production of domestic and personal services by household members for consumption within their own household.This form of work falls outside the production boundary of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). Many researchers have pointed-out, the distinction between household chores and economic activities is essentially technical. For example, if a male child helps his father on a family farm, his contribution places him in the "economically active population", but if a female child assists her mother in the household, the female child is not considered part of the "economically active population", and for that reason falls outside of the official statistics on working children. However, the activities of both children, if they were carried out outside of the household, would be considered work, in the agricultural sector for the male and in the services sector for the female[5]. The analysis in this section focuses on average weekly hours, total usual hours per week and time of day in which children perform household chores. The findings are disaggregated by sex, age group and area.

[5] http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=678 , page 9.

**TABLE 5.12:** Number and percentage of children of age 5–17 years performing household chores by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % of total children | N. | % of total children | N. | % of total children |
| **Total** | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 3,340,100 | 74.9 | 3,371,112 | 78.7 | 6,711,212 | 76.8 |
| 12–13 years | 1,179,675 | 96.7 | 1,084,277 | 98.7 | 2,263,951 | 97.6 |
| 14–17 years | 1,769,707 | 94.4 | 1,674,516 | 96.7 | 3,444,223 | 95.5 |
| **Total** | **6,289,481** | **83.3** | **6,129,904** | **86.2** | **12,419,386** | **84.7** |
| **Dar es Salaam** | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 267,508 | 82.0 | 277,635 | 83.5 | 545,144 | 82.8 |
| 12–13 years | 83,183 | 96.6 | 81,981 | 93.7 | 165,164 | 95.1 |
| 14–17 years | 146,732 | 95.0 | 182,336 | 95.6 | 329,067 | 95.4 |
| **Total** | **497,424** | **87.7** | **541,952** | **88.8** | **1,039,375** | **88.3** |
| **Other urban** | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 799,569 | 79.9 | 845,075 | 83.2 | 1,644,644 | 81.6 |
| 12–13 years | 283,844 | 97.4 | 251,015 | 97.7 | 534,859 | 97.6 |
| 14–17 years | 444,120 | 97.7 | 459,778 | 95.8 | 903,898 | 96.8 |
| Total | 1,527,533 | 87.5 | 1,555,868 | 88.8 | 3,083,401 | 88.1 |
| **Rural** | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 2,273,023 | 72.6 | 2,248,401 | 76.6 | 4,521,424 | 74.5 |
| 12–13 years | 812,647 | 96.5 | 751,281 | 99.6 | 1,563,928 | 97.9 |
| 14–17 years | 1,178,855 | 93.2 | 1,032,402 | 97.2 | 2,211,258 | 95.0 |
| **Total** | **4,264,525** | **81.4** | **4,032,085** | **84.9** | **8,296,610** | **83.0** |

Table 5.12 shows that 84.7 per cent of children aged 5–17 are engaged in household chores with a slightly larger proportion for girls (86.2 per cent) than boys (83.3 per cent). Results also indicate that the largest proportion of children performing household chores is in the age group 12–13 years (97.6 per cent). In Dar es Salaam (88.3 per cent) and in Other urban areas (88.1 per cent) children are more likely to perfom household chores than those living in Rural areas (83.0 per cent).

**TABLE 5.13:** Average weekly hours of household chores performed by children of age 5–17 year by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | | | |
| 5–11 years | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 12–13 years | 6 | 9 | 8 |
| 14–17 years | 7 | 12 | 9 |
| **Total** | **6** | **8** | **7** |
| Dar es Salaam | | | |
| 5–11 years | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 12–13 years | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| 14–17 years | 8 | 12 | 10 |
| **Total** | **6** | **8** | **7** |
| Other urban | | | |
| 5–11 years | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 12–13 years | 5 | 8 | 6 |
| 14–17 years | 6 | 12 | 9 |
| **Total** | **5** | **7** | **6** |
| Rural | | | |
| 5–11 years | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 12–13 years | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| 14–17 years | 8 | 11 | 9 |
| **Total** | **6** | **8** | **7** |

Table 5.13 shows that, on average, children spend about 7 hours per week on household chores with girls' having a higher weekly average than boys (8 hours per week vs. 6 hours per week). Children aged 14–17 spend on average 9 hours per week with a considerable difference by sex in detriment of girls (12 hours per week for girls vs. 7 hours per week for boys). In this way, girls not only are more involved in household chores, but they work for longer hours as well. Gender differentials are almost consistent across regions and age groups, with the larger differences in the group of children aged 14–17 years-old.

**TABLE 5.14:** Percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years performing household chores by duration (hrs), sex and age group, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | 1 to less than 7 hours | 7 to less than 14 hours | 14 to less than 24 hours | 24 hours or more | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 75.7 | 14.6 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| 12–13 years | 60.4 | 21.7 | 14.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| 14–17 years | 53.8 | 23.1 | 15.9 | 7.2 | 100.0 |
| **Total** | **66.9** | **18.3** | **10.9** | **4.0** | **100.0** |
| Male | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 78.2 | 13.3 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 |
| 12–13 years | 66.8 | 20.5 | 9.7 | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| 14–17 years | 63.1 | 20.8 | 12.3 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| **Total** | **71.8** | **16.8** | **8.7** | **2.7** | **100.0** |
| Female | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 73.3 | 15.9 | 8.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| 12–13 years | 53.4 | 23.1 | 18.5 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| 14–17 years | 43.9 | 25.5 | 19.8 | 10.7 | 100.0 |
| **Total** | **61.8** | **19.8** | **13.1** | **5.3** | **100.0** |

Table 5.14 shows the distribution of hours in household chores by hour-brackets. While the majority of children spend less than 14 hours in household chores per week (85 per cent), approximately 15 per cent involve in household chores for more than 14 hours per week. Out of these approximately 4 per cent undertake household chores for 24 hours or more per week (5.3 per cent of girls vs. 2.7 per cent of boys). As much as 10.7 per cent of girls aged 14–17 engaged in household chores do them for 24 hours or more per week as compared to 3.9 per cent of boys.

## 5.6 Children grouped by activities performed

**TABLE 5.15:** Number and percentage of children of age 5–17 years by activity status (working/attending school) by sex and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Activity status | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Working[6] only | 1,178,819 | 15.6 | 954,432 | 13.4 | 2,133,251 | 14.5 |
| Attending school only | 3,721,977 | 49.3 | 3,577,749 | 50.3 | 7,299,726 | 49.8 |
| Working and attending school | 1,483,279 | 19.6 | 1,450,359 | 20.4 | 2,933,638 | 20.0 |
| Neither working nor attending school | 1,169,371 | 15.5 | 1,130,477 | 15.9 | 2,299,847 | 15.7 |
| **Sub total** | **7,553,446** | **100.0** | **7,113,017** | **100.0** | **14,666,463** | **100.0** |
| Dar es Salaam | | | | | | |
| Working only | 10,854 | 1.9 | 29,394 | 4.8 | 40,248 | 3.4 |
| Attending school only | 503,270 | 88.8 | 517,701 | 84.8 | 1,020,971 | 86.7 |
| Working and attending school | 1,830 | 0.3 | 3,530 | 0.6 | 5,361 | 0.5 |
| Neither working nor attending school | 50,970 | 9.0 | 59,807 | 9.8 | 110,777 | 9.4 |
| **Sub total** | **566,924** | **100.0** | **610,432** | **100.0** | **1,177,357** | **100.0** |
| Other urban | | | | | | |
| Working only | 153,762 | 8.8 | 156,617 | 8.9 | 310,379 | 8.9 |
| Attending school only | 1,210,126 | 69.3 | 1,175,401 | 67.1 | 2,385,527 | 68.2 |
| Working and attending school | 235,224 | 13.5 | 237,627 | 13.6 | 472,851 | 13.5 |
| Neither working nor attending school | 146,974 | 8.4 | 182,974 | 10.4 | 329,948 | 9.4 |
| **Sub total** | **1,746,086** | **100.0** | **1,752,619** | **100.0** | **3,498,705** | **100.0** |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Working only | 1,014,203 | 19.4 | 768,421 | 16.2 | 1,782,624 | 17.8 |
| Attending school only | 2,008,581 | 38.3 | 1,884,647 | 39.7 | 3,893,228 | 39.0 |
| Working and attending school | 1,246,224 | 23.8 | 1,209,203 | 25.5 | 2,455,427 | 24.6 |
| Neither working nor attending school | 971,427 | 18.5 | 887,695 | 18.7 | 1,859,122 | 18.6 |
| **Sub total** | **5,240,435** | **100.0** | **4,749,967** | **100.0** | **9,990,401** | **100.0** |

[6] Working refers to children in employment.

So far we have presented an analysis of individual activities (i.e., children in employment, children performing household chores and children attending school). However, in order to gain a clear understanding of the specific situation of children in the country, it is important to consider that most children undertake more than one activity simultaneously. When conspiring only school attendance and employment, children can be classified into 4 mutually exclusive categories: those i) working only (in employment only); ii) attending school only; iii) working and attending school and; iv) neither working nor attending school.When considering these categories Table 5.15 reveals that the largest proportion of children aged 5–17 (49.8 per cent) are attending school only. When considering the 34.5 per cent of economically active children, we observe that 14.5 per cent are working on exclusive basis, while 20 per cent are combining school and work. In this sense, it is fundamental to consider that employment not only represents a severe obstacle to school attendance, it also interferes with the educational performance of children who combine school and work. It has been shown by previous research that children combining school and work tend to underperform in terms of repetition grades rates, school dropouts, literacy rates and total number of years spent in school vis-a-vis children attending school exclusively. In addition a group highly vulnerable is that of children neither working nor attending school. The reasons behind status could be associated to chronic illnesses, unemployment, high costs of both school and work and under reporting of employment.

It is also observed that, across areas, the largest proportion of children who attend school only is found in Dar es Salaam, with 86.7 per cent (88.8 per cent of boys vs. 84.8 per cent of girls), followed by Other urban areas with 68.2 per cent and 39 per cent for children in Rural areas (both with similar sex distribution). In addition, Dar es Salaam has the smallest proportion of children who combine work and school (0.5 per cent). The proportion of children who are neither working nor attending school is largest in Rural areas with 18.6 per cent and 9.4 per cent in both Dar es Salaam and Other urban areas.

**TABLE 5.16:** Number and percentage of children of age 5–17 years by activity status (working/involved in household chores) sex and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Activity status | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Working[7] only | 96,467 | 1.3 | 49,426 | 0.7 | 145,893 | 1.0 |
| Involved in household chores only | 3,723,851 | 49.3 | 3,774,539 | 53.1 | 7,498,390 | 51.1 |
| Working and involved in household chores | 2,565,630 | 34 | 2,355,366 | 33.1 | 4,920,996 | 33.6 |
| Neither working nor involved in household chores | 1,167,497 | 15.4 | 933,687 | 13.1 | 2,101,184 | 14.3 |
| **Sub total** | **7,553,446** | **100.0** | **7,113,017** | **100.0** | **14,666,463** | **100.0** |
| Dar es Salaam | | | | | | |
| Working only | 837 | 0.1 | 6,242 | 1.0 | 7,080 | 0.6 |
| Involved in household chores only | 485,577 | 85.7 | 515,269 | 84.4 | 1,000,846 | 85 |
| Working and involved in household chores | 11,847 | 2.1 | 26,682 | 4.4 | 38,529 | 3.3 |
| Neither working nor involved in household chores | 68,664 | 12.1 | 62,238 | 10.2 | 130,902 | 11.1 |
| **Sub total** | **566,924** | **100.0** | **610,432** | **100.0** | **1,177,357** | **100.0** |

[7] Working refers to children in employment.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other urban | | | | | | |
| Working only | 9,139 | 0.5 | 8,462 | 0.5 | 17,600 | 0.5 |
| Involved in household chores only | 1,147,685 | 65.7 | 1,170,086 | 66.8 | 2,317,771 | 66.2 |
| Working and involved in household chores | 379,848 | 21.8 | 385,782 | 22.0 | 765,630 | 21.9 |
| Neither working nor involved in household chores | 209,414 | 12.0 | 188,289 | 10.7 | 397,704 | 11.4 |
| **Sub Total** | **1,746,086** | **100.0** | **1,752,619** | **100.0** | **3,498,705** | **100.0** |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Working only | 86,491 | 1.7 | 34,722 | 0.7 | 121,213 | 1.2 |
| Involved in household chores only | 2,090,589 | 39.9 | 2,089,183 | 44.0 | 4,179,772 | 41.8 |
| Working and involved in household chores | 2,173,936 | 41.5 | 1,942,902 | 40.9 | 4,116,837 | 41.2 |
| Neither working nor involved in household chores | 889,418 | 16.9 | 683,160 | 14.4 | 1,572,579 | 15.8 |
| **Sub Total** | **5,240,435** | **100.0** | **4,749,967** | **100** | **9,990,401** | **100.0** |

Another way to look at the combination of different activities by children can be achieved by analyzing work and involvement in household chores. Table 5.16 reveals that more than a half (51.1 per cent) of all children are engaged in household chores only and 33.6 per cent of them are working in economic activities and performing household chores. The results also indicate that the proportion of children engaged in household chores only is higher for girls (53.1 per cent) than boys (49.3 per cent).

Dar es Salaam has the largest proportion of children involved in household chores only (85.0 per cent), compared to Other urban (66.2 per cent) and Rural areas (41.8 per cent). As for children who are working only, a relatively higher proportion of them is found in Rural areas (1.2 per cent) compared to Other urban areas (0.5 per cent) and Dar es Salaam (0.6 per cent). Generally there are more or less similar proportions of girls and boys by activity status.

**TABLE 5.17:** Number and percentage of children of age 5–17 years by activity status (working/involved in household chores/attending school), sex, and age group, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Activity status | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Working[8] only | 70,473 | 0.9 | 42,807 | 0.6 | 113,280 | 0.8 |
| Attending school only | 629,777 | 8.3 | 490,516 | 6.9 | 1,120,293 | 7.6 |
| Involved in household chores only | 631,651 | 8.4 | 687,305 | 9.7 | 1,318,957 | 9.0 |
| Working and studying | 25,994 | 0.3 | 6,619 | 0.1 | 32,613 | 0.2 |
| Working and involved in household chores | 1,108,346 | 14.7 | 911,625 | 12.8 | 2,019,971 | 13.8 |
| Attending school and involved in household chores | 3,092,200 | 40.9 | 3,087,233 | 43.4 | 6,179,433 | 42.1 |
| Working, attending school and involved in household chores | 1,457,284 | 19.3 | 1,443,741 | 20.3 | 2,901,025 | 19.8 |

[8] Working refers to children in employment.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Neither activity | 537,720 | 7.1 | 443,171 | 6.2 | 980,891 | 6.7 |
| **Total** | **7,553,446** | **100.0** | **7,113,017** | **100.0** | **14,666,463** | **100.0** |
| 5–11 years | | | | | | |
| Working only | 31,918 | 0.7 | 19,900 | 0.5 | 51,818 | 0.6 |
| Attending school only | 561,938 | 12.6 | 459,298 | 10.7 | 1,021,236 | 11.7 |
| Involved in household chores only | 446,414 | 10.0 | 463,615 | 10.8 | 910,029 | 10.4 |
| Working and studying | 16,768 | 0.4 | 5,415 | 0.1 | 22,184 | 0.3 |
| Working and involved in household chores | 229,921 | 5.2 | 197,828 | 4.6 | 427,750 | 4.9 |
| Attending school and involved in household chores | 1,934,298 | 43.4 | 2,010,648 | 47.0 | 3,944,946 | 45.1 |
| Working, attending school and involved in household chores | 729,466 | 16.4 | 699,020 | 16.3 | 1,428,486 | 16.3 |
| Neither activity | 508,521 | 11.4 | 426,525 | 10.0 | 935,046 | 10.7 |
| **Total** | **4,459,246** | **100.0** | **4,282,251** | **100.0** | **8,741,496** | **100.0** |
| 12–13 years | | | | | | |
| Working only | 8,826 | 0.7 | 1,337 | 0.1 | 10,163 | 0.4 |
| Attending school only | 24,521 | 2.0 | 10,855 | 1.0 | 35,376 | 1.5 |
| Involved in household chores only | 38,084 | 3.1 | 42,170 | 3.8 | 80,254 | 3.5 |
| Working and studying | 4,058 | 0.3 | 597 | 0.1 | 4,655 | 0.2 |
| Working and involved in household chores | 177,122 | 14.5 | 133,831 | 12.2 | 310,953 | 13.4 |
| Attending school and involved in household chores | 592,774 | 48.6 | 552,433 | 50.3 | 1,145,207 | 49.4 |
| Working, attending school and involved in household chores | 371,695 | 30.5 | 355,841 | 32.4 | 727,536 | 31.4 |
| Neither activity | 2,857 | 0.2 | 1,568 | 0.1 | 4,425 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **1,219,936** | **100.0** | **1,098,634** | **100.0** | **2,318,570** | **100.0** |
| 14–17 years | | | | | | |
| Working only | 29,728 | 1.6 | 21,570 | 1.2 | 51,299 | 1.4 |
| Attending school only | 43,319 | 2.3 | 20,362 | 1.2 | 63,681 | 1.8 |
| Involved in household chores only | 147,153 | 7.9 | 181,520 | 10.5 | 328,673 | 9.1 |
| Working and studying | 5,168 | 0.3 | 606 | 0.0 | 5,774 | 0.2 |
| Working and involved in household chores | 701,303 | 37.4 | 579,965 | 33.5 | 1,281,268 | 35.5 |
| Attending school and involved in household chores | 565,128 | 30.2 | 524,152 | 30.3 | 1,089,279 | 30.2 |
| Working, attending school and involved in household chores | 356,123 | 19.0 | 388,879 | 22.5 | 745,003 | 20.7 |
| Neither activity | 26,341 | 1.4 | 15,078 | 0.9 | 41,419 | 1.1 |
| **Total** | **1,874,264** | **100.0** | **1,732,133** | **100.0** | **3,606,396** | **100.0** |

Eight mutually exclusive categories are constructed considering all possible combinations between employment, household chores and schooling. Table 5.17 shows that, nearly one-fifth (19.8 per cent) of all children combine work/employment, school and household chores, with a slightly higher proportion of girls (20.3 per cent) than boys (19.3 per cent). The largest proportion of children combining the three activities is observed for children aged 12–13 years with 31.4 per cent and a lower proportion for children aged 14–17 years (20.7 per cent) and 5–11 years (16.3 per cent). Generally, children who are working only comprise the lowest proportions of all children across the different geographical areas. These numbers are relevant in order to understand the total workload children face, and how it interferes with schooling (for those children actually attending school).

CHAPTER SIX

# CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKING CHILDREN

## 6.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on children aged 5–17 years who worked for at least one hour in a week prior to the survey. The 2014 NCLS gathered information on the involvement of children in production of goods and services as classified by the System of National Account (SNA).

The characteristics of working children in this chapter is analyzed in terms of industry of employment, occupation and status in employment, working hours, engagement in non-market economic activities, earnings and other characteristics of their work.

## 6.1 Industry of employment

The industry of employment provides important information as to the sectorial distribution of working children. This information may is critical to identify the reasons and consequences of children's engagement in these industries for policy interventions. It is also crucial for targeting programmes aimed at child labour in specified industries.

**TABLE 6.1:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years working in economic activities by industry of employment, sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Industry | Male | Female | 5–11 years | 12–13 years | 14–17 years | Dar es Salaam | Other urban | Rural | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 94.3 | 89.6 | 94.6 | 95.3 | 88.1 | 6.1 | 70.1 | 97 | 4,664,201 | 92.1 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 30,827 | 0.6 |
| Manufacturing | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 14,759 | 0.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 16.2 | 13.6 | 1.0 | 154,996 | 3.1 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 12.5 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 46,553 | 0.9 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods | 0.8 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 55.3 | 6.8 | 1.3 | 131,741 | 2.6 |
| Other industries | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 23812 | 0.3 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **5,066,889** | **100.0** |

Table 6.1 reveals that Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the single most important industry in terms of the children labour force, employing 92.1 per cent of all working children. The table also shows that boys are more likely to work in agricultural activities than their female counterparts (94.3 per cent vs. 89.6 per cent). Proportionately, children aged 12–13 are more likely to work in agriculture forestry and fishing (95.3 per cent) compared to younger children aged 5–11 (94.6 per cent) and those aged 14–17 years (88.1 per cent). Agriculture initiates children into work earlier than other kindsof economic activities and constitutes a matter of concern as children are subject to myriad hazards – the dangers of using agrochemicals and farm machinery, among others.

Engagement in agricultural activities is more prevalent in Rural areas (97 per cent) and Other urban areas (70.1 per cent) as compared to Dar es Salaam (6.1 per cent). However, activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods account for the highest proportion of working children in Dar es Salaam with 55.3 per cent, implying that child domestic work is the single most labour intensive industry in the city.

**TABLE 6.2:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years working in agriculture by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Activity | Male | Female | 5–11 years | 12–13 years | 14–17 years | Dar es Salaam | Other urban | Rural | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities | 98.7 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 99.4 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 4,632,360 | 99.3 |
| Forestry and logging | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2,556 | 0.1 |
| Fishing and aquaculture | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 29,285 | 0.6 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **4,664,201** | **100.0** |

As it has been indicated that agriculture constitutes an entry point for children into the labour market. In order to have a better understanding of children engagement into agriculture, it is important to disaggregateinto its constituent activities (ISIC,level 2). Table 6.2 indicates that nearly all children aged 5–17 years working in agriculture are engaged in Crop and animal production, hunting and related services with 99.3 per cent. 0.6 per cent of children in agriculture are in Fishing and aquaculture (; and 0.1 per cent inForestry and logging.

## 6.2 Occupational classification

Occupations refer to tasks performed at the workplace by an employed person. The occupation undertaken by a worker is normally influenced by a number of attributes such as education, experience and age. This section highlights distribution of working children in various occupations by sex, age group and residence area.

**TABLE 6.3:** Number and percentage distribution of working children of age 5–17 years by occupation in employment, sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Occupation | Male | Female | 5–11 years | 12–13 years | 14–17 years | Dar es Salaam | Other urban | Rural | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service workers a nd shop sales workers | - | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 12.9 | 10.0 | 0.4 | 101,085 | 2.0 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 90.3 | 88.3 | 91.1 | 93.0 | 85.8 | 5.5 | 68.6 | 94.1 | 4,525,662 | 89.3 |
| Elementary occupations e.g. Domestic workers and cleaners | 7.2 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 9.9 | 72.1 | 16.2 | 5.4 | 387,948 | 7.7 |
| Other occupations | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 9.4 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 52195 | 1.0 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **5,066,889** | **100.0** |

Table 6.3 shows that nearly nine out of ten (89.3 per cent) children are working as agricultural and fishery workers. This finding is consistent with the analysis on industry classification previously presented. Elementary occupations ranked second, accounting for 7.7 per cent of working children. Sex differentials are not particularly marked across the different occupations; however boys were more likely to work in agricultural and fishery occupations (90.3 per cent) than girls (88.3 per cent). Results also show that girls are more likely to work in elementary occupations (8.2 per cent) than boys (7.2 per cent).

In general, children in Rural areas are working as agricultural and fishery workers (94.1 per cent). Engagement in agriculture decreases with urbanization (68.6 per cent in Other urban and only 5.5 per cent in Dar es Salaam). Elementary occupations have the largest proportion of working children in Dar es Salaam with 72.1 per cent and small proportions in Other urban areas (16.2 per cent) and Rural areas (5.4 per cent).

Results further reveal that more than 90.0 per cent of younger children aged 5–14 work as agricultural and fishery workers compared to 85.8 per cent of children aged 14–17 years.

**TABLE 6.4:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years working as agricultural and fishery workers by occupation sub category, sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Occupation | Male | Female | 5–11 | 12–13 | 14–17 | Dar es Salaam | Other urban | Rural | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farmers and crop skilled workers | 82.5 | 93.3 | 84.4 | 87.7 | 90.6 | 77.3 | 93.1 | 86.8 | 3,962,633 | 87.6 |
| Animal producers and skilled workers | 16.3 | 6.7 | 15.3 | 11.6 | 8.4 | 22.7 | 6.2 | 12.5 | 531,954 | 11.8 |
| Forestry and related skilled workers | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1,789 | 0.0 |
| Fishery workers, hunters and trappers | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 29,285 | 0.6 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **4,525,662** | **100.0** |

Table 6.4 reveals that nine out of ten children working as Agricultural and fishery workers are employed as Farmers and crop workers (87.6 per cent), followed by animal producers and skilled workers (11.8 per cent). Results indicate that the largest proportion of girls work as farmers and crop skilled workers (93.3 per cent). It is interesting to note that there are important gender differentials in terms of agricultural occupations with a larger relative involvement of girls in crop-work and of boys in livestock activities.

As age increases the participation in crop-work increases and that in livestock activities reduces. A non-negligible proportion of small children (aged 5–11) are working directly in tasks associated with handling livestock (i.e., caring for farm animals andherding sheep), which exposes them to a variety of hazards such as kicks, bites brucellosis and other bacterial exposure such as E. coli and salmonella, rabid animals, etc. These numbers are highly relevant as they provide insights into the composition of the agricultural sector, which is, by far, is the single most important source of work for children at the national level.

## 6.3 Status in employment

Status in employment distinguishes between different employment classification namely; agriculture workers, paid employees, self-employed workers and contributing family workers. This section focuses on working children with respect to their employment status and can offer additional insight into how children's economic production is carried out.

