

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC
SERVICE AND LABOUR**



**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA**

**RWANDA NATIONAL CHILD
LABOUR SURVEY -2008
(RNCLS-2008)**



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This report presents the main findings of the 2008-RNCLS which was conducted by NISR under the technical and financial support of the International Labour Office (ILO). UNICEF has also contributed to the financial support of the 2008-RNCLS.

The analysis of the Rwanda National Child Labour Survey (2008-RNCLS) data and the report writing have been jointly coordinated by Mr RUTERANA Baudouin Abdon from the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) and Mr Yacouba Diallo from the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) in Geneva, under the supervision of Mr MURANGWA Yusuf, Acting Director General of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

For any further information on the survey, please contact the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), P.O. Box 6139 Kigali, Rwanda; Website: www.statistics.gov.rw

ILO and NISR shall not be liable in any way for any inaccuracy, error or omission, or any consequence inherent in the use of the 2008-RNCLS data.

FOREWORD

Rwanda, like other developing countries, is not exceptional by the child labour phenomenon. The Government of Rwanda has taken a number of initiatives to protect child's rights and eliminate child labour. The ratification in 1990 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is the starting point for meeting that commitment, which was followed by the ratification of the International Labour Organisation's Conventions on the elimination of child labour as well as other international legal instruments relating to the protection of child rights. The Country has gradually adjusted and harmonised national legislation with the international objectives geared towards eliminating child labour. All these efforts demonstrate greater willingness to engage in a resolute fight against child labour. However, the elimination of child labour requires the availability of updated and reliable detailed qualitative and quantitative data to serve as benchmark for assessing the extent of the phenomenon, its determinants and its consequences on the lives of children and on the entire country. These data will help to inform the process of public policy formulation and stimulate the commitment of the population to fight against child labour.

This National Child Labour Survey conducted by National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda under technical and financial support of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provides information required to understand the different aspects and dimensions of child labour, and serves as reference tool for stakeholders engaged in the field of the protection of child rights.

The data provided by the survey will be useful not only for national and international stakeholders directly engaged in the fight against child labour but also for public administration, private sector, civil society, researchers and other experts and institutions interested in the issue.

Thus, on behalf of the Government of Rwanda in general and the Ministry of Public Service and Labour in particular, I take this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks to all those who contributed directly or indirectly to the accomplishment of this survey. Special thanks go to the International Labour Organisation and the UNICEF for their financial support and tireless technical advice throughout the entire process of this survey.



Anastase MUREKEZI
Minister of Public Service and Labour

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We express our thanks to various Ministries for having facilitated the implementation of the survey. We would therefore like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Public Service and Labor for its collaboration during the preparation and implementation of the Survey. Also, our sincere thanks go out to the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), to the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), to the Ministry of Sports and Culture (MINISPOC), to the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) as well as to Local Leaders for their assistance and contribution to the success of the survey. Without the support of local leaders, this 2008 National Child Labour Survey could not be successfully conducted.

We also owe our gratitude to national organisations for their assistance during the survey. COSYLI, COTRAF, CESTRAR, Private Sector Federation (PSF), the National Human Right Commission (NHRC), National Demobilisation Commission, and National Police made an invaluable contribution to the effective accomplishment of the survey.

We appreciate the technical and financial support of such international organisations as the ILO and UNICEF.

The Rwanda National Child Labour Survey (RNCLS) would not have been possible without the full commitment demonstrated by the team of National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) and the Ministry of Public Service and Labour (MIFOTRA) who worked tirelessly for the success of the RNCLS.

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Our heartfelt gratitude goes out to all who contributed directly or indirectly to the conduct of this survey.

Last but not least, our thanks to all the users of this report for having understood the purpose of producing this report.



Diane KARUSISI
Acting Director General of the National
Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CESTRAR	: Centrale des Syndicats des Travailleurs au Rwanda
CE	: Children in Employment
COSYLI	: Conseil des Syndicats Libres au Rwanda
COTRAF	: Congres des Travailleurs et de Fraternité
EB	: Enumeration Block
EDPRS	: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	: Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
ILO	: International Labor Organization
IPEC	: International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour
MIFOTRA	: Ministry of Public Service and Labour
MIGEPROF	: Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MINALOC	: Ministry of Local Government
MINEDUC	: Ministry of Education
MINIJUST	: Ministry of Justice
MINISPOC	: Ministry of Sports and Culture
MINIYOUTH	: Ministry of Youth
NHRC	: National Human Rights Commission
NISR	: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
RGPH	: General Census of Population and Housing
RNCLS	: Rwanda National Child Labour Survey
SIMPOC	: Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
UN	: United Nations
UNICEF	: United Nations Children’s Fund
MVA	: Multivariate analysis

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Child labour is a critical issue in Rwanda. This issue is considered as a socialization factor and gives rise to the problem of children's participation in improving socioeconomic life of their respective households, and even in improving that of the country.

The 2008 Rwanda National Child Labour Survey (2008-RNCLS) focused on children aged 5-17 years living in ordinary households countrywide. Street children and those living in institutions like prisons, hospitals, children living in orphanages and others not living in ordinary households were not focused on in the survey.

Only households having children aged 5 -17 years were targeted by the 2008-RNCLS. In total 5,510 households were selected to constitute the survey sample and among them 5,084 were successfully identified and interviewed during the field survey, which is a response rate of nearly 92%.

Economic activities

The findings of the 2008-RNCLS show that children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities are estimated at 324,659 representing 11.2% of children in that age group. Almost half of them (5.3%) work full time while the remaining (5.9%) combine going to school with work.

Eastern Province is the most affected by child labour, since 15% of children aged 5-17 years are in employment. Western Province ranks second with 12.3%, followed by Southern Province with 10.7%. Kigali City is the Province with the smallest number of children in employment with a proportion of 6.7%. It is worthy of mention, however, that Kigali City is the province with the biggest number of girls in employment.

The 2008-RNCLS findings indicate that 14.8% of children aged 5-17 years are neither in employment nor attend school. The occupation distribution by sex shows that more boys than girls are unoccupied (15.9% for boys against 13.7% for girls), except in Kigali City where the proportion of unoccupied boys and girls is estimated at 12% and 15% respectively. Concerning Provinces, the Northern Province and the Eastern Province register the lowest number of unoccupied children, which is 12.5% and 11.5% respectively. On the contrary, the Southern Province and the Western Province regions see quite high proportions with 17.4% and 17% respectively.

Household chores

The vast majority of children carry out household chores (83.6%). The Northern Province and the Southern Province have high proportions (87.9% and 84,2% respectively). Children enrolled in school spend less time on household chores than those not attending school (13 hours against 20 hours per week).

Characteristics of children's economic activity

Agriculture sector employs the biggest number of children in employment with 79.3% while the Service Sector ranks second with 12.6% and the Industry Sector employs only 3.5% of those children. It should be noted that the Service Sector mostly consists of domestic services and trade.

The number of children in the household chores reaches alarming proportions especially in the City of Kigali where 49.5% of children in employment carry out household chores. In addition, the proportion of girls employed in domestic activities is nearly twice as big as that of boys. The majority of children affected by child labor are engaged in non paid family work (64%). They are mainly found in Southern Province where 77.9% of occupied children are engaged in non paid family work.

Plantation is the main workplace of children in employment. In fact, approximately 70% of those children work in plantations and among them, those aged 10-15 years constitute the largest number with a proportion of 74%. The proportion of those who carry out domestic chores within their own family comes at second position.

Children work an average of 24 hours per week for an economic activity. However, in the 16-17 year old age group, children employed full-time spend on work an average of 37 hours per week while those combining work and school spend on it 11 hours per week.

Extent and characteristics of child labour

The findings of the 2008 RNCLS show that 190,395 children aged 5-17 years are engaged in child labour, representing 6.6% of all children in this age group. In Kigali, the proportion is 5.6%. Moreover, in Kigali, most of children in employment are involved in child labour (that is 83.1%) and boys' proportion is slightly higher than that of girls (83.5% against 82.8%). This trend is also observed in Provinces.

Among children in employment, 65,628 carry out hazardous work, representing 20.2% of all children in employment. This phenomenon is more prevalent in the City of Kigali where 60.4% of those children are engaged in such hazardous work.

The Industry Sector emerges as the most hazardous sector for children, since 95.4% of all children engaged in that sector carry out hazardous work. In the same vein, household services rank second (with 71.5%) followed by the Services Sector (with 53.9%), followed by the Trade Sector (with 38.7%), and agriculture (with 24.1%)

As for the hours worked, the survey shows that the duration of child labour carried out by all children is an average of 30 hours per week, that is 6 hours per day, which duration is nearly equal to that of adult labour (8 hours per day).

In Services Sector, the number of hours worked by children engaged in child labour is equal to that of hours worked by adults (42 hours per week). In the City of Kigali, with an average of 53 hours worked per week, the number of hours worked by children is higher than that of work hours provided by law for adults.

School attendance and child labour

The school attendance rate varies depending on whether children are in employment or not ; it remains lower in child labourers (57.1%) than in other children (88.6%). We note, however, that the school attendance rate decreases as the age of children increases, which appears suggesting that child labour has a negative influence on their schooling.

The lowest school attendance rate in child labourers is found in the City of Kigali with 17.2% compared to other Provinces. This trend can be explained by the predominance of the Services Sector in Kigali, which is the most urbanised area in the country.

However, the performance of household chores appears to have no negative impact on children's schooling. The school attendance rate decreases gradually as the age of children increases, regardless of whether or not these children carry out household chores.

Among the reasons advanced for encouraging non-schooling in child labourers, is the lack of financial means of households which is cited as a prime cause, and this reason is the mostly frequently cited in Southern province. The reason ranking second is lack of will within the family to promote schooling of children especially that of girls who are forced to help with domestic activities at home, which, over time, triggers girls' lack of interest in school.

Children's employment and health

According to the 2008-RNCLS, 31,000 child labourers aged 5-17 years (representing 16.3%) became ill or injured as a result of their employment and half of those children were engaged in full time employment while the remaining proportion of such children combined work and school. Boys represent 62.7% of those children who became ill or injured.

It should be noted that some adverse consequences of work on children's health can manifest many years later.

Finally, we note that the 2008-RNCLS revealed some underlying factors of child labour:

- Child age : the proportion of children in employment increases as the child grows older;
- The fact of not being a child of the head of household, contributes to an increase in child labour;
- Non-school attendance;
- Children living in a household where the head is less educated, is a female, widowed or single, or carries out agriculture activity;
- The decrease in the level of household income; and
- The distance between home and school.

INTRODUCTION

National context

Rwanda is situated in East Africa in the Great Lakes Region. It has an area of 26,338 sq. Kilometres. It is bordered by Uganda to the north, Tanzania to the east, the Democratic Republic of Congo to the West and Burundi to the south.

Rwanda is a developing country with a mountainous relief whose altitude ranges between 1,500 and 2,000 meters, with an altitude slightly less than 1,500 meters to the east, and between 1,500 and 2,000 meters in central part and more than 2,000 meters in both Western and Northern parts.

Rwanda is a post-conflict country, having experienced war and the genocide against the Tutsi that caused the total destruction of state structures and almost all the social and economic infrastructure. The genocide greatly increased the number of orphans and vulnerable people, which gave rise to a big number of children and young people compelled to somehow care for themselves. While the country has made great strides in rehabilitating governance structures and reconstructing the socioeconomic fabric, enormous vulnerability challenges still abound. According to the 2005-2006 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV) findings, 56,9% of the Rwandan population was living below the poverty line during the survey period.

Administratively, the country is divided into 4 Provinces and the City of Kigali. These 5 administrative entities are further sub-divided into 30 Districts, 416 Sectors, 2,148 Cells and 14,837 villages (Imidugudu). The smallest administrative entity is the village (Umudugudu) which comprises between 50 and 150 households

Population and Human Capital

The findings from the National Population Projections as shown in the third General Census of Population and Housing (RGPH¹) reveal that the total population of Rwanda estimated at 9,831,501 inhabitants in 2008. 51.8% and 48.2% are females and males respectively distributed over an area of 26,338 sq. Km. As such, Rwanda is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa with a net density estimated at 363 inhabitants per sq. Km in 2007 (RGPH 2002, projections). The population growth rate was 2.7% in 2002 (RGPH 2002) in the same year. Nearly 81.4% of the Rwandan population was living in rural areas in 2007 where the main activity was and remains traditional subsistence agriculture exclusively focused on household consumption.

The same source (RGPH 2002) reveals that the number of people aged 5-14 years was estimated at 2,453,652 in 2008 (of which 1,238,038 females and 1,215,614 males), representing 25.4% of the total population; while the number of people in 15-17 year-old age group was 661,081 (of which 336,424 and 324,657 are females and males respectively), representing 6.7% of the total population. It follows that in 2008, the Rwandan population aged 5 to 17 years was 3,114,733 (of whom 1,574,462 females and 1,540,271 males), representing 31.7% of the total population.

¹ Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat, 2002

It clearly appears from the Rwandan population structure that the population is predominantly young. Of the total population estimated at 9,567,190 inhabitants in 2008, nearly 6,346,636 (64.6%) were under 25 years old. This reflects that the Rwandan population is young and is a clear indication of population dynamics.

Institutions responsible for child labour issue

Child labour directly falls within the scope of responsibilities of two Ministries, namely the Ministry of Public Service and Labour (MIFOTRA) and the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF).

In addition, due to the crosscutting nature of child labour, other ministries are involved at different levels in the issue of child labour and these are the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), the Ministry of Local Government and Social Affairs (MINALOC), the Ministry of Culture (MINISPOC), the Ministry of Youth (MINIYOUTH) and the Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST).

MIFOTRA has engaged in partnership with International Organisations (ILO, UNICEF, World Vision...) and National organisations with a view to scaling up activities designed to raise awareness and rehabilitate child labourers. These local organisations include the Rwanda National Police, Trade Unions Organisations (CESTRAR, COTRAF, COSYLI...), and Employers' professional organisations, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (RDRC).

Rationale of the Survey

According to ILO estimates, child labour remains a major phenomenon in the world, despite the progress made. Sub-Saharan Africa is so far a part of the world where the phenomenon seems to increase: the number of employed children aged 5-14 years increased from 49.3 million to 58.2 million between 2004 and 2008, representing a net increase of 9 million over 4 years.

In Rwanda, the Government's political will to fight child labour was manifested through the ratification of relevant international conventions of the UN, African Union and ILO, which conventions prohibit child slavery, the worst forms of child labour, sexual exploitation and involvement in armed conflicts and all other forms of violence against children. Furthermore, the Government has harmonised its laws and regulations with international ratified conventions, especially by adopting the Law n° 13/2009 of 27 May 2009 regulating labour in Rwanda.

However, despite these efforts, specific data on child labour are scarce. Some studies including those conducted by MIFOTRA in 1998, the EICV 2000/2001, the 2005/2006 EICV and the General Census of Population and Housing 2002 attempted to provide estimates on child labour. According to the RGPH 2002, of 2,643,403 children who were aged 6- 17 years, 352,550 were in employment, representing 13.3% of all children of that age group. The estimates of child labourers that were reported by the EICVs 2001 and 2005 (EICV1 and EICV2) were respectively 10% and 5%. Although, these different surveys provided some data on child labour, no single countrywide survey whose main objective would be to provide estimates on the extent of child labour has not been conducted so far.

To address this issue of lack of sufficient data and therefore engage in better planning for actions geared towards eliminating child labour, the Ministry of Public Service and Labour commissioned a national child labour survey.

Objectives of the Survey

The purpose of the National Child Labour Survey is to generate data on child labour (including education, economic and non-economic activities) and embark on the process of creating a database containing both qualitative and quantitative data on the child labour phenomenon in Rwanda.

These objectives unfold as follows:

- To collect information on characteristics, nature, extent and reasons influencing child labour in Rwanda and assess working conditions and impact on children health, education and normal development of children;
- To create a database (quantitative and qualitative) on child labour which can be regularly updated through additional surveys and other administrative documents;
- To carry out a comprehensive analysis of the conditions of children in employment in Rwanda by presenting the structure of activities, working conditions and their effects on children.

CHAPTER I: DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS RELATED TO CHILD LABOUR

This chapter first describes the legal framework of child labour in Rwanda and further provides the definitions of the various concepts.

1.1. Legal aspects of child labour

1.1.1 International and regional instruments

Rwanda has ratified a number of international legal instruments related to child protection. Some of them have a general scope, while others are specifically related to the specific areas related to child labour.

1.1.1.1 General Instruments

Some of the legal instruments with general scope ratified by Rwanda incorporate provisions related to the promotion and protection of the rights of children, and these are:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948;
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 (ratified on 19/09/1990);
- The African Charter of Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1990 (ratified on 30/05/2000);
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict; and
- Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, child prostitution and child pornography (ratified on 26/02/2002); etc

1.1.1.2. Specific Instruments

Rwanda has ratified international conventions in order to properly fight child labour. These Conventions include the ILO Convention N° 138 concerning minimum age for admission to employment and the Convention N° 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

By ratifying the ILO Convention N°138 on the minimum age for admission to employment in 1980, Rwanda undertook to have a national policy designed to ensure effective abolition of child labour, and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or a work to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons.

The ILO convention N° 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour was ratified by Rwanda in 2000. This is the latest text on child labour in its most unacceptable forms. By ratifying this Convention, Rwanda undertakes to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency.

For the purposes of the ILO Convention N° 182, the term the worst forms of child labour comprises:

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

With adoption of the two fundamental ILO Conventions on child labour, Rwanda has acquired quite sufficient legal instruments required to eradicate the child labour phenomenon. It has an obligation vis-à-vis the international community to integrate and domesticate the provisions of those Conventions in its national legislation and enforce them at national level.

1.1.2. Main National legal instruments

At national level, the children's rights are protected under the Constitution and specific laws.

1.1.2.1. The Constitution

The Constitution of 4th June 2003 includes two specific provisions which clearly aim at promoting children's rights in the following Articles:

Article 27: "The family, which is the natural foundation of Rwandan Society, is protected by the State. Both parents have the right and duty to bring up their children."

Article 28: "Every child is entitled to special measures of protection by his or her family, society and the State that are necessary, depending on the status of the children, under national and international law".

The Constitution also provides for certain child rights in competition with adult persons. That is stipulated in article 40 which guarantee to every person (child and adult) the right to education.

In addition, Article 190 provides for the precedence of international conventions over domestic laws with the exception of the Constitution. Such provision of precedence also applies to the Conventions related to child rights.

1.1.2.2. Law regulating labour in Rwanda

Law n° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009 regulating labour in Rwanda includes several articles on child protection:

- Article 4 relates to child labour. This article stipulates that: "It is prohibited to employ a child in any company, even as apprentice, before the age of sixteen (16). A child aged between sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) may be employed under the provisions of articles 5, 6 and 7 of this law";
- Article 5 relates to child's rest and stipulates that: "The rest between two working periods for a child shall be of a minimum duration of twelve (12) consecutive hours".

- Article 6 outlines the types of work prohibited for children and stipulates that: “The child shall be subject to the work which is proportionate to his/her capacity. The child cannot be employed in the nocturnal, laborious, unsanitary or dangerous services for his/her health as well as his/her education and morality” and; Article 7 provides for the role of Labour Inspectors and stipulates that: “ The labour inspector can request for the examination of the children by a recognised doctor, in order to verify if the work with which they are entrusted is neither beyond their strengths and or harmful to their health”. This examination shall apply automatically upon request by interested parties.
Where it is established that the provisions of Article 6 of this law are violated, the employment contract shall be terminated and the child will have right to compensation in lieu of notice.

The Law regulating labour also provides for child protection against the worst forms of child labour in Article 72 in the following provisions: It shall be an offence to subject those children aged under eighteen (18) years to “worst forms of child labour”. Those worst forms of child labour, as defined by the ILO Convention n° 182 are listed in that Article.

An Order of the Minister in charge of labour shall determine the list of worst forms of child labour, their nature, categories of institutions that are not allowed to use them and their prevention mechanisms (Article 73).

The same law also provides in Article 168, penalties for worst forms of child labour as follows: “ Subject to the provisions of the Penal Code of Rwanda, a person found guilty of the offence referred to in article 72 of this Law, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment ranging from six (6) months to twenty (20) years and a fine of five hundred thousand (Rwf 500,000) to five million (Rwf 5,000,000) Rwandan francs or to one of these penalties”.

1.1.2.3. Criminal Laws

Law n° 42/1988 of 27/10/1988 establishing the Preliminary Title and Book one of the Civil Code, Law n°27/2001 of 28/04/2001 relating to Rights and Protection of the Child against Violence and the Criminal Code is currently being revised to ensure better protection of children.

A new Law establishing the code of criminal procedure was also adopted as Law n° 13/2004 of 17/5/2004 which, contrary to Law of 23/02/1963 with the same purpose, contains special procedural provisions relating to children (Articles 184, 185, 186, 188, 189, 190, 192).

Article 9 of Organic Law n° 51/2008 determining the organisation, functioning and jurisdiction of courts stipulates that each Intermediate Court comprises of specialized Juvenile Chamber. Article 75 also provides that “ Minors accused of any offence shall be tried on the first instance only by a specialised Juvenile Chamber of Intermediate Court” while article 76 stipulates that “ The juvenile chamber shall in addition to sentencing juvenile offenders, ensure appropriate measures for their safety, support supervision and education of such children”.

Law N° 38/2006 of 25/09/2006 establishing and determining the organisation of the National Prisons Service provides special protection measures for children in Prison and those are: Article 24, paragraph 2 provides that “Minors prisoners aged between 14 to 18 years shall be particularly assisted or supervised by competent employees”.

Article 25, paragraph 2: Any incarcerated pregnant or breastfeeding woman shall be accorded special care. A child under breast feeding shall be entitled to adequate nutritional food as required for infants and shall be given to his/her family after three (3) years of age. In case of no family to receive such a child, the State shall provide a place where he/she shall be catered for.

Article 51: A Presidential Order shall institute special rehabilitation centres to receive minors who committed offences and a Ministerial Order² determines the organization and functioning of the rehabilitation centres.

The Presidential Order N° 72/01 of 08/07/2002 establishing Army General Statutes adopted as an implementing order of Law N° 19/2002 of 17/05/2002 establishing the Rwanda Defence Forces stipulates that the minimum age for enrolling in the army is set at 18 (Article 5).

The Presidential Order N° 155/01 of 31/12/2002 on Statutes governing National Police also stipulates in Article 5 that the minimum age for enrolling in National Police is set at 18.

The Law N° 59/2008 of 10/09/2008 regulates the prevention and punishment of all forms of gender-based violence.

1.2. Definition of child labour concepts

According to the Resolution concerning statistics of child labour, adopted by the Eighteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (December 2008), the broadest concept relating to the measurement of child labour is children in productive activities, that is, children engaged in any activities falling within the general production boundary as defined in the System of National Accounts (SNA) This comprises children in employment and children in other productive activities. In the Rwandan context, child labour is measured in terms of the engagement of children in productive activities on the basis of the SNA boundary. In other words, children engaged in other productive activities are not taken into account as far as child labour is concerned but will be analysed separately. The other productive activities relate to household chores, that is, the production of domestic and personal services by a household member for consumption within their own household.

1.2.1 Child

A child is defined as any person under the age of 18 years, reference made to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989). Since it is commonly accepted that a child under five years is too young to be engaged in work or to start school, data analysis will focus on children aged 5 - 17 as recommended by the Resolution concerning Statistics of Child Labour.

1.2.2 Children in employment

Children in employment (paid employment, self-employment and unpaid family workers) are those who are engaged in any activity taken into account in the System of National Accounts even for an hour during the reference period. In other words, these are those who are

² It is the Ministry having prisons in its attributions and it is called Ministry of Internal Security.

employed. Is considered current employment any activity performed for at least one hour in exchange for income in cash or in kind during the last 7 days.

However, this category comprises of persons employed but who were not working during the reference period due to vacation or professional leave, sick leave or maternity leave, or even temporary cessation of work on account of a strike, off-season, lay-off, etc. Furthermore, unpaid family helpers, apprentices, and internees are also considered as children in employment.

It is worthy of mention that the concept of “Children in employment” based on economic activity does not extend to children seeking employment or those who are “unemployed”. That is why, it is preferred to use “children in employment” instead of “economically active children”.

1.2.3 Child labour

The term child labour to be abolished or just child labour means any prohibited work performed by a child, and more generally, the type of work to be abolished as socially and morally undesirable as guided by national legislation, and the provisions of the ILO Minimum Age Convention, (N° 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (N° 182), as well their respective supplementing Recommendations (N° 146 and 190).

In the context of Rwanda, Child Labour is a narrower concept than “children in employment” because it excludes children in the age group 14-15 years, working few hours per week in light work and children in the age group 16-17 years who carry out activities that are not listed in “hazardous work”.

For the purpose of statistical measurement, child labour includes all persons aged 5 to17 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, as described below ;
- b) Economic activities before the minimum age for admission to employment, which is 16 years in Rwanda, excluding those children in light work.

It is measured in terms of engagement of children in productive activities on the basis of the System of National Accounts (SNA) boundary. A schematic presentation of the statistical identification procedure for child labour is provided in annex 3.

On the other hand, some forms of work are not included in child labour category. These are activities such as helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children’s development and to the welfare of their families; they provide them with skills and experience and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life.

1.2.4 Worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work

The worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work are often unlawful and even unacceptable for adults. They are strictly prohibited for children under 18 years, as they are unacceptable regardless of the standards considered. This survey does not include such worst forms of child labour as they require specific approaches.

In fact, concepts and statistical definitions of such forms of child labour are not sufficiently developed and statistical methods of measurement are still being experimented.

1.2.5. Hazardous work

Hazardous work by children refers to ILO Convention N° 182 on worst forms of child labour. These are activities which, by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried out, are likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children.

Hazardous work by children is defined in terms of the engagement of children in activities of hazardous nature (designated hazardous sectors of activity and occupations) or as work under hazardous conditions, for example, night work or long hours of work in tasks and duties which by themselves may or may not be of a hazardous nature for children.

Based on national circumstances, the sector of activity concerned, work intensity, tasks and specific conditions of work, countries shall develop the list of hazardous work. In Rwandan context, an Order of the Minister in charge of labour determines the list and nature of the worst forms of child labour including hazardous work.

CHAPTER II: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1. Scope and coverage of the survey

The National Child Labour Survey has covered children aged 5 to 17 years living in ordinary households countrywide. Street children or children living in institutions such as prisons, hospitals, orphanages or welfare centres who do not live in an ordinary household were not included in the survey.

As part of sensitization activity, a number of activities have been undertaken in order to sensitize the population on the survey. In the same vein, a field awareness campaign was conducted in May 2008. In fact, local administrative leaders were informed and requested to pass that information on to the population. Awareness messages were broadcast in various media to inform the population.

2.2. Questionnaire

The questionnaire comprises of three main parts. The first part covers all household members and allows to collect general information on their socio-demographic characteristics, their economic activities and on perceptions of parents or guardians of children about child labour. While the second part is about household characteristics and allow to collect information on housing and accommodation, the third part focuses only on children and provides information on their education and their working status. It also provides information on the health and welfare of children in employment as well as their safety in the workplace. The questionnaire is appended to this report.

2.3. Sampling design and implementation

The sample of the National Child Labour Survey is a stratified two-stage sampling. The primary sampling stage is a cluster which is constituted of one enumeration block (EB) as it was designed in 2002 Rwanda General Census of Population and Housing.

At first stage, enumeration areas constructed on the basis of the 2002 Rwanda General Census of Population and Housing served as sampling frame for the drawing of lots of a sample of 300 enumeration blocks or clusters with the distribution of 10 enumeration blocks per District. The drawing of lots has been carried out with a proportional probability to the size of each cluster. The size has been measured on the basis of the number of households having children aged 5 to 17 years that constitute each enumeration block, according to the 2002 Rwanda General Census of Population and Housing. To pick those households, one has considered the households which had children under 13 years old in 2002. The table 1 shows the enumeration areas which have been chosen at primary stage as well as the sample size distribution of the 2008 Rwanda National Child Labour Survey (2008-RNCLS) in Provinces and the City of Kigali.

For the second stage where the sampling unit was a household, a household list was first updated in each EB selected at primary stage and then a constant number of households have been selected from the number of households that have children aged from 5 to 17 years, identified during households listing in each EB.

Table2.1: Number of EB and households selected by Province

Province	Number of EBs	Number of EBs at first stage	Number of households having children aged 5 to 17 years in selected EB	Number of selected households having children aged 5 to 17 years
City of Kigali	714	30	4303	900
East	1566	70	11204	1120
West	1974	70	11908	1190
South	1979	80	12615	1200
North	1495	50	8257	1100
Total	7728	300	48287	5510

2.4 Pilot Survey

Before conducting the national child labour survey, a pilot survey was conducted from 15th to 18th October 2007, in Karongi District, Western Province.

That pilot survey had the following objectives:

1. To test the consistency of questionnaires for adults and children ;
2. To test the understanding of questionnaires by enumerators and interviewees;
3. To assess the time needed to fill each type of questionnaire;
4. To verify the field utilisation of the instructions given in the manual of enumerators;
5. To test the overall tool put in place for field data collection and data entry.

After a training of 6 days designed to provide introduction to interview techniques for enumerators, a technical team of fifteen people from different partner institutions were deployed to conduct field data collection.

The pilot survey allowed assessing field usage of the tool to be used in the main survey and possibly reformulating some questions to make them more explicit.

The number and the size of teams to be formed for field data collection during the main survey was readjusted based on sample size but also by taking into account the time required to fill out the questionnaires tested during the pilot survey.

More information was learned from the pilot survey:

- Questions poorly formulated or inappropriate for certain situations;
- Reluctance to respond to questions related to incomes and expenditure and difficulties to compute income;

- Difficulties to evaluate the working time in terms of hours because in rural areas the timetable of social organisation is based on the dividing of a day into morning, afternoon, evening and night or based on the sun position and not based on hours;
- Under-estimation of the time allocated to data processing (data entry in particular).

From 16th to 20th December 2007, a technical meeting of the pilot survey team was held to harmonise the questionnaire and finalise the different survey tools.

2.5 Training of enumerators and supervisors and field work.

In total, 90 people, among them 46 females and 44 males were recruited to collect data as part of the National Child Labour Survey in Rwanda.

The following selection criteria were considered during the recruitment process: education level (at least General Certificate of Secondary Education), Knowledge of Kinyarwanda (national language), and experience of data collection in similar national surveys. The recruitment was followed by the training of enumerators, which took place from 21st to 25th January 2008.

The purpose of the training was to train field staff on the questionnaire and the methodology to be used once on the field. Before the field data collection exercise which was conducted from 6th June to 9th July 2008, enumerators received a two-days refresher training.

The practical organisation of the field work was part of a strategy peculiar to each team depending on field realities. But mostly, the first exercise consisted in contacting local authorities to whom team leaders and supervisors present survey objectives while requesting them to cooperate in the survey and sensitize the population. It also consisted in identifying EBs and households selected for interviews.

2.6. Data Processing

The coding of the 2008-RNCLS questionnaires was carried out from 23rd to 29th, July 2008. Previously, a cross checking of filled questionnaires was done from the first filled questionnaires received and was pursued during the coding, when all questionnaires were brought back from the field.

Data entry was carried out using CSPro software, which is a computer program developed by the United States Census Bureau and the Macro International MEASURE DHS and Serpro S.A. Data entry and verification of the internal consistency of answers were completed on 8th September 2008.

2.7. Response rate and weighting

The sample of the 2008-RNCLS initially comprised of 5,510 households. Following some non response cases, the number of households which were interviewed was lower than had been anticipated in the sample. Non-response cases were due to many reasons including the lack of household location, the change of location of a household, the absence of household

members for interview, etc. In total 5,085 households were visited and interviewed during the 2008-RNCLS, representing a response rate of 92.3%.

The weighting of the household is given by the inverse of the probability to select such household(probability products obtained at each sampling stage). Given that all the survey data were entered into computer, it was very easy to relate to a household a corresponding weighting.

2.8. Lessons learnt and future improvement

Following administrative restructuring in 2006, the geographic boundaries of administrative entities were modified. The restructuring in question gave rise to changes in localisation and the coding system of the EB which had been defined by the 2002 Rwanda General Census of Population and Housing. Given that the sampling frame of the 2008-RNCLS was constituted using the 2002 Census, the creation of the relationship between former codes and new codes was carried out with many difficulties and required more time than anticipated. Similarly, the identification of urban and rural areas with the new coding was not possible in the database. As far as the administrative restructuring is concerned, a special attention should be paid to addressing issues linked to EB coding and mapping in the new administrative structures.

Moreover, the majority of children aged less than 7 years are not enrolled in school especially because the legal age for admission in primary school one is 7 years. Therefore, most of those children are shy since they are not accustomed to communicate with people they do not know. During the 2008-RNCLS, children in that age group hardly responded to the questions.

The 2008-RNCLS covered the households having children aged 5 to 17 years in 2008, since child labour refers only to children in that age group. The fact that other households were not considered in this survey did not allow to estimate other parameters of population such as the total number of the Rwandan population in 2008 or the average size of a Rwandan household in the same year 2008.

CHAPTER III: CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS' POPULATION

This Chapter presents the findings as it relates to the main characteristics of surveyed households' population. It comprises two parts. The first part deals with the composition of surveyed household population and focus on demographic characteristics of children less than 18 years old. The second part examines the findings of household survey, particularly socio-economic characteristics. Those characteristics include several dimensions of which, the size of the household, the standards of household living conditions and the characteristics of the head of the household.

3.1. Composition of surveyed households population

According to the 2008-RNCLS, the total population of surveyed households is estimated at nearly 6,861,416 inhabitants³. The table 3.1 below shows that the Rwandan population is very young. In fact, the population aged under 10 years account for one third of the surveyed population (32,2%) and that under 15 years old represents almost half (48.5%).

The distribution of the population by sex shows a statistical predominance of males aged 5 - 14 years, but for those in the age group above 15 years old, the number of males is lower than that of females.

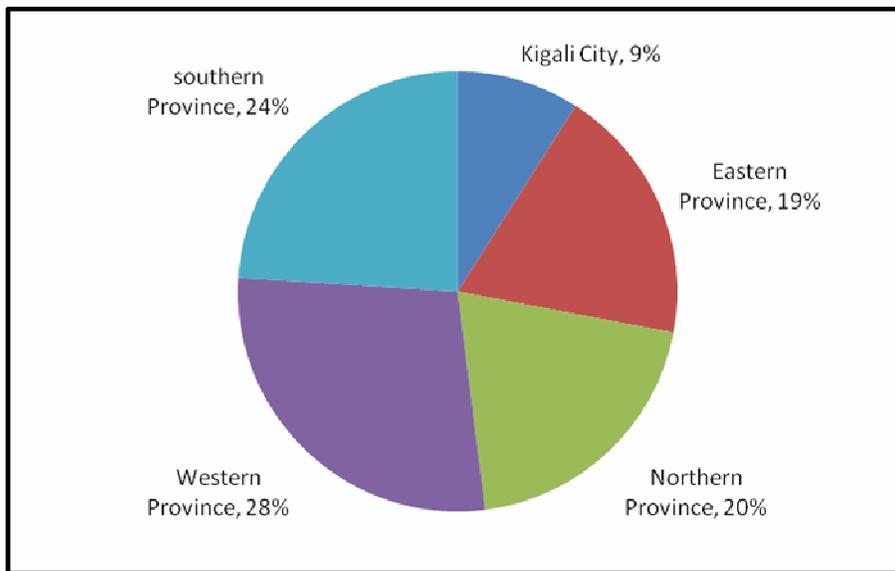
Table 3.1: Distribution of surveyed population by sex and age group

Sex		Age group					Total
		0-4years	5-9years	10-15years	16-17years	18+ years	
Male	Number	492173	618325	559742	265077	1321071	3256388
	%	15.1	19.0	17.2	8.1	40.6	100.0
Female	Number	498777	601346	557743	273752	1673409	3605027
	%	13.8	16.7	15.5	7.6	46.4	100.0
Total	Number	990950	1219671	1117485	538829	2994480	6861415
	%	14.4	17.8	16.3	7.9	43.6	100.0

The Graph 1 below shows that the surveyed population lives mainly in Provinces. The population of the City of Kigali is estimated at 600,911 inhabitants, representing 9% of the total population. The Western and Southern Provinces have more than half of the population.

³ This number represents the total population of surveyed households, meaning households having children aged 5 to 17 years. It differs from the total number of the Rwandan population at the same period.

Graph 1: Distribution of the population by Province of residence



According to the survey, the population of children aged less than 18 years is 3,866,936, representing 56.4% of the total population (Table 3.2), among them, 25.6% are under 5 years, which reflects high fertility of the Rwandan population.

Children aged 5-17 years are estimated at 2 875 986 with equal distribution between boys and girls. Among them, teenagers aged 13-17 years represent 33% of this age group. As for those aged 5-7 years old, they represent a quarter of the population aged 5-17 years.