**TABLE 6.5:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years working in economic activities by status in employment, sex and age group, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Status in employment | Male | Female | 5–11 | 12–13 | 14–17 | Dar es Salaam | Other urban | Rural | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paid employees | 3.2 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 7.2 | 75.2 | 9.9 | 1.5 | 174,508 | 3.4 |
| Self employed in non-agriculture with employees | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2,942 | 0.1 |
| Self employed in non-agriculture without employees | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 43,752 | 0.9 |
| Unpaid family helper in non-agriculture | 3.1 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 10.5 | 18.0 | 1.8 | 221,615 | 4.4 |
| Unpaid family helper in agriculture | 90.0 | 87.1 | 93.2 | 92.0 | 82.8 | 3.2 | 66.5 | 93.7 | 4,492,179 | 88.7 |
| Work on own farm in agriculture | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 131,894 | 2.6 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **5,066,889** | **100.0** |

Results in Table 6.5 revealthat the majority of children aged 5–17 years are working as unpaid family helpers in agriculture, which accounts for 88.7 per cent of all working children (90.0 per cent of working boys vs. 87.1 per cent of girls). Sex differentialsare also noticed in the category of unpaid family helper in non-agriculture, where there are proportionately more girls (5.7 per cent) compared to boys (3.1 per cent).

The findings also indicate that the largest proportion of children working as unpaid family helpers in agriculture are in Rural areas (93.7 per cent), followed by Other urban areas (66.5 per cent). Children working in paid employment account for the largest proportion in Dar es Salaam, with 75.2 per cent compared to 9.9 per cent in Other urban areas and 1.5 per cent in Rural areas.

Children aged 5–11 years account for the highest proportion of children working as unpaid family helpers in agriculture (93.2 per cent), followed by children aged 12–13 years (92.0 per cent) and those aged 14–17 years (82.8 per cent).

## 6.4 Working hours

Hours of work are a proxy for the intensity of children's work; long hours of work are likely to have a negative impact on health and educational outcomes of working children. This section provides detailed information on the hours of work performed by working children.

**TABLE 6.6:** Average weekly hours of work performed by working children of age 5–17 years by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | | | |
| 5–11 years | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| 12–13 years | 24 | 19 | 21 |
| 14–17 years | 32 | 28 | 30 |
| **Total** | **25** | **22** | **23** |
| Dar es Salaam | | | |
| 5–11 years | 30 | 24 | 25 |
| 12–13 years | 57 | 59 | 58 |
| 14–17 years | 52 | 63 | 60 |
| **Total** | **52** | **60** | **58** |
| Other urban | | | |
| 5–11 years | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 12–13 years | 18 | 20 | 19 |
| 14–17 years | 32 | 34 | 33 |
| **Total** | **24** | **25** | **25** |
| Rural | | | |
| 5–11 years | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| 12–13 years | 24 | 18 | 21 |
| 14–17 years | 31 | 25 | 29 |
| **Total** | **25** | **21** | **23** |

Table 6.6 shows that, overall, children spend an average of 23 hours per week working in different economic activities (25 hours for boys vs. 22 hours for girls). As age increases the number of working increases as well, from 18 hours worked by children 5–11 to 30 hours for the age-bracket 14–17. There are striking differences in the number of weekly hours worked in terms of regions, with Dar es Salaam presenting the larger averages (58 hours per week) compared to Other urban (25 hours per week) and Rural areas (23 hours per week).

**TABLE 6.7:** Average weekly hours of work performed by working children of age 5–17 years by industry of employment, sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Industry | Total | Sex | | Age Group | | | Area | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | 5–11 years | 12–13 years | 14–17 years | Dar es Salaam | Other urban | Rural |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 22 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 21 | 28 | 29 | 19 | 23 |
| Mining and quarrying | 20 | 20 | 19 | 12 | 23 | 28 | . | 21 | 15 |
| Manufacturing | 25 | 33 | 21 | 11 | 32 | 29 | 49 | 29 | 13 |
| Construction | 52 | 51 | 61 | . | . | 52 | 47 | 52 | . |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and mot | 28 | 34 | 20 | 15 | 24 | 35 | 50 | 28 | 24 |
| Transportation and storage | 65 | 65 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 74 | 77 | 65 | . |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 37 | 21 | 42 | 47 | 19 | 38 | 40 | 27 | 49 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 65 | 67 | 45 | . | . | 65 | 61 | 67 | . |
| Human Health and social work activities | 8 | . | 8 | . | . | 8 | . | . | 8 |
| Other service activities | 35 | 53 | 28 | 9 | 11 | 47 | 53 | 40 | 9 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good | 53 | 34 | 57 | 21 | 66 | 62 | 69 | 63 | 35 |
| **Total** | **23** | **25** | **22** | **18** | **21** | **30** | **58** | **25** | **23** |

In terms of working hours by industry, results in Table 6.7 indicate that children in transportation and storage and administrative and support activities spend the longest working hours vis-a-vis their peers in other industries (65 hours per week each), followed by domestic workers (53 hours per week) and construction workers (52hours per week). A broad range of services including accommodation and food, other service activities and wholesale and retail trade have a considerable, but lower, number of hours per week (37, 35 and 28 hours per week, respectively) and in the last position manufacturing, agriculture and mining activities with weekly hours ranging from 25 to 20 hours per week). There are important gender differentials which can be directly deducted from the table, however we would like to point out to the excessive number of hours worked by girls in child domestic work, with a striking average of 57 hours per week, compared to 34 hours per week worked by their male peers.

**TABLE 6.8:** Average weekly hours of work performed by children of age 5–17 years working only and children combining school and employment by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Working and attending school | Working only |
|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **14** | **36** |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 15 | 37 |
| Female | 14 | 34 |
| Age group | | |
| 5–11 years | 14 | 28 |
| 12–13 years | 15 | 37 |
| 14–17 years | 14 | 39 |
| Area | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 32 | 61 |
| Other urban | 14 | 41 |
| Rural | 14 | 34 |

Table 6.8 shows that, children engaged in work only spend more working hours (36 hours per week) compared to those combining work and schooling (14 hours per week). This indicates that once a family decides to engage a child in full-time work, it does so for a considerable number of hours per week. Also these results speak about the importance of school attendance as a valuable tool for the reduction of excessive working hours by children. It is interesting to note that age only seems to affect the overall working hours in the category of children working only. It also becomes evident that in terms of regions, Dar es Salaam registers the largest number of working hours per week and that for children working only the level of urbanization is positively correlated with the intensity of work.

## 6.5 Children in non-market economic activities

The 2014 NCLS collected information on both market and non-market economic activities (those geared to self-consumption). Non-market economic activities accounted for 21.2 per cent of working children (1,073,759 children out of 5,066,889 in economic activities). This section focuses on children engagement in non-market economic activities.

**TABLE 6.9:** Number and percentage of children of age 5–17 years engaged in non-market economic activities by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| **Total** | **556,217** | **100.0** | **517,542** | **100.0** | **1,073,759** | **100.0** |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 236,021 | 42.4 | 208,375 | 40.3 | 444,396 | 41.4 |
| 12–13 years | 123,714 | 22.2 | 122,175 | 23.6 | 245,889 | 22.9 |
| 14–17 years | 196,482 | 35.3 | 187,875 | 36.2 | 384,357 | 35.8 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Area** | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 0 | 0.0 | 526 | 0.1 | 526 | 0.0 |
| Other urban | 100,004 | 18.0 | 93,138 | 18.0 | 193,142 | 18.0 |
| Rural | 456,213 | 82.0 | 423,878 | 81.9 | 880,091 | 82.0 |

Table 6.9 shows that about 1.1 million children are engaged in non-market economic activities, of which 41.4 per cent were aged 5–11 years, 35.8 per cent are aged 14–17 years and 22.9 per cent for those aged 12–13 years. Results also show that 82.0 per cent of all children in non-market economic activities are concentrated in Rural areas vs. 18.0 per cent in Other urban areas and 0 per cent in Dar es Salaam. Therefore all economic activities undertaken in Dar es Salaam are geared towards market consumption. There are not large sex differences in proportion of children in non-market economic activities across different geographical areas.

**TABLE 6.10:** Number and percentage of children of age 5–17 years engaged in non-market economic activities by occupation, sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Agricultural and fishery workers | | Craft and related workers | | Elementary occupations | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| **Total** | **1,020,268** | **100.0** | **745** | **100.0** | **52,745** | **100.0** | **1,073,759** | **100.0** |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 532,708 | 52.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 23,509 | 44.6 | 556,217 | 51.8 |
| Female | 487,561 | 47.8 | 745 | 100.0 | 29,236 | 55.4 | 517,542 | 48.2 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 408,017 | 40.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 36,379 | 69.0 | 444,396 | 41.4 |
| 12–13 years | 241,344 | 23.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,545 | 8.6 | 245,889 | 22.9 |
| 14–17 years | 370,908 | 36.4 | 745 | 100.0 | 11,821 | 22.4 | 384,357 | 35.8 |
| **Area** | | | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 526 | 1.0 | 526 | 0.0 |
| Other urban | 186,056 | 18.2 | 745 | 100.0 | 6,340 | 12.0 | 193,142 | 18.0 |
| Rural | 834,212 | 81.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 45,879 | 87.0 | 880,091 | 82.0 |

Table 6.10 provides the further information on the occupational break down of children in non-market economic activities. The overwhelming majority of children work as agricultural and fishery workers, and considerably lower numbers are found in the other occupations included.

## 6.6 Characteristics of earnings

Most children are engaged in working activities to support themselves or their families; therefore, earning is one of the important causes of child work and child labour. This section presents information concerning remuneration patterns received by children in employment in terms of type (cash and in-kind), industry, area, sex and age group.

**TABLE 6.11:** Average monthly income (tzs) of working children of age 5–17 years by sex, age group, area and major industry category, Tanzania mainland, 2014

(in TZS)

| Characteristic | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Overall Average** | **6,032** | **5,441** | **5,752** |
| Age group | | | |
| 5–11 years | 1,733 | 1,379 | 1,564 |
| 12–13 years | 2,727 | 2,468 | 2,606 |
| 14–17 years | 11,699 | 10,696 | 11,222 |
| Area | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 79,470 | 97,492 | 92,480 |
| Other urban | 12,605 | 11,610 | 12,104 |
| Rural | 4,489 | 2,679 | 3,644 |
| Industry | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 3,998 | 1,648 | 2,912 |
| Mining and quarrying | 34,770 | - | 15,219 |
| Manufacturing | 45,200 | 21,298 | 27,922 |
| Construction | 197,406 | 210,000 | 197,754 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles | 25,817 | 16,097 | 21,407 |
| Transportation and storage | 113,979 | - | 113,979 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 7,752 | 18,982 | 15,993 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 57,012 | 100,000 | 62,552 |
| Human Health and social work activities | - | 180,000 | 180,000 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 360,000 | - | 360,000 |
| Other service activities | 35,089 | 94,865 | 76,683 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good | 43,622 | 59,894 | 57,322 |

Table 6.11 reveals that working children earned on average of TZS. 5,752 per month, with boys earning slightly more (TZS. 6,032 per month) than their female counterparts (TZS. 5,441 per month). Children aged 14–17 had the highest monthly income of TZS.11,222, followed by far by those aged 12–13(TZS.2,606 per month). This is a clear indication that opportunity costs for school attendance increase exponentially with age, and with it, the pressure for adolescents to abandon school and integrate into the labour market.

Working children in Dar es Salaam had the highest monthly income (TZS.92,480) compared to children in Other urban (TZS. 12,104) and Rural areas (TZS. 3,644). Interestingly, working girls in Dar es Salaam

earn higher income (TZS.97,492) than boys (TZS.79,470). Furthermore, children working in arts, entertainment and recreation recorded the highest income (TZS.360,000 per month), followed by Construction (TZS.197,754) and Human Health and social work activities (TZS.180,000). The lowest income was recorded in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (TZS.2,912). The boys-to-girls income gap is noticed among those who worked in other service activities, where girls earned nearly three times more than their male peers (TZS. 94,865 vs. TZS 35,089).

**TABLE 6.12:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years receiving earnings by type of earnings (cash or in kind), sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Cash only | | Cash and in kind | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| **Total** | **121,874** | **59.5** | **82,879** | **40.5** | **204,753** | **100.0** |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 76,548 | 70.7 | 31,684 | 29.3 | 108,232 | 100.0 |
| Female | 45,326 | 47.0 | 51,194 | 53.0 | 96,520 | 100.0 |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 10,664 | 81.6 | 2,407 | 18.4 | 13,071 | 100.0 |
| 12–13 years | 13,693 | 62.2 | 8,337 | 37.8 | 22,029 | 100.0 |
| 14–17 years | 97,517 | 57.5 | 72,135 | 42.5 | 169,652 | 100.0 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Dar es salaam | 12,399 | 36.4 | 21,654 | 63.6 | 34,053 | 100.0 |
| Other urban | 51,872 | 63.1 | 30,340 | 36.9 | 82,213 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 57,603 | 65.1 | 30,884 | 34.9 | 88,487 | 100.0 |

Findings reveal that, only 4.0 per cent of all working children are receiving earnings. Table 6.12 shows that nearly six out of ten paid children (59.5 per cent) were paid in cash only while the remaining (40.5 per cent) were paid in both, cash and in-kind. The majority of boys were paid in cash-only (70.7 per cent),while over fifty per cent (53.0 per cent) of girls were paid in both, cash and in-kind (53.0 per cent).

It is interesting to note that from the total of paid children aged 5–11, 81.6 per cent were paid in cash-only, followed by childrenaged 12–13 years (62.2 per cent) and those aged 14–17 (57.5 per cent).

**TABLE 6.13:** Distribution of children of age 5–17 years receiving earnings by frequency of earnings, sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Paid employment | | Self-employment | | | | Agriculture | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Monthly | | Weekly | Monthly | | | Weekly | Monthly | | |
| | N | % | % | % | N | % | % | % | N | % |
| **Total** | **203,031** | **100.0** | **54.4** | **45.6** | **73,034** | **100.0** | **6.0** | **94.0** | **105,008** | **100.0** |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 107,240 | 100.0 | 42.7 | 57.3 | 35,151 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 96.4 | 62,188 | 100.0 |
| Female | 95,791 | 100.0 | 65.2 | 34.8 | 37,883 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 90.5 | 42,820 | 100.0 |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 13,071 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 3,915 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 19,904 | 100.0 |
| 12–13 years | 22,409 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 40.5 | 2,621 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 16,860 | 100.0 |
| 14–17 years | 167,551 | 100.0 | 51.5 | 48.5 | 66,498 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 90.7 | 68,244 | 100.0 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 34,304 | 100.0 | 52.5 | 47.5 | 4,282 | 100.0 | - | 100 | 777 | 100.0 |
| Other urban | 81,073 | 100.0 | 36.1 | 63.9 | 27,755 | 100.0 | - | 100 | 12,735 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 87,654 | 100.0 | 67.0 | 33.0 | 40,997 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 93.1 | 91,496 | 100.0 |

Table 6.13 shows that all children who worked in paid-employment received their earnings on a monthly basis, children in self-employment either weekly or monthly and paid-employees in agriculture to a large extent on a monthly basis. Self-employed girls are more likely than boys to receive their income weekly (65.2 per cent vs. 42.7 per cent) and boys on monthly basis vis-a-vis girls (57.3 per cent vs. 34.8 per cent).There are important differences in the mode of payment in terms of regions for self-employed children only, otherwise the results are consistent for the other working categories.

## 6.7 Reasons for the child to work

This section presents reasons for engagement of children in work from the children's perspective. The analysis provides the distribution by main reasons for working by sex, age group and area of residence.

**TABLE 6.14:** Number and percentage distribution of working children of age 5–17 years by main reason for working, sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | To supplement household income where they live | To supplement household income away from where they live | To pay outstanding debt under contractual arrangement | To assist or help in household enterprise | Education or training programme is not suitable | Education or training institutions are too far | Good upbringing and imparting of skills | Cannot afford education or training expenses | Peer pressure | Other | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | N | % |
| **Total** | **12.7** | **2.3** | **0.0** | **35.2** | **0.3** | **0.3** | **44.9** | **0.6** | **3.5** | **0.2** | **5,066,889** | **100.0** |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 14.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 37.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 42.2 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 2,662,098 | 100.0 |
| Female | 10.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 47.8 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 2,404,792 | 100.0 |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5–11 Years | 7.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 33.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 52.5 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 1,930,238 | 100.0 |
| 12–13 Years | 11.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 37.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 45.6 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1,643,229 | 100.0 |
| 14–17 Years | 17.7 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 35.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 37.4 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 1,493,422 | 100.0 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dar Es Salaam | 21.0 | 43.2 | 0.4 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 7.5 | 11.4 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 45,609 | 100.0 |
| Other urban | 12.9 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 47.1 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 783,230 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 12.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 36.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 44.8 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 4,238,051 | 100.0 |

The findings in Table 6.14 indicates that the largest proportion of working children (44.9 per cent) cited "good upbringing and imparting of skills" as their main reason for working, followed by those who cited "assisting or helping household enterprise" (35.2 per cent). Supplementing household income (where they live and away from where they live) accounts for 15.0 per cent of the responses. It is interesting to note thatas age increases the proportion of working children providing this specific reason increases as well up to 21.9 per cent for childrenaged 14–17. This, and the fact that the percentage of replies for "good upbringing and imparting skills" decreases considerably with age, may be an indication that with a higher level of awareness and maturity the child is more conscious of the economic pressures behind their work.

## 6.8 Other relevant characteristics

This section presents analysis of the time of the day children performed the work. This information provides an insight to the impact on working children that might result from working in different periods of the day.

**TABLE 6.15:** Number and percentage distribution of working children of age 5–17 years in economic activities by time of the day work is performed, sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Day | Evening | Night | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | Number |
| **Total** | **75.6** | **76.1** | **27.5** | **5,066,889** |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 77.0 | 74.7 | 22.7 | 2,662,098 |
| Female | 74.1 | 77.7 | 32.9 | 2,404,792 |
| Age group | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 68.8 | 77.7 | 24.6 | 1,906,930 |
| 12–13 years | 73.6 | 79.1 | 30.5 | 1,039,342 |
| 14–17 years | 84.3 | 74.3 | 29.3 | 2,061,555 |
| Area | | | | |
| Dar es salaam | 93.1 | 86.9 | 57.1 | 45,609 |
| Other urban | 74.8 | 74.6 | 27.3 | 783,230 |
| Rural | 75.6 | 76.2 | 27.3 | 4,238,051 |

*Note:* Multiple Response Table:Individual responses do not necessarily add to the total.

Table 6.15 shows that, the largest proportion is of children working during the evening (76.1 per cent), followed by those working during the day time (75.6 per cent). Results also show that 27.5 per cent of working children work at night. This should constitute a matter of concern and it needs appropriate interventions as night work exposes children to additional dangers and vulnerabilities and it interferes with their necessary resting time – which not only constitutes a fundamental human right – but is absolutely necessary for their adequate participation in the education system. From the gender side, it is observed that there is larger proportion of girls working during the night (32.9 per cent) compared to boys (22.7 per cent).

Moreover, the results show that children aged 14–17 are more likely to work in economic activities during the day time (84.3 per cent), than their younger counterparts. This may be related to the fact that school attendance rates for this age group relatively low, and therefore they have basically more time to work during the day than their peers.It is worrying to note that figures for children working in the evening and at night are consistent across age groups, meaning that a considerable number of children 5–13 are working either in the evenings or at night. In terms of regions Dar es Salaam has the highest share of children working during the night (57.1 per cent) compared to Other urban and Rural areas with 27.3 per cent each, respectively.

CHAPTER SEVEN

# CHILD LABOUR AND HAZARDOUS WORK

## 7.0 Introduction

Children's engagement in work can be beneficial to the development of children and their families. However, in some cases; the extent of engagement in these undertakings may inhibit the child's development especially when it endangers the child's health, school attendance and other similar aspects. For this reason; it's important to notice that all children in employment are not in child labour.

Children engaged in child labour are further categorized into two groups. Firstly,children in hazardous work and secondly, children engaged in child labour other than hazardous work. In Tanzanian context, the list of hazardous occupations and industries are outlined in the Employment and Labour Relations Act of 2004. The complete list of hazardous occupations and industries are appended in Annex 2.

This chapter focuses on analysis of children in child labour and its associated characteristics. Section A focuses on child labour measurement using economic activities only (SNA production boundary approach) and section B measures child labour using general production boundary (economic and household chores). This chapter also makes comparison of the main child labour indicators estimated using SNA production boundary and general production boundary approaches.

**FIGURE 7.1:** Hazardous household chores, Tanzania mainland, 2014

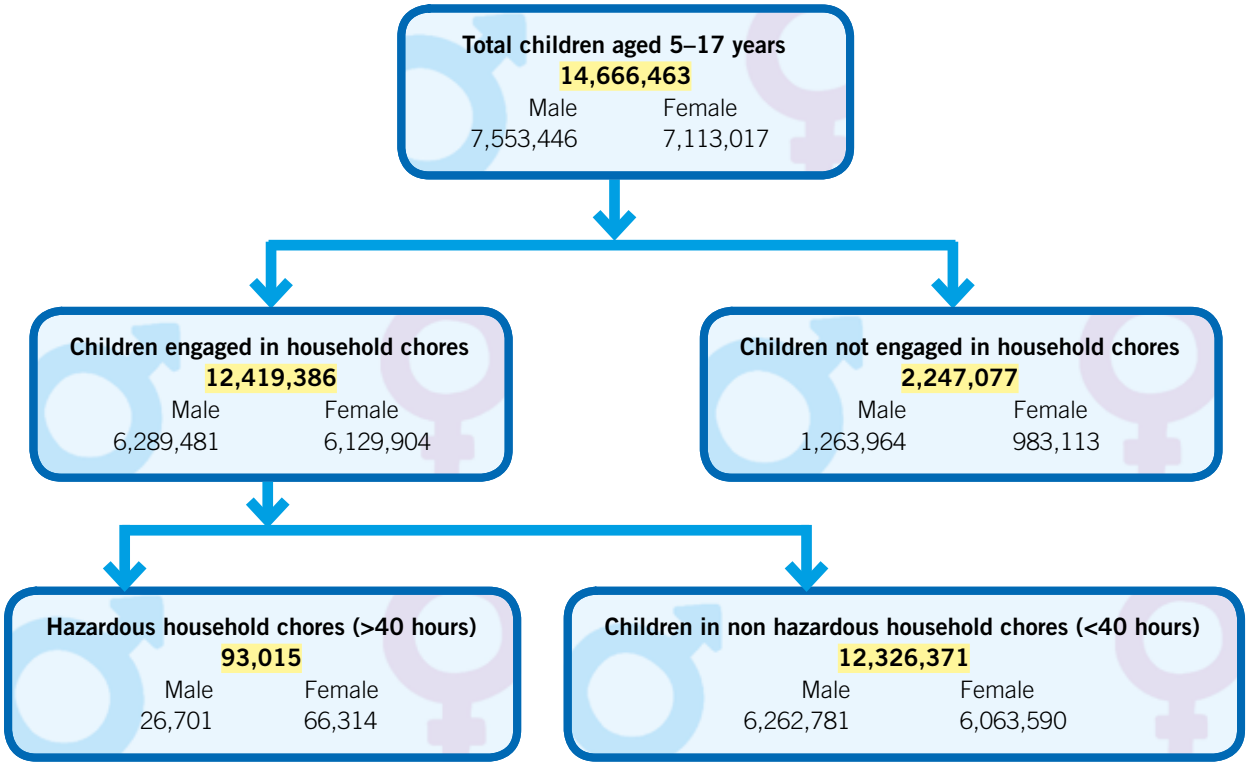


**FIGURE 7.2:** Child labour measurement frame work using general production boundary, Tanzania mainland, 2014

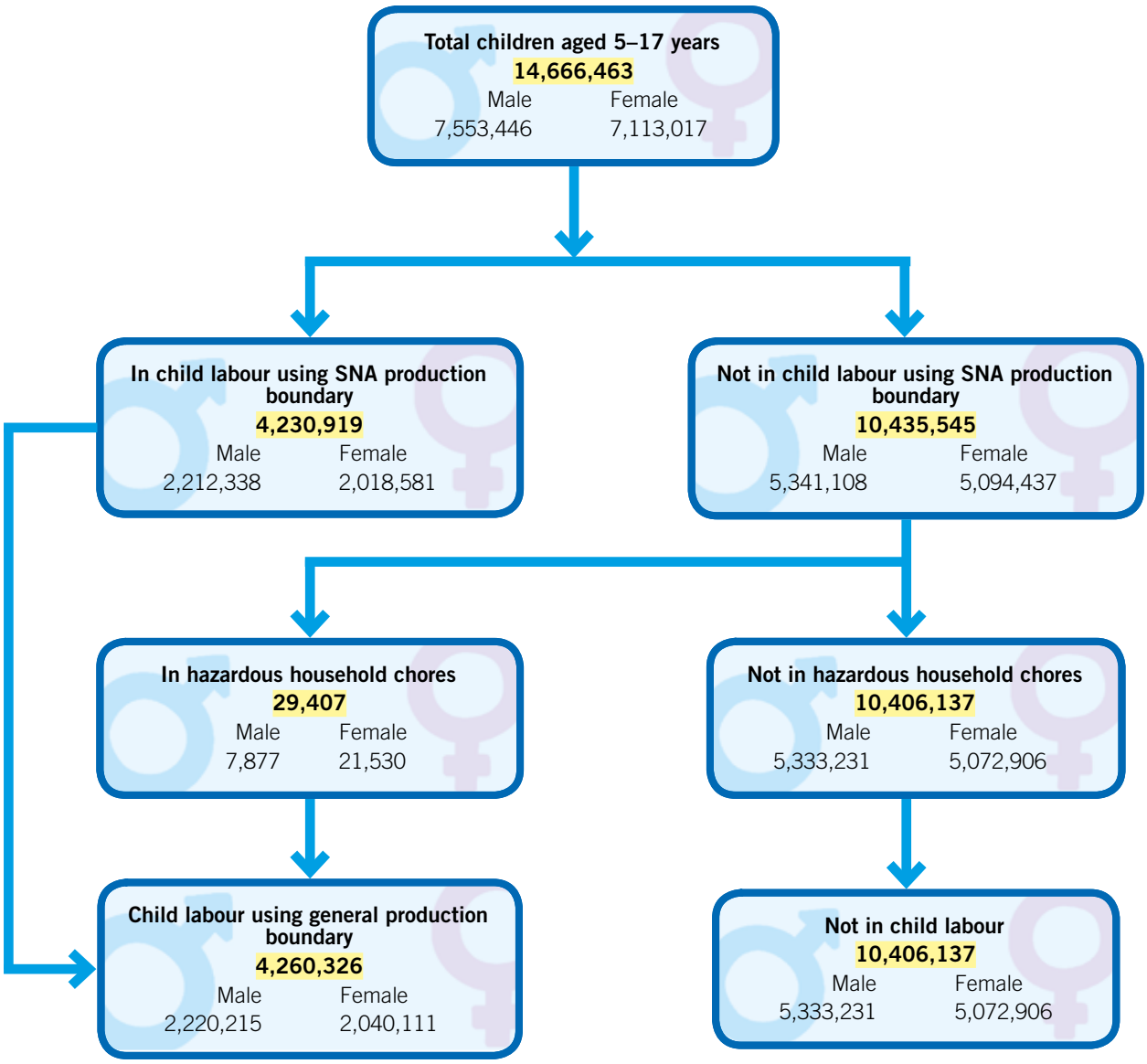



Figure 7.1 and 7.2 present measurement frame works for children in hazardous household chores and child labour using SNA General Production Boundary. It is observed that, when the SNA general production boundary is used, the total number of children in child labour is estimated at 4,260,326. This is a result of addtion of 29,407 children working beyond a threshold of 40 hours in household chores to 4,230,919 children in child labour using SNA production boundary.