Table 2.2: Distribution of surveyed population under 18 years old by sex and age

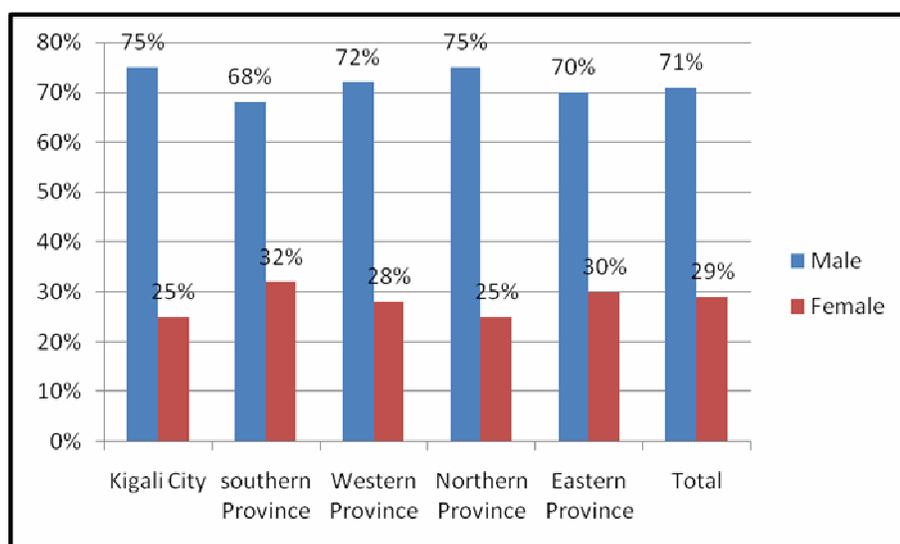
Age	Sex						Total		
	Boys			Girls					
	Number	%	Cumulative %	Number	%	Cumulative %	Number	%	Cumulative %
0	60 872	3.1	3.1	63 915	3.3	3.3	124 787	3.2	3.2
1	82 629	4.3	7.4	87 056	4.5	7.8	169 685	4.4	7.6
2	105 297	5.4	12.8	103 483	5.4	13.2	208 780	5.4	13.0
3	113 809	5.9	18.7	111 150	5.8	19.0	224 960	5.8	18.8
4	129 566	6.7	25.4	133 173	6.9	25.9	262 738	6.8	25.6
5	118 636	6.1	31.5	106 980	5.5	31.4	225 616	5.8	31.4
6	129 349	6.7	38.2	134 681	7.0	38.3	264 030	6.8	38.2
7	121 380	6.3	44.5	109 483	5.7	44.1	230 862	6.0	44.2
8	140 214	7.2	51.7	139 999	7.2	51.3	280 213	7.2	51.4
9	108 746	5.6	57.3	110 204	5.7	57.0	218 950	5.7	57.1
10	110 042	5.7	63.0	108 604	5.6	62.6	218 645	5.7	62.8
11	105 780	5.5	68.5	107 359	5.6	68.2	213 139	5.5	68.3
12	130 717	6.8	75.3	138 639	7.2	75.4	269 356	7.0	75.3
13	101 306	5.2	80.5	102 822	5.3	80.6	204 128	5.3	80.6
14	111 898	5.8	86.3	100 320	5.2	85.8	212 217	5.5	86.1
15	87 748	4.5	90.8	92 121	4.8	90.6	179 869	4.7	90.8
16	103 661	5.4	96.2	105 321	5.4	96.0	208 982	5.4	96.1
17	73 668	3.8	100.0	76 310	4.0	100.0	149 979	3.9	100.0
Total	1 935 318	100.0		1 931 618	100.0		3 866 936	100.0	

3.2. Socio-economic characteristics of surveyed households

Sex of head of household

According to the survey findings, the heads of household are mainly males (71%). Graph 2 shows that the Southern Province has the highest proportion of female-headed households, with 32%, while in Northern Province and the City of Kigali the proportion of female-headed households is 25%.

Graph 2: Distribution of Surveyed Households by head of the household gender



Household size

The survey findings show that one third of households (33%) comprise of 6 to 7 persons and more than 70% of households have between 4 and 7 persons. The average size of household is 5.5 persons. That average size is slightly higher in the City of Kigali than in other Provinces. Households with less than 4 persons represent 13.9%.

Table 3.3: Distribution of households (in %) by Province according to household size

Province	Household size						Total	Average size
	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10and +		
City of Kigali	0.0	11.9	35.6	32.1	14.9	5.5	100	5.9
Southern Province	0.0	16.3	39.1	32.7	10.1	1.8	100	5.3
Western Province	0.1	12.5	37.4	34.6	12.5	2.9	100	5.6
Northern Province	0.0	12.4	39.3	31.7	13.9	2.7	100	5.6
Eastern Province	0.0	14.9	40.0	32.8	11.2	1.1	100	5.3
Total	0.0	13.9	38.6	33.0	12.1	2.4	100	5.5

Marital status and education level of heads of households

The majority of heads of households are married (57.2%), while 23.7% are engaged in non-marital union, 4.4% are widowed, 12.1% are divorced or live separately, and 2.5% are single (Table 1 in annex).

In general, the education level of heads of households is low, more than 85% have a primary education. Findings by Provinces show a significant difference between the City of Kigali and other Provinces. Indeed, the proportion of heads of household having only primary education is lower in Kigali (57.5%) while it is estimated at around 90% in other Provinces (Table 2 in annex).

Sector of activities of heads of household

Regarding the occupation of heads of household, most of them (90%) carry out economic activities. Table 3.4 shows the distribution by sectors of economic activities. It appears that 80.3% of heads of households engaged in an activity are employed in the agriculture sector.

The service sector mostly dominated by trade and transport employs 13.3% of heads of households. The industry sector in Rwanda is still underdeveloped and employs only 6.5% of heads of households. The City of Kigali differs from other Provinces as the service sector ranks first in employing heads of households while the agriculture sector ranks second.

It should be noted that of women heads of households, 91.2% work in agriculture sector while the percentage of males engaged in agriculture sector is 76.1% (Table 3 in annexes).

Almost all heads of households (98.9%) engaged in agriculture grow food crops (Table 4 in annex).

Table 3.4 : Distribution of households by economic sectors of heads of household

Province		Sectors of activity			Total
		Agriculture	Industry	Service	
City of Kigali	Number	25592	14340	47401	87333
	%	29.3	16.4	54.3	100.0
Southern Province	Number	255964	8631	17740	282335
	%	90.7	3.1	6.3	100.0
Western Province	Number	235457	23553	39593	298603
	%	78.9	7.9	13.3	100.0
Northern Province	Number	191595	14397	24412	230404
	%	83.2	6.2	10.6	100.0
Eastern Province	Number	197467	11952	20445	229864
	%	85.9	5.2	8.9	100.0
Total	Number	906075	72873	149591	1128539
	%	80.3	6.5	13.3	100.0

Household wealth index

To assess the level of household wealth, a composite index of welfare based on household assets and other housing characteristics has been used. In this regards, household survey has focused on some dwelling houses characteristics such as the type of the house, the structure of the house, the size of the house, the toilet facility, the main source of water, energy, etc.

The survey has also collected data on the ownership of livestock (cow, goat, pig, sheep, poultry, etc.) and the possession of some assets such as radio, television, fridge, bicycle, motorcycle, vehicle, etc. These characteristics were used to assess the level of wealth or the economic welfare of households. This method of wealth index is of a great interest because data on income collected through household surveys are often not reliable for different reasons. Data collected on household expenditures could be an acceptable approximation of households socio-economic situation, but in that case, the data on prices and the household consumption will be necessary to complete the information.

The method used is the principal component analysis which has allowed capturing the information in a single factor (see findings in Annex 2). That analysis has allowed classifying households by their level of wealth, that is to say, from the poorest to the richest.

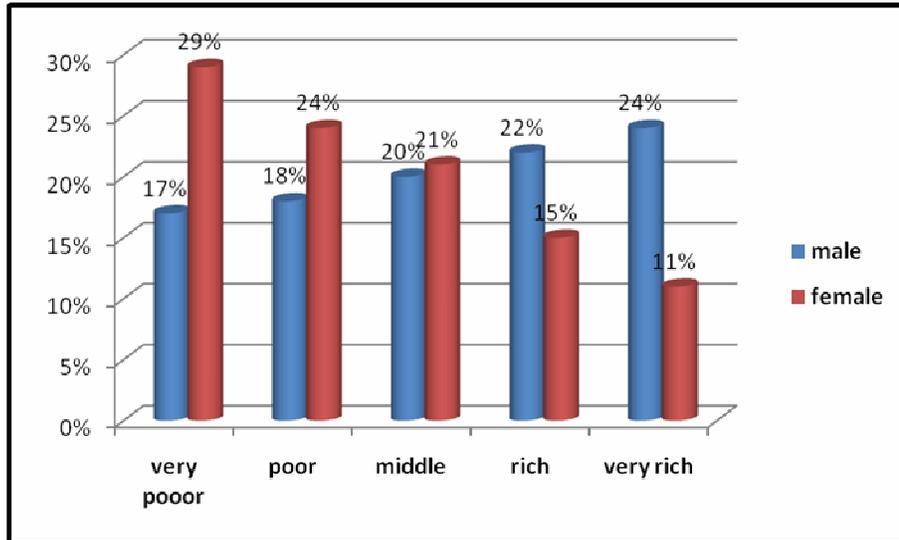
Table 3.5 illustrates the distribution of households by Province according to the economic welfare quintile into which they are ranked. The proportion of households belonging to the two poorest quintiles is significant in Northern and Southern Provinces where it represents 47.8% and 43.9% respectively.

Table 3.5 : Distribution of households by Provinces according to welfare quintile

Province		Welfare Quintile					Total
		Very poor	Poor	Middle	Rich	Very rich	
City of Kigali	Number	20437	20463	20498	20370	20490	102258
	%	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.9	20.0	100.0
South	Number	71187	61950	63944	57039	49299	303419
	%	23.5	20.4	21.1	18.8	16.2	100.0
West	Number	56461	66805	69358	64563	74532	331719
	%	17.0	20.1	20.9	19.5	22.5	100.0
North	Number	53130	54099	45912	43999	26925	224065
	%	23.7	24.1	20.5	19.6	12.0	100.0
East	Number	42054	34713	41997	54931	69668	243363
	%	17.3	14.3	17.3	22.6	28.6	100.0
Total	Number	243269	238030	241709	240902	240914	1204824
	%	20.2	19.8	20.1	20.0	20.0	100.0

It appears from Graph 3, that poverty affects more female-headed households than male-headed households. Indeed, more than half of female-headed households belong to two the poorest quintiles while only one third male-headed households belong to such quintiles.

Graph 3 : Distribution of households by welfare quintiles and sex of head of household



The highest poverty rate is found among households headed by farmers: the proportion of households which belong to “the two poorest quintiles” is 43.4% (Table 5 in Annex). This trend is justified by the type of agriculture practised in Rwanda: it is primarily a subsistence agriculture which is not destined to provide substantial income.

With respect to households headed by a person working in industry sector, one third (34%) is poor in terms of the wealth index. Households headed by persons working in service sector seem to be wealthier: nearly half of them (44.5%) are ranked into the “richest ” quintile and a quarter (23.5%) belongs to “rich” quintile.

CHAPTER IV: ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY CHILDREN

This chapter presents the activities carried out by children by focusing on magnitude and characteristics of children's economic activities. Non-economic activities generally known as household chores will also be considered as they can be harmful for children.

4.1. Economic activities by children

The table 4.1 below illustrates different activities performed by children during the reference week period. It follows from this survey findings that the children population aged 5-17 years old carrying out economic activities are estimated at 324,659, representing 11.2% of all children in that age group. Nearly half of them (5,3% of children aged 5 to 17 years old) work full time. Boys are more engaged in economic activities than girls: 11.8% against 10.7%.

It is noted that the proportion of children carrying out economic activities increases with age for both boys and girls. In general, it increases from 2.3% for children aged 5-9 years and to 38.1% for children aged 16-17 years.

However, school attendance is the main occupation of children. Children attending school without carrying out any other activities represents 74% and the proportion of children enrolled in school is nearly 80%. This proportion is high for children aged 10 - 15 years (91.4%) as they have the age of mandatory school enrolment.

The findings illustrated in Table 4.2 on geographical distribution of children in employment reveal that the Eastern Province is more concerned by children in employment; 15% of children aged 5-17 years are in economic activities. Western Province comes at second position with 12.3%, followed by Southern Province with 10.7%. The City of Kigali is the less concerned by children in employment phenomenon, with a proportion of 6.7%. Nevertheless, it is only in Kigali City where more girls are carrying out economic activities than boys.

With reference to the last 12 months preceding the survey (Table 6 in Annex), the proportion of children in employment aged 5-17 years reaches 13.9%; which corresponds to 398, 842 children carrying out usually economic activities.

Within that reference period, Eastern Province is the first to have children in economic activities with 17.4%. Moreover, among children aged 5-17 years, 4 out of 10 are engaged in usual economic activities.

Table 4.1: Distribution of children aged 5 - 17 years by status of activity⁴

Sex		Age group						Total	
		5-9 years		10-15 years		16-17 years		Number	%
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Boys	Work only	1 850	0.3	24 554	3.8	50 777	28.6	77 182	5.3
	School only	428 096	69.2	523 228	80.8	91 594	51.7	1 042 917	72.3
	Work and School	14 705	2.4	62 658	9.7	16 343	9.2	93 705	6.5
	Neither Work nor School	173 674	28.1	37 051	5.7	18 615	10.5	229 339	15.9
	Total work	16 555	2.7	87 212	13.5	67 120	37.9	170 887	11.8
	Total school	442 801	71.6	585 886	90.5	107 937	60.9	1 136 622	78.8
Girl	Work only	1 781	0.3	22 065	3.4	52 649	29.0	76 495	5.3
	School only	443 235	73.7	549 627	84.6	90 011	49.6	1 082 873	75.6
	Work and School	9 997	1.7	50 398	7.8	16 882	9.3	77 277	5.4
	Neither Work nor School	146 332	24.3	27 774	4.3	22 090	12.2	196 196	13.7
	Total work	11 778	2.0	72 463	11.2	69 531	38.3	153 772	10.7
	Total school	453 232	75.0	600 025	92.3	106 893	58.9	1 160 150	81.0
Total	Work only	3 631	0.3	46 619	3.6	103 427	28.8	153 677	5.3
	School only	871 331	71.4	1 072 855	82.7	181 605	50.6	2 125 790	73.9
	Work and School	24 702	2.0	113 056	8.7	33 225	9.3	170 982	5.9
	Neither Work nor School	320 006	26.2	64 824	5.0	40 705	11.3	425 535	14.8
	Total work	28 333	2.3	159 675	12.3	136 652	38.1	324 659	11.2
	Total school	896 033	73.4	1 185 911	91.4	214 830	59.8	2 296 772	79.8

⁴: Details on economic activities characteristics of children are found in section 4.5.

Table 4.2: Activity status of children aged 5-17 years by sex and Province

Sex	Activities	Province										Total	
		City of Kigali		Southern Province		Western Province		Northern Province		Eastern Province		number	%
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
Boys	Work only	5 013	4.2	16 270	4.8	23 593	5.8	17 731	6.1	14 574	5.2	77 182	5.3
	School only	99 981	82.9	239 065	69.9	279 741	68.2	224 651	77.5	199 479	71.1	1 042 918	72.3
	Work and School	1 590	1.3	19 891	5.8	31 391	7.7	9 774	3.4	31 060	11.1	93 705	6.5
	Total work	6 603	5.5	36 161	10.6	54 984	13.5	27 505	9.5	45 634	16.3	170 887	11.8
	Total school	101 571	84.2	258 956	75.7	311 132	75.9	234 425	80.9	230 539	82.2	1 136 623	78.8
	Not work not school	14 073	11.7	66 807	19.5	75 307	18.4	37 646	13.0	35 506	12.7	229 339	15.9
Girls	Work only	7 782	6.8	15 141	4.3	24 123	5.9	14 928	5.2	14 521	5.3	76 495	5.3
	School only	87 986	77.4	257 400	73.8	296 944	73.2	231 224	79.9	209 319	75.9	1 082 873	75.6
	Work and School	1 427	1.3	22 577	6.5	21 570	5.3	8 603	3.0	23 100	8.4	77 278	5.4
	Total work	9 209	8.1	37 718	10.8	45 693	11.3	23 531	8.1	37 621	13.7	153 773	10.7
	Total school	89 413	78.7	279 977	80.3	318 514	78.5	239 827	82.9	232 419	84.3	1 160 151	81.0
	Not work not school	16 434	14.5	53 540	15.4	62 969	15.5	34 523	11.9	28 730	10.4	196 196	13.7
Total	Work only	12 795	5.5	31 411	4.5	47 716	5.9	32 659	5.6	29 095	5.2	153 677	5.3
	School only	187 967	80.2	496 465	71.9	576 685	70.7	455 875	78.7	408 798	73.5	2 125 791	73.9
	Work and school	3 017	1.3	42 468	6.1	52 961	6.5	18 377	3.2	54 160	9.7	170 983	5.9
	Total work	15 812	6.7	73 879	10.7	100 677	12.4	51 036	8.8	83 255	15.0	324 660	11.2
	Total school	190 984	81.5	538 933	78.0	629 646	77.2	474 252	81.9	462 958	83.2	2 296 774	79.8
	Not work not school	30 507	13.0	120 347	17.4	138 276	17.0	72 169	12.5	64 236	11.5	425 535	14.8

4.2. Situation of “inactive children”

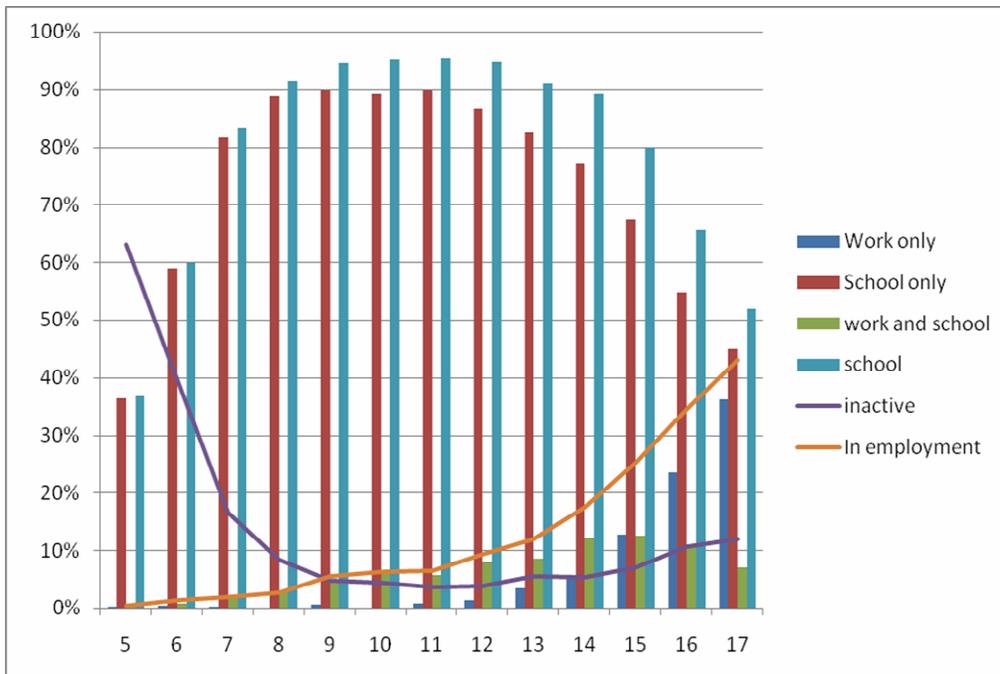
In Rwanda, 14.8% of children aged 5 - 17 years seem neither at work nor at school, meaning that, they are not working in economic activities and not enrolled in school. This phenomenon presents disparities between ages, sexes and provinces.

The distribution of neither at work nor at school children by age (Graph 4) reveals that children with that status are mainly the youngest aged 5 - 9 years. That category includes 320,006 inactive children, representing nearly 1 child out of 4 children (26.2%) against 11.3% for the age group from 16 to 17 years. This significant decrease of children’s inactivity with age can be justified by increased participation of children in economic activities from the age of 10 years and school enrolment from the age of 7 years.