## SECTION A: Child labour measurenment using SNA production boundary

### 7.1 Child labour

Using the SNA production boundary, it is estimated that, 4.2 million children aged 5–17 years in Tanzania mainland are engaged in child labour, which is equivalent to 28.8 per cent of the entire children population. Among them, 21.5 per cent are in hazardous child

labour and 7.3 per cent are in child labour other than hazardous work. There is a slightly higher percentage of boys in child labour as compared to girls (29.3 per cent vs. 28.4 per cent) which also reflects in absolute numbers (2.2 million vs. 2.0 million).The severity of the problem of child labour increases with age, as there is a relatively higher incidence for children aged 14–17 years (40.7 per cent) as compared to those aged 12–13 (36.0 per cent) and 5–11 years (22.1 per cent). The problem of child labour is relatively more prevalent in Rural areas with (35.6 per cent) and decreases in more urbanized locations, such as Other urban areas (18.0 per cent) and Dar es Salaam (3.6 per cent).

The major child labour characteristics discussed in this section are the distribution of children in child labour by sex and area of residence. This is important in understanding the problem of child labour among boys and girls and across the geographical areas for appropriate policy programmes and interventions. Other important child labour characteristics presented in subsection 7.2.1 are status in employment, industry, type of task performed by children, sector of employment and hours worked. These features help getting an insight into the nature of the forms of prohibited work performed by children.

## 7.2 Major child labour characteristics

Child labour entails children's engagement in prohibited activities or in types of work that are socially and morally undesirable. This section presents demographic characteristics of children in child labour,working children not in child labour and non-working children.

**TABLE 7.1:** Number and percentage of children of age 5–17 years in child labour, working children not in child labour, and non-working children by sex, age group and area, 2014, Tanzania mainland

| Main background characteristic | Child labour | | Working children not in child labour | | Non-working children | | Total children | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % of total children | N. | % of total children | N. | % of total children | N. | % of total children |
| **Total** | **4,230,919** | **28.8** | **835,971** | **5.7** | **9,599,574** | **65.5** | **14,666,463** | **100.0** |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2,212,338 | 29.3 | 449,760 | 6.0 | 4,891,348 | 64.8 | 7,553,446 | 100.0 |
| Female | 2,018,581 | 28.4 | 386,211 | 5.4 | 4,708,226 | 66.2 | 7,113,017 | 100.0 |
| Age groups | | | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 1,930,238 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6,811,258 | 77.9 | 8,741,496 | 100.0 |
| 12–13 years | 833,868 | 36.0 | 219,440 | 9.5 | 1,265,263 | 54.6 | 2,318,570 | 100.0 |
| 14–17 years | 1,466,813 | 40.7 | 616,531 | 17.1 | 1,523,053 | 42.2 | 3,606,396 | 100.0 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 42,723 | 3.6 | 2,885 | 0.2 | 1,131,748 | 96.1 | 1,177,357 | 100.0 |
| Other urban | 630,907 | 18.0 | 152,323 | 4.4 | 2,715,475 | 77.6 | 3,498,705 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 3,557,289 | 35.6 | 680,762 | 6.8 | 5,752,350 | 57.6 | 9,990,401 | 100.0 |

Table 7.1 reveals that overall 4.2 million children aged 5–17 are engaged in child labour, which is equivalent to an incidence rate of 28.8 per cent. The child labour rate for boys (29.3 per cent) is slightly higher than that of girls (28.4 per cent). It canalso be observed thatchild labour rates increase with age, with children in the age group 14–17 years-old having the highest rate

at 40.7 per cent. The problem of child labour is relatively more prevalent in Rural areas (35.6 per cent) as compared to Other urban areas (18.0 per cent) and Dar salaam (3.6 per cent).

The results further reveal that constitute about 5.7 per cent of child population. The proportion of working children not in child labour is slightly higher for boys (6.0 per cent) girls (5.4 per cent). With regard to age groups, children aged 14–17 account for the highest proportion (17.1 per cent): this children are above the minimum age for admission to employment and are working in activities not prohibited by national legislation and international conventions.

Across domains, Dar es Salaam has the smallest proportion (0.2 per cent) of working children not in child labour.The proportions for other domains are 4.4 in Other urban and 6.8 in Rural areas.

It is also observed that non-working children constitute about 65.5 per cent of the entire children population. Among non-working children, the proportion of girls (66.2 per cent) is slightly larger than that of boys (64.8 per cent). Moreover, the proportion of non-working children is largest for children in lower age group of 5–11 years with 77.9 per cent, and smallest for children in the age group 14–17 with 42.2 per cent.

**TABLE 7.2:** Number and percentage of children of age 5–17 years in child labour by sex, age group and area of residence, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | | Child Labour | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N. | % of total children | % of working children |
| Total | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 years | 1,008,074 | 22.6 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 650,860 | 37.6 | 81.7 |
| | 14–17 years | 553,404 | 39.8 | 68.2 |
| | **Total** | **2,212,338** | **29.3** | **83.1** |
| Female | 5–11 years | 922,164 | 21.5 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 566,942 | 34.1 | 76.3 |
| | 14–17 years | 529,475 | 41.6 | 72.8 |
| | **Total** | **2,018,581** | **28.4** | **83.9** |
| Total | 5–11 years | 1,930,238 | 22.1 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 1,217,801 | 36.0 | 79.2 |
| | 14–17 years | 1,082,879 | 40.7 | 70.4 |
| | **Total** | **4,230,919** | **28.8** | **83.5** |
| Dar es Salaam | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 years | 465 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 2,920 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 8,367 | 6.4 | 91.4 |
| | **Total** | **11,752** | **2.1** | **92.7** |

| Main background characteristic | | Child Labour | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N. | % of total children | % of working children |
| Female | 5–11 years | 2,156 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 5,431 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 23,384 | 13.5 | 92.9 |
| | **Total** | **30,971** | **5.1** | **94.1** |
| Total | 5–11 years | 2,621 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 8,351 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 31,751 | 10.3 | 92.5 |
| | **Total** | **42,723** | **3.6** | **93.7** |
| Other urban | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 years | 115,273 | 11.5 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 85,583 | 22.4 | 73.8 |
| | 14–17 years | 94,229 | 25.2 | 61.8 |
| | **Total** | **295,085** | **16.9** | **75.9** |
| Female | 5–11 years | 133,054 | 13.1 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 90,998 | 22.5 | 82.3 |
| | 14–17 years | 111,769 | 30.2 | 75.9 |
| | **Total** | **335,822** | **19.2** | **85.2** |
| Total | 5–11 years | 248,327 | 12.3 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 176,582 | 22.5 | 77.6 |
| | 14–17 years | 205,998 | 27.8 | 69.0 |
| | **Total** | **630,907** | **18.0** | **80.6** |
| Rural | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 years | 892,337 | 28.5 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 562,357 | 46.5 | 83.1 |
| | 14–17 years | 450,808 | 49.1 | 69.3 |
| | **Total** | **1,905,501** | **36.4** | **84.3** |
| Female | 5–11 years | 786,954 | 26.8 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 470,512 | 41.6 | 75.1 |
| | 14–17 years | 394,322 | 51.9 | 71.3 |
| | **Total** | **1,651,788** | **34.8** | **83.5** |
| Total | 5–11 years | 1,679,290 | 27.7 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 1,032,868 | 44.2 | 79.3 |
| | 14–17 years | 845,130 | 50.4 | 70.2 |
| | **Total** | **3,557,289** | **35.6** | **83.9** |

Table 7.2 shows that child labourers constitute about 83.5 per cent of working children with slightly more girls (83.9 per cent) than boys (83.1 per cent). All children performing economic activities in the lower age group of 5–11 are classified in child labour. The relative involvement in child labour decreases with age but remains considerable across all target population72.5 per cent of children aged 15–17 in economic activities are also in child labour.

Child labour as a percentage of children in economic activities is larger in Dar es Salaam (93.7 per cent) compared to Rural areas (83.9 per cent) and Other urban areas (80.6 per cent). It is further indicated that Dar es Salaam and Other urban areas have larger proportions of girls in child labour as compared to boys with 94.1 per cent and 85.2 per cent, respectively.

**TABLE 7.3:** Number and percentage of children of age 5–17 years in child labour by area and income quintile, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Child labour | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % among total children | % among working children |
| **Total** | **4,230,919** | **28.8** | **83.5** |
| Area | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 42,723 | 3.6 | 93.7 |
| Other urban | 630,907 | 18.0 | 80.6 |
| Rural | 3,557,289 | 35.6 | 83.9 |
| Income quintile | | | |
| I | 901,255 | 30.2 | 80.2 |
| II | 1,016,851 | 34.2 | 87.8 |
| III | 883,492 | 29.6 | 83.0 |
| IV | 829,139 | 28.3 | 83.4 |
| V | 600,182 | 21.5 | 82.7 |

Table 7.3 reveals that the incidence of child labour is closely related to poverty, with a higher relative incidence in the poorer income quintiles (30.2 per cent in the lower income quintile compared to 21.5 per cent in the higher one). While the results reveal that the problem of child labour is more profound in low income households - where children are sometimes compelled to work to supplement household income-, it also shows that there is a significant incidence of child labour across income levels and that the fight against child labour cannot be limited only to the poorest households and should be expanded across the income spectrum.

**TABLE 7.4:** Distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour by forms of child labour by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Hazardous work (Hw) | Child labour other than hazardous work | | Total child labour | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % of children in CL | Children aged 5–11 not in Hw | Children aged 12–13 not in Hw nor light work | N. | % of total in CL |
| | | % of children in CL | % of children in CL | | |
| **Total** | **74.7** | **21.4** | **3.9** | **4,230,919** | **100.0** |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 73.6 | 21.8 | 4.5 | 2,212,338 | 100.0 |
| Female | 75.8 | 20.9 | 3.2 | 2,018,581 | 100.0 |
| Age group | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 53.1 | 46.9 | 0.0 | 1,930,238 | 100.0 |
| 12–13 years | 80.1 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 833,868 | 100.0 |
| 14–17 years | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,466,813 | 100.0 |
| Area | | | | | |
| Dar es salaam | 96.8 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 42,723 | 100.0 |
| Other urban | 76.4 | 18.8 | 4.8 | 630,907 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 74.1 | 22.1 | 3.8 | 3,557,289 | 100.0 |

Table 7.4 indicates that, overall, children in hazardous work constitute about 74.7 per cent of total children in child labour. The proportion of girls in child labour also classified in in hazardous work is slightly larger (75.8 per cent) than that of boys (73.6 per cent). When decomposing the incidence of child labour by age groups, we observe that hazardous work represents about 53.1 per cent of all children in child labour in the age-bracket of 5–11; 80.1 per cent for children aged 12–13 and 100 per cent for those aged 14–17. This basically means that all children in child labour above the minimum age for admission to employment (14 years old) are in prohibited work because they are involved in hazardous work.

### 7.2.1 Other child labour characteristics

Other important child labour characteristics presented in this chapter are status in employment, industry, type of tasks performed, sector of employment and hour worked.

The distributions of children in child labourers by occupation and industry provide an insight into the types and nature of jobs undertaken by children. On the other hand, the analysis on hours worked provides an important indicator of the intensity of the work performed by children. The number of working hours is in direct competition with time available for schooling, homework, leisure and rest. In this case, hours of work is used for distinguishing between child work and child labour.

**TABLE 7.5:** Distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour by sex, age group and status in employment, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Paid employees | Self-employed | Unpaid family helper | Work on own farm in agriculture | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **4.0** | **0.9** | **92.4** | **2.8** | **100.0** |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 3.6 | 0.8 | 92.5 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| Female | 4.3 | 0.9 | 92.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| Age group | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 0.3 | 0.0 | 98.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| 12–13 years | 2.4 | 0.2 | 95.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 |
| 14–17 years | 9.7 | 2.3 | 83.3 | 4.7 | 100.0 |
| Area | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 79.5 | 8.3 | 10.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 |
| Other urban | 11.2 | 3.4 | 83.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 1.8 | 0.3 | 95.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 |

Table 7.5 reveals that the status in employment of unpaid family helpers has the largest proportion of child labourers with 92.4 per cent, followed by paid employment with 4.0 per cent. Self-employment accounts for the smallest proportion among child labourers with 0.9 per cent.

There are no noticeable gender differences among child labourers who are working as unpaid family workers. However, for paid employment, girls account for a slightly higher proportion (4.3 per cent) as compared to boys (3.6 per cent). It is also observed that in the age group of 14–17, a larger percentage of children are working in paid employment (9.7 per cent), compared to lower age categories of 12–13 years-old (2.4 per cent) and 5–11 years-old (0.3 per cent).

Moreover, the findings reveal that the proportion of child labourers in paid employment is largest in Dar es Salaam with 79.5 per cent and the smallest in Rural areas with 1.8 per cent. The proportions of child labourers working as unpaid family workers are relatively larger in Rural areas (95.0 per cent) and Other urban (83.1 per cent), compared to Dar es Salaam with 10.4 per cent.

**TABLE 7.6:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour by sector of employment and sex, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Sectors of employment | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| Private sector agriculture | 2,064,101 | 93.3 | 1,762,480 | 87.3 | 3,826,581 | 90.4 |
| Private informal sector | 40,823 | 1.8 | 60,867 | 3.0 | 101,690 | 2.4 |
| Private sector non agriculture | 35,209 | 1.6 | 84,716 | 4.2 | 119,925 | 2.8 |
| Household duties | 72,205 | 3.3 | 110,518 | 5.5 | 182,723 | 4.3 |
| **Total** | **2,212,338** | **100.0** | **2,018,581** | **100.0** | **4,230,919** | **100.0** |

Findings in table 7.6 reveal that about nine in ten of children in child labour (90.4 per cent) are in agriculture sector, with proportionately more boys (93.3 per cent) than girls (87.3 per cent). The findings further indicate that the percentage of girls is higher in all sectors of employment exception private sector agriculture. However, larger differences in proportions of boys and girls are noticed in private sector non-agriculture and household duties.[9]

**TABLE 7.7:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour by industry and sex, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Industry | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 2,090,616 | 94.5 | 1,793,991 | 88.9 | 3,884,608 | 91.8 |
| Mining and quarrying | 13,493 | 0.6 | 17,334 | 0.9 | 30,827 | 0.7 |
| Manufacturing | 2,616 | 0.1 | 9,655 | 0.5 | 12,270 | 0.3 |
| Construction | 5,706 | 0.3 | 162 | 0.0 | 5,868 | 0.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 60,954 | 2.8 | 56,296 | 2.8 | 117,250 | 2.8 |
| Transportation and storage | 7,243 | 0.3 | | 0.0 | 7,243 | 0.2 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 7,517 | 0.3 | 27,756 | 1.4 | 35,272 | 0.8 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1,742 | 0.1 | 258 | 0.0 | 2,000 | 0.0 |
| Human Health and social work activities | 0 | 0.0 | 2,300 | 0.1 | 2,300 | 0.1 |
| Other service activities | 1,895 | 0.1 | 1,874 | 0.1 | 3,769 | 0.1 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good | 20,555 | 0.9 | 108,956 | 5.4 | 129,511 | 3.1 |
| **Total** | **2,212,338** | **100.0** | **2,018,581** | **100.0** | **4,230,919** | **100.0** |

Table 7.7 shows that, the largest proportions of children in child labour are in agriculture, forestry and fishingwith 91.8 per cent, followed by activities of household as employers, which is a rubric that includes all children working in domestic work for third-party households.

It is important noticing that girls are largely over-represented in this sectorvis-a-vis boys (5.4 per cent vs. 0.9 per cent) and that in absolute terms domestic work accounts for the work of about 129,000 children aged 5–17. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles has the third largest proportion of children in ch6ild labour with 2.8 per cent.

[9] **Private Sector Agriculture;** includes paid employees in private own activities in crop farming, fishing and animal keeping.
**Private Informal Sector;** comprises all units/enterprises that are engaged in production of goods or services aiming at generation of employment and incomes for persons concerned.
**Private sector Non-agriculture;** includes employed persons in non agricultural activities
**Household Duties;** includes household activities of Fetching water/ collecting firewood for business. It also includes other household economic activities such as kiosk, shop, selling buns etc. These activities should be owned by respective household.

**TABLE 7.8:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour by type of occupation and sex, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Occupation | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 28,789 | 1.3 | 44,782 | 2.2 | 73,570 | 1.7 |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 1,993,249 | 90.1 | 1,766,188 | 87.5 | 3,759,437 | 88.9 |
| Craft and related workers | 18,405 | 0.8 | 27,688 | 1.4 | 46,093 | 1.1 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 1,128 | 0.1 | | 0.0 | 1,128 | 0.0 |
| Elementary occupations e.g. domestic workers and cleaners | 170,768 | 7.7 | 179,923 | 8.9 | 350,691 | 8.3 |
| **Total** | **2,212,338** | **100.0** | **2,018,581** | **100.0** | **4,230,919** | **100.0** |

Table 7.8 indicates that the largest proportion of child labourers are in agricultural and fishery workers occupations with 88.9 per cent, followed by elementary occupations (8.3 per cent) and service and shop sales workers (1.7 per cent). Generally, it is observed that boys are more likely than girls to work as agricultural and fishery workers (90.1 per cent vs. 87.5 per cent) and girls more likely to be engaged as service workers and shop sales workers (2.2 per cent vs. 1.3 per cent), craft and related workers (1.4 per cent vs. 0.8 per cent) andelementary occupation workers (8.9 per cent vs 7.7 per cent per cent). The findings further show that, girls follow the similar pattern as boys.

**TABLE 7.9:** Average working hours per week for children of age 5–17 years in child labour by age group and sex, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Age group | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5–11 years | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| 12–13 years | 27 | 22 | 25 |
| 14–17 years | 37 | 33 | 35 |
| **Total** | **26** | **24** | **25** |

Table 7.9 reveals that, overall child labourers work for an average across age groups of 25 hours per week. Boys in child labour work slightly longer hours (26 hours per week) as compared to girls (24 hours per week). It is also revealed that the number of working hours in a week increases proportional to age. Older children aged 14–17 work for longest hours (35 hours per week) compared to children in lower age groups of 5–11 years (18 hours per week) and 12–13 years (25 hours per week).

## 7.3 Hazardous work by children

This section examines working conditions of children aged 5–17 years engaged in hazardous work.The list of hazardous occupationsand industry are appended in Annex 2. The analysis in this section focuses on the demographic and other labour market variables such as; industry of employment, occupation and working hours.

**TABLE 7.10:** Number and percentage of children of age 5–17 years in hazardous work by type of hazardous work, sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristics | Designated hazardous industries | | Designated hazardous occupations | | Long hours of work | | Other hazardous work conditions | | Total in hazardous work | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| **Total** | **36,695** | **1.2** | **41,511** | **1.3** | **917,546** | **29.0** | **2,754,844** | **87.2** | **3,159,904** | **100.0** |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 19,199 | 1.2 | 15,253 | 0.9 | 555,705 | 34.1 | 1,374,783 | 84.4 | 1,629,203 | 100.0 |
| Female | 17,496 | 1.1 | 26,258 | 1.7 | 361,841 | 23.6 | 1,380,061 | 90.2 | 1,530,701 | 100.0 |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 14,127 | 1.4 | 18,552 | 1.8 | 158,864 | 15.5 | 926,058 | 90.3 | 1,025,002 | 100.0 |
| 12–13 years | 5,778 | 0.9 | 7,687 | 1.2 | 162,938 | 24.4 | 605,113 | 90.6 | 668,090 | 100.0 |
| 14–17 years | 16,789 | 1.1 | 15,272 | 1.0 | 595,744 | 40.6 | 1,223,673 | 83.4 | 1,466,813 | 100.0 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dar es salaam | 930 | 2.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 35,588 | 86.1 | 33,950 | 82.1 | 41,356 | 100.0 |
| Other urban | 31,153 | 6.5 | 14,549 | 3.0 | 159,538 | 33.1 | 385,260 | 79.9 | 481,896 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 4,612 | 0.2 | 26,962 | 1.0 | 722,421 | 27.4 | 2,335,634 | 88.6 | 2,636,652 | 100.0 |

*Note:* Multiple response tables: Individual responses do not necessarily sum up to total.

Table 7.10 reveals that overall the highest proportion of children classified in hazardous work corresponds to those working under hazardous work conditions (87.2 per cent) followed by those working long hours (29.0 per cent). These two factors alone determine to a large extent the hazardous work indicator. Designated hazardous industries and designated hazardous occupations account for nearly equal proportions of children in hazardous work with 1.2 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively.

While girls tend to be proportionately more involved in hazardous work conditions than boys (90.2 per cent vs. 84.4%)[10], a higher percentage of boys is found to be working for long hours (34.1 per cent vs. 23.6 per cent). As age increases the proportion of children working for hazardous long hours augments from 15.5 per cent in the lower age category to 40.6 per cent in children aged 14–17.

[10] **Long hours of work**: A child is considered to be working long hours if the number of hours actually worked at all jobs during the reference period is above a specified threshold - 40 hours for Tanzania.

**TABLE 7.11:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in hazardous work by industry of employment, sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Major industry | Male | Female | 5–11 years | 12–13 years | 14–17 years | Dar es Salaam | Other urban | Rural | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 93.9 | 87.6 | 93.7 | 95.8 | 86.5 | 3.9 | 65.1 | 96.9 | **2,869,721** | **90.8** |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.2 | **30,827** | **1.0** |
| Manufacturing | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | **11,293** | **0.4** |
| Construction | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | **5,868** | **0.2** |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 16.6 | 11.8 | 0.8 | **83,859** | **2.7** |
| Transportation and storage | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | **7,243** | **0.2** |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 8.5 | 3.4 | 0.5 | **32,480** | **1.0** |
| Administrative and support service activities | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | **2,000** | **0.1** |
| Human Health and social work activities | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | **2,300** | **0.1** |
| Other service activities | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | **3,769** | **0.1** |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good | 0.8 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 60.6 | 10.4 | 1.3 | **110,544** | **3.5** |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **3,159,904** | **100.0** |

Table 7.11 shows that 90.8 per cent of children in hazardous work are working in Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. It is also observed that, other industries with higher proportions of children in hazardous work are activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods with 3.5 per cent and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles with 2.7 per cent.It is also important to highlight gender differentials in hazardous work in agriculture, forestry and fishing (93.9 per cent of boys vs. 87.6 per cent of girls) and activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods (0.8 per cent of boys vs. 6.4 per cent of girls).

Across age groups, the highest proportion of children aged 5–11 years (1.4 per cent) is in mining and quarrying industry. However, proportion of children in upper age group of 14–17years (6.2 per cent) is notably higher in activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods as compared to other age groups.

**TABLE 7.12:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in hazardous work by occupation in employment, sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Major Occupation | Male | Female | 5–11 years | 12–13 years | 14–17 years | Dar es Salaam | Other urban | Rural | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 13.2 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 50,531 | 1.6 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 89.6 | 86.0 | 90.0 | 92.7 | 84.2 | 3.2 | 62.9 | 93.8 | 2,776,619 | 87.9 |
| Craft and related workers | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 9.1 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 45,654 | 1.4 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1,128 | 0.0 |
| Elementary occupations | 7.9 | 10.3 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 11.8 | 73.2 | 21.7 | 5.7 | 285,972 | 9.1 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **3,159,904** | **100.0** |

Table 7.12 reveals that most children in hazardous work are in agricultural and fishery workers occupations (87.9 per cent), followed by elementary occupations (9.1 per cent). There are small gender differences in the proportions of children in hazardous work with regard to occupations.

Across areas, it is observed that, Dar es Salaam has the largest percentage of children in hazardous work in elementary occupations with 73.2 per cent, followed by service workers and shop sales workers, with 13.2 per cent. For Rural and Other urban areas, the largest proportions of child labourers in hazardous work are in agricultural and fishery with 93.8 per cent and 62.9 per cent, respectively.

**TABLE 7.13:** Average weekly hours of work performed by children of age 5–17 years in hazardous work by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | | | |
| 5–11 years | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| 12–13 years | 29 | 23 | 26 |
| 14–17 years | 37 | 33 | 35 |
| **Total** | **30** | **27** | **29** |
| Dar es Salaam | | | |
| 5–11 years | 30 | 35 | 34 |
| 12–13 years | 57 | 66 | 63 |
| 14–17 years | 57 | 66 | 64 |
| **Total** | **56** | **65** | **62** |
| Other urban | | | |
| 5–11 years | 18 | 20 | 19 |
| 12–13 years | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 14–17 years | 41 | 39 | 40 |
| **Total** | **31** | **31** | **31** |
| Rural | | | |
| 5–11 years | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| 12–13 years | 29 | 22 | 26 |
| 14–17 years | 36 | 29 | 33 |
| **Total** | **30** | **25** | **28** |

Table 7.13 indicates that, children engaged in hazardous work spend an average of 29 hours per week in their work. The higher age category of children aged 14–17 years spend more time in work on average (35 hours per week) than their younger counterparts aged 5–11 and 12–13 years, with 21 and 26 hours per week, respectively. This trend is consistent across all areas.

Children in hazardous work in Dar es Salaam spend nearly twice as longer hours compared to children in Other urban and Rural areas. This is an important result that point out to the fact that even if Dar es Salaam presents the lower incidence of child labour and hazardous work, the children working in this categories endure particularly detrimental working conditions for their future and wellbeing. This may be a result of Dar es Salaam being an economic hub with higher demand for long hours of work.

## 7.4 Characteristics of child labour other than hazardous work

When child labour has extreme negative impacts to children development, it is termed as hazardous child labour. This section analyses characteristics of child labour in non hazardous work with regards to industry of employment, occupations, sex, age groups[11] and area.

**TABLE 7.14:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour other than hazardous work by industry of employment, sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Major industry | Male | Female | 5–11 years | 12–13 years | Dar es Salaam | Other urban | Rural | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 96.3 | 93.0 | 95.6 | 90.2 | 27.0 | 84.3 | 96.6 | 1,014,886 | 94.8 |
| Manufacturing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 978 | 0.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 2.3 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 7.7 | 19.3 | 14.7 | 1.2 | 33,391 | 3.1 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 53.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2,792 | 0.3 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 18,967 | 1.8 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **1,071,014** | **100.0** |

Table 7.14 shows that, 94.8 per cent of child labourers in other than hazardous work is in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles ranks second with 3.1 per cent of child labourers in other than hazardous work.

With respect to age groups it is indicated that, there is a larger proportion of children in lower age group of 5–11 years in agriculture, forestry and fishing (95.6 per cent) compared to older children aged 12–13 years (90.2 per cent). In addition, there were no children aged 14–17 years in non hazardous child labour.

It is also indicated that, proportionately, there are slightly more boys in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry with (96.3 per cent) compared to girls with 93.0 per cent. Dar es Salaam has a distinct pattern as most of child labourers in other than hazardous work (53.6 per cent) are in accommodation and food service activities.

[11] There were no children aged 14–17 years in non hazardous child labour.

**TABLE 7.15:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour other than hazardous work by occupation in employment, sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Major Occupation | Male | Female | 5–11 years | 12–13 years | Dar es Salaam | Other urban | Rural | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 1.4 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 4.7 | 19.3 | 11.1 | 0.7 | 23,039 | 2.2 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 91.5 | 92.1 | 92.3 | 88.6 | 27.0 | 84.6 | 93.0 | 982,818 | 91.8 |
| Craft and related workers | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 439 | 0.0 |
| Elementary occupations | 7.2 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 53.6 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 64,718 | 6.0 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **1,071,014** | **100.0** |

Table 7.15 shows that, most child labourers in other than hazardous work is in agricultural and fishery occupation (91.8 per cent). Sex comparison reveals that, proportions of girls are slightly higher in all occupations with exception of elementary occupations where boys account 7.2 per cent. Across areas, it is observed that, over half (53.6 per cent) of child labourers in other than hazardous work in Dar es Salaam are in elementary occupations. For Rural and Other urban areas, agricultural and fishery workers account for over 80.0 per cent of child labourers in other than hazardous work.

**TABLE 7.16:** Average weekly hours performed by children of age 5–17 years in child labour other than hazardous work by sex, age group and area of residence, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | | | |
| 5–11 years | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| 12–13 years | 23 | 22 | 22 |
| **Total** | **16** | **14** | **15** |
| Dar es Salaam | | | |
| 5–11 years | - | 10 | 10 |
| 12–13 years | - | 16 | 16 |
| **Total** | **-** | **12** | **12** |
| Other urban | | | |
| 5–11 years | 12 | 10 | 11 |
| 12–13 years | 19 | 20 | 19 |
| Total | 14 | 12 | 13 |
| Rural | | | |
| 5–11 years | 15 | 13 | 14 |
| 12–13 years | 24 | 22 | 23 |
| **Total** | **16** | **14** | **15** |

Table 7.16 reveals that, overall children in child labour other than hazardous work spend an average of 15 hours per week in their work with weekly average hours for boys (16 hours) slightly higher than that of girls (14 hours). Child labourers in other than hazardous work aged 5–11 years spend less time in their work (14 hours per week) than older children aged 12–13 years with 22 hours per week. There are no child labourers in other than hazardous work aged 14–17 years and thus hours not depicted.

Results further show that, across areas, child labourers in other than hazardous work in Rural areas spend the longest hours at work (15 hours per week) compared to their counterparts children in Dar es salaam (12 hours per week) and Other urban areas (13 hours per week). It is also revealed that, there are no boys child labourers in other than hazardous work in Dar es salaam thus hours not depicted.

## SECTION B: Child labour using SNA production and general production boundaries

It is customary to measure child labour on the basis of the SNA production boundary. However, there is an increasing need of including household chores in assessment of child labour as the standard approach tends to under estimate the child labour rate, particularly for girls who are significantly more involved in household chores than boys. In addressing this concern, the 2014 NCLS presents comparisons of child labour estimations using the SNA general production and SNA production boundaries. This approach is usually employed to take into account gender differentials in participation in household chores.

**TABLE 7.17:** Incidences of children of age 5–17 years in type of activities, child labour and hazardous activities by sex, area, age group using SNA production and general production boundary, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristics | Type of activities | | Child labour | | Hazardous activities | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Children in productive activities (General production boundary) | Children in economic activities (SNA production boundary) | General production boundary | SNA production boundary | Hazardous household chores (general production boundary) | Hazardous work (SNA production boundary) | |
| **Total** | **85.7** | **34.5** | **29.0** | **28.8** | **0.6** | **21.5** | **100.0** |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 84.5 | 35.2 | 29.4 | 29.3 | 0.4 | 21.6 | 100.0 |
| Female | 86.9 | 33.8 | 28.7 | 28.4 | 0.9 | 21.5 | 100.0 |
| Age group | | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 77.6 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 0.3 | 11.7 | 100.0 |
| 12–13 years | 98.3 | 45.4 | 36.3 | 36.0 | 0.7 | 28.8 | 100.0 |
| 14–17 years | 97.1 | 57.8 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 1.6 | 40.7 | 100.0 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 88.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 100.0 |
| Other urban | 88.6 | 22.4 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 0.7 | 13.8 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 84.3 | 42.4 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 0.6 | 26.4 | 100.0 |

Table 7.17 shows that, when the SNA general production boundary is used, 85.7 per cent of children are involved in productive activities. On the other hand, using the narrower SNA production is used it is found that, about 34.5 per cent of children are involved in economic activities. It is also observed that, child labour rates for girls are higher than those of boys for both SNA general production boundary and SNA production boundaries. There are no noticeable differences in incidences of child labour by area for both SNA general production boundary and the narrower SNA production.

# CHAPTER EIGHT
# EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

## 8.0 Introduction

Education plays an important role in preventing child labour. It is mainly children with no access to quality education who enter the labour market and look for work. On the other hand, child labour is an obstacle to education, since children who work full time cannot go to school. Therefore, education statistics provide an insight into the problem of child labour.

This chapter discusses educational characteristics of children aged 5 to 17 years in relation to working children and non-working children. It analyses information on school attendance, out-of school children (never attended and drop-outs), educational performance of children and engagement of children in vocational training. It also provides information on grade attended and regular school attendance for working children.

## 8.1 School attendance

This section discusses the extent of school attendance for working and non working children. It shows school attendance by demographic characteristics, area, industry of employment, occupation and hours worked.

**TABLE 8.1:** Number and school attendance rate of children of age 5–17 years in non-working children, working children in employment, child labour (as a total) and hazardous work by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | | Non-working children | | Working children in employment | | Child labour (as a total) | | Hazardous work | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 | 2,496,236 | 72.3 | 746,235 | 74.0 | 746,235 | 74.0 | 366,219 | 69.7 |
| | 12–13 | 617,295 | 93.8 | 375,753 | 66.9 | 285,435 | 62.2 | 213,149 | 59.4 |
| | 14–17 | 608,446 | 77.8 | 361,291 | 33.1 | 184,960 | 24.8 | 184,960 | 24.8 |
| | **Total** | **3,721,977** | **76.1** | **1,483,279** | **55.7** | **1,216,629** | **55.0** | **764,328** | **46.9** |
| Female | 5–11 | 2,469,946 | 73.5 | 704,435 | 76.4 | 704,435 | 76.4 | 351,300 | 70.3 |
| | 12–13 | 563,289 | 92.8 | 356,439 | 72.5 | 253,125 | 67.5 | 204,755 | 66.2 |
| | 14–17 | 544,514 | 73.5 | 389,486 | 39.3 | 235,520 | 32.6 | 235,520 | 32.6 |
| | **Total** | **3,577,749** | **76.0** | **1,450,359** | **60.3** | **1,193,081** | **59.1** | **791,575** | **51.7** |
| Total | 5–11 | 4,966,182 | 72.9 | 1,450,670 | 75.2 | 1,450,670 | 75.2 | 717,519 | 70.0 |
| | 12–13 | 1,180,584 | 93.3 | 732,191 | 69.5 | 538,560 | 64.6 | 417,904 | 62.6 |
| | 14–17 | 1,152,960 | 75.7 | 750,777 | 36.0 | 420,480 | 28.7 | 420,480 | 28.7 |
| | **Total** | **7,299,726** | **76.0** | **2,933,638** | **57.9** | **2,409,710** | **57.0** | **1,555,903** | **49.2** |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Dar es Salaam** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 | 307,701 | 94.4 | 465 | 100.0 | 465 | 100.0 | 465 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 | 80,114 | 94.6 | 641 | 44.4 | 641 | 44.4 | 641 | 44.4 |
| | 14–17 | 115,455 | 80.4 | 725 | 6.7 | 282 | 2.9 | 282 | 2.9 |
| | **Total** | **503,270** | **90.8** | **1,830** | **14.4** | **1,388** | **11.8** | **1,388** | **11.8** |
| Female | 5–11 | 312,580 | 94.7 | 1,924 | 89.2 | 1,924 | 89.2 | 1,000 | 81.2 |
| | 12–13 | 78,520 | 93.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | 14–17 | 126,601 | 77.7 | 1,606 | 5.8 | 1,323 | 5.2 | 1,323 | 5.2 |
| | **Total** | **517,701** | **89.6** | **3,530** | **10.7** | **3,248** | **10.5** | **2,324** | **7.8** |
| Total | 5–11 | 620,281 | 94.5 | 2,389 | 91.2 | 2,389 | 91.2 | 1,465 | 86.3 |
| | 12–13 | 158,634 | 93.9 | 641 | 13.9 | 641 | 13.9 | 641 | 15.4 |
| | 14–17 | 242,056 | 78.9 | 2,331 | 6.1 | 1,606 | 4.5 | 1,606 | 4.5 |
| | **Total** | **1,020,971** | **90.2** | **5,361** | **11.8** | **4,636** | **10.9** | **3,711** | **9.0** |
| **Other urban** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 | 786,473 | 88.9 | 93,439 | 81.1 | 93,439 | 81.1 | 50,622 | 82.4 |
| | 12–13 | 194,840 | 96.1 | 69,896 | 78.9 | 46,653 | 71.4 | 29,018 | 63.0 |
| | 14–17 | 228,813 | 84.9 | 71,889 | 38.8 | 26,834 | 23.5 | 26,834 | 23.5 |
| | **Total** | **1,210,126** | **89.2** | **235,224** | **60.5** | **166,926** | **56.6** | **106,474** | **48.0** |
| Female | 5–11 | 783,239 | 88.7 | 118,918 | 89.4 | 118,918 | 89.4 | 55,401 | 81.5 |
| | 12–13 | 172,691 | 92.5 | 51,835 | 73.9 | 40,026 | 69.3 | 30,533 | 65.1 |
| | 14–17 | 219,472 | 76.0 | 66,874 | 35.0 | 38,865 | 26.8 | 38,865 | 26.8 |
| | **Total** | **1,175,401** | **86.5** | **237,627** | **60.3** | **197,810** | **58.9** | **124,799** | **48.0** |
| Total | 5–11 | 1,569,712 | 88.8 | 212,357 | 85.5 | 212,357 | 85.5 | 106,023 | 81.9 |
| | 12–13 | 367,531 | 94.4 | 121,731 | 76.7 | 86,680 | 70.4 | 59,552 | 64.0 |
| | 14–17 | 448,284 | 80.3 | 138,763 | 36.9 | 65,699 | 25.3 | 65,699 | 25.3 |
| | **Total** | **2,385,527** | **87.8** | **472,851** | **60.4** | **364,736** | **57.8** | **231,273** | **48.0** |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 | 1,402,062 | 62.6 | 652,331 | 73.1 | 652,331 | 73.1 | 315,133 | 68.0 |
| | 12–13 | 342,340 | 92.3 | 305,216 | 64.7 | 238,141 | 60.7 | 183,490 | 59.0 |
| | 14–17 | 264,178 | 71.6 | 288,677 | 32.2 | 157,843 | 25.4 | 157,843 | 25.4 |
| | **Total** | **2,008,581** | **67.4** | **1,246,224** | **55.1** | **1,048,315** | **55.0** | **656,466** | **47.0** |
| Female | 5–11 | 1,374,128 | 64.0 | 583,593 | 74.2 | 583,593 | 74.2 | 294,899 | 68.5 |
| | 12–13 | 312,078 | 92.9 | 304,604 | 72.8 | 213,099 | 67.9 | 174,222 | 67.0 |
| | 14–17 | 198,441 | 68.6 | 321,006 | 41.6 | 195,332 | 35.5 | 195,332 | 35.5 |
| | **Total** | **1,884,647** | **68.0** | **1,209,203** | **61.1** | **992,023** | **60.1** | **664,453** | **53.5** |
| Total | 5–11 | 2,776,190 | 63.3 | 1,235,924 | 73.6 | 1,235,924 | 73.6 | 610,032 | 68.2 |
| | 12–13 | 654,419 | 92.6 | 609,820 | 68.5 | 451,240 | 63.9 | 357,711 | 62.7 |
| | 14–17 | 462,619 | 70.3 | 609,683 | 36.5 | 353,175 | 30.1 | 353,175 | 30.1 |
| | **Total** | **3,893,228** | **67.7** | **2,455,427** | **57.9** | **2,040,339** | **57.4** | **1,320,918** | **50.1** |

Table 8.1 presents school attendance rate for children in non-working, working children in employment, in labour and hazardous work. The rate of children foristance is computed as a ratio of children in non-working, working children in employment, in labour and hazardous work attending school to total children in all these categories.

Results indicate that school attendance rate for children aged 5–17 years is highest for non-working children with 76.0 per cent followed by working children in employment (57.9 per cent), children in child labour (57.0) and children in hazardous work (49.2 per cent). The results also show that, school attendance rate decreases with increasing age, particularly for working children in employment, child labour (as a total) and children in hazardous work. However, for non-working children, age group 12–13 years has higher school attendance rate of 93.3 per cent followed by other age groups. A similar pattern is observed for boys and girls across age groups.

School attendance rate for children in hazardous work is smallest in Dar es Salaam (9.0 per cent) followed by Rural (50.1 per cent) and Other urban areas with 48.0 per cent. School attendance rates for children in Child labour for Other urban (57.8 per cent) is slightly larger than that of Rural areas (57.4 per cent). Again, Dar es Salaam has the smallest school attendance rate for children in Child Labour with 10.9 per cent. The school attendance rate for non-working children is largest in Dar es Salaam (90.2 per cent) followed by Other urban (87.8 per cent) and Rural areas (67.7 per cent).

**TABLE 8.2:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years by sex, type of activity and school attendance, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Type of Activity | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Economic activity only | 70,473 | 0.9 | 42,807 | 0.6 | 113,280 | 0.8 |
| Attending School only | 629,777 | 8.3 | 490,516 | 6.9 | 1,120,293 | 7.6 |
| Household chores only | 631,651 | 8.4 | 687,305 | 9.7 | 1,318,957 | 9.0 |
| Both economic activity and attending school | 25,994 | 0.3 | 6,619 | 0.1 | 32,613 | 0.2 |
| Both economic activities and household chores | 1,108,346 | 14.7 | 911,625 | 12.8 | 2,019,971 | 13.8 |
| Both attending school and household chores | 3,092,200 | 40.9 | 3,087,233 | 43.4 | 6,179,433 | 42.1 |
| Economic activity, attending schooling and household chores | 1,457,284 | 19.3 | 1,443,741 | 20.3 | 2,901,025 | 19.8 |
| Neither of them | 537,720 | 7.1 | 443,171 | 6.2 | 980,891 | 6.7 |
| **Total** | **7,553,446** | **100.0** | **7,113,017** | **100.0** | **14,666,463** | **100.0** |
| Attending | | | | | | |
| Attending schooling only | 629,777 | 12.1 | 490,516 | 9.8 | 1,120,293 | 10.9 |
| Both economic activity and attending school | 25,994 | 0.5 | 6,619 | 0.1 | 32,613 | 0.3 |
| Both attending school and household chores | 3,092,200 | 59.4 | 3,087,233 | 61.4 | 6,179,433 | 60.4 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Economic activity, attending school and household chores | 1,457,284 | 28.0 | 1,443,741 | 28.7 | 2,901,025 | 28.3 |
| **Total** | **5,205,256** | **100.0** | **5,028,109** | **100.0** | **10,233,365** | **100.0** |
| Not attending | | | | | | |
| Economic activity only | 70,473 | 3.0 | 42,807 | 2.1 | 113,280 | 2.6 |
| Household chores only | 631,651 | 26.9 | 687,305 | 33.0 | 1,318,957 | 29.8 |
| Both economic activities and household chores | 1,108,346 | 47.2 | 911,625 | 43.7 | 2,019,971 | 45.6 |
| Neither of them | 537,720 | 22.9 | 443,171 | 21.3 | 980,891 | 22.1 |
| **Total** | **2,348,190** | **100.0** | **2,084,909** | **100.0** | **4,433,098** | **100.0** |

Table 8.2 shows that the largest proportion of children aged 5–17 years is engaged in both attending school and household chores (42.1 per cent) with girls having a larger proportion (43.4 per cent) than boys (40.9 per cent). It is followed by children engaged in economic activity, attending school and household chores (19.8 per cent) and those engaged in both economic and household chores with 13.8 per cent. Only 0.8 per cent of working children are engaged in economic activity only.

The results further reveal that, the largest proportion of children attending school are engaged in both attending school and household chores with 60.4 per cent of which girls constitute slightly larger proportion (61.4 per cent) compared to boys (59.4 per cent). The activity with second highest proportion of children combining school and work is those in all three activities of economic activity, schooling and household chore with 28.3 per cent.

Furthermore, findings indicate that the largest proportion of children not attending school are engaged in both economic and household chores (45.6 per cent) with a larger proportion of boys (47.2 per cent) than girls (43.7 per cent). It is followed children not attending school and engaged in household chores only with 29.8 per cent but a slightly larger proportion for girls (33.0 per cent) than boys (26.9 per cent).

**TABLE 8.3:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour by consequences of injury or illness on school attendance and sex, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Consequences of injury or illness on school attendance | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| **Total** | **171,808** | **100.0** | **138,308** | **100.0** | **310,116** | **100.0** |
| Temporarily stopped schooling | 31,389 | 18.3 | 27,970 | 20.2 | 59,359 | 19.1 |
| Permanently prevented from schooling | 2,657 | 1.5 | 261 | 0.2 | 2,919 | 0.9 |
| Not affected | 137,762 | 80.2 | 110,077 | 79.6 | 247,839 | 79.9 |

Table 8.3 indicates that, overall 0.9 per cent of children who suffer from illness or injuries are permanently prevented from schooling and 19.1 per cent are temporarily stopped from attending school. Results also reveal that, the proportion of boys who were permanently prevented from attending school at 1.5 per cent was larger girls at 0.2 per cent. This suggests

that boys engage in more dangerous activities than girls. On the other hand, girls have a larger proportion (20.2 per cent) among those temporarily stopped from attending school compared to boys (18.3 per cent). Nevertheless, most of the children (79.9 per cent) who suffered from illness were not affected on their school attendance.

**TABLE 8.4:** Number and percentage distribution of children in child labour of age 5–17 years by industry and consequences of injury or illness to school attendance, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Industry | Consequences of injury or illness on school attendance | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Temporarily stopped schooling | | Permanently prevented from schooling | | Not affected | | Total | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| **Total** | **59,359** | **19.1** | **2,919** | **0.9** | **247,839** | **79.9** | **310,116** | **100.0** |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 57,852 | 19.3 | 2,657 | 0.9 | 239,361 | 79.8 | 299,870 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 906 | 100.0 | 906 | 100.0 |
| Construction | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 162 | 100.0 | 162 | 100.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle | 1,046 | 22.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,683 | 77.9 | 4,729 | 100.0 |
| Transportation and storage | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 408 | 100.0 | 408 | 100.0 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 461 | 14.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,681 | 85.3 | 3,142 | 100.0 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good | 0 | 0.0 | 261 | 29.1 | 638 | 70.9 | 900 | 100.0 |

Table 8.4 shows that, among children in child labour in agriculture fishing and forest industry 19.3 per cent stopped attending schooling temporarily and only 0.9 per cent were permanent prevented from attending school. Moreover, children in child labour who were in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle 22.1 per cent were only stopped attending school temporarily and 14.7 per cent were in accommodation and food service activities. In addition, the largest proportion of children in child labour who were permanently prevented from attending school was that of activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good with 29.1 per cent.

**TABLE 8.5:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour by type of occupation and consequences of injury or illnesses to school attendance, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Occupation | Consequences of injury or illness on school attendance | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Temporarily stopped schooling | Permanently prevented from schooling | Not affected | Total |
| | N | N | N | N |
| **Total** | **59,359** | **2,918** | **247,839** | **310,116** |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 0 | 0 | 723 | 723 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 55,405 | 2,657 | 227,641 | 285,703 |
| Craft and related workers | 0 | 0 | 2,424 | 2,424 |
| Elementary occupations | 3,954 | 261 | 17,051 | 21,266 |

Table 8.5 depicts that the largest number of children in child labour who suffered injuries or illness and were stopped attending school temporarily were in Agricultural and fishery occupation with 55,405 (19.4 per cent). On the other hand, children in child labour who suffered injuries or illness and were permanently prevented from attending school were in Elementary occupations with 261 (1.2 per cent).

**TABLE 8.6:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour by hours worked and school attendance, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Hours worked | School attendance | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Attending | | Not attending | | Total | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| **Total** | **2,409,710** | **100.0** | **1,821,209** | **100.0** | **4,230,919** | **100.0** |
| Less than 10 | 877,085 | 36.4 | 138,755 | 7.6 | 1,015,840 | 24.0 |
| 10–19 | 897,934 | 37.3 | 257,950 | 14.2 | 1,155,884 | 27.3 |
| 20–29 | 401,780 | 16.7 | 316,523 | 17.4 | 718,303 | 17.0 |
| 30–39 | 124,540 | 5.2 | 275,846 | 15.1 | 400,386 | 9.5 |
| 40 + | 108,371 | 4.5 | 832,134 | 45.7 | 940,505 | 22.2 |

Table 8.6 indicates that, overall the largest proportion (27.3 per cent) of children in child labour work between 10–19 hours per week followed by those working less than 10 hours per week (24.0 per cent). The other categories and their proportions include, children working above 40 hours (22.2 per cent) and those working between 20–29 hours at 17.0 per cent. The results also indicate that, the smallest proportion of children in child labour work between 30–39 hours per week accounting for only 9.5 per cent.

The results further reveal that, among those attending school, the largest proportion (37.3 per

cent) of children in child labour work between 10–19 hours per week followed by those working less than 10 hours per week with 36.4 per cent. The result also indicates that, smallest proportion are for those who work 30–39 hours (5.2 per cent) and above 40 hours (4.5 per cent).

Among children not attending school, the highest proportion (45.7 per cent) works above 40 hours followed by those working between 20–29 hours per week with 17.4 per cent. Generally, the results reveal that, the proportion of children in child labour increase with increasing working hours for children in child labour not attending school.

## 8.2 Out-of-school children

This section gives information on children not attending school by disaggregating them into children who never attended school and those attended school previously but dropped-out. Analysis of out-of-school children provides useful information to policy makers on evaluating performance of education policies, programmes and proper intervention.

### 8.2.1 Never attended school

This subsection presents information on children who have never attended school and main reasons for that. Analysis in this section will show the most common reason given by children for not attending school. This will suggest the most appropriate intervention to address the problem.

**TABLE 8.7:** Number and incidence rates for children of age 5–17 years who have never attended school and are non-working children, children in hazardous work, children in child labour other than hazardous work or working children not in child labour by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Non-working children | Children in hazardous child labour | Children in child labour other than hazardous | Working children not in child labour | Total children | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | N | % |
| **Total** | **18.8** | **16.4** | **15.7** | **2.9** | **2,519,260** | **17.2** |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 19.0 | 16.3 | 17.7 | 4.2 | 1,318,000 | 17.4 |
| Female | 18.6 | 16.6 | 13.4 | 1.4 | 1,201,260 | 16.9 |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 25.4 | 24.2 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 2,125,923 | 24.3 |
| 12–13 years | 2.3 | 16.7 | 10.5 | 4.6 | 167,839 | 7.2 |
| 14–17 years | 3.4 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 225,498 | 6.3 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 2.7 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35,343 | 3.0 |
| Other urban | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 240,450 | 6.9 |
| Rural | 27.5 | 18.2 | 17.1 | 3.5 | 2,243,467 | 22.5 |

Table 8.7 shows that, children who are either non-working or in hazardous work or in child labour other than hazardous work or working children not in child labour consititute about 17.2 per cent of children aged 5–17 years who have never attended school. Children aged 5–11 years had higher incidence rate of among those who never attended school (24.3 per cent) compared to age group 12–13 (7.2 per cent) and age group 14–17 (6.3 per cent). Additionally, the results shows that, children in rural areas had higher incidence rate among those who never attended school (22.5 per cent)

compared to Other urban (6.9 per cent) and Dar es Salaam (3.0 per cent).