In this regard, the official age for primary school enrolment is 7 years in Rwanda. Children aged 5 to 6 years who are not enrolled in school remain inactive. The distribution by Province shows that Northern and Eastern Provinces have lower proportions of children who are neither at work nor at school with 12.5% and 11.5% respectively. However, Southern and Western Provinces present quite higher proportions of inactive children with 17.4% and 17% respectively.

The distribution of children who are neither at work nor at school by sex reveals that boys are more concerned than girls in general, except in the City of Kigali where nearly 15 girls against 12 boys out of 100 children of the same sex are inactive.

Figure 4 Trends in children’s activities by age



4.3. School attendance

It should be recalled that in Rwanda, the official age of primary school admission is 7 years and the mandatory school age is fixed from 7 to 13 years.

In general, early 86.2 % of children aged 7 - 17 years have attended school in the 2007-2008 academic year. Girls and boys enjoy almost the same opportunity to attend school. Nearly 9 boys out of 10, having reached school age, have actually been enrolled in school (85.5% for boys and 86.9% for girls).

The distribution by Province reveals that school enrolment in all Provinces varies from 84% to 89%. It is noted, however, a significant difference of school enrolment between different age groups. Children aged 7 to 9 years and those aged 10 - 15 years record high rates of school enrolment. They respectively have 89.8% and 91.4%. The age group from 16 to 17 years show low school enrolment which is 59.8%.

The most cited reasons for non school attendance of children aged 16-17 years include:

- Disability and illness (19.8%)
- Lack of financial means (18.5%)
- Unwilling to study (17.5%)
- Lack of family's consent (12.2%)

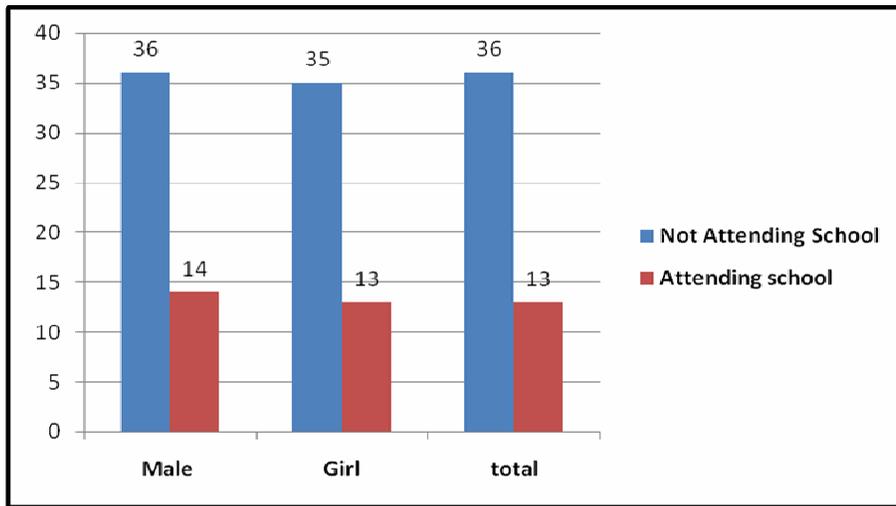
Economic activities by children affect negatively school attendance. For children in employment, only 52.6% are enrolled in school against 91.3% for children not engaged in economic activities. This trend appears in all Provinces. Significant disparities are noted in the City of Kigali and Northern Province, where the proportion of children not in employment, enrolled in school is almost three to five times more than the proportion of children in employment, enrolled in school. This shows that school enrolment, shall be a mandatory way to follow in order to protect children against different forms of exploitation in Rwanda.

Table 4.3: Number and percentage of children aged 7-17 years attending school by economic activity status, age and Province

Socio-demographic characteristics	Not in economic activity		In economic activity		Total	
	Attending school Number	%	Attending School Number	%	Total attending school Number	% in comparison with all children aged 7 to 17 years
Age						
7-9 years	633 599	89.7	21 945	92	655 544	89.8
10-15 years	1 072 855	94.3	113 056	70.8	1 185 911	91.4
16 -17 years	181 605	81.7	33 225	24.3	214 829	59.8
Provinces						
City of Kigali	165 422	92.4	3 017	19.1	168 439	86.4
Southern Province	449 273	88.4	41 835	57.4	491 108	84.5
Western Province	520 261	91.2	52 651	52.7	572 912	85.4
Northern Province	396 827	93	18 148	35.9	414 975	86.9
Eastern Province	356 276	93.4	52 574	64.9	408 850	88.4
Total	1 888 059	91.3	168 225	52.6	2 056 284	86.2

Also, Graph 5 illustrates that non attending school children work in average 36 hours per week: almost three times longer than attending school children (13 hours per week)

Figure 5: Number of children weekly working hours by school attendance status



4.4. Household chores (unpaid households services)

Children in households are often involved in household chores. During this survey, we sought to know whether children aged 5-17 years have carried out household chores in the last 7 days preceding the survey and the number of hours spent on those activities. Household chores mean activities such as preparing meals, cleaning dishes, taking care of sick, infants or elderly, and other household light activities carried out by children.

Table 4.4 shows that 8 children out of 10 (83.6%) have carried out household chores during the last 7 days preceding the survey. Northern and Southern Province have the highest proportion of children engaged in household chores (respectively 87.9% and 84.2%).

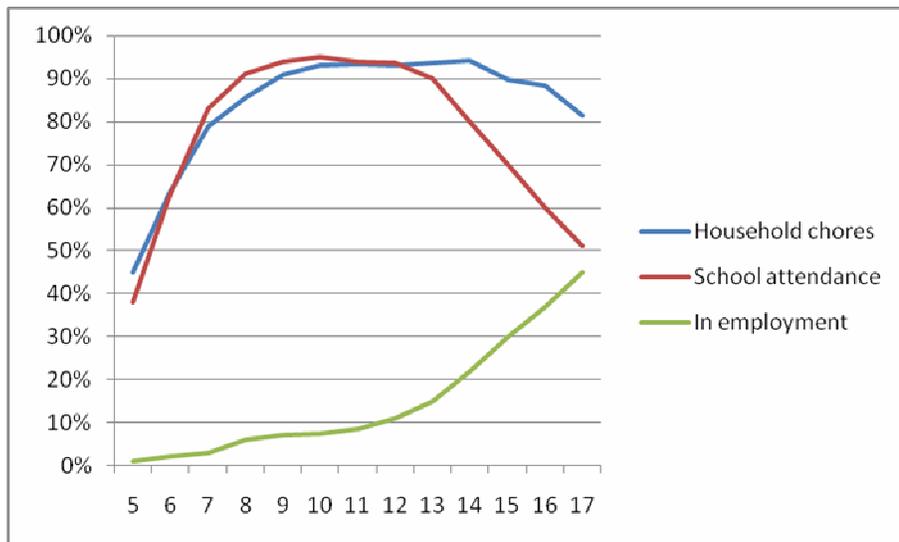
Table 4.4: Percentage of children involved in household chores by age, sex and Province

	Sex		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Age			
5	44.8	45.0	44.9
6	63.5	63.9	63.7
7	75.1	83.1	78.9
8	84.5	87.0	85.7
9	90.7	90.8	90.8
10	90.6	95.7	93.1
11	92.9	94.1	93.5
12	92.6	93.7	93.2
13	92.6	94.5	93.6
14	95.1	93.2	94.2
15	89.6	89.9	89.7
16	87.7	89.1	88.4
17	83.4	79.7	81.5
Provinces			
City of Kigali	72.9	69.8	71.4
Southern Province	83.2	85.3	84.2
Western Province	81.8	85.2	83.5
Northern Province	86.9	89.0	87.9
Eastern Province	83.4	83.7	83.6
Total	82.7	84.4	83.6

In addition, Graph 6 shows that the involvement of children in household chores increases as children grow older. In fact, the rate of involvement increases from 44.9% for children of 5 years old and continues with a direct increase with age, and reaches 94.2% for children aged 14 years. But from the age of 15 years this percentage decreases slightly and is estimated at 80% for children aged 17 years.

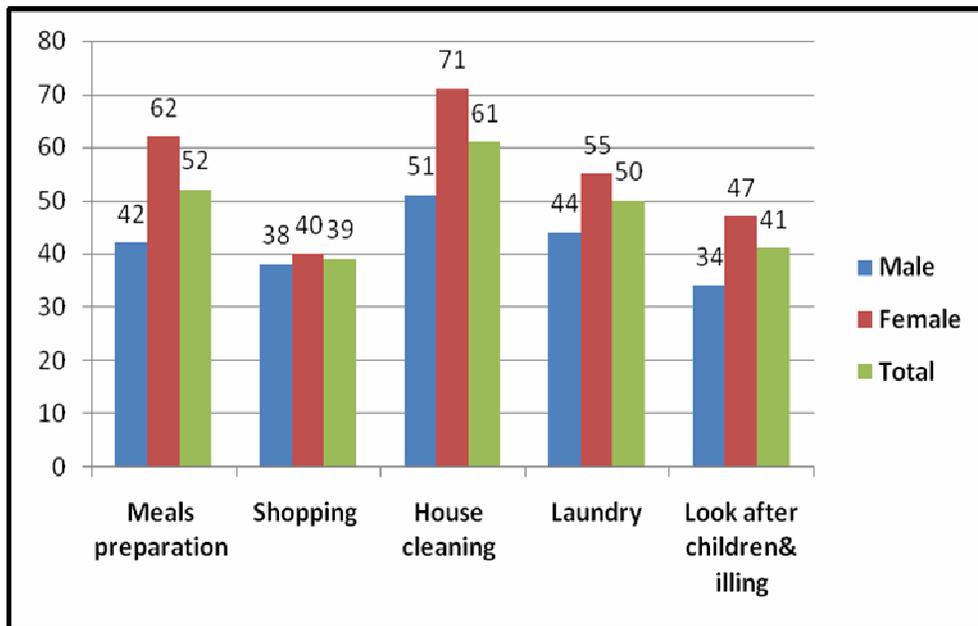
As far as the trends in school attendance rate is concerned, it is similar to the rate of involvement of children in household chores, except that the rate of school attendance begins to decrease earlier (at the age of 12 years) and more rapidly to become nearly 50% for children aged 17 years, probably influenced among other things by the involvement in economic activities which increases quickly from the age of 12 years.

Graph 6 Trends in rates of school attendance and children in household chores by age



Graph 7 shows that the main household chore carried out by children is cleaning of house, dishes and meals preparation. Moreover, regardless of the nature of household chores considered, girls are more involved than boys.

Graph 7: Household chores carried out by children by sex



The survey also reveals that 18% of children spend 21 hours or more per week on household chores, that is, an average of 3 hours per day (Table 8 in annex). This percentage is 24% in Eastern Province. The average time spent by all children on household chores per week is estimated at 13 hours. Older children aged 16 to 17 years spend 17 hours per week in household chores, while those aged 7 to 9 years spend 10 hours.

In general, children enrolled in school spend less hours on household chores than those who do not attend school (respectively 13 hours and 20 hours per week). This disparity is more significant in older children (16 to 17 years). In the same age group, children not enrolled in school spend 23 hours per week in household chores, while children enrolled in school spend 14 hours on those activities.

Moreover, considering gender, girls are more engaged in household chores than boys. This disparity is more significant in children not enrolled in school (17 hours for boys and 23 hours for girls)

Table 4.5: Average number of working hours in household chores for children aged 7 - 17 years by sex, age group and school attendance

Age group	School attendance		Total
	Not enrolled	Enrolled	
Boys			
7-9 years	11	10	10
10-15 years	17	13	13
16 -17 years	19	13	16
Total	17	12	13
Girls			
7-9 years	14	11	12
10-15 years	21	14	14
16 -17 years	27	15	20
Total	23	13	14
Both			
7-9 years	12	11	11
10-15 years	19	13	14
16 -17 years	23	14	17
Total	20	13	13

4.5. Characteristics of children's economic activity

4.5.1 Sectors of economic activity

Children are employed in different economic sectors. Table 4.6 which shows the distribution of children in employment per sectors of activity reveals that they are mostly involved in agriculture (79.3%). Service sector employing 12.6% of children comes at second position. Industry sector yet not developed in Rwanda employs only 3.5% of children in employment. There is almost no disparity between boys and girls.

Of children engaged in agriculture, nearly 75% grow food crops as their main activity (Table 9 in Annex). Such food crops include Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, maize, beans, sorghum and banana. As for the growing of industrial based cash crops (tea and coffee) designed for export, the sector employs a small proportion of children (0.5%)

Animal husbandry is ranked as the second economic activity engaging more children in agriculture sector.

Concerning the service sector, children are mainly involved in household services and trade (Table 10 in annex). Household services constitutes the main activity of children in the City of Kigali : 49.5% of children in employment are involved in household services.

Table 4.6: Number and percentage of children in employment aged 5 - 17 years by sectors of economic activities and Province

		Sectors of activity				Total
		Agriculture	Industry	Services	Other activities	
Provinces						
City of Kigali	Number	3 750	930	10 033	1 100	15 813
	% Province	23.7	5.9	63.4	7.0	100.0
Southern	Number	65 246	1 215	4 350	3 068	73 879
	% Province	88.3	1.6	5.9	4.2	100.0
Western	Number	78 149	2 971	12 745	6 812	100 677
	% Province	77.6	3.0	12.7	6.8	100.0
Northern	Number	44 286	2 233	3 902	615	51 036
	% Province	86.8	4.4	7.6	1.2	100.0
Eastern	Number	66 085	3 855	9 769	3 547	83 256
	% Province	79.4	4.6	11.7	4.3	100.0
All	Number	257 516	11 204	40 799	15 142	324 661
	% All	79.3	3.5	12.6	4.7	100.0

Table 4.7 shows that regardless of sectors of activity involving children in employment, boys involvement is relatively more significant than that of girls. However, the sector of services are an exception, particularly in household services where the proportion of girls is almost two times that of boys.

Table 4.7: Distribution (in %) of children in employment by sectors of activity and sex

Sectors of activity	Sex		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Agriculture	80.1	78.5	79.3
Industry	4.1	2.7	3.5
Trade	4.1	3.2	3.7
Services	2.6	3.0	2.8
Domestic Services	4.9	8.0	6.4
Other activities	4.2	4.6	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.5.2 Status in employment

As for status in employment, two-third (207,864 children) carry out economic activities under “unpaid family workers” status. Those “unpaid family workers” are mainly found in Southern Province, where 77,9% of children have that status and more than 72% of children in employment aged 5 - 9 years have that status. It is in the City of Kigali where the proportion of “unpaid family workers” is low (22.9%), three times less than the national average.

The status of “self-employed” comes at second position, with 17.1% of children aged 5-17 years, representing 55, 485 children, among them 42.5% are between 16 and 17 years old.

Finally, “casual employment”, mostly in the City of Kigali, where 49,709 were at the time of the survey.

Table 4.8: Number and percentage of children in employment aged 5 - 17 years by status in employment

		Regular workers	Casual workers	Self-employed	Member of cooperative of producers	Non paid family workers	Total
Provinces							
City of Kigali	Number	3308	6511	2373	0	3621	15813
	%	20.9	41.2	15.0	0.0	22.9	100.0
South	Number	2470	4906	8925	0	57578	73879
	%	3.3	6.6	12.1	0.0	77.9	100.0
West	Number	1278	15926	19524	474	63475	100677
	%	1.3	15.8	19.4	0.5	63.0	100.0
North	Number	905	8102	9790	183	32055	51035
	%	1.8	15.9	19.2	0.4	62.8	100.0
East	Number	2985	14264	14873	0	51135	83257
	%	3.6	17.1	17.9	0.0	61.4	100.0
Age							
5 - 9 years	Number	808	2678	4323	0	20524	28333
	%	2.9	9.5	15.3	0.0	72.4	100
10 – 15 years	Number	2195	21640	27534	163	108143	159675
	%	1.4	13.6	17.2	0.1	67.7	100.0
16 – 17 years	Number	7941	25391	23627	495	79198	136652
	%	5.8	18.6	17.3	0.4	58.0	100.0
Total	Number	1094	49709	55485	657	207864	324661
	%	3.4	15.3	17.1	0.2	64.0	100.0

4.5.3 Workplace

The main workplace for children in employment is the plantation, where 69.9% of those children are working (Table11 in Annex). That is not surprising because agriculture activities constitute the main children’s activity. Children in employment in plantations are more concentrated among 10-15 year olds (74%).

The second workplace for children in employment is the household. In that category, children work either in their own households (8.6%) or are employed in other households (9.1%). In the latter category, the proportion of children aged 16 - 17 years is relatively higher (12%).

Children with no fixed workplace represent approximately 4.3% of all children in employment. They usually work in streets being engaged in small retail business. Nearly 4.3% of boys aged 16 - 17 years are found in this category.

4.5.4 Work intensity of children in employment

Working conditions of children in employment are determined based on the number of hours worked per week. The findings from Table 4.9 show that the weekly duration of work is 19 hours for children aged 7-9 years against 30 hours for children aged 16-17 years, while the average number at all ages for both girls and boys is 24 hours. In the group of older children, the difference between those who work only and those who combine work and school is significant. It is respectively 37 hours and 11 hours. If we consider gender, there is no significant difference in general, between the number of weekly hours of work for boys and girls.

Table 4.9: Hours worked per week by children in employment by status of activity, sex, age group and Province

	Work only			Work and School			All		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Age									
7 - 9 years	51	12	32	16	20	18	19	19	19
10 - 15 years	35	32	33	13	13	13	19	17	19
16 - 17 years	36	37	37	11	10	11	30	30	30
Provinces									
City of Kigali	30	43	56	14	19	13	19	19	48
South	18	22	28	13	14	15	17	17	20
West	20	26	37	12	13	12	29	29	24
North	16	20	32	14	16	13	19	19	25
East	19	29	38	14	16	13	17	17	22
Total	36	35	36	3	13	13	29	29	24

CHAPTER V: EXTENT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD LABOUR

All forms of work are not likely prejudicial to children. A work is considered in category of child labour or a work not allowed for children, if by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or physical and mental development of the child.

This chapter aims to mark out the extent of child labour on one hand, and describes its characteristics (hazardous, status in employment, sectors of activity, time and duration of work, etc) on the other hand.

5.1. Child labour

5.1.1 Extent of child labour

According to the findings of this Child Labour Survey, 6,6% of Rwandan children aged 5 to 17 years were child labourers in 2008 (190 395). Compared to all children in employment, the proportion is nearly 6 children out of 10 (58.6%).

At province level, in terms of relative and absolute figures, the phenomenon is more stressed in Eastern Province than in Western Province, where almost one child out of ten aged 5 - 17 years is compelled to carry out child labour. In Kigali, most of children in employment (83.1%) carry out child labour. Moreover, it is noted a kind of feminisation of the phenomenon: in fact, the proportion of girls engaged in child labour is higher than that of boys in concerned age group (6.7% against 4.6%), contrary to the trends prevailing in Provinces. Table 5.1 offers the summary of the extent of child labour.

Table 5.1: Number and percentage of child labourers aged 5-17 years by sex, age group and Province

Sociodemographic Characteristics	Sex						Total		
	Boys			Girls					
	Number	% in comparison to all children	% in comparison to children in employment	Number	% in comparison to all children	% in comparison to children in employment	Number	% in comparison to all children	% in comparison to children in employment
Age group									
5 - 9 years	16.555	2.7	100.0	11.778	2.0	100.0	28.333	2.3	100.0
10 - 15 years	66683	10.3	76.5	54982	8.5	75.9	121664	9.4	76.2
16 - 17 years	21546	12.2	32.1	18852	10.4	27.1	40398	11.3	29.6
Provinces									
City of Kigali	5.512	4.6	83.5	7.625	6.7	82.8	13.137	5.6	83.1
South	18.372	5.4	50.8	17.928	5.1	47.5	36.300	5.3	49.1
West	35.113	8.6	63.9	26.108	6.4	57.1	61.221	7.5	60.8
North	14.455	5.0	52.6	9.867	3.4	41.9	24.322	4.2	47.7
East	31.331	11.2	68.7	24.085	8.7	64.0	55.416	10.0	66.6
All	104.783	7.3	61.3	85.612	6.0	55.7	190.395	6.6	58.6

5.1.2. Hazardous work

According to the findings of the survey, nearly 2,3% of Rwandan children aged 5-17 years perform hazardous work (65 628 children), representing one out of five children (20.2%) in employment in the same age group.

This phenomenon is more prevalent in the City of Kigali where 60,4% of children aged 5 - 17 years in employment are involved. It should be noted that Western and Eastern Provinces are more affected, in terms of numbers (respectively 20 112 and 15 993 children).

The Table 5.2 below summarises the incidence of hazardous work by children.

Table 5.2: Number and percentage of children aged 5-17 years carrying out hazardous work by sex, age group and Province.

Sociodemographic characteristics	Sex						Total		
	Number	Boys		Number	Girls		Number	% in comparison of all children	% in comparison with children in employment
		% in comparison of all children	% in comparison with children in employment		% in comparison of all children	% in comparison with children in employment			
Age group									
5 - 9 years	2.644	0.4	16.0	947	0.2	8.2	3.591	0.3	12.7
10 - 15 years	12388	1.9	14.2	11141	1.7	15.4	23529	1.8	14.7
16 - 17 years	20806	11.7	31.0	17702	9.7	25.5	38508	10.7	28.2
Provinces									
Kigali Cty	3.315	2.7	50.2	6.232	5.5	67.7	9.547	4.1	60.4
South	6.374	1.9	17.6	3.572	1.0	9.5	9.946	1.4	13.5
West	11.989	2.9	21.8	8.123	2.0	17.8	20.112	2.5	20.0
North	5.983	2.1	21.8	4.047	1.4	17.2	10.030	1.7	19.7
East	8.177	2.9	17.9	7.816	2.8	20.8	15.993	2.9	19.2
TOTAL	35.838	2.5	21.0	29.790	2.1	19.4	65.628	2.3	20.2

5.2. Child labour characteristics

The characteristics of child labour relate to branches of activities in which children are involved, their status in employment, the workplace, the working time as well as the duration of the work.

5.2.1. Branches of activities

In Rwanda, agriculture is the main sector of activity involved in child labour. In this regard, at national level, this branch of activity combines around three quarters (70.9%) of children concerned by child labour; mainly children aged 10-15 years. It is followed by the sectors of household services which engage more than twenty thousand children, mainly those aged 16 - 17 years. Regarding industry sector, it employs more than ten thousand children, as it is in its early stage.

Service sector, mainly household services, is dominated by girls, essentially those aged 16 - 17 years. However, other sectors such as industry or trade are dominated by boys, essentially those in the 10-17 years old age group.

Table 5.3 below presents the distribution of children by sectors of activities.

Table 5.3: Number and percentage of child labourers aged 5-17 years by branches of activities, age group, and sex

Age group	Branch of activities													
	Agriculture		Industry		Commerce		Household Services		Other Services		Other activities		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Boys														
5 - 9 years	12880	77.8	625	3.8	619	3.7	735	4.4	664	4.0	1031	6.2	16555	100
10 - 15 years	51922	77.9	2644	4.0	3193	4.8	3672	5.5	2068	3.1	3183	4.8	66682	100
16 - 17 years	11473	53.2	3360	15.6	1567	7.3	3941	18.3	919	4.3	287	1.3	21547	100
Total	76276	72.8	6629	6.3	5379	5.1	8348	8.0	3651	3.5	4501	4.3	104783	100
Girls														
5 - 9 years	7208	61.2	510	4.3	2107	17.9	0	0.0	345	2.9	1608	13.7	11778	100
10 - 15 years	44131	80.3	2346	4.3	1171	2.1	3832	7.0	2193	4.0	1308	2.4	54981	100
16 - 17 years	7308	38.8	1181	6.3	506	2.7	8454	44.8	1230	6.5	174	.9	18853	100
Total	58647	68.5	4036	4.7	3784	4.4	12286	14.4	3767	4.4	3091	3.6	85612	100
All														
5 - 9 years	20089	70.9	1135	4.0	2726	9.6	735	2.6	1009	3.6	2639	9.3	28333	100
10 - 15 years	96053	78.9	4990	4.1	4365	3.6	7505	6.2	4261	3.5	4491	3.7	121665	100
16 - 17 years	18781	46.5	4540	11.2	2073	5.1	12395	30.7	2148	5.3	461	1.1	40398	100
Total	134923	70.9	10666	5.6	9164	4.8	20634	10.8	7418	3.9	7591	4.0	190396	100

In Rwanda, 65,628 children aged 5 to 17 perform hazardous work, which represents one third (34.5%) of children carrying out child labour. It is noted that, the more a child grows, the more is the probability to be involved in hazardous work: more than half of children engaged in hazardous work are aged 16-17 years.

As can be seen from Table 5.4, agriculture sector employs half (49.5%) of concerned children while that of household services employs one fifth (22.4%). Children aged 16 to 17 years are the most concerned. Industry sector comes at third position in terms of numbers, with 10, 175 children, carrying out child labour.

Table 5.4: Number and percentage of children aged 5-17 years involved in hazardous work by branch of activities, age group, and sex

Age group	Branch of activities													
	Agriculture		Industry		Commerce		Household Services		Other Services		other activities		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Boys														
5 - 9 years	1467	55.5	625	23.7	0	0.0	178	6.7	374	14.1	0	0.0	2644	100
10 - 15 years	7082	57.2	2154	17.4	1472	11.9	635	5.1	1046	8.4	0	0.0	12389	100
16 - 17 years	11473	55.1	3360	16.1	1567	7.5	919	4.4	3201	15.4	287	1.4	20807	100
Total	20022	55.9	6139	17.1	3039	8.5	1731	4.8	4620	12.9	287	0.8	35838	100
Girls														
5 - 9 years	0	0.0	510	53.9	0	0.0	178	18.8	0	0.0	259	27.4	947	100
10 - 15 years	5175	46.5	2346	21.1	0	0.0	856	7.7	2764	24.8	0	0.0	11141	100
16 - 17 years	7308	41.3	1181	6.7	506	2.9	1230	6.9	7303	41.3	174	1.0	17702	100
Total	12483	41.9	4036	13.5	506	1.7	2264	7.6	10067	33.8	433	1.5	29790	100
All														
5 - 9 years	1467	40.9	1.135	31.6	0	0.0	356	9.9	374	10.4	259	7.2	3591	100
10 - 15 years	12257	52.1	4500	19.1	1472	6.3	1491	6.3	3810	16.2	0	0.0	23530	100
16 - 17 years	18781	48.8	4540	11.8	2073	5.4	2148	5.6	10505	27.3	461	1.2	38508	100
Total	32.505	49.5	10175	15.5	3545	5.4	3995	6.1	14688	22.4	720	1.1	65.628	100

Industry sector emerges as the most damageable. In this regard, almost the activities carried out by all children (95.4%) in industry sector, are prohibited. Household services come at second position (71.2%), followed by other services (53.9%), trade (38.7%) and agriculture (24.1%). Other hazardous activities represent only 9.5% of children in hazardous work (Table 12 in annex).

5.2.2. Employment status of child labourers

According to the findings of this survey, around six child labourers out of ten aged 5-17 years are “unpaid family workers” (57.3%). Almost all children (93.8%) having that status are found in agriculture sector. Casual work concern one out of five children (21.4%). However, it engages more than two third of children carrying out child labour in industry sector (Table 13 in annex)

Moreover, the number of child labourers who are self-employed is higher than 30 ,000: almost half of them are engaged in agriculture, one sixth in trade sector and almost one out of ten in Services.

Unpaid family work is widespread in Provinces, mainly in Southern and Eastern Provinces. This type of work involves more children aged 5-14 years: those aged 16-17 years are mainly found in either casual or unpaid family work. Casual work remains predominant in the City of Kigali.

Table 5.5: Number and percentage of child labourers by status in employment

Sociodemographic characteristics	Statut in employment											
	Regular Worker		Casual Worker		Own-account Worker		Member of cooperative's producers		Unpaid Family worker		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Province												
City of Kigali	3.096	23.6	6.388	48.6	1.467	11.2	0	0.0	2.185	16.6	13.136	100.0
Southern Province	1.233	3.4	3.329	9.2	5.150	14.2	0	0.0	26.588	73.2	36.300	100.0
Western Province	1.064	1.7	13.672	22.3	12.071	19.7	163	0.3	34.252	55.9	61.222	100.0
Northern Province	905	3.7	6.089	25.0	4.293	17.7	183	0.8	12.852	52.8	24.322	100.0
Eastern Province	2.607	4.7	11.229	20.3	8.313	15.0	0	0.0	33.267	60.0	55.416	100.0
Age group												
5 - 9 years	808	2.9	2.678	9.5	4.323	15.3	0	0.0	20.524	72.4	28.333	100.0
10 - 15 years	2195	1.8	20465	16.8	19821	16.3	163	0.1	79021	64.9	121665	100.0
16 - 17 years	5901	14.6	17564	43.5	7149	17.7	183	0.5	9601	23.8	40398	100.0
TOTAL	8.904	4.7	40.707	21.4	31.293	16.4	346	0.2	109.145	57.3	190.395	100.0

5.2. 3. Workplace

Plantations emerge as the main workplace for child labourers aged 5-17 years. In this regard, Plantations in Rwanda employ 61.5% of child labourers, in particular those between 10 and 15 years.

Then, there are children who work “at home” (22.3%): child labourers as “household employees” (14,4%). It is worth noting that girls are more involved than boys and children between 10 and 17 years are more concerned.

Markets, kiosks and other places are workplaces for 8.7% of children. Boys aged 16 -17 years are mostly found in markets and kiosks and, to a lesser extent, those aged 10-15 as well as girls of the same age group. As for other workplaces, they involve more boys aged 10-17 years as well as girls aged 10-15 years.

As for construction sites, mines and quarries engage 4.2% of child labourers. Construction sites employ boys aged 10-17 and girls aged 10-14 years. The proportion of boys aged 15 to 17 years is predominant in mines and quarrying sites.

Table 5.6 : Workplace of child labourers by sex and age group

Workplace	Age group							
	5-9 years		10-14 years		15-17 years		Total	
	Numbr	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Boys								
Own household	1.944	11,7	5253	7,9	719*	3,3	7.915	7,6
Employer' household	993	6,0	5790	8,7	6261	29,1	13.044	12,4
Office	0	0,0	0*	,0	267*	1,2	267*	0,3
Workshop	377*	2,3	0*	,0	0*	,0	377*	0,4
Plantations	10.696	64,6	46577	69,8	8801	40,8	66.073	63,1
Construction sites	0	0,0	1214	1,8	1556	7,2	2.770	2,6
Mines/quarries	248*	1,5	378*	0,6	1179	5,5	1.805	1,7
Market/Kiosk	299*	1,8	2124	3,2	1469	6,8	3.891	3,7
Other different places	833*	5,0	3354	5,0	793*	3,7	4.980	4,8
Rivers	649*	3,9	1031	1,5	0*	,0	1.681	1,6
Fixed street places	0	0,0	343*	0,5	334*	1,6	677*	0,6
Others	516*	3,1	619*	0,9	167*	,8	1.301	1,2
Total	16.555	100,0	66683	100,0	21546	100,0	104.781	100,0
girls								
Own house	2.188	18,6	3360	6,1	1492	7,9	7.040	8,2
Employer' household	510*	4,3	5499	10,0	8371	44,4	14.380	16,8
Office	0*	0,0	199*	,4	88*	,5	287*	0,3
Workshop	0*	0,0	0*	0,0	0*	0,0	0*	0,0
Plantations	5.950	50,5	39026	71,0	6070	32,2	51.045	59,6
Construction Sites	0*	0,0	1372	2,5	577*	3,1	1.949	2,3
Mines/quarries	248*	2,1	733*	1,3	399*	2,1	1.380	1,6
Market/Kiosk	1.055	9,0	963*	1,8	188*	1,0	2.206	2,6
Different Places	163*	1,4	2350	4,3	270*	1,4	2.783	3,3
River	261*	2,2	261*	,5	349*	1,9	871*	1,0
Fixed street places	858*	7,3	447*	,8	710*	3,8	2.015	2,4
Other	545*	4,6	772*	1,4	338*	1,8	1.655	1,9
Total	11.778	100,0	54982	100,0	18852	100,0	85.611	100,0
All								
Own house	4,132	14,6	8613	7,1	2210	5,5	14,955	7,9
Employer' household	1,503	5,3	11289	9,3	14632	36,2	27,424	14,4
Office	0*	0,0	199*	,2	355*	,9	554*	0,3
Workshop	377*	1,3	0*	,0	0*	,0	377*	0,2
Plantations	16,646	58,8	85602	70,4	14871	36,8	117,118	61,5
Construction Sites	0*	0,0	2587	2,1	2133	5,3	4,719	2,5
Mines/quarries	496*	1,8	1111	,9	1578	3,9	3,185	1,7
Marcket/Kiosk	1,354	4,8	3087	2,5	1657	4,1	6,097	3,2
Different Places	996*	3,5	5704	4,7	1063	2,6	7,763	4,1
River	910*	3,2	1293	1,1	349*	,9	2,552	1,3
Fixed street places	858*	3,0	790*	,6	1045	2,6	2,692	1,4
Other	1,061	3,7	1390	1,1	505*	1,3	2,956	1,6
Total	28,333	100,0	121665	100,0	40398	100,0	190,392	100,0

* These figures have to be interpreted with caution since they may not be representative.

5.2.4. Working time

To understand well children working time, a distinction has been made between children attending school and those who were not enrolled in school.

For a half (51.7%) of child labourers not attending school, the day is the main working time. However, one out of five (19.9%) children are involved in child labour either during the day or during the night. Day and night work involve around 11 000 children aged 5-17 years, mainly girls over 15 years of age. Night work only is carried out by around 5 000 children.

For child labourers attending school, two-third of them (65%) do it before and after school and it is particularly during week-end for less than one-fifth (16.9%) of those children.

Table 5.7: Working time of child labourers by sex, age group, and school attendance

School attendance		Working time	Age Group							
			5 - 9 years		10 - 15 years		16 - 17 years		Total	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Boys										
Non School attending children	Day(from 6am to 6pm)	865*	46.9	6060	53.7	10734	51.8	17659	52.2	
	Night (from 6pm to 6am)	180*	9.8	1585	14.1	958*	4.6	2723	8.0	
	Day and Night	0*	0.0	807*	7.2	2785	13.4	3592	10.6	
	Sometimes during the day	799*	43.3	2500	22.2	4359	21.0	7658	22.6	
	Sometimes during night									
	Week-end	0*	0.0	324*	2.9	1877	9.1	2201	6.5	
	Total	1844	100	11276	100	20713	100	33833	100	
Children attending school	After school	1272	11.7	4358	12.4	565*	7.6	6195	11.6	
	Before school	425*	3.9	1876	5.3	464*	6.3	2765	5.2	
	Before and after school	8319	76.6	21396	60.6	4802	64.7	34517	64.4	
	week-end	842*	7.8	7655	21.7	1586	21.4	10083	18.8	
	Total	10858	100	35285	100	7417	100	53560	100	
Girls										
Non School attending children	Day(from 6am to 6pm)	768*	63.2	5237	52.5	9159	49.5	15164	51.1	
	Night (from 6pm to 6am)	0*	0.0	656*	6.6	1596	8.6	2252	7.6	
	Day and Night	0*	0.0	2253	22.6	4879	26.4	7132	24.0	
	Sometimes during the day	447*	36.8	1825	18.3	2703	14.6	4974	16.8	
	Sometimes during night									
	week-end	0*	0.0	0*	0.0	148*	0.8	148*	0.5	
	Total	1215	100	9971	100	18485	100	29670	100	
Children attending school	After school	1202	14.2	3202	10.9	636*	19.0	5041	12.3	
	Before school	539*	6.4	2620	8.9	0*	0.0	3160	7.7	
	Before and after school	5711	67.6	19155	65.4	2127	63.6	26993	65.7	
	week-end	995*	11.8	4318	14.7	580*	17.3	5893	14.3	
	Total	8447	100	29295	100	3343	100	41087	100	
All										
Non School attending children	Day (from 6am to 6pm)	1633	53.4	11297	53.2	19893	50.8	32823	51.7	
	Night (from 6pm to 6am)	180*	5.9	2241	10.5	2554	6.5	4975	7.8	
	Day and Night	0*	0.0	3060	14.4	7663	19.6	10724	16.9	
	Sometimes during the day	1246	40.7	4325	20.4	7061	18.0	12632	19.9	
	Sometimes during night									
	Week-end	0*	0.0	324*	1.5	2025	5.2	2349	3.7	
	Total	3059	100	21247	100	39196	100	63503	100	
Children attending school	After school	2475	12.8	7560	11.7	1202	11.2	11236	11.9	
	Before school	964*	5.0	4496	7.0	464	4.3	5925	6.3	
	Before and after school	14029	72.7	40551	62.8	6930	64.4	61510	65.0	
	Week-end	1837	9.5	11973	18.5	2166	20.1	15976	16.9	
	Total	19305	100	64580	100	10762	100	94647	100	

* These figures have to be interpreted with caution since they may not be representative

5.2.5. Intensity of child labour

According to the findings of the survey, child labourers aged 5-17 spend on work 30 hours per week in average, that is to say 6 hours per day, a time close to that spent by adults (8 hours per day). The work performed by those children emerges as hard laborious work in terms of weekly working hours.

In services sector, child labour weekly working hours is as the same as that of adults (42 hours per week) and reach almost 12 hours per day (59 hours per week) if we consider only household services. Girls are more concerned in terms of working hours as well as children aged 5-9 and those ages 16 to 17 years.

It is to be noted that working hours of children aged 5-9, in taking into account branches of activities, is in average more than that of their elders aged 10 to 15 years.

The highest average weekly working hours of children is found in the City of Kigali: 53 hours per week, meaning nearly twice the national level.