The results further shows that, incidence rate of children who never attended school is higher for non-working children (18.8 per cent) followed by children in hazardous child labour (16.4 per cent) and children in child labour other than Hazardous (15.7 per cent). The results also shows that, incidence rate of girls in hazardous child labour who never attended school in slightly higher (16.6 per cent) compared to boys (16.3 per cent).

**TABLE 8.8:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years who have never attended school and are in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by main reason for never attending school, sex and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Never attended reasons | Male | Female | Dar es Salaam | Other urban | Rural | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % | N | % |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **2,519,260** | **100.0** |
| Financial constraints | 10.4 | 11.0 | 28.9 | 12.5 | 10.2 | 269,268 | 10.7 |
| School too far away | 13.8 | 19.8 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 18.3 | 419,888 | 16.7 |
| Ill/sick | 3.6 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 85,004 | 3.4 |
| Satisfied | 2.3 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 64,724 | 2.6 |
| Refused | 7.2 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 137,018 | 5.4 |
| To work/looking for work | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 25,836 | 1.0 |
| Caring for the sick children | 4.1 | 5.3 | 8.5 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 117,571 | 4.7 |
| Marriage | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 521 | 0.0 |
| Too young | 54.1 | 49.6 | 46.4 | 66.3 | 50.5 | 1,308,899 | 52.0 |
| Others | 3.8 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 90,532 | 3.6 |
| Working children in child labour | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **688,076** | **100.0** |
| Financial constraints | 17.2 | 14.9 | 66.7 | 10.1 | 16.3 | 111,261 | 16.2 |
| School too far away | 28.2 | 37.5 | 17.0 | 7.7 | 34.4 | 223,523 | 32.5 |
| Ill/sick | 4.8 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 10.2 | 3.5 | 27,156 | 3.9 |
| Satisfied | 4.6 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 37,934 | 5.5 |
| Refused | 16.0 | 6.4 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 79,362 | 11.5 |
| To work/looking for work | 1.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 16,595 | 2.4 |
| Caring for the sick children | 0.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 13,418 | 2.0 |
| Marriage | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 521 | 0.1 |
| Too young | 22.7 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 47.9 | 18.4 | 139,458 | 20.3 |
| Others | 4.5 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 38,848 | 5.6 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Working children not in child labour | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **100.0** | **24,112** | **100.0** |
| Financial constraints | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 2,447 | 10.1 |
| Ill/sick | 15.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 2,962 | 12.3 |
| Satisfied | 35.8 | 54.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.9 | 9,629 | 39.9 |
| Refused | 13.1 | 45.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 4,835 | 20.1 |
| To work/looking for work | 22.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 4,238 | 17.6 |
| Non-working children | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **1,807,073** | **100.0** |
| Financial constraints | 7.6 | 9.6 | 23.5 | 13.1 | 7.8 | 155,559.7 | 8.6 |
| School too far away | 8.3 | 13.5 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 12.0 | 196,365.5 | 10.9 |
| Ill/sick | 2.9 | 3.2 | 10.6 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 54,885.9 | 3.0 |
| Satisfied | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 17,160.6 | 0.9 |
| Refused | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 52,820.2 | 2.9 |
| To work/looking for work | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5,003.8 | 0.3 |
| Caring for the sick children | 5.5 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 104,152.7 | 5.8 |
| Too young | 67.7 | 61.6 | 52.9 | 70.8 | 64.2 | 1,169,440.6 | 64.7 |
| Others | 3.5 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 51,683.5 | 2.9 |

Table 8.8 shows that, being too young was the main reason for majority of children who never attended school (52.0 per cent), with a larger proportion of boys (54.1 per cent) than girls (49.6 per cent). The second major reason for never attending school is school being far away from their areas of residence (16.7 per cent) followed by financial constraints accounting for 10.7 per cent as the third major reason.

In terms of area, in Dar es Salaam the majority of children in child labour give the reason for never attending school as financial constraints (66.7 per cent). Conversely, children in child labour in Other urban areas who never attended school said they were too young (47.9 per cent) while in Rural areas school being too far away (34.4 per cent) is the main reason for children in child labour not to attend school.

Overall, the findings reveal that, children in child labour who never attended school give the main reason for not attending as the school being too far away from their home (32.5 per cent) with a larger proportion for girls (37.5 per cent) than boys (28.2 per cent).

Furthermore, the finding shows that, working children not in child labour who never attended school gave the reason that they were satisfied (39.9 per cent). Among them, girls have slightly larger proportion (54.9 per cent) than boys (35.8 per cent). The second common reason given was refusal (20.1 per cent) whereby girls have larger proportion (45.1 per cent) than boys (13.1 per cent).

On the other hand, non-working children who never attended school said they were too young (64.7 per cent) whereby boys accounted for larger proportion (67.7 per cent) than girls (61.6 per cent).

**TABLE 8.9:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years who have never attended school in hazardous work, children in child labour other than hazardous work, working children not in child labour and non-working children by activities performed, sex, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Activity status | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| | | | | | | Total |
| **Total** | **1,317,999** | **100.0** | **1,201,260** | **100.0** | **2,519,260** | **100.0** |
| Economic activity only | 40,472 | 3.1 | 20,093 | 1.7 | 60,566 | 2.4 |
| Housekeeping activities only | 424,617 | 32.2 | 459,764 | 38.3 | 884,381 | 35.1 |
| Both economic and housekeeping | 347,866 | 26.4 | 303,756 | 25.3 | 651,622 | 25.9 |
| Neither Economic nor housekeeping | 505,044 | 38.3 | 417,647 | 34.8 | 922,691 | 36.6 |
| Total children in child labour | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | **100.0** | | **100.0** | | **100.0** |
| Total | 369,449 | 100.0 | 318,626 | 100.0 | 688,076 | 100.0 |
| Economic activity only | 40,472 | 11.0 | 20,093 | 6.3 | 60,566 | 8.8 |
| Both economic and housekeeping | 328,977 | 89.0 | 298,533 | 93.7 | 627,510 | 91.2 |
| Children in hazardous work | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **266,177** | **100.0** | **253,360** | **100.0** | **519,537** | **100.0** |
| Economic activity only | 21,238 | 8.0 | 10,667 | 4.2 | 31,905 | 6.1 |
| Both economic and housekeeping | 244,939 | 92.0 | 242,693 | 95.8 | 487,632 | 93.9 |
| Children in child labour other than hazardous work | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **103,273** | **100.0** | **65,267** | **100.0** | **168,539** | **100.0** |
| Economic activity only | 19,235 | 18.6 | 9,427 | 14.4 | 28,661 | 17.0 |
| Both economic and housekeeping | 84,038 | 81.4 | 55,840 | 85.6 | 139,878 | 83.0 |
| Working children not in child labour | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **18,889** | **100.0** | **5,222** | **100.0** | **24,112** | **100.0** |
| Both economic and housekeeping | 18,889 | 100.0 | 5,222 | 100.0 | 24,112 | 100.0 |
| Non-working children | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **929,661** | **100.0** | **877,411** | **100.0** | **1,807,072** | **100.0** |
| Housekeeping activities only | 424,617 | 45.7 | 459,764 | 52.4 | 884,381 | 48.9 |
| Neither economic nor housekeeping activities | 505,044 | 54.3 | 417,647 | 47.6 | 922,691 | 51.1 |

Table 8.9 reveals that, the largest proportion of children who never attended school (36.6 per cent) were neither engaged in economic nor housekeeping activities. They were followed by

children who were engaged in housekeeping activities only (35.1 per cent) and those in both economic and housekeeping activities (25.9 per cent). Children in economic activity only had the smallest proportion of 2.4 per cent. Similar proportions are observed across boys in all activity statuses. In contrast, larger proportion of girls engaged in housekeeping activities (38.3 per cent) followed by those engaged in neither economic activity nor housekeeping (34.8 per cent).

The results also indicates that the largest proportion of children in child labour who never attended school (91.2 per cent) were engaged in both economic and housekeeping activities while those who were in economic activities only were 8.8 per cent. The same pattern is observed for both hazardous and child labour other than hazardous.

### 8.2.2 School Drop Out

This sub-section discusses about children who previously attended school but left the formal education for some reasons. The analysis focuses on characteristics of children who dropped-out of school in terms of the main reasons for drop out and type of activity performed in relation to area and demographic characteristics.

**TABLE 8.10:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years working and non-working that dropped-out of school by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Working children | | Non working children | | Total children | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| **Total** | **492,406** | **100.0** | **169,979** | **100.0** | **662,385** | **100.0** |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 312,333 | 63.4 | 101,703 | 59.8 | 414,036 | 62.5 |
| Female | 180,073 | 36.6 | 68,276 | 40.2 | 248,349 | 37.5 |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 68,638 | 13.9 | 80,237 | 47.2 | 148,875 | 22.5 |
| 12–13 years | 98,707 | 20.0 | 20,066 | 11.8 | 118,773 | 17.9 |
| 14–17 years | 325,061 | 66.0 | 69,676 | 41.0 | 394,737 | 59.6 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 5,940 | 1.2 | 14,550 | 8.6 | 20,491 | 3.1 |
| Other urban | 71,270 | 14.5 | 31,902 | 18.8 | 103,172 | 15.6 |
| Rural | 415,195 | 84.3 | 123,527 | 72.7 | 538,722 | 81.3 |

Table 8.10 indicates that, the largest proportion (62.5 per cent) of the total children who drop out from school are boys and 37.5 per cent are girls with similar distribution for working and non-working. The results show that, children aged 14–17 years have larger proportion of school drop outs (59.6 per cent) compared to children aged 5–11 years (22.5 per cent) and 12–13 years (17.9 per cent). The proportion of working children that drop outs from school increases as age increases.

The results further reveal that, across the areas, the largest proportion of children that dropped out from school is noticed in Rural areas (81.3 per cent) compared to Other urban areas (15.6 per cent) and Dar es Salaam (3.1 per cent). A similar pattern is observed for working and non-working children across geographical areas.

**TABLE 8.11:** Number and incidence rates for children of age 5–17 years who dropped-out of school in hazardous work, children in child labour other than hazardous work and working children not in child labour by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Children in hazardous work | | Children in child labour other than hazardous | | Working children not in child labour | | Total children | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| **Total** | **382,687** | **12.1** | **34,269** | **3.2** | **75,450** | **9.0** | **492,406** | **9.7** |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 246,157 | 15.1 | 18,055 | 3.1 | 48,122 | 10.7 | 312,333 | 11.7 |
| Female | 136,531 | 8.9 | 16,214 | 3.3 | 27,328 | 7.1 | 180,073 | 7.5 |
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 52,396 | 5.1 | 16,242 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 68,638 | 3.6 |
| 12–13 years | 77,290 | 11.6 | 18,026 | 10.9 | 3,391 | 1.5 | 98,707 | 9.4 |
| 14–17 years | 253,002 | 17.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 72,059 | 11.7 | 325,061 | 15.6 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 5,451 | 13.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 490 | 17.0 | 5,940 | 13.0 |
| Other urban | 57,905 | 12.0 | 2,352 | 1.6 | 11,014 | 7.2 | 71,270 | 9.1 |
| Rural | 319,332 | 12.1 | 31,917 | 3.5 | 63,946 | 9.4 | 415,195 | 9.8 |

Table 8.11 shows that, the incidence rate for children in hazardous work, children in child labour other than hazardous and working children not in child labour is 9.7 per cent children who dropped-out of school. Boys had a higher incidence rate among those dropped-out of school (11.7 per cent) compared to girls (7.5 per cent). The results also show that, Dar es Salaam had higher incidence rate among children dropped-out of school (13.0 per cent) compared to Other urban (9.1 per cent) and Rural areas (9.8 per cent).

Furthermore the results show that, Children in hazardous work had higher incidence rate among children dropped-out of school (12.1 per cent) compared to working children not in child labour (9.0 per cent) and children in child labour other than hazardous (3.2 per cent). The results also show that, incidence rate of boys in hazardous work among those dropped out of school is larger (15.1 per cent) than that of girls (8.9 per cent). A similar pattern is also observed for working children not in child labour.

**TABLE 8.12:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years who dropped-out of school in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by main reason for dropping out, sex and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Drop Out Reason | Male | Female | Dar es Salaam | Other urban | Rural | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % | N | % |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **662,385** | **100.0** |
| Financial constraints | 15.0 | 27.5 | 34.3 | 26.0 | 17.9 | 130,256 | 19.7 |
| School too far away | 10.0 | 12.6 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 13.0 | 72,753 | 11.0 |
| Ill/sick | 5.5 | 12.1 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 8.7 | 52,945 | 8.0 |
| Pregnancy related | 0.0 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 13,147 | 2.0 |
| Satisfied | 4.6 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 25,049 | 3.8 |
| Refused | 52.4 | 33.9 | 37.2 | 51.7 | 44.6 | 301,247 | 45.5 |
| Expulsion | 2.7 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 11,212 | 1.7 |
| To work/looking for work | 2.1 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 10,129 | 1.5 |
| Caring for the sick children | 2.0 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 12,841 | 1.9 |
| Others | 5.7 | 3.7 | 8.8 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 32,805 | 5.0 |
| Working children in child labour | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **416,956** | **100.0** |
| Financial constraints | 16.2 | 25.6 | 34.6 | 29.2 | 17.8 | 82,002 | 19.7 |
| School too far away | 13.4 | 16.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 16.6 | 60,615 | 14.5 |
| Ill/sick | 1.9 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 20,317 | 4.9 |
| Pregnancy related | 0.0 | 2.3 | 11.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3,544 | 0.9 |
| Satisfied | 5.7 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 20,998 | 5.0 |
| Refused | 45.9 | 37.7 | 32.0 | 50.8 | 41.7 | 178,753 | 42.9 |
| Expulsion | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 10,829 | 2.6 |
| To work/looking for work | 3.3 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 10,129 | 2.4 |
| Caring for the sick children | 2.9 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 10,741 | 2.6 |
| Others | 6.6 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 19,029 | 5 |
| Working children not in child labour | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **75,450** | **100.0** |
| Financial constraints | 17.2 | 29.4 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 24.5 | 16,284 | 21.6 |
| School too far away | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 3,391 | 4.5 |
| Ill/sick | 7.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 4,513 | 6.0 |
| Pregnancy related | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 2,096 | 2.8 |

| Drop Out Reason | Male | Female | Dar es Salaam | Other urban | Rural | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % | N | % |
| Satisfied | 5.7 | 0.0 | 34.6 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 2,725 | 3.6 |
| Refused | 57.2 | 40.9 | 65.4 | 75.8 | 46.9 | 38,690 | 51.3 |
| Caring for the sick children | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 1,132 | 1.5 |
| Others | 4.6 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 9.7 | 6,619 | 8.8 |
| Non-working children | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **169,979** | **100.0** |
| Financial constraints | 10.6 | 31.1 | 35.3 | 27.1 | 14.7 | 31,971 | 18.8 |
| School too far away | 2.8 | 8.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 6.5 | 8,747 | 5.1 |
| Ill/sick | 14.2 | 20.0 | 3.5 | 9.7 | 19.8 | 28,115 | 16.5 |
| Pregnancy related | 0.0 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 3.8 | 7,507 | 4.4 |
| Satisfied | 1.1 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1,326 | 0.8 |
| Refused | 67.2 | 22.6 | 38.1 | 45.0 | 51.7 | 83,804 | 49.3 |
| Expulsion | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 383 | 0.2 |
| Caring for the sick children | 0.0 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 968 | 0.6 |
| Others | 3.8 | 4.8 | 10.8 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 7,158 | 4.2 |

Table 8.12 indicates that, the majority of children who drop outs from school stated that they refused (45.5 per cent) as the main reason for school drop outs with boys accounting for larger proportion (52.4 per cent) than girls (33.9 per cent). Other reasons reported include; financial constrains (19.7 per cent) and school being far away from their areas of residence (11.0 per cent). Children who said they were working or looking for work as the main reason for school drop outs accounted for the smallest proportion (1.5 per cent) with a larger proportion for boys (2.1 per cent) than girls (0.6 per cent). A similar pattern is observed for all categories of child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children.

The results also reveal that, across areas, children in child labour in Dar es Salaam reported financial constraint (34.6 per cent) as the main reasons for drop out followed by refusal with 32.0 per cent. On the other hand, refusal was the main reason for children in child labour in Other urban areas for school drop outs (50.8 per cent) followed by financial constraint with 29.2 per cent. Additionally, in Rural areas, main reasons for school drop outs were reported as refusal (41.7 per cent), financial constraints (17.8 per cent) and school being too far away from their area of residence (16.6 per cent).

**TABLE 8.13:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years who dropped-out of school in hazardous, children in child labour other than hazardous work, working children not in child labour and non-working children by activities performed and sex, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Activity Status | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % |
| Total | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **414,036** | **62.5** | **248,349** | **37.5** | **662,385** | **100.0** |
| Economic activity only | 17,293 | 74.3 | 5,976 | 25.7 | 23,269 | 100.0 |
| Housekeeping activities only | 84,960 | 58.7 | 59,875 | 41.3 | 144,835 | 100.0 |
| Both economic and housekeeping | 295,040 | 62.9 | 174,097 | 37.1 | 469,137 | 100.0 |
| Neither economic nor Housekeeping activities | 16,743 | 66.6 | 8,401 | 33.4 | 25,144 | 100.0 |
| Total children in child labour | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **264,211** | **63.4** | **152,745** | **36.6** | **416,956** | **100.0** |
| Economic activity only | 15,239 | 81.0 | 3,585 | 19.0 | 18,824 | 100.0 |
| Both economic and housekeeping | 248,972 | 62.5 | 149,160 | 37.5 | 398,132 | 100.0 |
| Children in hazardous work | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **246,157** | **64.3** | **136,531** | **35.7** | **382,687** | **100.0** |
| Economic activity only | 11,821 | 76.7 | 3,585 | 23.3 | 15,406 | 100.0 |
| Both economic and housekeeping | 234,335 | 63.8 | 132,946 | 36.2 | 367,281 | 100.0 |
| Children in child labour other than hazardous work | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **18,055** | **52.7** | **16,214** | **47.3** | **34,269** | **100.0** |
| Economic activity only | 3,418 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,418 | 100.0 |
| Both economic and housekeeping | 14,637 | 47.4 | 16,214 | 52.6 | 30,851 | 100.0 |
| Working children not in child labour | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **48,121** | **63.8** | **27,328** | **36.2** | **75,450** | **100.0** |
| Economic activity only | 2,053 | 46.2 | 2,391 | 53.8 | 4,445 | 100.0 |
| Both economic and housekeeping | 46,068 | 64.9 | 24,937 | 35.1 | 71,005 | 100.0 |
| Non-working children | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **101,703** | **59.8** | **68,276** | **40.2** | **169,979** | **100.0** |
| Neither economic nor housekeeping activities | 16,743 | 66.6 | 8,401 | 33.4 | 25,144 | 100.0 |
| Housekeeping activities only | 84,960 | 58.7 | 59,875 | 41.3 | 144,835 | 100.0 |

Table 8.13 reveals that, boys have larger proportion of school drop outs (62.5 per cent) than girls (37.5 per cent). A similar pattern is observed in all activity statuses.

It is observed that, total children in child labour have the largest proportion of boys compared to girls engaging in economic activity only (81.0 per cent boys, 19.0 per cent girls) and in both economic and housekeeping activities (62.5 per cent boys, 37.5 per cent girls). A similar pattern is observed for boys and girls in children in hazardous work and children in child Labour other than hazardous where boys have higher proportions than girls.

The results further indicate that, girls have a larger proportion (53.8 per cent) of working children Not in child labour engaged in economic activity only compared to boys with 46.2 per cent. In contrast, children engaged in both economic and housekeeping indicates that boys have a larger proportion (64.9 per cent) than girls (35.1 per cent).

## 8.3 Educational performance of children

This section gives an indication on the effect of child labour on school attendance. The analysis in this section dwells on children's normal school and children that do not regularly attend school by literacy rate and sex.

**TABLE 8.14:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children attending school by highest grade completed and age group, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Grade completed | Pre primary age 5–6 | | Primary age 7–13 | | Lower secondary age 14–17 | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **1,219,773** | **100.0** | **7,108,975** | **100.0** | **1,890,361** | **100.0** | **10,219,108** | **100.0** |
| Pre-primary | 768,700 | 63.0 | 262,399 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,031,098 | 10.1 |
| Primary | 451,073 | 37.0 | 6,734,026 | 94.7 | 775,395 | 41.0 | 7,960,494 | 77.9 |
| Lower secondary | 0 | 0.0 | 112,550 | 1.6 | 1,109,573 | 58.7 | 1,222,123 | 12.0 |
| Upper secondary | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,393 | 0.3 | 5,393 | 0.1 |
| Working children in child labour | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **89,462** | **100.0** | **1,899,307** | **100.0** | **418,575** | **100.0** | **2,407,344** | **100.0** |
| Pre-primary | 42,392 | 47.4 | 65,827 | 3.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 108,218 | 4.5 |
| Primary | 47,070 | 52.6 | 1,817,138 | 95.7 | 212,727 | 50.8 | 2,076,935 | 86.3 |
| Lower secondary | 0 | 0.0 | 16,343 | 0.9 | 205,443 | 49.1 | 221,785 | 9.2 |
| Upper secondary | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 406 | 0.1 | 406 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Working children not in child labour | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **0** | **0.0** | **193,631** | **100.0** | **329,487** | **100.0** | **523,118** | **100.0** |
| Pre-primary | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Primary | 0 | 0.0 | 181,807 | 93.9 | 156,428 | 47.5 | 338,234 | 64.7 |
| Lower secondary | 0 | 0.0 | 11,825 | 6.1 | 173,059 | 52.5 | 184,884 | 35.3 |
| Upper secondary | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Non-working children | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **1,130,311** | **100.0** | **5,016,036** | **100.0** | **1,142,299** | **100.0** | **7,288,646** | **100.0** |
| Pre-primary | 726,308 | 64.3 | 196,572 | 3.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 922,880 | 12.7 |
| Primary | 404,003 | 35.7 | 4,735,082 | 94.4 | 406,240 | 35.6 | 5,545,325 | 76.1 |
| Lower secondary | 0 | 0.0 | 84,383 | 1.7 | 731,072 | 64.0 | 815,454 | 11.2 |
| Upper secondary | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,987 | 0.4 | 4,987 | 0.1 |

Table 8.14 shows that the largest proportions of children of primary age are in correct grade, that is primary level of education (94.7 per cent). Results also show that a larger proportions of children with pre-primary age are in pre-primary level (63.0 per cent) with a noticeable distortion of 37.0 per cent of these children in primary level of education. Furthermore, 58.7 per cent of children with lower secondary school age are actually studying lower secondary level, but 41.0 per cent of children in this age are still in primary level of education.

The findings also reveal that, school age distortion is more pronounced among children in child labour with pre-primary school age, where 52.6 per cent of these children are in primary level of education. Results indicate that 50.8 per cent of children in child labour with lower secondary age are still in primary level of education while 49.1 per cent are in the right grade (lower secondary level). On the other hand, the results indicate that, there is no proportion of children not in child labour with pre-primary age in any school grade. Findings also show that almost all children not in child labour with primary age are in correct grade (93.9 per cent). A significant distortion is also realized among children not in child labour with lower secondary age are in primary school level (47.5 per cent).

Among non-working children, children with lower secondary age led in distortion where 35.6 per cent are still in primary school level followed by children with upper secondary with only 0.4 per cent. Generally, children with primary school age composed the highest proportion being in the correct school grade (over 90 per cent).

**TABLE 8.15:** Number and percentage of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children attending school with distortions in grade attended/age by sex, age groups and area

| Main background characteristic | Working children in child labour | | Working children not in child labour | | Non-working children | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| **Total** | **17,504** | **100.0** | **17,920** | **100.0** | **50,662** | **100.0** | **86,086** | **100.0** |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 12,433 | 71.0 | 15,717 | 87.7 | 32,551 | 64.3 | 60,701 | 70.5 |
| Female | 5,070 | 29.0 | 2,203 | 12.3 | 18,111 | 35.7 | 25,384 | 29.5 |
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 14–17 years | 17,504 | 100.0 | 17,920 | 100.0 | 50,662 | 100.0 | 86,086 | 100.0 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 325 | 1.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,243 | 6.4 | 3,568 | 4.1 |
| Other urban | 879 | 5.0 | 552 | 3.1 | 6,647 | 13.1 | 8,078 | 9.4 |
| Rural | 16,299 | 93.1 | 17,369 | 96.9 | 40,772 | 80.5 | 74,440 | 86.5 |

Table 8.15 reveals that, overall 86,086 children are attending school with distortions in grades attended. Boys have larger proportion (70.5 per cent) among children attending school with distortions in grades than girls (29.5 per cent). A similar pattern is observed for children in child labour, children not in child labour and for non-working children with boys having larger proportion compared to girls.

Across geographical areas, the largest proportion of children attending school with distortions in grades attended is in Rural areas with 86.5 per cent compared to Other urban (9.4 per cent) and Dar es Salaam (4.1 per cent). With regard to age groups, the grades distortions is observed for only children aged 14–17 with a proportionately equal percentage for children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working Children.