Table 5.8: Average weekly working hours of child labourers by branch of activity, Province, sex and age group

	Agriculture	Industry	Commerce	Services	Household Services	Other activities	Total
Provinces							
Kigali	33	48	36	61	60	NA	53
South	24	38	35	80	52	NA	28
West	26	14	29	44	60	11	29
North	29	24	91	18	39	NA	31
East	22	21	15	26	63	32	25
Sex							
Boys	26	25	42	40	48	22	29
Girls	24	23	21	45	66	21	31
Age Group							
5- 9year	17	24	12	81	48	17	20
10 - 15	21	16	36	24	40	11	21
16- 17	53	33	57	60	71	55	53
Total	25	24	34	42	59	21	30

CHAPTER VI: IMPACT OF EMPLOYMENT ON CHILDREN'S SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND HEALTH

In general, child labourers carry out activities in conditions that prevent them to attend school or are likely to expose them to occupational risks that can harm their health, and cause damages to their children physical and psychological development, as long as they are too young to understand the danger they are likely to face and the need to protect themselves. In this regard, this Chapter deals with the consequences of child labor on children's school attendance and health.

6.1. Child labour and school attendance

As can be seen from Table 6.1, the rate of school attendance of child labourers is far low than that of non concerned children (57.1% against 88.6%). This is more highlighted for children aged from 10 to 17 years. It is noted that the rate of school attendance of child labourers decreases as the age increases: from more than 90% of children aged 7-9 years to less than 5% for children aged 16-17 years. This means that child labour has a negative impact on school attendance. It is estimated that child labourers aged 7 to 15 years do not assimilate easily basic education lessons; they accumulate gradually the constraints that prevent them from succeeding in school and finally after 16 years old, they leave school to be fully engaged in work.

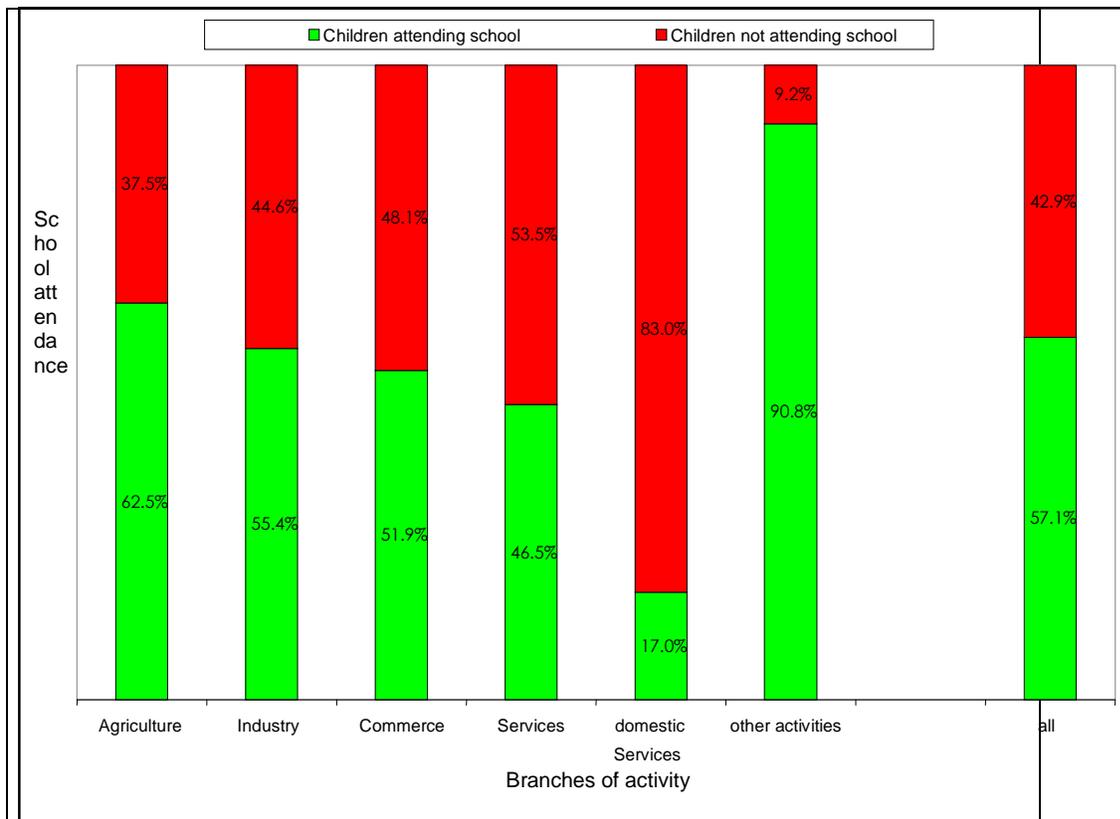
Table 6.1: School attendance of child labourers in comparison to other children by sex, age and Province.

Sociodemographic Characteristics	Child labourers			Other children		
	Number total	School attendance		Number total	School attendance	
		Number	%		Number	%
Age groups						
Boys						
7 - 9 years	13435	12448	92.6	356904	315358	88.4
10 - 15 years	66683	45863	68.8	580808	540022	93.0
16 - 17 years	21546	917	4.3	155783	107020	68.7
Total	101663	59228	58.3	1093495	962401	88.0
Girls						
7 - 9 years	10407	9498	84.9	349278	318242	91.1
10 - 15 years	54982	36980	67.3	594882	563045	94.6
16 - 17 years	18852	511	2.7	162779	106381	65.4
Total	84241	46990	55.8	1106940	987668	89.2
All						
7 - 9 years	23843	21945	92.0	706182	633599	89.7
10 - 15 years	121664	82844	68.1	1175690	1103067	93.8
16 - 17 years	40398	1428	3.5	318563	213401	67.0
Total	185905	106217	57.1	2200435	1950067	88.6
Province						
City of Kigali	13136	2258	17.2	181713	166181	91.5
Southern Province	35294	22932	65.0	545723	468176	85.8
Western Province	60488	32262	53.3	610088	540651	88.6
Northern Province	23838	10193	42.8	453516	404783	89.3
Eastern Province	53149	38572	72.6	409395	370278	90.4
Total	185905	106217	57.1	2200435	1950069	88.6

The findings illustrated in Table 6.1 reveal that the City of Kigali has low rate of school attendance (17.2%) for child labourers, while in the same period the rate of other children is (91.5%). Northern and Western Provinces have the same trend as that of the City of Kigali and child labour seems to have less negative incidence on children school attendance rate in Eastern and Southern Provinces.

Reference made to figure 9, it is obvious that child labourers in household services are less enrolled in school: less than one fifth (17%) of them attend school. Comparing school attendance rates in different economic sectors, besides other branches of activities, agriculture is the only branch where the rate of school attendance (62.5%) is higher than the average, even if it is not sufficient. In this regard, the proportion of children enrolled in school in other three sectors (industry, trade and services) is nearly 50%. This means that children aged 7-17 years manage to combine easily school and agriculture activities.

Graph 8: Children’s school attendance by economic branches of activities



The low school attendance rate in the City of Kigali can be justified by the predominance of services sector as it is the most urbanised area of the country. Moreover, except in industry sector, girls in employment are less enrolled in school than boys.

It is noted that the average weekly working hours for child labourers attending school varies from 14 to 26 hours. This intensity is in general twice to three times less than that of children not attending school.

Table 6.2: Average weekly working hours and school attendance of child labourers by sex and age

Sex	Age group	Child labourers		
		For all children	Children attending school	Children not attending school
Boys	7 - 9 years	19	16	51
	10 - 15 years	23	15	39
	16 - 17 years	52	19	54
	Total	29	15	47
Girls	7 - 9 years	19	20	12
	10 - 15 years	22	15	37
	16 - 17 years	62	27	63
	Total	31	16	49
All	7 - 9 years	19	18	32
	10 - 15 years	23	15	38
	16 - 17 years	57	22	58
	Total	30	16	48

6.2. Child labour, household chores and school attendance

Reference made to Table 6.3, it is generally shown that carrying out household chores seems not to have an influence on school attendance for children engaged in child labour. Therefore, the rate of school attendance for children carrying out household chores (62.1%) is three times more than that of children not carrying out those activities (18.1%). Moreover, it should be mentioned that for child labourers, the rate of school attendance decreases as their age increases, regardless of whether or not they carry out household chores. For those involved in both child labour and household chores, the rate decreases from 90% for those aged 7-9 years to less than 5 % for those aged 16-17 years.

The rate of school attendance is not significantly different between girls and boys, particularly for those not carrying out household chores (17.6% for boys and 18.1% for girls). For children carrying out household chores, the rate of school attendance for boys is slightly higher than that of girls (63.0% against 60.9%)

Table 6.3: School Attendance Rate (SAR) of child labourers involved in household chores in comparison to other children by sex, age and Province

Sociodemographic Characteristics	Child labourers			
	Children carrying out domestic activities		Other children	
Age group	Number	SAR (%)	Number	SAR (%)
Boys				
7 - 9 years	12642	94.5	794	62.3
10 - 15 years	61662	72.1	5020	27.6
16 - 17 years	16656	5.5	4890	.0
Total	90960	63.0	10704	17.6
Girls				
7 - 9 ans	9564	90.5	844	100.0
10 - 15 ans	50254	71.6	4729	21.2
16 - 17 ans	14159	3.1	4693	1.4
Total	73977	60.9	10266	18.6
ALL				
7 - 9 years	22206	92.8	1637	81.8
10 - 15 years	111916	71.9	9749	24.5
16 - 17 years	30816	4.4	9583	.7
Total	164938	62.1	20968	18.1
Province				
City of Kigali	8371	26.2	4766	1.4
Southern Province	30947	69.6	4347	31.8
Western Province	54608	57.9	5880	10.7
Northern Province	21824	46.7	2014	0
Eastern	48928	74.9	3962	43.2
Total	164938	62.1	20968	18.1

6.3. Reasons cited for low school attendance

The lack of financial means constitutes one of the main reasons cited for non school enrolment for child labourers. Lack of money is also cited as the main factor limiting school attendance, particularly for children aged 10-15 years: boys are a little more privileged than girls. Geographically, children whose right to education is limited by financial means are mainly found in Southern Province.

The fact that the family does not prefer school attendance is cited as second reason for low school attendance for child labourers. This affects more girls (25.0%) than boys (16.3%). In the City of Kigali children are the most affected group followed by those from Eastern and Northern Provinces.

On the other hand, the situation is different if we refer to the lack of interest to attend school which is cited as third reason for low school attendance. In fact, this reason appears in more boys (24.3%) than girls (9.1%). Children from Northern Province being the most affected, followed by those from Eastern Province.

Other reasons cited for low school attendance include, inter alia, the following:

- The fact that the child is too young, this concerns particularly children under 7 years, which is the official age to begin schooling in Rwanda. Children from Eastern Province are the most affected;
- The fact that the child help at home with household chores, this concerns especially children in under 16-17 years age group, particularly girls. Children from the City of Kigali are the most affected;
- The fact that the school is too far, this concerns particularly boys aged 16-17 years as well as girls aged 5-9 years. Children from Western Province are the most affected.

In summary, it appears that children aged 5-9 years do not attend school because they are too young. School enrolment for children aged 10 - 15 years is limited by lack of financial means, which seems, over time, to lead families to refrain from promoting education of these children mainly girls who are required to help at home with household chores.

Table 6.4: Main reasons cited for low school attendance in child labourers

Sociodemographic characteristics	Main reasons cited (in %)								Total	
	Too young	Disability illness	Schools too far	Lack of means (financial)	family lack of will to promote education	Lack of interest to join school	Help at home with household chores	Other reasons	%	number
Boys										
5 - 9 years	77.2	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	634
10 - 15 years	.0	7.2	12.1	32.9	14.2	23.2	4.0	6.3	100	5645
16 - 17 years	.0	15.4	0.0	13.2	23.2	31.2	9.8	7.3	100	3190
Total	5.2	9.5	7.2	25.6	16.3	24.3	5.7	6.2	100	9469
Girls										
5 - 9 years	60.5	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	100	1903
10 - 15 years	.0	5.1	2.8	28.9	42.7	7.4	13.2	0.0	100	3919
16 - 17 years	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	32.1	18.2	45.6	100	1042
Total	16.8	2.9	5.8	16.5	25.0	9.1	10.3	13.7	100	6864
ALL										
5 - 9 years	64.7	0.0	11.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	100	2537
10 - 15 years	.0	6.3	8.3	31.2	25.9	16.7	7.8	3.7	100	9565
16 - 17 years	.0	11.6	0.0	10.0	18.5	31.4	11.9	16.7	100	4231
Total	10.0	6.7	6.6	21.8	19.9	17.9	7.6	9.4	100	16333
Province										
City of Kigali	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	28.9	0.0	23.1	35.2	100	1351
South	0.0	8.0	4.4	40.8	19.0	0.0	9.0	18.7	100	2480
West	7.6	8.8	13.9	24.0	14.1	12.3	8.7	10.6	100	5581
North	8.2	0.0	6.1	10.7	22.3	45.4	7.3	0.0	100	3131
East	25.3	10.8	0.0	18.3	24.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	100	3790
Total	10.0	6.7	6.6	21.8	19.9	17.9	7.6	9.4	100	16333

6.4. Children’s employment and health

Children in employment in general and those in child labour in particular are sometimes exposed to disease and injury risks. According to the 2008-RNCLS, 31,000 (16.3%) child labourers aged 5 - 7 years have been sick or injured during the last twelve months preceding the survey due to economic activities carried out. Among those children who have been sick or injured, more than half (51.9%) carry out full time economic activities, while others combine work and school. Boys represent around two third (62.7%) of those children who fell sick or injured.

Regarding the frequency of oral abuses and insults, it varies mostly between 3 to 10 times for more than half of those children (55.1%). For children performing full time economic activities, this frequency is more than 10 times for nearly one out of five (18.7%) against 2.5% for children combining work and school: the average is 9.9%.

Children who are sick, have been suffering from headaches (61.1%), extreme fatigue (47.9%), muscle illness (33.6%), and fever (21.5%). Muscular diseases and fever affect disproportionately affect children carrying out full time economic activities. For those who are suffering from injuries, they mostly suffer from open wounds (47.5%).

Table 6.5: Percentage of children aged 5 - 17 years who suffered from sickness or Injury by activities status

Sickness and injury	Activity status		
	Work only	Work and school	All
Muscles diseases	40.6	26.0	33.6
Headache	61.3	60.8	61.1
Open wounds	47.1	48.0	47.5
Breathing problems	14.7	4.4	9.7
Eyes problems	5.9	8.6	7.2
Skin problems	12.6	12.1	12.4
Stomachache	3.3	8.2	5.7
Fever	24.8	18.0	21.5
Extreme fatigue	56.6	38.6	47.9
Other diseases	11.1	11.3	11.2

Regarding severity of sickness, nearly four children out of ten (41.6%) were compelled to leave school or employment: this proportion is at least one case out of two (48.4%) for children carrying out full time economic activity against one third of cases (34.2%) for those combining school and work.

However, it is necessary to mention that those analyses are not absolute, since they are based on children’s statements during national child labour survey, rather than on medical checking. Moreover, it is important to highlight that some harmful consequences of child labour may creep in later. In other words, some children who have declared during the survey that working has no negative impact on their health, may suffer adverse consequences several months or even years after the survey.

CHAPTER VII: DETERMINANTS OF CHILD LABOUR

Child labour is mostly and essentially linked with households' poverty. Poverty leads children to work for money to contribute to the increase of their household income. Nevertheless, poverty cannot only provide sufficient justification for premature involvement of children in economic activities. There are absolutely other factors together with poverty that influence child labour. To identify those factors, some characteristics linked to child family environment have been analysed and these are:

- On one hand, household characteristics such as size, living conditions or the presence of only one of the biological parents in the household.
- On the other hand, the characteristics linked to the head of household like his/her sex, marital status or sectors of activities.

7.1. Household characteristics

Table 7.1 illustrates the average size of households of children according to their time use (school attendance or not, at work in economic activities or not). According to the findings, household size does not significantly affect children's employment and school attendance. Therefore, school attendance slightly varies with children's activities.

Table 7.1: Distribution of household size by children's activities and Province

Province	Children's activities during the reference week			
	Not working	Working	School attendance	Not attending school
City of Kigali	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.8
Southern Province	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0
Western Province	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.4
Northern Province	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.3
Western Province	6.1	5.6	5.8	6.0
Total	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.3

Regarding the household living conditions, Table 7.2 illustrates the link between household poverty and children's activities. The proportion of children in employment is higher in groups of poor households (12.7%). This proportion is 10.4% in rich households and 10.6% for children belonging in middle-income households. In return, around three quarter of children belonging to poor households (74%) are enrolled in school, while this proportion is higher than 80% for children belonging to rich households. Otherwise, it is realised that the percentage of school attendance increases as the household living conditions are improved, while in the same time that of children at work decreases. These findings reveal that poverty influences child labour at the cost of school attendance. In this regard, the cost of education can influence the decision of parents, particularly the poorest, to send their children to school or on labour market. Poor households are more vulnerable, one of the strategies to survive is to encourage their children to work in order to raise household's income.

Table 7.2: Distribution (in %) of children by activities, household living conditions and Province

Province	% children in employment			% of children attending school		
	Poor	Middle	Rich	Poor	Middle	Rich
City of Kigali	7.4	5.2	6.8	75.4	85.7	84.5
South	13.2	8.7	9.0	72.7	80.4	82.8
West	14.0	11.5	10.9	70.7	79.0	81.3
North	9.6	9.6	7.0	75.8	83.4	87.8
East	16.9	15.8	14.1	79.0	84.1	84.9
All	12.7	10.6	10.4	74.0	81.7	83.8

As for the presence of one of the child biological parents in the household, it has an influence on children's activities. In this regard, 19.3% of children not living with any of biological parents carry out economic activities. This proportion is twice less (10.0%) for children living at least with one of biological parents within the household. This is more stressed in the City of Kigali where the proportion of children in employment is seven times more stressed for children not living with any of biological parents. These children not living with any biological parents have also a low school attendance rate compared to those living with one of biological parents. It is likely that most children not living with biological parents within the household are those placed under the household custody to such an extent that they are more exposed to economic exploitation instead of being sent to school.

Table 7.3: Distribution of children (in %) by activities, presence of one biological parent in household and province

Province	% children in employment		% School attendace	
	Biological parent		Biological parent	
	no	yes	no	yes
City of Kigali	22.6	3.1	65.3	85.2
Southern Province	15.7	9.8	76.4	78.3
Western Province	19.1	11.4	70.8	78.1
Northern Province	16.1	7.9	78.8	82.3
Eastern Province	25.5	13.3	76.9	84.2
All	19.3	10.0	74.2	80.8

7.2. Characteristics of head of household

As for the head of household sex, it is realised that the rate of participation of children in economic activities is high when they belong to female-headed households: 14.4% against 10.2% for male-headed households. Conversely, we found a slight high deference proportion of children attending school in households headed by males compared to those headed by females, except in the City of Kigali and Southern Province. We can attempt to conclude that children living in male-headed households have more opportunity to attend school and not to engage in work than those in female-headed households.

Table 7.4: Distribution of children (in %) by activities, sex of the head of household and Province

Province	% of children in employment		% School attendane	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
City of Kigali	6.6	6.9	80.0	86.7
Southern Province	10.0	12.6	77.9	78.3
Western Province	10.9	15.7	78.0	75.1
Northern Province	7.8	12.1	81.6	81.4
Eastern Province	13.6	19.4	84.1	80.3
TOTAL	10.2	14.4	80.0	78.9

As regards the marital status of head of household, children from households headed by a married person are more likely to attend school. In fact, 81.8% of children belonging to households headed by a married person attend school while the proportion of children living in household headed by a single person or a separated person is 72.0% and 75.3% respectively. Moreover, concerning economic activities, they are more carried out by children in households headed by a single person (19.5%) and by children of widowed parents (19.2%). It appears that marriage instability and separation in particular are likely to influence the choice as far as school enrolment or child works are concerned.

Table 7.5: Distribution (in %) of children by activities, marital status of head of Household and Province

Province		Marital status of head of household					
		Single never married	Married	Separated	Divorced	widowed	Concubinage
City of Kigali	% of children in employment	10.8	6.4	7.5	19.6	.0	6.5
South		16.7	9.4	11.5	.0	19.4	11.8
West		13.8	10.9	12.1	34.5	12.2	15.8
North		25.9	6.9	9.9	.0	21.2	11.2
East		32.6	11.2	20.0	.0	28.5	17.6
All		19.5	9.4	13.2	12.4	19.2	13.5
City of Kigali	% of children attending school	78.9	81.2	75.0	80.4	89.5	87.0
South		69.4	79.3	70.1	100.0	79.5	78.4
West		85.6	79.5	70.3	65.5	64.0	76.3
North		72.8	83.2	76.1	100.0	74.7	80.1
East		67.4	87.4	71.7	81.1	76.0	83.2
All		75.3	81.8	72.0	79.8	74.3	79.7

The analysis conducted following the sector of activity of the head of household reveals that 11.5% of children belonging to households with the head working in agriculture are engaged in economic activities while those belonging to households with heads working in industry sector and service sector are respectively 9.1% and 9.4%. In all Provinces, the proportion of children of farmers include a more significant proportion of children in employment, except those from Eastern and Southern Provinces, where children belonging to households with heads working in industry sector and service sector are more engaged in economic activities than other children.

As for school attendance, the proportion of children belonging to households with heads working in service sector is significantly higher than that of children belonging to households with heads working in other sectors. In all districts, children belonging to farmers seem to have less opportunity for school enrolment, except in Eastern Province where children belonging to households with heads working in industry sector show the lowest school attendance rate.

Table 7.6: Distribution of children (in %) by activities of head of household and Province

Province	% children in employment			% Attending school		
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services
City of Kigali	8.4	4.2	6.4	78.7	79.4	83.9
Southern Province	10.1	4.8	13.7	77.3	80.7	83.4
Western Province	12.3	10.4	11.0	76.4	80.1	82.3
Northern Province	9.3	7.0	6.1	80.9	83.3	88.3
Eastern Province	15.1	17.8	13.3	82.9	79.0	85.0
All	11.5	9.1	9.4	79.1	80.6	84.3

In sum, in the light of bivariate analysis it may appear that, in general, socio-economic conditions have influence on child labour and school attendance. These conclusions can be deepened by using a multivariate analysis (MVA) which would take into account correlation between individual and household characteristics.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The elimination of child labour is one of the major concerns of Rwandan Leaders. The Government's commitment has been reflected in the ratification of International Conventions, adoption of national instruments, as well as different policies which have been put in place to fight child labour.

Despite these efforts, the child labour phenomenon is still a concern in Rwanda. In fact, the findings of National Child Labour Survey reveal that 324, 659 children aged 5-17 years are in employment, representing 11.2% of children in that age group.

Of children in employment, 190 395 children, representing 58.6%, are involved in child labour and 65 628 children, representing 20,2% of children in employment, are in hazardous work conditions.

As the Rwandan economy is mainly based on agriculture, child labour is more prevalent in agriculture sector, where around 79.3% of children are in employment. In services sector, children are mostly engaged in household services and trade. The average number of weekly working hours of children in employment is 24.

The findings of this survey show that child labour has a negative impact on health, physical and psychological development of children. According to the 2008-RNCLS, 31,000 child labourers aged 5-17 years have been sick or injured during the last 12 months preceding the survey, as a result of performing economic activities. In other words, 16.2% of child labourers have suffered from diseases and injuries as a result of carrying out economic activities in the last 12 months preceding the survey.

In addition, child labour negatively affects school attendance. In fact, in the best cases children are often forced to combine school and work and in the worst cases to work only. In this regard, the data from the 2008-RNCLS reveal that 5.9% of children combine school and work and nearly 5.3% of children carry out economic activities only.

As regards household chores, they are almost a common phenomenon in Rwanda. 8 children out of 10 (83.6%) perform household chores in Rwanda as shown by data of the 2008 RNCLS.

This survey also highlights some factors that explain child labour. The most critical factors are the relationship between the child and the head of household, children's non-schooling, the level of education of head of household, the head of household's marital status, the sector of activity of head of household and the living conditions of the household where the child lives.

Recommendations

In the light of the survey findings, the following recommendations can be made:

1. Organize periodic follow-up surveys on child labour by integrating some key variables of child labour in major household surveys organised countrywide. In this regard, such follow-up surveys provide updated data on child labour. They also allow identification of the evolution and trends of child labour and working conditions of children.
2. School enrolment being a very important factor reducing child labour, it is necessary to pursue the efforts undertaken regarding 9 - year basic education in order to ensure school enrolment of the greatest number of children and keep them in school as long as possible.
3. It is important to increase public awareness, with emphasis on hazards faced by child labourers who are sometimes exposed to extreme forms of “laborious” work.
4. As the low standard of living of households is one of the important explanatory factors of child labour, it is important to place more emphasis on the fight against child labour as part of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS).
5. Since some forms of child labour can not be identified under standard household child labour survey, it is desirable to develop appropriate tools for identification of the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work.
6. Cooperation between national institutions and the IPEC’s Statistical Information and Monitoring Program on Child Labor (SIMPOC) should be strengthened in order to put in place a monitoring office tasked with following up the phenomenon. In this regard, efforts must be pursued to strengthen national capacity to collect quantitative and qualitative data required for the planning of actions geared toward fighting child labour by adopting ILO child labour survey methodologies.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX I: TABLES OF SUMMARY STATISTICS

Table 1 : Distribution of households by province and marital status of the head of household

Province		Marital status situation					Cohabitation	Total
		Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widow		
Kigali city	Number	5534	57147	14169	851	2668	21889	102258
	% Province	5.4	55.9	13.9	0.8	2.6	21.4	100,0
Southern Prov.	Number	7153	172581	32622	639	15440	83579	312014
	% Province	2.3	55.3	10.5	0.2	4.9	26.8	100,0
Western Prov.	Number	7880	198533	38711	1014	14350	75797	336285
	% Province	2.3	59.0	11.5	0.3	4.3	22.5	100,0
Northern Prov.	Number	5957	154139	23553	430	6889	54961	245929
	% Province	2.4	62.7	9.6	0.2	2.8	22.3	100,0
Eastern Prov.	Number	5133	129844	37726	1178	16085	59308	249274
	% Province	2.1	52.1	15.1	0.5	6.5	23.8	100,0
Total	Nummber	31657	712244	146781	4112	55432	295534	1245760
	% Province	2,5	57.2	11.8	0.3	4.4	23.7	100.0

Table 2: Level of education of the heads of household by province

Province		Education level						Total	
		Pre-school	Primary	Secondary	High school	Universities or high	Non standard curriculum		Don't know
Kigali City	Number	72	46832	7097	14561	6554	6309	0	81425
	% Province	0.1	57.5	8.7	17.9	8.0	7.7	0.0	100,0
Southern Province.	Number	2227	194637	8443	3512	285	8916	0	218020
	% Province	1.0	89.3	3.9	1.6	0.1	4.1	0.0	100,0
Western Province	Number	0	198929	9249	10167	3326	6670	607	228948
	% Province	0.0	86.9	4.0	4.4	1.5	2.9	0.3	100,0
Northern Province	Number	791	148727	5087	4608	321	4915	594	165043
	% Province	0.5	90.1	3.1	2.8	0.2	3.0	0.4	100,0
Eastern Province	Number	856	149200	7061	5967	247	5892	836	170059
	% Province	0.5	87.7	4.2	3.5	0.1	3.5	0.5	100,0
Total	Number	3946	738325	36937	38815	10733	32702	2037	863495
	% Province	0,5	85.5	4.3	4.5	1.2	3.8	0.2	100.0

Table 3: Sectors of activities of the head of household by sex

Sex		Sectors of activities of the head of household			
		Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total
male	number	619337	67814	126833	813984
	% sex	76.1	8.3	15.6	100,0
Female	number	286738	5058	22758	314554
	% sex	91.2	1.6	7.2	100,0
Total	Number	906075	72872	149591	1128538
	% sex	80,3	6.5	13.3	100.0

Table 4: Main products and services of household farmers by sex

Sex		Products and services						Total
		Food crops	Cash crops	Animal husbandry	Fish-farming	Silviculture	Forestry site	
Male	Number	610082	2097	5918	638	199	402	619336
	% sex	98.5	.3	1.0	.1	.0	.1	100.0
Female	Number	285761	436	541	.0	.0	.0	286738
	% sex	99.7	.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Total	Number	895843	2533	6459	638	199	402	906074
	% sex	98,9	.3	.7	.1	.0	.0	100.0

Table 5: Level of household wealth by sectors of activity of the head of household

Sectors of activity of the H H		Quintile economic well being of the Head of Household (H H)					Total
		Very poor	Poor	Middle	Rich	Very rich	
Agriculture	Number	192456	187790	187142	172637	136673	876698
	% Sectors of activity	22.0	21.4	21.3	19.7	15.6	100,0
Industry	Number	12390	12219	12824	15318	19723	72474
	% Sectors of activity	17.1	16.9	17.7	21.1	27.2	100,0
Services	Number	11572	14954	18841	33365	63114	141846
	% Sectors of activity	8.2	10.5	13.3	23.5	44.5	100,0
Total	Number	216418	214963	218807	221320	219510	1091018
	% Sectors of activity	19,8	19.7	20.1	20.3	20.1	100.0

Table 6: Number and percentage of children in employment aged 5-17 years by sex and province (12 last months)

Province		Sex		Total
		Boys	Girls	
Kigali city	Number	9114	11342	20456
	%	7.6	10.0	8.7
Southern Province	Number	43226	45361	88587
	%	12.6	13.0	12.8
Western Province	Number	69100	60126	129226
	%	16.9	14.8	15.8
Northern Province	Number	33376	30480	63856
	%	11.5	10.5	11.0
Eastern Province	Number	52737	43979	96716
	%	18.8	16.0	17.4
Total	Number	207553	82625	398842
	%	14.3	13.3	13.9

Table 7: Number and percentage of children in employment aged 5 - 17 years by sex and age group (12 last months)

Sex	Age					
	5-9 years		10 – 15 years		16 – 17 years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Boys	24306	3.9	36189	5.6	16933	9.5
Girls	14409	2.4	81652	12.6	23721	13.4
Total	38715	3.2	145366	13.0	214763	39.9

Table 8: Number of working hours of children aged 5-17 years in household chores

		Number of working hours in households chores						
Province		7H or less	8H-14H	15H-20H	21H-27H	28H-34H	More than 34 H	Total
Kigali city	Number	69131	46882	22792	17111	4543	6291	166750
	%	41	28	14	10	3	4	100
	% cumulatif	100	59	30	17	6	4	
Southern Province	Number	213497	204127	68732	55023	19818	19871	581068
	%	37	35	12	9	3	3	100
	% cumulatif	100	63	28	16	7	3	
Western Province	Number	266935	193682	98001	76586	22428	23282	680914
	%	39	28	14	11	3	3	100
	% cumulatif	100	61	32	18	7	3	
Nothern Province	Number	192224	170996	69466	56976	13198	6148	509008
	%	38	34	14	11	3	1	100
	% cumulatif	100	62	29	15	4	1	
Eastern Province	Number	162844	145253	45932	61352	30700	17646	463727
	%	35	31	10	13	7	4	100
	% cumulatif	100	65	34	24	10	4	
Total	Number	904631	760940	304923	267048	90687	73238	2401467
	%	38	32	13	11	4	3	100
	% cumulatif	100	62	31	18	7	3	

Table 9: Main activities of children employed in agriculture

Province		Main activities and services			Total
		Food crops	Cash crops	Animal husbandry	
Kigali city	Number	2861	0	888	3749
	% Province	76.3	.0	23.7	100.0
Southern Province	Number	46857	0	18389	65246
	% Province	71.8	.0	28.2	100.0
Western Province	Number	55585	1197	21367	78149
	% Province	71.1	1.5	27.3	100.0
Northern Province	Number	42951	0	1334	44285
	% Province	97.0	.0	3.0	100.0
Eastern Province	Number	43593	0	22492	66085
	% Province	66.0	.0	34.0	100.0
Total	Number	191847	1197	64470	257514
	% Province	74.5	.5	25.0	100.0

Table 10 : Branches of activities of children in employment

Provinces		Branches of activities					Total	
		Agriculture	Industry	Commerce	Other services	domestic Services		Other activities
Kigali city	number	3750	930	1226	974	7833	1100	15813
	% Province	23.7	5.9	7.8	6.2	49.5	7.0	100,0
Southern Province	number	65246	1215	2250	1185	1484	2499	73879
	% Province	88.3	1.6	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.4	100,0
Western Province	Number	78149	2971	5059	1957	6012	6530	100678
	% Province	77.6	3.0	5.0	1.9	6.0	6.5	100,0
Northern Province	Number	44286	2233	1306	1181	1415	615	51036
	% Province	86.8	4.4	2.6	2.3	2.8	1.2	100,0
Eastern Province	Number	66085	3855	2116	3763	3889	3547	83255
	% Province	79.4	4.6	2.5	4.5	4.7	4.3	100,0
Total	Number	257516	11204	11957	9060	20633	14291	324661
	% Province	79,3	3.5	3.7	2.8	6.4	4.4	100.0

Table 11: workplace of children in employment

Sex		Workplace		Children in employment aged 5 - 17 years							
				5 – 9 years		10 – 15 years		16 – 17 years		All	
				Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Boys	At family dwelling	1944	11.7	9170	10.5	2849	4.2	13963	8.2		
	Employer's house	993	6.0	5790	6.6	8365	12.5	15147	8.9		
	Formal office			0	.0	267	.4	267	0.2		
	Factory/workshop	377	2.3	0	.0	0	.0	377	0.2		
	Plantations	10696	64.6	60809	69.7	46137	68.7	117641	68.8		
	Construction Sites			1214	1.4	1556	2.3	2771	1.6		
	Mines/quarrying	248	1.5	378	.4	1179	1.8	1806	1.1		
	market/kiosk	299	1.8	2828	3.2	2006	3.0	5133	3.0		
	Defferent Places	833	5.0	5029	5.8	4142	6.2	10004	5.9		
	River	649	3.9	1031	1.2	0	.0	1681	1.0		
	On the street (fixed place)			343	.4	453	.7	796	0.5		
	Others	516	3.1	619	.7	167	.2	1302	0.8		
Total		16555	100.	87211	100.0	67121	100.0	170888	10		
Girls	At family dwelling	2188	18.6	5208	7.2	6640	9.5	14037	9.1		
	Employer's house	510	4.3	5499	7.6	8371	12.0	14380	9.4		
	Formal office			199	.3	88	.1	287	0.2		
	Factory/workshop			0	.0	180	.3	180	0.1		
	Plantations	5950	50.5	53654	74.0	49532	71.2	109137	71.		
	Construction Sites			1372	1.9	577	.8	1949	1.3		
	Mines/quarrying	248	2.1	733	1.0	658	.9	1639	1.1		
	market/kiosk	1055	9.0	1325	1.8	409	.6	2788	1.8		
	Defferent Places	163	1.4	2992	4.1	840	1.2	3995	2.6		
	River	261	2.2	261	.4	349	.5	872	0.6		
	On the street (fixed place)	858	7.3	447	.6	829	1.2	2134	1.4		
	Others	545	4.6	772	1.1	1057	1.5	2374	1.5		
Total		11778	100.	72462	100.0	69530	100.0	153772	10		
All	At family dwelling	4132	14.6	5208	7.2	6640	9.5	28000	8.6		
	Employer's house	1502	5.3	5499	7.6	8371	12.0	29527	9.1		
	Formal office	0	.0	199	.3	88	.1	554	.2		
	Factory/workshop	377	1.3	0	.0	180	.3	557	.2		
	Plantations	16645	58.7	53654	74.0	49532	71.2	226777	69.		
	Construction Sites	0	.0	1372	1.9	577	.8	4720	1.5		
	Mines/quarrying	497	1.8	733	1.0	658	.9	3445	1.1		
	market/kiosk	1354	4.8	1325	1.8	409	.6	7922	2.4		
	Defferent Places	996	3.5	2992	4.1	840	1.2	13999	4.3		
	River	911	3.2	261	.4	349	.5	2553	.8		
	On the street (fixed place)	858	3.0	447	.6	829	1.2	2929	.9		
	Others	1061	3.7	772	1.1	1057	1.5	3675	1.1		
Total		28333	100.	72462	100.0	69530	100.0	324658	10		

Table 12: Branches of activities of child labourers

		Branches of activities						Total
		Agriculture	Industry	Commerce	Services	Domestic Services	Other activities	
Acceptable Work	Number	102418	491	5618	3423	5947	6871	124768
	% branches of activities	75.9	4.6	61.3	46.1	28.8	90.5	65.5
Child labour)	Number	32505	10175	3545	3995	14688	720	65628
	% branches of activities	24.1	95.4	38.7	53.9	71.2	9.5	34.5
Total	Number	134923	10666	9163	7418	20635	7591	190396
	% branches of activities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0%	100.0	100.0

Table 13: Status in employment of children aged 5-17 years by branches of activities (last 7 days)

Statut in employment		Branches of activities						Total
		Agriculture	Industry	Commerce	Services	Household Services	Other activities	
Regular worker	Number	2147	199	349	418	5643	149	8905
	%	24.1	2.2	3.9	4.7	63.4	1.7	100.0
Occasionnal Worker	Number	14141	8528	2158	3533	11647	699	40706
	%	34.7	21.0	5.3	8.7	28.6	1.7	100.0
Self-employed	Number	15920	1827	4580	2601	1377	4989	31294
	%	50.9	5.8	14.6	8.3	4.4	15.9	100.0
Producers cooperative member	Number	346	0	0	0	0	0	346
	%	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Unpaid family worker	Number	102368	112	2077	866	1967	1754	109144
	%	93.8	.1	1.9	.8	1.8	1.6	100.0
Total	Number	134922	10666	9164	7418	20634	7591	190395
	%	70.9	5.6	4.8	3.9	10.8	4.0	100.0

Table 14: Number and percentage of child labourers with sickness by age and sex

Age group	Sex						% of children carrying out child labour
	Boys		Girls		Total		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
7 - 9 years	3007	73.0	1114	27.0	4121	100	14.5
10 - 15 years	11022	65.3	5860	34.7	16882	100	13.9
16 - 17 years	5426	54.3	4573	45.7	9999	100	24.7
Total	19454	62.7	11547	37.3	31001	100	16.3