**TABLE 8.16:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children attending school by literacy and sex, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Literacy status | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **5,205,256** | **100.0** | **5,028,109** | **100.0** | **10,233,365** | **100.0** |
| Literate | 4,249,538 | 81.6 | 4,231,753 | 84.2 | 8,481,291 | 82.9 |
| Illiterate | 955,718 | 18.4 | 796,356 | 15.8 | 1,752,074 | 17.1 |
| Children in child labour | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **1,216,629** | **100.0** | **1,193,081** | **100.0** | **2,409,710** | **100.0** |
| Literate | 1,045,899 | 86.0 | 1,077,042 | 90.3 | 2,122,941 | 88.1 |
| Illiterate | 170,730 | 14.0 | 116,039 | 9.7 | 286,769 | 11.9 |
| Children not in child labour | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **266,649** | **100.0** | **257,279** | **100.0** | **523,928** | **100.0** |
| Literate | 264,486 | 99.2 | 257,279 | 100.0 | 521,764 | 99.6 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illiterate | 2,164 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,164 | 0.4 |
| Non-working children | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **3,721,977** | **100.0** | **3,577,749** | **100.0** | **7,299,726** | **100.0** |
| Literate | 2,939,153 | 79.0 | 2,897,433 | 81.0 | 5,836,586 | 80.0 |
| Illiterate | 782,824 | 21.0 | 680,316 | 19.0 | 1,463,140 | 20.0 |

Table 8.16 depicts that, overall there is a largest proportion of literacy (82.9 per cent) compared to illiteracy (17.1 per cent) among children aged 5–17 years. It's further revealed that, girls have a slightly larger proportion of literacy (84.2 per cent) compared to boys (81.6 per cent).

A similar pattern is observed for children in child labour, working children not in child labour, as well as for non-working children.

## 8.4 Vocational training

One of the important aspects in eliminating child labour is equipping children with knowledge and skills that will enable them to withdraw from child labour by increasing access to decent jobs. This section provides information on the number and percentage of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children in vocational training by type of training, area, age group and sex.

**TABLE 8.17:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in vocational training and in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | Children in child labour | | Working children not in child labour | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| **Total** | **1,905** | **100.0** | **810** | **100.0** | **2,715** | **100.0** |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.0 | 0.0 | 810 | 100.0 | 810 | 29.8 |
| Female | 1,905 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,905 | 70.2 |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 14–17 | 1,905 | 100.0 | 810 | 100.0 | 2,715 | 100.0 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 203 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 203 | 7.5 |
| Other urban | 0.0 | 0.0 | 810 | 100.0 | 810 | 29.8 |
| Rural | 1,702 | 89.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,702 | 62.7 |

Table 8.17 above indicates that seven out of ten children (70.2 per cent) in vocational training are girls and three out of ten (29.8 per cent) are boys. The results revealed that, all children in vocational training are belong to age 14–17 years. There is no children in vocational training in other age groups. A similar pattern is observed for children in child labour and working children not in child labour across age group. On the other hand results show that, Rural areas have a larger proportion of children in vocational training (62.7 per cent) followed by children in Other urban areas (29.8 per cent) and Dar es Salaam with 7.5 per cent.

The findings also reveal that, all girls in vocational training (100.0 per cent) are in child labour with no proportion of boys.On the other hand, working children not in child labour comprises of only boys with no proportion of girls.

## 8.5 Parent or guardian's education

This section analyses educational level of parents or guardians of children aged 5–17 years in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children. Parents and guardians discussed in this section are the heads of households.

**TABLE 8.18:** Number and percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by highest level of schooling achieved by their heads of households, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Level of Education | Children in child labour | | Working children not in child labour | | Non-working children | | Total children | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Male headed education level | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **3,212,428** | **100.0** | **614,433** | **100.0** | **7,465,442** | **100.0** | **11,292,303** | **100.0** |
| Never attended | 589,764 | 18.4 | 109,655 | 17.8 | 836,103 | 11.2 | 1,535,522 | 13.6 |
| Primary | 2,367,011 | 73.7 | 445,162 | 72.5 | 5,393,245 | 72.2 | 8,205,417 | 72.7 |
| Secondary | 95,183 | 3.0 | 20,344 | 3.3 | 592,404 | 7.9 | 707,931 | 6.3 |
| Vocational training | 95,901 | 3.0 | 13,389 | 2.2 | 313,334 | 4.2 | 422,623 | 3.7 |
| Tertiary non university | 41,547 | 1.3 | 24,622 | 4.0 | 203,306 | 2.7 | 269,474 | 2.4 |
| University | 23,023 | 0.7 | 1,262 | 0.2 | 127,051 | 1.7 | 151,335 | 1.3 |
| Female headed education level | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **1,018,491** | **100.0** | **221,538** | **100.0** | **2,134,132** | **100.0** | **3,374,160** | **100.0** |
| Never attended | 411,619 | 40.4 | 63,843 | 28.8 | 637,099 | 29.9 | 1,112,561 | 33.0 |
| Primary | 559,479 | 54.9 | 147,607 | 66.6 | 1,273,929 | 59.7 | 1,981,016 | 58.7 |
| Secondary | 20,609 | 2.0 | 3,777 | 1.7 | 93,051 | 4.4 | 117,437 | 3.5 |
| Vocational training | 12,855 | 1.3 | 727 | 0.3 | 48,825 | 2.3 | 62,406 | 1.8 |
| Tertiary non university | 8,401 | 0.8 | 5,584 | 2.5 | 68,330 | 3.2 | 82,315 | 2.4 |
| University | 5,528 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 12,896 | 0.6 | 18,425 | 0.5 |

Table 8.18 presents distribution of children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by the highest level of schooling achieved by their parents and guardians. The result reveals that, over 90% of male parents of CL and working children not in CL had never attended school or had attained only primary level, for male parents of non-working children the respective number is below 85 percent. Similar comparison for female headed households shows that over 95 percent of female parents of CL and working children not in CL had never attended school or had attained only primary level, while for non-working children the respective number is below 90 percent.

# CHAPTER NINE
# OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS

## 9.0 Introduction

This chapter presents additional information on socio-economic characteristics of householdswith children aged 5–17 years in child labour andnot in child labour. It also presents results about hazards found at the children's workplace including; carrying of heavy loads, unhealthy work environment dangerous work locations and children exposure to accidents, injuries and ill-health.

## 9.1 Socio-economic characteristics of the households

This section presents social economic characteristics of the households including; housing standard, household living condition, household income, household assets and status in employment of head of household.These findings reflect social-economic disadvantages among children in child labour in relation to children not in child labour and non-working children.

### 9.1.1 Housing standard and living condition

This sub-section presents information on housing standards and living conditions of households with children in child labour and children not in child labour. It analyses housing standards such as building materials for the dwelling (roofing, flooring and wall) and living conditions of the household such as availability of essential services like main source of water for drinking, type of toilet and main source of energy used for lighting.

**TABLE 9.1:** Percentage distribution of households with children of age 5–17 years in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by main characteristics of dwellings (exterior wall, floor and roof) and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Dwelling characteristics | Dar es Salaam | | | Other urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Child labour (CL) | Working children not in CL | Non- working children | Child labour | Working children not in CL | Non- working children | Child labour | Working children not in CL | Non- working children | Child labour | Working children not in CL | Non- working children |
| **Total (Percentage)** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Main materials of the exterior wall | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stones | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Cement bricks | 96.8 | 93.6 | 97.2 | 14.7 | 12.6 | 21.5 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 21.0 |
| Sundried bricks | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 30.4 | 26.5 | 25.6 | 35.3 | 37.5 | 32.6 | 33.9 | 35.2 | 26.9 |
| Baked bricks | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 42.6 | 53.3 | 46.2 | 30.9 | 32.8 | 33.4 | 32.3 | 36.7 | 33.0 |
| Poles and mud | 1.7 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 12.3 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 29.6 | 25.1 | 25.9 | 26.4 | 21.6 | 17.4 |
| Timber | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grass | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Main materials of the floor | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Earth/sand/Mud | 4.9 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 47.5 | 33.3 | 26.8 | 79.9 | 71.5 | 72.1 | 73.4 | 63.8 | 51.1 |
| Cement/concrete | 70.8 | 91.1 | 87.8 | 48.9 | 65.0 | 69.3 | 19.3 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 24.9 | 34.8 | 46.3 |
| Ceramic tiles/ marumaru | 24.3 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.6 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Main materials of the roof | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grass/leaves | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 17.3 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 31.4 | 24.0 | 28.3 | 28.6 | 20.9 | 18.8 |
| Mud and leaves | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 3.6 |
| Concrete | 1.9 | 20.5 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Iron sheets (GCI) | 92.1 | 79.5 | 94.5 | 81.2 | 89.8 | 92.0 | 59.6 | 68.9 | 63.4 | 63.7 | 73.0 | 75.2 |
| Cement asbestos sheets | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Tiles | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |

Table 9.1 shows that 33.9 per cent of households with children in child labour had their house walls built of sundried bricks. On the other hand, 36.7 per cent of households with working children not in child labour and 33.0 per cent of households with non-working children had their house walls built of baked bricks.

Large differences existed for those house walls built of cement bricks between households with children working in child labour and not in child labour compared to households with children not working. Households with children in child labour and working children not in child labour had relatively small proportions (6.6 and 5.5 per cent respectively) of house walls built of cement compared to households with non-working children (21.0 per cent). This shows that, the majority of households with children in child labour and working children not in child labour could not afford cement and other related costs.

Furthermore, the results show that, the highest proportion (73.4 per cent) of households with children in child labour had their house floors made of earth, sand or mud. In addition, the proportion of households with houses roofed with iron sheets is slightly lower (63.7 per cent) for households with children in child labour compared to households with working children not in child labour (73.0 per cent) and households with non- working children (75.2 per cent).

The results reveal that, more than 90.0 per cent of households in Dar es Salaam have their house walls built of cement bricks, no matter the activity status of the children living in these households. On the other hand, in Other urban areas about 40.0 per cent of households with children in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children have theirwalls built of baked bricks. In Rural areas, most households with children in child labour have their house walls built of sundried bricks with 35.3 per cent. Iron sheet is a common roofing materials for households across the categories in Dar es Salaam, Other urban and Rural areas.

**TABLE 9.2:** Percentage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by main characteristics of dwellings (source of water for drinking, source of energy for lighting and type of toilet) and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Dwelling characteristics | Dar es Salaam | | | Other urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Child labour | Working children not in CL | Non- working children | Child labour | Working children not in CL | Non- working children | Child labour | Working children not in CL | Non- working children | Child labour | Working children not in CL | Non- working children |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Source of water in the household for drinking | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water tank for rain water | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Piped water inside dwelling | 30.0 | 15.2 | 13.6 | 12.4 | 8.8 | 20.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 8.4 |
| Piped water outside dwelling | 5.1 | 10.3 | 13.1 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 22.2 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 6.1 | 9.6 |
| Protected dug well | 6.1 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 8.5 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 1.7 |
| Unprotected dug well | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.7 |
| Water vendor | 14.0 | 5.9 | 16.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 3.3 |
| Piped water in another household/individual | 26.5 | 21.3 | 32.0 | 12.8 | 9.4 | 15.7 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 10.7 |
| Community piped water | 4.7 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 12.4 | 7.3 | 17.6 | 14.3 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 13.9 | 12.4 |
| Public protected well | 2.9 | 37.5 | 4.8 | 17.6 | 15.5 | 8.8 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 13.8 |
| Public unprotected well | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 16.7 | 18.3 | 16.3 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 10.9 |
| Private protected well | 5.3 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 11.7 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 6.6 | 5.1 |
| Private unprotected well | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2.5 |
| Protected spring | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.6 |
| Unprotected spring | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 11.7 | 16.1 | 13.6 | 9.8 | 13.0 | 8.7 |
| Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 9.3 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 20.2 | 11.8 | 14.5 | 18.1 | 10.7 | 9.6 |
| Bottled water | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Type of Toilet | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No toilet / bush / field | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 8.7 | 2.5 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 4.7 |
| Flush toilet with cistern | 42.3 | 9.8 | 24.2 | 15.0 | 13.8 | 24.0 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 12.0 |
| Pit latrine with slab (not washable) | 31.6 | 58.8 | 44.9 | 65.6 | 63.6 | 52.4 | 85.4 | 90.8 | 85.1 | 81.3 | 85.3 | 71.1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pit latrine with slab (washable) | 25.4 | 31.4 | 30.0 | 17.9 | 22.2 | 22.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 12.2 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Source of energy inthe household for lighting | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | 71.8 | 36.5 | 66.2 | 28.6 | 32.1 | 40.6 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 23.6 |
| Gas (Industrial) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gas (Biogas) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Firewood | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Coal | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Candles | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Animal dung/residual | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Solar | 6.0 | 9.8 | 1.8 | 8.2 | 11.3 | 5.4 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 7.6 |
| Paraffin | 18.4 | 42.6 | 25.9 | 51.6 | 48.7 | 43.0 | 60.8 | 59.7 | 58.4 | 58.6 | 57.4 | 50.2 |
| Charcoal | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Other | 1.9 | 11.1 | 3.6 | 10.2 | 6.9 | 9.2 | 21.5 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 15.9 |
| None | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.5 |

Table 9.2 shows that, the main sources of drinking water in householdswith children in child labour are surface water and public protected wells with 18.1 per cent each. The results further shows that, the main source of drinking water for households with working children not in child labour is public protected well with 17.8 per cent. This indicates that, most of households with children in child labour have limited access to safe and clean drinking water.

The result further reveals that, higher proportion of households with children in child labour in Dar es Salaam (30.0 per cent) have piped water in dwelling as their main source of drinking water followed by piped water in another household with 26.5 per cent. The main sources of drinking water in Other urban areas in households with children in child labour are public protected wells(17.6 per cent), piped water outside dwelling (13.9 per cent) and piped water in another householdwith 12.8 per cent. The results further shows that, the main sources of drinking water for households with children in child labour in Rural areas are surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigated) (20.2 per cent), public protected wells(18.6 per cent) and community piped waterwith 17.6 per cent.

Proportionately, the majority of households with children in child labour (81.3 per cent), working children not in child labour (85.3 per cent) and non working children (71.1 per cent) use non-washable pit latrine with slab. The results also show that, there are more households with children in child labour (7.4 per cent) with no toilets compared to households with working children not in child labour (2.1 per cent). Rural areas havethe highest proportion (8.7 per cent) of households with children in child labour with no toilets compared to Dar es Salaam (0.7 per cent) and Other urban areas (1.5 per cent).

The results further show that over half (58.6 per cent) of households with children in child labour use paraffinas the main source of energy for lighting.It is also noted that, there is a big difference in proportions of households using electricity for households with children in child labour (8.3 per cent) compared with households with non working children (23.6 per cent). Generally across areas, the most common source of energy for lighting in households with children in child labour is paraffin.

## 9.1.2 Household income and assets

This sub-section describes economic conditions of households with children in child labour, not in child labour and non-working children. Household economic condition discussed in this

sub-section includes household income and ownership of assets. These attributes may be taken as an approximate measure for examining prevalence of child labour in relation to incomes (according to income quintile) and ownership of assets.

**TABLE 9.3:** Percengtage distribution of children of age 5–17 years in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by household income quintile, sex and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Income quintile | Male | | | Female | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Child labour | Working children not in child labour | Non-working children | Child labour | Working children not in child labour | Non-working children | Child labour | Working children not in child labour | Non-working children |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| I | 19.5 | 29.1 | 19.8 | 23.2 | 23.9 | 19.0 | 21.3 | 26.7 | 19.4 |
| II | 24.1 | 16.6 | 19.2 | 24.0 | 17.2 | 18.6 | 24.0 | 16.9 | 18.9 |
| III | 21.2 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 24.2 | 20.0 | 20.9 | 21.6 | 20.0 |
| IV | 21.4 | 20.4 | 19.6 | 17.6 | 19.0 | 20.7 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 20.1 |
| V | 13.7 | 14.5 | 21.4 | 14.7 | 15.6 | 21.7 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 21.5 |
| Dar es Salaam | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **00.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| I | 2.1 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 22.7 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 15.3 | 6.4 |
| II | 4.1 | 19.8 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 7.6 |
| III | 8.9 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 6.6 | 24.0 | 13.8 | 7.2 | 16.2 | 14.0 |
| IV | 23.0 | 27.7 | 25.7 | 19.9 | 14.5 | 27.2 | 20.8 | 18.7 | 26.5 |
| V | 61.8 | 52.5 | 46.0 | 65.9 | 38.9 | 45.0 | 64.8 | 43.3 | 45.5 |
| Other urban | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **00.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| I | 11.7 | 7.5 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 9.5 | 10.4 |
| II | 21.6 | 9.0 | 15.4 | 11.7 | 9.3 | 14.5 | 16.3 | 9.1 | 14.9 |
| III | 22.1 | 18.5 | 21.6 | 23.8 | 33.3 | 20.9 | 23.0 | 24.2 | 21.3 |
| IV | 22.5 | 39.3 | 21.8 | 23.3 | 17.3 | 24.8 | 22.9 | 30.9 | 23.3 |
| V | 22.1 | 25.7 | 30.7 | 30.1 | 27.2 | 29.4 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 30.0 |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| I | 20.8 | 34.8 | 26.4 | 26.1 | 25.9 | 26.0 | 23.3 | 30.6 | 26.2 |
| II | 24.6 | 18.6 | 23.3 | 26.8 | 18.8 | 22.7 | 25.6 | 18.7 | 23.0 |
| III | 21.2 | 19.7 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 22.6 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 20.6 |
| IV | 21.2 | 15.4 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 19.3 | 17.4 | 19.0 | 17.3 | 17.4 |
| V | 12.1 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 10.6 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 12.8 |

Table 9.3 reveals that, the majority of children in child labour belong to the firstand second income quintileswith 21.3 per cent and 24.0 per cent respectively. The findings further shows that, households in the fifth income quintile in Dar es Salaam and Other urban areas, have the highest proportion of children engaged in child labour with 64.8 per cent and 26.3 per cent respectively. Furthermore, the largest proportion of children in child labour in Rural areas belong to the first and second income quintile with 23.3 per cent and 25.6 per cent respectively.

A noticeable gender difference is observed in the first and fourth household income quintiles. It is indicated that, in the first income quintile there are more girls engaged in child labour (23.2 per cent) compared to boys with 19.5 per cent. On the other hand, in the fourth income quintile, boys have a larger proportion in child labour (21.4 per cent) compared to girls with 17.6 per cent.

**TABLE 9.4:** Percentage of households owning assets with children of age 5–17 years in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Assets owned | Dar es Salaam | | | Other urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Child labour | Working children not in CL | Non- working children | Child labour | Working children not in CL | Non- working children | Child labour | Working children not in CL | Non- working children | Child labour | Working children not in CL | Non- working children |
| Car | 29.5 | 16.0 | 10.7 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.5 |
| Bajaj | 1.9 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Motorcycle | 12.2 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 8.1 | 5.8 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 7.2 | 10.9 |
| Bicycle | 20.1 | 27.3 | 14.6 | 52.6 | 65.4 | 45.6 | 55.2 | 52.3 | 52.6 | 54.2 | 54.8 | 46.0 |
| Cart | 8.1 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 4.7 | 8.7 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 4.9 |
| Fridge | 65.0 | 19.9 | 42.6 | 14.4 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 11.1 |
| Electric or gas cooker | 45.4 | 0.0 | 24.7 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 7.1 |
| Television | 77.6 | 21.3 | 64.4 | 30.0 | 35.4 | 40.5 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 10.7 | 13.2 | 24.3 |
| Electric/ charcoal iron | 85.0 | 68.5 | 78.1 | 48.4 | 57.2 | 61.5 | 21.4 | 26.6 | 26.3 | 26.8 | 32.8 | 42.4 |
| Cell phone | 98.2 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 78.0 | 85.1 | 87.0 | 60.8 | 68.5 | 63.3 | 64.2 | 71.9 | 73.9 |
| Radio | 83.4 | 80.7 | 80.2 | 67.2 | 67.4 | 69.9 | 55.5 | 53.3 | 55.7 | 57.9 | 56.2 | 62.6 |
| Plough | 5.4 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 23.0 | 17.7 | 15.9 | 20.1 | 15.4 | 12.1 |
| Charcoal/ kerosene cooker | 92.9 | 89.7 | 93.9 | 64.4 | 74.9 | 80.8 | 29.2 | 32.3 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 40.9 | 54.3 |
| Livestock | 16.7 | 29.8 | 10.8 | 40.3 | 41.3 | 22.9 | 56.7 | 50.3 | 46.8 | 53.4 | 48.5 | 35.8 |
| Power tiller | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Other | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 8.6 |

*Note:* Multiple responses: Individual responses do not necessarily sum up to 100 per cent.

Table 9.4 indicates that, generally the most common type of assets owned by households are radio and cell phones as nearly 60.0 per cent of households reported owning them. However the proportion of households with children in child labour owning radios (57.9 per cent) and

cell phones (64.2 per cent) are relatively lower than households with non working children with 62.6 per cent and 73.9 per cent respectively.

Moreover, there is large proportion of households with children in child labour owning livestock (53.4 per cent) and plough (20.1 per cent) than corresponding households with children not in child labour (48.5 and 15.4 per cent respectively) and household with non-working children (35.8 and 12.1 per cent respectively). On the other hand, households with non-working children had a larger proportion among household owning cars (3.5 per cent), television (24.3 per cent) and electric iron (42.4 per cent) than corresponding households with children in child labour. These findings indicate that, households with children in child labour are economically disadvantaged compared to households with non-working children, as ownership of high-value assets implies higher economic status.

### 9.1.3 Status in Employment of Head of Household

This sub-section describes status in employment of the head of households with children aged 5–17 years in child labour, not in child labour and non-working children. It includes; paid employees, self-employed in non-agriculture with employees, Self-employed in non-agriculture without employees, unpaid family helper in non-agriculture, unpaid family helper in agriculture and work on own farm in agriculture.

**TABLE 9.5:** Percentage distribution of households heads with children of age 5–17 years in child labour, working children not in child labour and non-working children by status in employment and sex of head of household, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Status in employment | Male headed | | | Female headed | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Child labour | Working children not in CL | Non- working children | Child labour | Working children not in CL | Non- working children | Child labour | Working children not in CL | Non- working children |
| | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Paid employees | 8.8 | 8.9 | 17.1 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 11.9 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 15.9 |
| Self/employed in non-agriculture with employees | 2.5 | 1.6 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 5.1 |
| Self/employed in non-agriculture without employees | 8.5 | 12.7 | 17.1 | 9.2 | 14.5 | 26.0 | 8.7 | 13.2 | 19.2 |
| Unpaid family helper in non-agriculture | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unpaid family helper in agriculture | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Work on own farm in agriculture | 79.5 | 75.6 | 59.7 | 85.5 | 83.4 | 57.5 | 81.1 | 77.8 | 59.2 |

Table 9.5 shows that, about 81.1 per cent of household heads with children in child labour work on their own farms in agriculture followed by those households with working children not in child labour (77.8 per cent). In addition, the second and third most important employment statuses for heads of households with working children not in child labour areself- employment in non-agriculture without employees (13.2 per cent) and paid employment (7.0 per cent). Furthermore, the proportion of female headed households with children in child labour working

on their own-farms in agriculture is slightly higher (85.5 per cent) than male headed households with 79.5 per cent.

## 9.2 Hazards at work for working children

This section analyses the health and safety aspects of children in a working environment by looking at children who were exposed to health hazards and those who were exposed to accidents, injuries and ill-health.

### 9.2.1 Exposure to health hazards

This sub-section presents findings on the distribution of children in hazardous workcarrying heavy loads, working in unhealthy work environment and dangerous work locationsby sex, age groups, area, industries and occupations.

**TABLE 9.6:** Number and incidence rates of children of age 5–17 years in hazardous work carrying heavy loads by sex, age groups, major industries and major occupations, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main characteristics | Children in hazardous work carrying heavy loads | |
|---|---|---|
| | N. | % |
| Total | | |
| **Total** | **2,057,508** | **65.1** |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 1,061,647 | 65.2 |
| Female | 995,861 | 65.1 |
| Age group | | |
| 5–11 years | 546,712 | 53.3 |
| 12–13 years | 447,524 | 67.0 |
| 14–17 years | 1,063,271 | 72.5 |
| Area of residence | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 26,301 | 63.6 |
| Other urban | 308,179 | 64.0 |
| Rural | 1,723,027 | 65.3 |
| Major industries | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 1,889,569 | 65.8 |
| Mining and quarrying | 3874 | 12.6 |
| Manufacturing | 9,667 | 85.6 |
| Construction | 2,931 | 49.9 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle | 56,357 | 67.2 |
| Transportation and storage | 6,711 | 92.7 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 24,265 | 74.7 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 696 | 34.8 |
| Human health and social work activities | - | 0.0 |
| Other service activities | 2,316 | 61.5 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good | 61,121 | 55.3 |

| Occupations | | |
|---|---|---|
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 29,324 | 58.0 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 1,843,305 | 66.4 |
| Craft and related workers | 19,150 | 41.9 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 1,128 | 100.0 |
| Elementary occupations | 164,600 | 57.6 |

Carrying of heavy loads at a work place is one of the work related incidents that could lead to occupational hazards. It can also affect the muscular and skeletal development of the children and hence impact on their physical growth. Table 9.6 indicates that, 65.1 per cent of children in hazardous work are involved in carrying heavy loads. There is no noticeable difference in incidence of carrying heavy loads between boys and girls.

The incidence rate of carrying heavy loads at workplace is larger for children aged 14–17 years (72.5 per cent) and smallest for age 5–11 (53.3 per cent). Across areas, Rural areas have a slightly higher incidence rate (65.3 per cent) of children carrying heavy loads among children in hazardous work compared to Other urban areas (64.0 per cent) and Dar es Salaam (63.6 per cent).

The findings further show that, industry with the highest incidence rate of children carrying heavy loads is transportation and storage (92.7 per cent) followed by Manufacturing (85.6 per cent) and Accommodation and food service activities (74.7 per cent).

**TABLE 9.7:** Percentage of children of age 5–17 years in hazardous work, working in unhealthy work environment and dangerous work locations by sex, age group, area, industry and occupations, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main characteristic | In (sea, lake, river) water | Dusts, fumes, gases | Noise | Extreme temperature or humidity | Dangerous tools/ animals | Work underground | Work at heights | Insufficient lighting | Chemicals | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 19.6 | 34.2 | 9.3 | 16.4 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 9.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Female | 17.5 | 38.3 | 9.4 | 17.9 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 23.0 | 36.6 | 11.3 | 19.4 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 14.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 12–13 years | 21.7 | 38.2 | 10.5 | 14.6 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 14–17 years | 14.1 | 35.0 | 7.4 | 16.7 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 1.1 | 15.3 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Other urban | 14.3 | 40.8 | 16.8 | 11.1 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Rural | 19.7 | 35.6 | 8.0 | 18.4 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 10.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Industry** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 19.7 | 37.2 | 9.3 | 18.2 | 6.0 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Mining and quarrying | 4.7 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 3.7 | 27.5 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 0.0 |
| Construction | 0.0 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle | 6.7 | 26.6 | 17.1 | 9.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good | 2.5 | 26.9 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other industries | 23.3 | 33.5 | 19.9 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| **Occupation** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 5.3 | 19.7 | 4.1 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 20.1 | 37.9 | 9.3 | 18.5 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Craft and related workers | 4.1 | 18.0 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 1.3 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 0.0 | 50.3 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Elementary occupations | 9.0 | 25.5 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 |

*Note:* Multiple responses: Individual responses do not necessarily sum up to 100 per cent.

Table 9.7 reveals that, the largest proportion of girls and boys in hazardous work condition are exposed to dusts, fumes, gases with 38.3 per cent and 34.2 per cent respectively. Moreover, boys in hazardous work are more likely to be exposed to hazardous location such as working in water (sea, lake, and river) with 19.6 per cent compared to girls (17.5 per cent).

Results further reveal that, younger children aged between 5–11 years working in hazardous conditions such as dusts, fumes, gases account for a slightly larger proportion (36.6 per cent) than older children aged 14–17 years with 35.0 per cent. A similar pattern is observed for children working in hazardous locations such as in water (sea, lake, and river).

Generally, findings show that, hazardous working conditions such as dusts, fumes, gases and hazardous working locations such as in water (sea, lake, and river) are the most common across area, industry and occupation in affecting children.

**TABLE 9.8:** Number and incidence rates of children of age 5–17 years in hazardous work working under exposure to health hazards by sex, age groups, industries and occupations Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main characteristics | Male | % | Female | % | Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **1,006,185** | **61.8** | **883,097** | **57.7** | **1,889,282** | **59.8** |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 5–11 | 352,240 | 67.1 | 302,994 | 60.6 | 655,234 | 63.9 |
| 12–13 | 238,699 | 66.6 | 195,826 | 63.3 | 434,525 | 65.0 |
| 14–17 | 415,245 | 55.7 | 384,277 | 53.3 | 799,523 | 54.5 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 4,559 | 38.8 | 4,392 | 14.8 | 8,951 | 21.6 |
| Other urban | 138,816 | 62.5 | 134,893 | 51.9 | 273,709 | 56.8 |
| Rural | 862,809 | 61.8 | 743,812 | 59.9 | 1,606,622 | 60.9 |
| Industry | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 960,081 | 62.8 | 818,470 | 61.1 | 1,778,551 | 62.0 |
| Mining and quarrying | 5,144 | 38.1 | 635 | 3.7 | 5,779 | 18.7 |
| Manufacturing | 1,280 | 61.7 | 2,168 | 23.5 | 3,449 | 30.5 |
| Construction | 1,817 | 31.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,817 | 31.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor vehicle | 21,097 | 44.2 | 21,430 | 59.3 | 42,526 | 50.7 |
| Transportation and storage | 6,275 | 86.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,275 | 86.6 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 4,642 | 61.8 | 12,226 | 49.0 | 16,868 | 51.9 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good | 3,947 | 31.6 | 27,009 | 27.5 | 30,956 | 28.0 |
| Other industries | 1,902 | 52.3 | 1,159 | 26.2 | 3,062 | 37.9 |
| Occupations | | | | | | |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 3,123 | 14.9 | 9,612 | 32.4 | 12,735 | 25.2 |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 925,937 | 63.4 | 809,785 | 61.5 | 1,735,722 | 62.5 |
| Craft and related workers | 6,692 | 36.4 | 3,341 | 12.3 | 10,033 | 22.0 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 567 | 50.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 567 | 50.3 |
| Elementary occupations | 69,865 | 54.2 | 60,360 | 38.4 | 130,225 | 45.5 |

Table 9.8 shows that, 59.8 per cent of children in hazardous work are exposed to health hazards. The incidence rate of boys exposed to health hazards is higher (61.8 per cent) compared to girls (57.7 per cent). The results also show that, Rural areas have the highest incidence rate of children exposed to health hazards with 60.9 per cent followed by Other urban areas with 56.8 per cent.

Furthermore the results indicate that, industries with the highest incidence rate of children exposed to health hazards are Transportation and storage (86.6 per cent), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (62.0 per cent) and Accommodation and food service activities (51.9 per cent).

## 9.2.2 Exposure to abuse

In the 2014 NCLS, children aged 5–17 years were asked to state types of problem that might occur as a result of work. Physical and psychological abuse were among the problems perceived to affect the children as a result of work.

**TABLE 9.9:** Number and incidence rates of children of age 5–17 years in hazardous work by type of problems perceived to affect them as a result of work, sex, age group, area, industry and occupation, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main characteristic | Injuries, illness or poor health | | Poor grades in school | | Physical abuse | | Psychological abuse | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % of total children in HW | N | % of total children in HW | N | % of total children in HW | N | % of total children in HW |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **1,479,552** | **46.8** | **631,677** | **20.0** | **76,506** | **2.4** | **88,861** | **2.8** |
| Male | 803,006 | 49.3 | 324,766 | 19.9 | 47,497 | 2.9 | 38,348 | 2.4 |
| Female | 676,546 | 44.2 | 306,911 | 20.1 | 29,010 | 1.9 | 50,514 | 3.3 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 483,063 | 47.1 | 289,685 | 28.3 | 23,785 | 2.3 | 30,343 | 3.0 |
| 12–13 years | 336,500 | 50.4 | 158,867 | 23.8 | 13,833 | 2.1 | 14,155 | 2.1 |
| 14–17 years | 659,989 | 45.0 | 183,126 | 12.5 | 38,889 | 2.7 | 44,363 | 3.0 |
| **Area** | | | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 10,790 | 26.1 | 1,199 | 2.9 | 615 | 1.5 | 769 | 1.9 |
| Other urban | 284,616 | 59.1 | 142,257 | 29.5 | 20,751 | 4.3 | 21001 | 4.4 |
| Rural | 1,184,146 | 44.9 | 488,222 | 18.5 | 55,141 | 2.1 | 67091 | 2.5 |
| **Industry** | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 1,361,232 | 47.4 | 580,674 | 20.2 | 64,051 | 2.2 | 69,887 | 2.4 |
| Mining and quarrying | 22,541 | 73.1 | 16,699 | 54.2 | 1,437 | 4.7 | 6,580 | 21.3 |
| Manufacturing | 3,643 | 32.3 | 6,259 | 55.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,921 | 25.9 |
| Construction | 2,689 | 45.8 | 2,813 | 47.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle | 35,991 | 42.9 | 16,046 | 19.1 | 7,299 | 8.7 | 2,018 | 2.4 |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good | 27,587 | 25.0 | 140 | 0.1 | 2,750 | 2.5 | 5,501 | 5.0 |
| Other industries | 25,869 | 54.1 | 9,046 | 18.9 | 970 | 2.0 | 1,956 | 4.1 |

| Occupation | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 16,907 | 33.5 | 7,806 | 15.4 | 1,412 | 2.8 | 3,586 | 7.1 |
| Agricultural and fishery workers | 1,315,300 | 47.4 | 573,495 | 20.7 | 64,051 | 2.3 | 65,040 | 2.3 |
| Craft and related workers | 30,573 | 67.0 | 23,200 | 50.8 | 1,878 | 4.1 | 9,501 | 20.8 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 837 | 74.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Elementary occupations | 115,934 | 40.5 | 27,176 | 9.5 | 9,166 | 3.2 | 10,734 | 3.8 |

Table 9.9 shows that, the proportion of total children in hazardous work is higher among children being injured, illness or poor health (46.8 per cent) compared to poor grades in school (20.0 per cent), psychological abuse (2.8 per cent) and physical abuse (2.4 per cent). The results also show that boys had a higher risk of being affected by physical abuse than girls which accounts for 2.9 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively. On the other hand girls have higher risk of being affected by psychological abuse at 3.3 per cent compared to girls at 2.4 per cent. Across age groups the findings show that, the higher proportion of total children in hazardous work are those injured, illness or affected by poor health with larger rate in the age group 12- 13 with 50.4 per cent.

Furthermore, the results show that, the largest proportion of children in hazardous work that have a higher risk of being affected by both physical and psychological abuse are in Other urban and Rural areas at 8.7 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively. Additionally, most children reported being at higher risk of being affected by physical and psychological abuse are in a Mining and quarrying industry (26.0 per cent) and Manufacturing (25.6 per cent). Moreover children who work as Craft and related workers have a higher risk of being affected by physical and psychological abuse at 24.9 per cent.

## 9.2.3 Exposure to accidents, injuries and illness

This sub-section focuses on the distribution of children aged 5–17 years in child labour and not in child labour who had been hurt or suffered from illnesses or injuries due to work.

**TABLE 9.10:** Number and incidence rates of children of age 5–17 years in child labour and working children not in child labour who reported accidents, injuries and illness due to work by sex, age group, industry and occupation, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main characteristic | Working children in child labour | % | Working children not in child labour | % | Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **468,392** | **11.1** | **48,152** | **5.8** | **516,544** | **10.2** |
| Male | 278,360 | 13 | 32,876 | 7.3 | 311,236 | 11.7 |
| Female | 190,032 | 9 | 15,276 | 4.0 | 205,308 | 8.5 |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 176,151 | 9.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 176,151 | 9.1 |
| 12–13 years | 113,946 | 13.7 | 10,249 | 4.7 | 124,196 | 11.8 |
| 14–17 years | 178,295 | 12.2 | 37,903 | 6.1 | 216,197 | 10.4 |
| Area | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 4,222 | 9.9 | 180 | 6.2 | 4,403 | 9.7 |
| Other urban | 51,630 | 8.2 | 3,001 | 2.0 | 54,631 | 7.0 |
| Rural | 412,539 | 11.6 | 44,972 | 6.6 | 457,511 | 10.8 |
| Industry | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 395,701 | 10.2 | 43,441 | 5.6 | 439,142 | 9.4 |
| Mining and quarrying | 2,693 | 8.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,693 | 8.7 |
| Manufacturing | 3,017 | 24.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,017 | 20.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 14,007 | 11.9 | 500 | 1.3 | 14,507 | 9.4 |
| Transportation and storage | 1,484 | 20.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,484 | 20.5 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 7,719 | 21.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,719 | 16.6 |
| Other industries | 43,771 | 31.0 | 4,211 | 86.6 | 47,983 | 32.9 |
| Occupation | | | | | | |
| Service workers and shop sales workers | 8,525 | 11.6 | 180 | 0.7 | 8,705 | 8.6 |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 375,962 | 10.0 | 39,213 | 5.1 | 415,175 | 9.2 |
| Craft and related workers | 11,397 | 24.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 11,397 | 22.3 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 561 | 49.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 561 | 49.7 |
| Elementary occupations | 71,947 | 20.5 | 8,759 | 23.5 | 80,706 | 20.8 |

Table 9.10 shows that, 10.2 per cent of working children reported that, they incured accidents, Injuries and Illness as a result of work. The incidence rate for boys who reported accidents, injuries and illness is higher (11.7 per cent) than that that of girls (8.5 per cent). The incidence rate for children in hazardous work who reported accidents, injuries and illness is highest in Rural areas (10.8 per cent) compared to children in Dar es Salaam (9.7 per cent) and Other urban areas (7.0 per cent). The results also indicate that, the incidence rates for children in hazardous work who reported accidents, injuries and illness are higher in Transportation and storage (20.5 per cent) and Manufacturing industries (20.4 per cent).

CHAPTER TEN

# CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 10.1 Conclusion

This chapter concludes the findings of the National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) conducted in 2014. It examines to what extent the findings met the intended objectives of child labour survey, and makes specific recommendations. Through these recommendations, decision makers will be able to propose various policies for rectifying the underlinednegative effects of child labour.

In Tanzania mainland, 2014 NCLS results indicate that, the majority of heads of households with children aged 5–17 years hold primary school education, followed by those who have never attended school. University education, which is mostly associated with a better living condition, is the least common among heads of households.

On the average, children start working for the first time in economic activities at age 7. While, theystart working in household chores activities at an average of 6 years with no difference among boys and girls. The result further shows that, the largest proportion of children engaged in economic activities are in Rural areas and Other urban areas.

Overall, children spend an average of 23 hours per week working on economic activities in a week. The 2014 NCLS results also indicate that, long hours of work are more common among girls in Dar es Salaam. Moreover, children in Other urbanand Rural areas spend nearly half the time spentby working children in Dar es Salaam. Additionally, children in child labour work for about 25 hours in a week whereby boys in child labour work slightly longer hours (26 hours per week) as compared to girls (24 hours per week). In contrast, children engaged in hazardous work spend an average of 29 hours per week in their work. Children aged 5–11 years in hazardous work spend less time in their work (14 hours per week) than older children aged 12–13 years with 22 hours per week. Children aged 14–17 years spend more time in work (35 hours per week) than children aged 5–11 (21 hours) and 12–13 years who spend 26 hours per week.

Children in child labour in other than hazardous work spend an average of 15 hours per week in their work, with weekly average for boys (16 hours) slightly higher than that of girls (14 hours). Results further show that, across areas, children in child labour in other than hazardous work in Rural areas spend the longest hours at work (15 hours per week) compared to their counterparts children in Dar es salaam (12 hours per week) and Other urban areas (13 hours per week).

With regard to working time, the largest proportion of children works during evening time.It is also observed that there is larger proportion of girls working during the night compared to boys. With regard to geographical areas, Dar es Salaam has the highest share of children working during the night compared to Other urban and Rural areas.

Overall, 10.2 million children aged 5–17 years are attending schoolwith 5.2 million boys and 5.0 million girls. The findings also reveal that working children account for a relatively smaller proportion in school attendance, compared to non-working children. The results further reveal that, Rural areas consist of the largest proportion of school attendance for children aged 5–11 years followed by Other urban areas and Dar es Salaam with the smallest proportion.

Apparently, nearly one-fifth of children aged 5–17 years combine work, school and household chores with slightly larger proportion of girls than boys. The largest proportion of children combining the three activities (work, school and household chores) is observed for children aged 12–13 years and decrease for children aged 14- 17 years and 5–11 years. Children engaged in work only spend more hours at work (36 hours per week) compared to children combining work and schooling (14 hours per week).

The 2014 NCLS reveals that, Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the most dominant industry employing the largest proportion of working children. It is observed that boys are more likely to work in agriculture, forestry and fishing compared to girls. Results also show that children in Rural and Other urban areas are mostly engaged in agricultural activities. In Dar es Salaam,activities of households as employersaccount for the largest proportion of working children.

Analysis of working children's status in employment indicate that, the majority of children aged 5–17 years are working as unpaid family helpers in agriculture, with proportionately more boys compared to girls. The largest proportion of children working as unpaid family helpers in agriculture are in Rural areas, followed by children in Other urban areas. Children in paid employment accounts for the largest proportion of working children in Dar es Salaam compared to other areas.

The findings reveal that, the main reasons for letting child workingare good upbringing and imparting of skills and other children stated that they are working toassist or help household enterprise. Another important reason given by children was to supplement household income where they live with a larger proportion of boys compared to girls.

It is estimated that, 4.2 million children aged 5–17 years are engaged in child labour, which is equivalent to 28.8 per cent of the entire children's population. There are more boys (2.2. million) in child labour than girls (2.0. million). Among children engaged in child labour, 21.5 per cent are in hazardous child labour and 7.3 per cent are in child labour other than hazardous work.

The severity of the problem of child labour increases with age, as there is a relatively higher incidence for children aged 14–17 years (43.9 per cent) compared to those aged 12- 13 (35.2 per cent) and 5–11 years (22.1 per cent). The problem of child labour is relatively more prevalent in Rural areas with (35.6 per cent) and decreases in more urbanized locations, with Other urban areas (18.0 per cent) and Dar es Salaam (3.6 per cent). Furthermore, child labourers constitute about 83.5 per cent of working children with slightly more girls than boys. Child labour as a percentage of children in economic activities is highest in Dar es Salaam compared to Rural areas and Other urbanareas. The results further reveal that, the problem of child labour is more profound in low income households where children are sometimes compelled to work to supplement household income.

Additionally, children in hazardous work constitute about 74.7 per cent of total children in child labour. The majority of children in child labour in hazardous work are in Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Other industries with larger proportions of child labourers in hazardous work are activities of households as employers and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles. The proportion of girls' children in child labour in hazardous work is slightly larger than that of boys. In contrast, the proportion of working children in hazardous work carrying heavy loads at workplace is higher for children aged 14–17 years followed by those aged 12–13 years. Geographically, Rural areas have the largest proportion of children in hazardous work carrying heavy loads while Dar es Salaam has the smallest. The findings further show that, the largest proportion of children in hazardous works carrying heavy loads at work place are agricultural and fishery workers and those in elementary occupations.

Findings on status of employment for children in child labour indicates that, most of children in child labour work as unpaid family helpers followed by those in paid employment. Status of employment of self-employment accounts

for the smallest proportion of children in child labour. Findings further reveal that, proportion of children in child labour in paid employment is largest for children in child labour in Dar esSalaam and the smallest in Rural areas. The proportions of children in child labour for unpaid family helpers are relatively higher in Rural and Other urban areas compared to Dar es Salaam.

Results further reveal that, about nine in ten of children in child labour are in agricultural sector, with proportionately more boys than girls. Moreover, there are more girls in all sectors of employment with exception of PrivateSector Agriculture. However, larger differences in proportions of boys and girls are noticed in private sector non-agriculture and household duties. Basing on industry of employment, the largest proportions of children in child labour are in agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by activities of households as employers.Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles has the third largest proportion of children in child labour.

With respect to dwellings, findings show that, most of households with children in child labour have their house walls built of sundriedbricks. Most of working children not in child labour and non working children have their house walls built of baked bricks. Households with children in child labour and working children not in child labour have relatively smaller proportions of house walls built of cement compared to households with non working children. This shows that, the majority of households with children in child labour and working children not in child labour could not afford better building materials. Furthermore, the results show that, the largest proportion of households with children in child labour had their house floor made of earth, sand or mud. In addition, the proportion of households with houses roofed with iron sheets is slightly smaller for households with children in child labour compared to households with working children not in child labour and non-working children.

The findings for the 2014 NCLS indicate that the common assets owned by households are radios and cell phones. However, the proportion of households with children in child labour owning radios and cell phones are relatively smaller than households with non working children. Moreover, there is a large proportion of households with children in child labour owning livestock and plough than corresponding households with working children not in child labour and non-working children. The results further show that over half of households with children in child labour use paraffin as the main source of energy for lighting. It is also noted that, there is a big difference in proportions of households using electricity for households with children in child labour compared with households with non working children.

It is also observed that, more than 80.0 per cent of household heads with children in child labour work on their own farm in agriculture. The proportion of female headed households with children in child labour working on their own-farm in agriculture is higher than male headed households.

The results also indicate that, the proportion of boys who were affected by accidents, injuries and illness was higher than that of girls. Across age groups, older children aged 15–17 years have higher risk of being exposed to accidents, injuries and illness compared to children in other age groups. Analysis across areas shows that, there is a larger proportion of children in child labour exposed to accidents, injuries and illness are in Rural areas compared to Other urban areas and in Dar es Salaam. It is also indicated that children working in agriculture, forestry and fishing industryare the most victims of accidents, injuries and illness compared to other industries.

Overall, less than one per cent of children in child labour who suffered from illness or injuries were permanently prevented from schooling or temporarily stopped from schooling. Boys who suffered illness or injuries and permanently prevented from schooling constitute a higher proportion compared to their counterparts. On the hand, girls have higher proportion among those temporarily stopped from schooling compared with boys. This suggests that more boys engage in more dangerous activities than girls. The industries with relatively higher proportions of children in child labour who suffered injuries or illness and temporarily stopped schooling are wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle

and agriculture, forestry and fishing. The largest proportion of children in child labour who were permanently prevented from schooling was in activities of households as employers.

Most of children in child labour who live in Dar es Salaam pointed out financial constraints as the main reasons which prevented them from attending school. The majority of children in child labour in Other urban areas stated that they were too young to attend school, while in Rural areas school being far away is cited as the main hindrance for attending school.

The results also show that across children activity, the largest proportion of children who never attended school were engaged in economic nor housekeeping activities. The second and third largest proportions of children that never attended school were engaged in housekeeping activities and those in both economic and housekeeping activities. Children in economic activity only accounts for the smallest proportion in this group. The results also indicates that the largest proportion of children in child labour that never attended school were engaged in both economic and housekeeping activities while those who were in economic activities only account for the smallest proportion.

With regard to school attendance, it is revealed that, there are more boys aged 5–17 years that never attended school compared to girls. The findings further reveal that, the largest proportion of children who never attended school are in the younger age group 5–11 years followed by those aged 14–17 years and middle age 12–13 years. Analysis of children school attendance by area reveals that, Rural areas have the largest proportion of children who never attended school followed by Other urban and the smallest proportion is observed in Dar es Salaam. Furthermore, the main reasons given for not attending school were too young to attend school, schools being far from children areas of residences and financial constraints.

The findings further indicates that, there are more boys who dropped out from school compared to girls with nearly similar distribution for working and non-working children . The results show that, children aged 14–17 years account for a higher proportion of school dropout compared to children aged 5–11 years and 12–13 years. The proportion of working children that dropping out of school increases with increases. The results further reveal that, across geographical areas, the highest proportion of children that dropped out from school is in Rural areas compared to Other urban areas and Dar es Salaam.

Among children in hazardous child labour, the proportion of boys who dropped outs of school is larger than that of girls. Findings further show that, children aged 14–17 years in hazardous work constituted the largest proportion of school drop outs compared to children in other age groups. On the other hand, children aged 12–13 years in child labour other than hazardous had the largest proportion of school drop outs compared to other age groups. The largest proportions of school drop outs for older children may be attributed to engagement in activities which demands more time, thus affecting their school attendance and consequently dropping out. The most common reasons given for children dropping out of school included; refusal, financial constrains and school being far away from their areas of residence. Working or looking for work as a reason for school dropout accounted for the smallest proportion with slightly more boys than girls.

## 10.2 Recommendation

1. One of the major reasons that compel children to work and consequently engage in child labour is the need to provide income to households. It is therefore recommended that, parents or guardians of children in rural areas especially, where the child labour rate is highest, can be financially empowered through Government programmes (TASAF programmes), microfinance institutions or other means to enable them engage in improved productive activities. This will eliminate the need to rely on children as sources of incomes for households. Parents or guardians of children in rural areas (where the child labour rate is highest) can be economically empowered through microfinance institutions or other means to enable them to engage in improved productive activities.
2. The government should ensure that basic education and skills development provided by institutions such as VETA are made more accessible and affordable. Education and skill development does not only prevent children to engage early into the world of work, but also has an advantage of equipping children with employable skills and give them a better chance for decent jobs when they become adults.
3. Since the Child Labour Surveys is conducted as a module attached in the ILFS, which is normally conducted after five years, there is an urgent need for the government and other stakeholders to support and enhance frequent implementation of Child Labour Surveys. Frequent child labour surveys will provide readily and continuous time series data for tracking levels and evaluation of programs for prevention of child labour in Tanzania.
4. The findings of this survey should be disseminated to a wide range of stakeholders to raise awareness on child labour and inform policy decisions on child labour.

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# ANNEXES

## Annex 1: Statistical tables

**ANNEX 1.A:** Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Performing Both Economic Activities and Household Chores by Time of Day in which they are Performed, Sex, Age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | | Day | | Evening | | Night | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N | % |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 years | 697,056 | 41.0 | 778,704 | 45.8 | 223,995 | 13.2 | 1,699,755 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 424,906 | 42.3 | 438,108 | 43.6 | 142,576 | 14.2 | 1,005,589 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 927,361 | 47.9 | 770,445 | 39.8 | 236,902 | 12.2 | 1,934,708 | 100.0 |
| | **Total** | **2,049,323** | **44.2** | **1,987,257** | **42.8** | **603,473** | **13.0** | **4,640,052** | **100.0** |
| Female | 5–11 years | 630,770 | 39.3 | 721,763 | 45.0 | 250,918 | 15.6 | 1,603,451 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 340,383 | 37.9 | 383,714 | 42.7 | 174,035 | 19.4 | 898,133 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 809,952 | 41.8 | 762,094 | 39.3 | 366,995 | 18.9 | 1,939,042 | 100.0 |
| | **Total** | **1,781,106** | **40.1** | **1,867,571** | **42.1** | **791,949** | **17.8** | **4,440,626** | **100.0** |
| Total | 5–11 years | 1,327,825 | 40.2 | 1,500,467 | 45.4 | 474,914 | 14.4 | 3,303,206 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 765,289 | 40.2 | 821,822 | 43.2 | 316,611 | 16.6 | 1,903,722 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 1,737,314 | 44.8 | 1,532,539 | 39.6 | 603,897 | 15.6 | 3,873,750 | 100.0 |
| | **Total** | **3,830,428** | **42.2** | **3,854,828** | **42.5** | **1,395,422** | **15.4** | **9,080,678** | **100.0** |

| Main background characteristic | | Day | | Evening | | Night | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N | % |
| Dar es Salaam | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 years | 465 | 33.3 | 465 | 33.3 | 465 | 33.3 | 1,394 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 1,151 | 39.9 | 1,195 | 41.5 | 537 | 18.6 | 2,884 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 9,442 | 48.1 | 7,601 | 38.7 | 2,597 | 13.2 | 19,640 | 100.0 |
| | **Total** | **11,058** | **46.2** | **9,261** | **38.7** | **3,599** | **15.0** | **23,918** | **100.0** |
| Female | 5–11 years | 1,078 | 33.3 | 1,866 | 57.7 | 291 | 9.0 | 3,234 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 3,153 | 35.0 | 3,153 | 35.0 | 2,710 | 30.1 | 9,016 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 27,173 | 37.8 | 25,368 | 35.2 | 19,439 | 27.0 | 71,979 | 100.0 |
| | **Total** | **31,403** | **37.3** | **30,386** | **36.1** | **22,440** | **26.6** | **84,230** | **100.0** |
| Total | 5–11 years | 1,542 | 33.3 | 2,330 | 50.3 | 756 | 16.3 | 4,629 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 4,304 | 36.2 | 4,348 | 36.5 | 3,247 | 27.3 | 11,900 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 36,614 | 40.0 | 32,969 | 36.0 | 22,036 | 24.1 | 91,619 | 100.0 |
| | **Total** | **42,461** | **39.3** | **39,648** | **36.7** | **26,039** | **24.1** | **108,148** | **100.0** |
| Other urban | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 years | 72,205 | 38.1 | 91,609 | 48.3 | 25,828 | 13.6 | 189,642 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 63,045 | 42.5 | 70,626 | 47.6 | 14,745 | 9.9 | 148,417 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 154,352 | 47.5 | 128,858 | 39.7 | 41,416 | 12.8 | 324,626 | 100.0 |
| | **Total** | **289,602** | **43.7** | **291,093** | **43.9** | **81,990** | **12.4** | **662,685** | **100.0** |
| Female | 5–11 years | 84,590 | 41.9 | 87,056 | 43.2 | 30,094 | 14.9 | 201,739 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 49,530 | 39.5 | 52,960 | 42.2 | 22,996 | 18.3 | 125,487 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 161,988 | 41.1 | 153,357 | 38.9 | 79,117 | 20.1 | 394,462 | 100.0 |
| | **Total** | **296,108** | **41.0** | **293,373** | **40.7** | **132,208** | **18.3** | **721,688** | **100.0** |

| Main background characteristic | | Day | | Evening | | Night | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N. | % | N. | % | N. | % | N | % |
| Total | 5–11 years | 156,794 | 40.1 | 178,665 | 45.6 | 55,922 | 14.3 | 391,382 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 112,576 | 41.1 | 123,586 | 45.1 | 37,741 | 13.8 | 273,903 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 316,339 | 44.0 | 282,216 | 39.2 | 120,533 | 16.8 | 719,088 | 100.0 |
| | **Total** | **585,709** | **42.3** | **584,467** | **42.2** | **214,197** | **15.5** | **1,384,373** | **100.0** |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 years | 624,386 | 41.4 | 686,630 | 45.5 | 197,702 | 13.1 | 1,508,719 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 360,709 | 42.2 | 366,287 | 42.9 | 127,293 | 14.9 | 854,289 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 763,568 | 48.0 | 633,985 | 39.9 | 192,889 | 12.1 | 1,590,442 | 100.0 |
| | **Total** | **1,748,663** | **44.2** | **1,686,902** | **42.7** | **517,884** | **13.1** | **3,953,449** | **100.0** |
| Female | 5–11 years | 545,103 | 39.0 | 632,842 | 45.3 | 220,533 | 15.8 | 1,398,477 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 287,700 | 37.7 | 327,601 | 42.9 | 148,328 | 19.4 | 763,630 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 620,792 | 42.2 | 583,369 | 39.6 | 268,440 | 18.2 | 1,472,600 | 100.0 |
| | **Total** | **1,453,595** | **40.0** | **1,543,812** | **42.5** | **637,301** | **17.5** | **3,634,707** | **100.0** |
| Total | 5–11 years | 1,169,489 | 40.2 | 1,319,472 | 45.4 | 418,235 | 14.4 | 2,907,196 | 100.0 |
| | 12–13 years | 648,409 | 40.1 | 693,888 | 42.9 | 275,622 | 17.0 | 1,617,919 | 100.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 1,384,360 | 45.2 | 1,217,354 | 39.7 | 461,328 | 15.1 | 3,063,042 | 100.0 |
| | **Total** | **3,202,258** | **42.2** | **3,230,714** | **42.6** | **1,155,185** | **15.2** | **7,588,157** | **100.0** |

**ANNEX 1.B:** Number and percentage distribution of type of household chore performed by children engaged in household chores by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| | | Shopping for household | | Repairing household equipment | | Cooking | | Cleaning utensils/house | | Washing clothes | | Caring for children/old/sick | | Other household tasks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | | N | | N | % |
| Dar es Salaam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 years | 253,953 | 26.3 | 22,854 | 15.0 | 30,816 | 7.1 | 122,255 | 16.5 | 142,585 | 17.9 | 48,614 | 15.1 | 82,671 | 19.7 |
| | 12–13 years | 75,987 | 7.9 | 15,926 | 10.4 | 28,392 | 6.6 | 61,062 | 8.2 | 73,708 | 9.3 | 25,682 | 8.0 | 37,618 | 9.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 131,555 | 13.6 | 38,083 | 24.9 | 66,469 | 15.4 | 102,970 | 13.9 | 141,062 | 17.8 | 47,309 | 14.7 | 71,589 | 17.1 |
| | Total | 461,495 | 47.9 | 76,862 | 50.3 | 125,677 | 29.1 | 286,287 | 38.5 | 357,355 | 45.0 | 121,604 | 37.9 | 191,879 | 45.8 |
| Female | 5–11 years | 262,305 | 27.2 | 29,376 | 19.2 | 81,700 | 18.9 | 201,865 | 27.2 | 179,927 | 22.6 | 74,246 | 23.1 | 93,983 | 22.4 |
| | 12–13 years | 74,524 | 7.7 | 12,732 | 8.3 | 64,203 | 14.9 | 78,388 | 10.6 | 80,095 | 10.1 | 36,666 | 11.4 | 41,765 | 10.0 |
| | 14–17 years | 165,664 | 17.2 | 33,848 | 22.1 | 160,525 | 37.1 | 176,399 | 23.7 | 177,239 | 22.3 | 88,522 | 27.6 | 91,105 | 21.8 |
| | Total | 502,493 | 52.1 | 75,956 | 49.7 | 306,428 | 70.9 | 456,652 | 61.5 | 437,261 | 55.0 | 199,434 | 62.1 | 226,853 | 54.2 |
| **Total** | | **963,987** | **100.0** | **152,818** | **100.0** | **432,104** | **100.0** | **742,940** | **100.0** | **794,617** | **100.0** | **321,038** | **100.0** | **418,732** | **100.0** |
| Other urban | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 years | 714,117 | 26.4 | 52,892 | 16.3 | 152,771 | 10.0 | 486,725 | 20.2 | 484,054 | 19.8 | 184,362 | 18.5 | 293,079 | 23.2 |
| | 12–13 years | 253,254 | 9.4 | 36,903 | 11.4 | 144,426 | 9.4 | 220,670 | 9.1 | 267,138 | 10.9 | 90,820 | 9.1 | 119,158 | 9.4 |
| | 14–17 years | 366,643 | 13.6 | 103,416 | 31.8 | 238,904 | 15.6 | 302,229 | 12.5 | 416,956 | 17.1 | 119,558 | 12.0 | 198,272 | 15.7 |
| | Total | 1,334,014 | 49.4 | 193,211 | 59.4 | 536,101 | 35.0 | 1,009,623 | 41.8 | 1,168,147 | 47.8 | 394,740 | 39.5 | 610,509 | 48.3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Female | **5–11 years** | 727,590 | 26.9 | 48,219 | 14.8 | 351,424 | 22.9 | 705,721 | 29.2 | 579,404 | 23.7 | 258,255 | 25.8 | 328,536 | 26.0 |
| | **12–13 years** | 226,079 | 8.4 | 25,251 | 7.8 | 214,968 | 14.0 | 246,865 | 10.2 | 242,793 | 9.9 | 101,904 | 10.2 | 102,061 | 8.1 |
| | **14–17 years** | 415,115 | 15.4 | 58,359 | 18.0 | 429,881 | 28.1 | 452,225 | 18.7 | 451,619 | 18.5 | 244,313 | 24.5 | 222,107 | 17.6 |
| | **Total** | 1,368,784 | 50.6 | 131,829 | 40.6 | 996,273 | 65.0 | 1,404,812 | 58.2 | 1,273,816 | 52.2 | 604,472 | 60.5 | 652,704 | 51.7 |
| **Total** | | **2,702,798** | **100.0** | **325,040** | **100.0** | **1,532,374** | **100.0** | **2,414,435** | **100.0** | **2,441,963** | **100.0** | **999,212** | **100.0** | **1,263,212** | **100.0** |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | **5–11 years** | 1,616,010 | 26.7 | 251,606 | 22.6 | 563,021 | 13.9 | 1,335,453 | 22.2 | 1,222,448 | 20.7 | 647,308 | 21.5 | 1,135,197 | 26.4 |
| | **12–13 years** | 580,128 | 9.6 | 161,186 | 14.5 | 351,158 | 8.7 | 479,567 | 8.0 | 628,459 | 10.7 | 276,537 | 9.2 | 420,006 | 9.8 |
| | **14–17 years** | 946,972 | 15.6 | 367,346 | 33.1 | 492,050 | 12.1 | 631,628 | 10.5 | 1,044,113 | 17.7 | 327,671 | 10.9 | 698,471 | 16.3 |
| | **Total** | 3,143,109 | 51.9 | 780,138 | 70.2 | 1,406,229 | 34.6 | 2,446,647 | 40.7 | 2,895,020 | 49.1 | 1,251,516 | 41.7 | 2,253,673 | 52.4 |
| Female | **5–11 years** | 1,550,240 | 25.6 | 140,098 | 12.6 | 1,076,410 | 26.5 | 1,859,740 | 30.9 | 1,378,717 | 23.4 | 886,328 | 29.5 | 1,076,664 | 25.1 |
| | **12–13 years** | 561,765 | 9.3 | 56,438 | 5.1 | 623,383 | 15.4 | 723,783 | 12.0 | 675,073 | 11.4 | 344,379 | 11.5 | 407,859 | 9.5 |
| | **14–17 years** | 797,194 | 13.2 | 134,390 | 12.1 | 952,457 | 23.5 | 985,142 | 16.4 | 951,982 | 16.1 | 521,714 | 17.4 | 559,010 | 13.0 |
| | **Total** | 2,909,199 | 48.1 | 330,926 | 29.8 | 2,652,250 | 65.4 | 3,568,665 | 59.3 | 3,005,773 | 50.9 | 1,752,421 | 58.3 | 2,043,533 | 47.6 |
| **Total** | | **6,052,308** | **100.0** | **1,111,064** | **100.0** | **4,058,479** | **100.0** | **6,015,312** | **100.0** | **5,900,792** | **100.0** | **3,003,937** | **100.0** | **4,297,206** | **100.0** |

**ANNEX 1.C:** Distribution of dwellings where children of age 5–17 years in vulnerable situations live by main characteristics of dwellings and area of residence, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main dwelling characteristic | Dar es Salaam | | Other urban | | Rural | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| **Total** | **25,238** | **100.0** | **52,328** | **100.0** | **45,539** | **100.0** | **123,105** | **100.0** |
| Main material for roof | | | | | | | | |
| Mud and leaves | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,354 | 5.2 | 2,354 | 1.9 |
| Concrete | 625 | 2.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 625 | 0.5 |
| Iron sheets (GCI) | 23,299 | 92.3 | 51,467 | 98.4 | 43,185 | 94.8 | 117,951 | 95.8 |
| Cement Asbestos sheets | 881 | 3.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 881 | 0.7 |
| Tiles | 434 | 1.7 | 861 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,295 | 1.1 |
| Main material for walls | | | | | | | | |
| Cement bricks | 24,849 | 98.5 | 19,411 | 37.1 | 9,691 | 21.3 | 53,950 | 43.8 |
| Sundried bricks | 0 | 0.0 | 6,822 | 13.0 | 10,197 | 22.4 | 17,020 | 13.8 |
| Baked bricks | 389 | 1.5 | 25,374 | 48.5 | 23,297 | 51.2 | 49,061 | 39.9 |
| Poles and mud | 0 | 0.0 | 721 | 1.4 | 2,354 | 5.2 | 3,074 | 2.5 |
| Main material for floor | | | | | | | | |
| Earth or sand or Mud | 676 | 2.7 | 4,118 | 7.9 | 18,008 | 39.5 | 22,802 | 18.5 |
| Cement or concrete | 15,407 | 61.0 | 42,361 | 81.0 | 24,552 | 53.9 | 82,319 | 66.9 |
| Ceramic tiles or marumaru | 9,156 | 36.3 | 5,849 | 11.2 | 2,979 | 6.5 | 17,984 | 14.6 |
| Type of toilet | | | | | | | | |
| No toilet or bush or field | 0 | 0.0 | 963 | 1.8 | 2,693 | 5.9 | 3,656 | 3.0 |
| Flush toilet with cistern | 13,870 | 55.0 | 26,450 | 50.5 | 14,591 | 32.0 | 54,912 | 44.6 |
| Pit latrine with slab (not washable) | 3,573 | 14.2 | 8,754 | 16.7 | 24,863 | 54.6 | 37,191 | 30.2 |
| Pit latrine with slab (washable) | 7,795 | 30.9 | 16,160 | 30.9 | 3,391 | 7.4 | 27,346 | 22.2 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of water supply for uses other than drinking** | | | | | | | | |
| Water tank for rain water | 308 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,029 | 4.5 | 2,337 | 1.9 |
| Piped water inside your dwelling | 11,562 | 45.8 | 18,146 | 34.7 | 2,300 | 5.1 | 32,009 | 26.0 |
| Piped water outside your dwelling | 1,449 | 5.7 | 13,833 | 26.4 | 5,222 | 11.5 | 20,505 | 16.7 |
| Protected dug well | 977 | 3.9 | 722 | 1.4 | 2,221 | 4.9 | 3,921 | 3.2 |
| Unprotected dug well | 582 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 582 | 0.5 |
| Water vendor | 4,148 | 16.4 | 586 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,734 | 3.8 |
| Piped water in another household or individual | 3,707 | 14.7 | 4,738 | 9.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,444 | 6.9 |
| Community piped water | 308 | 1.2 | 2,741 | 5.2 | 5,233 | 11.5 | 8,281 | 6.7 |
| Public protected well | 241 | 1.0 | 3,774 | 7.2 | 5,200 | 11.4 | 9,215 | 7.5 |
| Public unprotected well | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,693 | 5.9 | 2,693 | 2.2 |
| Private protected well | 1,643 | 6.5 | 7,216 | 13.8 | 6,877 | 15.1 | 15,737 | 12.8 |
| Unprotected spring | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11,470 | 25.2 | 11,470 | 9.3 |
| Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,292 | 5.0 | 2,292 | 1.9 |
| Bottled water | 314 | 1.2 | 572 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 886 | 0.7 |
| **Electricity supply** | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | 21,916 | 86.8 | 38,874 | 74.3 | 11,239 | 24.7 | 72,030 | 58.5 |
| Solar | 1,889 | 7.5 | 2,304 | 4.4 | 10,094 | 22.2 | 14,287 | 11.6 |
| Other | 1,433 | 5.7 | 11,150 | 21.3 | 24,206 | 53.2 | 36,788 | 29.9 |

**ANNEX 1.D:** Number and percentage of working and non-working children aged 5–17 years attending school by sex, age group and area, Tanzania mainland, 2014

| Main background characteristic | | Working children | | Non-working children | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 | 746,235 | 25.4 | 2,496,236 | 34.2 | 3,242,471 | 31.7 |
| | 12–13 | 375,753 | 12.8 | 617,295 | 8.5 | 993,047 | 9.7 |
| | 14–17 | 361,291 | 12.3 | 608,446 | 8.3 | 969,738 | 9.5 |
| | **Total** | **1,483,279** | **50.6** | **3,721,977** | **51.0** | **5,205,256** | **50.9** |
| Female | 5–11 | 704,435 | 24.0 | 2,469,946 | 33.8 | 3,174,382 | 31.0 |
| | 12–13 | 356,439 | 12.2 | 563,289 | 7.7 | 919,727 | 9.0 |
| | 14–17 | 389,486 | 13.3 | 544,514 | 7.5 | 934,000 | 9.1 |
| | **Total** | **1,450,359** | **49.4** | **3,577,749** | **49.0** | **5,028,109** | **49.1** |
| Total | 5–11 | 1,450,670 | 49.4 | 4,966,182 | 68.0 | 6,416,852 | 62.7 |
| | 12–13 | 732,191 | 25.0 | 1,180,584 | 16.2 | 1,912,775 | 18.7 |
| | 14–17 | 750,777 | 25.6 | 1,152,960 | 15.8 | 1,903,737 | 18.6 |
| | **Total** | **2,933,638** | **100.0** | **7,299,726** | **100.0** | **10,233,365** | **100.0** |
| Dar es Salaam | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 | 465 | 8.7 | 307,701 | 30.1 | 308,166 | 30.0 |
| | 12–13 | 641 | 12.0 | 80,114 | 7.8 | 80,755 | 7.9 |
| | 14–17 | 725 | 13.5 | 115,455 | 11.3 | 116,180 | 11.3 |
| | **Total** | **1,830** | **34.1** | **503,270** | **49.3** | **505,101** | **49.2** |
| Female | 5–11 | 1,924 | 35.9 | 312,580 | 30.6 | 314,504 | 30.6 |
| | 12–13 | 0 | 0.0 | 78,520 | 7.7 | 78,520 | 7.7 |
| | 14–17 | 1,606 | 30.0 | 126,601 | 12.4 | 128,207 | 12.5 |
| | **Total** | **3,530** | **65.9** | **517,701** | **50.7** | **521,231** | **50.8** |

| Main background characteristic | | Working children | | Non-working children | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Total | 5–11 | 2,389 | 44.6 | 620,281 | 60.8 | 622,670 | 60.7 |
| | 12–13 | 641 | 12.0 | 158,634 | 15.5 | 159,275 | 15.5 |
| | 14–17 | 2,331 | 43.5 | 242,056 | 23.7 | 244,387 | 23.8 |
| | **Total** | **5,361** | **100.0** | **1,020,971** | **100.0** | **1,026,332** | **100.0** |
| Other urban | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 | 93,439 | 19.8 | 786,473 | 33.0 | 879,912 | 30.8 |
| | 12–13 | 69,896 | 14.8 | 194,840 | 8.2 | 264,737 | 9.3 |
| | 14–17 | 71,889 | 15.2 | 228,813 | 9.6 | 300,702 | 10.5 |
| | **Total** | **235,224** | **49.7** | **1,210,126** | **50.7** | **1,445,351** | **50.6** |
| Female | 5–11 | 118,918 | 25.1 | 783,239 | 32.8 | 902,157 | 31.6 |
| | 12–13 | 51,835 | 11.0 | 172,691 | 7.2 | 224,525 | 7.9 |
| | 14–17 | 66,874 | 14.1 | 219,472 | 9.2 | 286,345 | 10.0 |
| | **Total** | **237,627** | **50.3** | **1,175,401** | **49.3** | **1,413,028** | **49.4** |
| Total | 5–11 | 212,357 | 44.9 | 1,569,712 | 65.8 | 1,782,069 | 62.3 |
| | 12–13 | 121,731 | 25.7 | 367,531 | 15.4 | 489,262 | 17.1 |
| | 14–17 | 138,763 | 29.3 | 448,284 | 18.8 | 587,047 | 20.5 |
| | **Total** | **472,851** | **100.0** | **2,385,527** | **100.0** | **2,858,378** | **100.0** |
| Rural | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5–11 | 652,331 | 26.6 | 1,402,062 | 36.0 | 2,054,393 | 32.4 |
| | 12–13 | 305,216 | 12.4 | 342,340 | 8.8 | 647,556 | 10.2 |
| | 14–17 | 288,677 | 11.8 | 264,178 | 6.8 | 552,855 | 8.7 |
| | **Total** | **1,246,224** | **50.8** | **2,008,581** | **51.6** | **3,254,804** | **51.3** |

| Main background characteristic | | Working children | | Non-working children | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Female | 5–11 | 583,593 | 23.8 | 1,374,128 | 35.3 | 1,957,720 | 30.8 |
| | 12–13 | 304,604 | 12.4 | 312,078 | 8.0 | 616,682 | 9.7 |
| | 14–17 | 321,006 | 13.1 | 198,441 | 5.1 | 519,447 | 8.2 |
| | **Total** | **1,209,203** | **49.2** | **1,884,647** | **48.4** | **3,093,850** | **48.7** |
| Total | 5–11 | 1,235,924 | 50.3 | 2,776,190 | 71.3 | 4,012,113 | 63.2 |
| | 12–13 | 609,820 | 24.8 | 654,419 | 16.8 | 1,264,238 | 19.9 |
| | 14–17 | 609,683 | 24.8 | 462,619 | 11.9 | 1,072,303 | 16.9 |
| | **Total** | **2,455,427** | **100.0** | **3,893,228** | **100.0** | **6,348,655** | **100.0** |

## Annex 2: National legislation (official notification) on hazardous work prohibited to persons below 18 years of age

| TASCO CODES | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| 5121 | House Stewards and Housekeepers |
| 5122 | Cooks |
| 5132 | Cooks, Domestic |
| 5133 | Housemaids |
| 5141 | Child Care Workers |
| 5191 | Hairdressers, Barbers, Beauticians and Related Workers |
| 5304 | Security Guards |
| 6111 | General Farmers and Crop Skilled Workers |
| 6112 | Specialised Crop Farmers and Skilled Workers |
| 6113 | Gardeners, Horticultural and Nursery Skilled Workers |
| 6114 | Mixed Crop Growers and Skilled Workers |
| 6124 | Mixed Animal Producers and Skilled Workers |
| 6143 | Deep-Sea Fishery Workers |
| 6210 | Subsistence Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Related Workers |
| 7111 | Miners and Quarry Workers |
| 7112 | Shot firers and Blasters |
| 7113 | Stone Splitters, Cutters and Carvers |
| 7122 | Bricklayers, Masons and Tile Setters |
| 7123 | Reinforced Concrete Workers |
| 7124 | Carpenters |
| 7129 | Other Building Frame and Related Trades Workers |
| 7135 | Plumbers and Pipe Fitters |
| 7141 | Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers |
| 7142 | Lacquerers and Spray Painters |
| 7211 | Metal Moulders and Core makers |
| 7212 | Welders and Flame-Cutters |
| 7224 | Metal Grinders, Polishers and Tool Sharpeners |
| 7229 | Other Blacksmiths, Toolmakers and Related Workers |
| 7231 | Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Fitters |
| 7240 | Supervisors, Foremen, Testers and Related Workers in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Fitting, Installation and Repair |
| 7321 | Potters and Related Clay and Abrasive Formers |
| 7332 | Handicraft Workers in Textile, Leather and Related |

| TASCO CODES | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| 7419 | Other Food and Related Products Processing Trades Workers |
| 7432 | Hand Weavers, Knitters and Other Hand Textile Products Makers |
| 7437 | Upholsterers and Related Workers |
| 7441 | Tanners |
| 7442 | Shoemakers and Shoe Repairers |
| 8114 | Rock and Soil Drillers and Related Workers |
| 8121 | Ore Smelting, Metal Converting and Refining Furnace Operators |
| 8159 | Other Chemical-Processing Plant Operators |
| 8211 | Machine-Tool Operators |
| 8212 | Cement and Other Minerals Processing Machine Operators |
| 8262 | Weaving and Knitting Machine Operators |
| 8264 | Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Cleaning Machine Operators |
| 8269 | Other Textile Products Machine Operators |
| 8323 | Bus Drivers and Driver-Conductors |
| 8324 | Heavy Truck Drivers |
| 9111 | Street Food Vendors |
| 9112 | Street Vendors, Other Products |
| 9120 | Shoe Cleaning and Other Street Services Elementary Occupations |
| 9131 | Domestic Helpers and Cleaners |
| 9132 | Helpers, Cleaners and Related Workers in Offices and Hotels |
| 9133 | Hand Launderers and Pressers |
| 9151 | Messengers, Package and Luggage Porters and Deliverers |
| 9161 | Garbage Collectors |
| 9162 | Sweepers and Related Labourers |
| 9211 | Farm Hands and Labourers |
| 9213 | Fishery, Hunting and Trapping Labourers |
| 9311 | Mining and Related Labourers |
| 9312 | Construction and Maintenance Labourers, Roads, Dams and Similar Constructions |
| 9321 | Assembling Labourers |
| 9329 | Other Manufacturing Labourers |
| 9334 | Automotive and Machinery Labourers |

Annex 2 is a list of hazardous occupations according to the National Legislation (Official Notification) on Hazardous Work Prohibited to Persons below 18 Years of Age. In the 2014 NCLS the given list of hazardous occupations were applied together with an indicator of working conditions measured by the survey, i.e. CQ19A-E.

The survey collected information on children engaged in any of the above listed occupations as well as under five conditions of work in question CQ19, (namely A-E), which may lead to: injuries or illness; poor grades in school; physical abuse; emotional abuse; or sexual abuse, which were considered as engagement in hazardous occupations. A child should have performed his/her work under at least three conditions in CQ19 A-E to be captured in hazardous occupations.

Since under Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No.182, the definition of what constitutes hazardous work is left to the national authorities, the measurement criteria, as described above, emerged after intensive and considered discussions involving the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the National Bureau of Statistics, and ILO constituents.*

* The ILO had pointed out that if CQ19 is used in the definition of hazardous work, the options from C to E could strictly have been considered individually as hazardous work. This is a different to the procedure adopted, but the ILO had also calculated that the numerical difference of considering options C to E separately accounted for only 14 cases of children aged 5-17 (out of 3,169 cases of children in employment and 2,106 children in hazardous work), which represented less than 0.07 per cent of children in hazardous work and does not modify statistically any of the results presented in this report.

## Annex 3: Questionnaire

The electronic version of the Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2014 questionnaire can be accessed at: www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=28295.

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