Table 15: Number and percentage of child labourers with sickness by activity and sex

Activity	Sex					
	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Work only	9501	48.8	6603	57.2	16104	51.9
Work and school	9953	51.2	4944	42.8	14897	48.1
Total	194454	100	11547	100	31001	100

Table 16: Insults among child labourers having had sickness

Activity carried out	Child labourers having been sick or injured							
	1 to 2 times		3 to 10 times		More than 10 times		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Work only	1508	26.9	3048	54.4	1047	18.7	5602	100
Work and school	2771	41.9	3681	55.7	163	2.5	6614	100
Number	4278	35.0	6729	55.1	1209	9.9	12216	100

ANNEX II: FINDINGS OF FACTORIAL ANALYSIS

Table 1 : KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		,919
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	803763,961
	df	190
	Sig.	,000

Table 2: Total Variance Explained

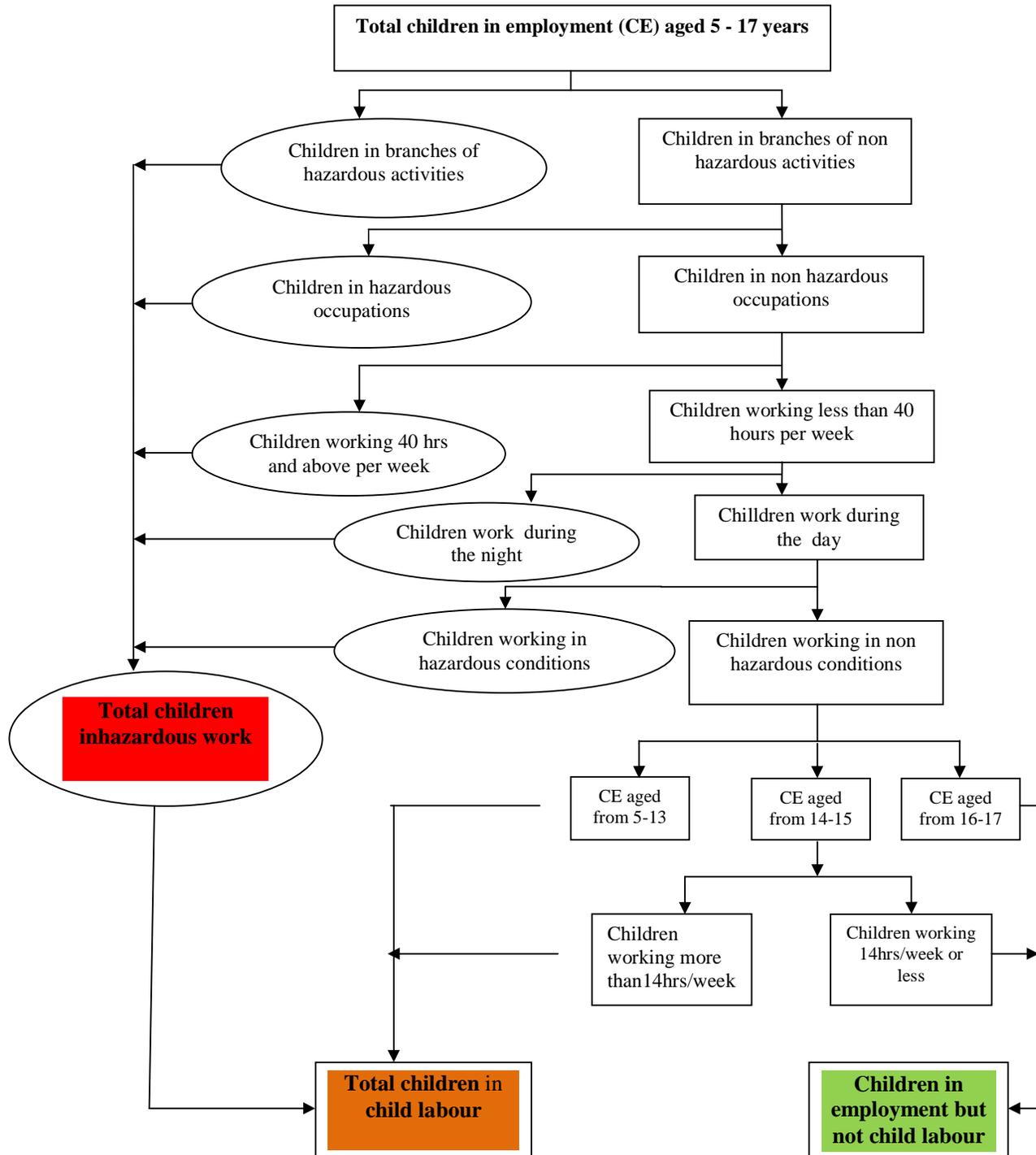
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	7.037	35.183	35.183	7.037	35.183	35.183
2	1.544	7.721	42.904	1.544	7.721	42.904
3	1.306	6.532	49.436	1.306	6.532	49.436
4	1.116	5.582	55.018	1.116	5.582	55.018
5	.991	4.955	59.973			
6	.929	4.645	64.618			
7	.851	4.255	68.873			
8	.764	3.821	72.694			
9	.684	3.422	76.116			
10	.640	3.199	79.315			
11	.596	2.981	82.296			
12	.537	2.686	84.982			
13	.502	2.508	87.490			
14	.460	2.298	89.788			
15	.453	2.263	92.050			
16	.408	2.039	94.090			
17	.368	1.838	95.928			
18	.334	1.669	97.597			
19	.288	1.439	99.036			
20	.193	.964	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table 3 : Component Matrix (a)

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
TV	.809	-.084	-.248	-.165
dvd	.773	-.032	-.261	-.169
Washing machine	.768	-.263	-.035	-.153
Bath room	.767	.068	.156	.152
Micro oven	.737	-.194	-.099	-.119
Iron	.736	-.241	.030	-.166
Freezer	.621	.207	-.338	.003
Mobile phone	.619	-.333	.171	-.140
Vehicle	.609	.332	-.203	.120
Number rooms	.607	.411	.330	-.085
House size	.591	.231	.286	.142
toilet	.589	.366	.265	.295
Kichen	.519	.396	.282	-.100
Drinking water source	.476	-.331	-.173	.394
Computer	.466	.293	-.373	.014
Towing	.400	-.458	.328	.062
radio	.263	.107	-.437	-.117
Energy source	.389	-.378	-.052	.560
Crockery	.408	-.156	.362	-.412
Sewing machine	.241	.073	.116	.397

ANNEX III: DIAGRAM OF PROCEDURE OF CHILD LABOUR STATISTICS IDENTIFICATION



ANNEX IV: SURVEY STAFF

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ANNEX V: QUESTIONNAIRE

NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING IN COLABORATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND LABOUR
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

CONFIDENTIAL: All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purpose only.				
GENERAL INFORMATION				
PROVINCE.....CODE.....			TELEPHONE	ENUMERATION AREA CODE
DISTRICT.....CODE.....			.....	PROVINCE/DISTRICT/ SECTOR/CELL/VILLAGE
SECTOR.....CODE.....				□□□□□□□□
ZD.....CODE.....				
House Hold.....CODE.....				
INTERVIEWER VISITS			FINAL VISIT	
	1	2	3	DATE/MONTH/YEAR
DATE				□□-□□-□□□□
				RESULT *
				□
				(*) RESULT CODES
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				Completed Number of household members at home or no competent respondent Entire Household absent for extended period of time 4. Postponed
				5. Refused Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling Dwelling destroyed Dwelling not found 9. Other (Specify).....
SUPERVISOR'S NAME				ELIGIBILITY
				Number of persons in the household..... □□
				Number of children (5-17) □
NEXT VISIT				Starting Time: :.....,.....:.....,.....:-
				Ending Time: :.....,.....:.....,.....:-
				If Additional Questionnaires used indicate Number?
				/

PART I: ADULT QUESTIONNAIRE

Addressed to the most knowledgeable member of household

Section I: Household Composition and Characteristics for All Household Members

Person's serial number in household	Can you please provide full names of all persons who are part of this household, beginning with the Head of the Household? <i>(A Household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit. Members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) and not all those related in the same house or compound are necessarily of the same household)</i>	Which household member provided information of the individual (write serial number from A1)	What is (NAME)'s relationship to head of the household 1. Household Head 2. Spouse 3. Son/ Daughter 4. Brother/Sister 5. Daughter-in-law/son-in-law 6. Grandchild 7. Niece/Nephew 8. Step child 9. Aged parent/parent-in-law 10. Servant (live-in) 11. Other relative 12. Non-relative	What is the sex of each of these individual household members? 1. Male 2. Female	How old was (NAME) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>(In completed years)</i>	<i>Indicate With "1" if person is between 5-17 years old, "0" otherwise</i>	What is (NAME)'s marital status (for persons 12 years or above) 1. Single and never married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Divorced 5. Widowed 6. Co-habiting	For all household members		
								Please indicate the serial number of (NAME)'s ...		
								Spouse (if applicable and s/he is among the household members)	Natural Mother (if she is among the household members)	Natural Father (if he is among the household members)
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										

Section II:

Educational Attainment for All Household Members aged 5 and above

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip To Question
Name of household member →									
Age of household member →	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	
A12. Can (NAME) read and write in any language? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2								
A13. Is (NAME) currently attending school? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	→A14 →A17							
A14. What is the level /type of school and grade that (NAME) is currently attending? <i>Level: (L) Grade: (G)</i>	L G	L G	L G	L G	L G	L G	L G	L G	A15 →A18 →A17
1. Pre-school.....	1 □	1 □	1 □	1 □	1 □	1 □	1 □	1 □	
2. Primary.....	2 □	2 □	2 □	2 □	2 □	2 □	2 □	2 □	
3. Secondary.....	3 □	3 □	3 □	3 □	3 □	3 □	3 □	3 □	
4. High school.....	4 □	4 □	4 □	4 □	4 □	4 □	4 □	4 □	
5. University or higher.....	5 □	5 □	5 □	5 □	5 □	5 □	5 □	5 □	
6. Non standard curriculum... 7. Don't know.....	6 □ 7 □								
A15. What is the distance to school which (NAME) is currently attending? Less than 1 km..... 1 - 3 km..... 3 - 5 km..... 6-10 km..... More than 10km.....	1 2 3 4 5								
A16. How does (NAME) get to school? <i>(Multiple answers allowed)</i>									A20
1. Walking.....									
2. Bicycle.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3. Motorbike.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
4. Bus/car.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
5. Other.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Other (specify)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip To Question
Name of household member →									
Age of household member →	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	
A30. In addition to (NAME)'s main work, did (NAME) do other work during the past week? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
A31. For each day worked during the past week how many hours did (NAME) actually work? <i>Main: (M) Other: (O)</i> 1. Monday..... 2. Tuesday..... 3. Wednesday..... 4. Thursday..... 5. Friday..... 6. Saturday..... 7. Sunday.....	M O |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_|	M O |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_|	M O |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_|	M O |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_|	M O |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_|	M O |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_|	M O |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_|	M O |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_| |_|_| |_|	
TOTAL	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	
A32. At what age (NAME) started to work for the first time in his/her life (As regular or casual employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker)?	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	→A 33 if A22 = 2 →A 40 if A22 =1

Section IV: Usual Economic Activity Status of All Household Members (5 and above) during the last 12 months

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip To Question
Name of household member →									
Age of household member →									
A40. During the last 12 months did (NAME) engage for a substantial period of time in any other work which is different than (NAME) did during the past week reported in A23 or A24? <i>(As regular or casual employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker)</i> Yes..... No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→A43 →A44
A41. Did (NAME) engage in any work at any time during the last 12 months? <i>(As regular or casual employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker)</i> 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→A43 →A42

A44. Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where (NAME) worked most of the time.									
Activity/Type									
CODE For official use									
A45. Which of the following best describe (NAME) `s work situation at his/her main work in the last 12 months? (<i>Read out responses below</i>)									
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1. Regular employee.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
2. Casual employee	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
3. Own account worker (His/her own business without employees)...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
4. Employer (His/her own business with employees).....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
5. Member of producers` co-operatives.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
6. Unpaid family worker.....									

A46. In each month during the last year did (NAME) work or have a job A) the whole month, B) part of the month, C) not at all?	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
1. January.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	If Age <18→A47 <u>Otherwise</u> END for this HH member Go to the next HH member in Secion II
2. February.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3. March.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4. April.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5. May.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
6. June.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
7. July.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
8. August.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
9. September.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
10. October.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
11. November.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
12. December.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
TOTAL																									

Section V: Household Chores: About Children (5-17) ONLY

	Serial No in A1 01		Serial No in A1 02		Serial No in A1 03		Serial No in A1 04		Serial No in A1 05		Serial No in A1 06		Serial No in A1 07		Serial No in A1 08		Skip To Question
Name of household member →																	
Age of household member →																	
A47. During the past week did you do any of the chores indicated below in your own home? <i>(Read all options)</i>	Yes	No	If any "YES" →A48 If all "NO" & Working (*)→A49 <u>Otherwise</u> END for this HH Member Go to the next HH member in Secion II														
1. Cooking.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Shopping for household.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3. Cleaning utensils/house.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4. Washing clothes.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5. Caring for children/old/sick.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
6. Other similar household chores.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Other (specify)																	
A48. For each day engaged during the past week how many hours did (NAME) do unpaid household chores? <i>(Record for each day separately)</i>																	If Working (*) →A49 <u>Otherwise</u> END for this HH Member. Go to the next HH member in Secion II
1. Monday.....	<input type="checkbox"/>																
2. Tuesday.....	<input type="checkbox"/>																
3. Wednesday.....	<input type="checkbox"/>																
4. Thursday.....	<input type="checkbox"/>																
5. Friday.....	<input type="checkbox"/>																
6. Saturday.....	<input type="checkbox"/>																
7. Sunday.....	<input type="checkbox"/>																
TOTAL	<input type="checkbox"/>																

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(*)WORKING = IF A20=1 or A21≠NO or A22=1

Attention: Section VI applies ONLY to those working (A20=YES or A21≠NO or A22=YES) children age 5-17 (A7=1).

Section VI

Perceptions of Parents/Guardians about working children (5-17)

These questions are intended to solicit views from parents or guardians about children's work.. Therefore reference should only be made about children who were reported to be working.

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip To Question
Name of household member →									
Age of household member →									
A49. What do you prefer (NAME) to be doing at this time? <i>(Read the options)</i>									
Work for income only.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Assist family business.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Assist with household chores	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Attend school only.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Attend school and assist with family business	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Attend school and assist with household chores...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Combine work for income and schooling	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Other	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Other (specify)									
A50. What problems does (NAME) have on account of his/her work? <i>(Read the options and circle all the appropriate ones.)</i>									
Injuries, illnesses or poor health.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Poor grades in school.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Emotional harassment (intimidation, scolding, insulting).....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Physical harassment (beating)...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Sexual abuse.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Extreme fatigue.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
No play time.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
No time to go to school.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
None.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip To Question
Name of household member →									
Age of household member →									
A51. What are the main the reasons for letting (NAME) work? (Indicate the most important problem)									Go to the next HH member in Secion II
Supplement family income.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Help pay family debt.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Help in household enterprise...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Learn skills.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Schooling not useful for future...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
School too far.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Cannot afford school fees.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Child not interested in school.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Temporarily replace someone unable to work.	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Prevent from making bad friends and/or being led astray/ Other.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Other (specify)	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	

Go to the 2nd part of the Questionnaire to ask questions on the household characteristics

PART II : HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
SECTION I : Housing and Household Characteristics

B1. In what type of dwelling does the household live? Apartment/flat..... Private house..... Part of a private house..... Mobile home (e.g. tent, caravan). Shelter not meant for living purposes Shanty..... Other..... Other (<i>specify</i>)				Skip to question		1	1	1			
						2	2	2			
						3	3	3			
						4	4	4			
						5	5	5			
						6	6	6			
						7	7	7			
				Other (<i>Specify</i>)							
B2. What is the ownership status of this dwelling? 1. Owned by any household member..... 2. Co-owner..... 3. Provided free 4. Subsidised by employer (lodging) 5. Rented 6. Other..... Other (<i>specify</i>)				Skip to question		B7. What is the main source of drinking water? 1. Pipe-borne inside house..... 2. Pipe-borne outside house.... 3. Pipe else where..... 4. Tanker service..... 5. River/stream..... 6. Bore-hole/tubewell 7. Well..... 8. Dug out/pond..... 9. Rain water..... 10. Other..... Other (<i>Specify</i>)			1		
								2			
								3			
								4			
								5			
								6			
								7			
					8						
					9						
					10						
				Other (<i>Specify</i>)							
B3. How many rooms are there in this dwelling? | | | |				Skip to question		B8. Has the household ever changed the place of residence? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....			1		→B9
								2			→B12
B4. What is the size of dwelling in square metres? 1. Less than 20 square metres... 2. 20 to 39 square metres..... 3. 40 to 69 square metres..... 4. 70 to 99 square metres..... 5. 100 square metres or more.....				Skip to question		B9. In which district/locality was the last place of residence? Name of the Locality (For official use) Use District/Locality Code as applicable | | | |					
B5. Are there any of these facilities available to the household? (Enter appropriate code for each facility) 1. Inside house and exclusive.... 2. Inside house and shared..... 3. Outside house and exclusive... 4. Outside house and shared.... 5. Not available.....	KITCHEN	BATHROOM	TOILET	Skip to question		B10. In which year did you move to the present place of residence? | | | | |					
B6. What is the main source of energy? COOKING HEATING LIGHTING				Skip to question		B11. What was the main reason for coming or changing to the present place of residence? 1. Job transfer..... 2. Found a job..... 3. Looking for job..... 4. Looking for better agricultural land... 5. Looking for better grazing land 6. Schooling/training..... 7. Other Other (<i>Specify</i>)			1		

	Yes	No	
--	-----	----	--

SECTION II : Household Socio-Economic Status

	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
	4	4
	5	5
	6	6
	7	7
	8	8
	9	9
	10	10
	11	11
	12	12
	13	13
	14	14
	15	15
	16	16
	17	17
	18	18

B13. Does the household own any livestock?		
1. Yes.....	1	→B14
2. No.....	2	→B15

B14. How many?	<i>In number</i>	
Camel.....		
Horse.....	□□	
Cow/buffalo.....	□□	
Sheep.....	□□	
Goat.....	□□	
Pig.....	□□	
Poultry.....	□□	
Other.....	□□	
Other (<i>Specify</i>)	□□	

B15. Does the household own any land?		
1. Yes.....	1	→B16
2. No.....	2	→B17

B16. How many hectare of land does the household own?	Hectare	
1. Agricultural (cultivable)....	□□□□	
2. Other	□□□□	
Other (<i>Specify</i>)	□□□□	

B17. Has the household been adversely affected by any of	Yes	No	
---	-----	----	--

the following (<i>countrywide/communitywide</i>) problems in the last 12 months? (<i>Multiple Answers are allowed</i>)		
1. Natural disaster (drought, flood, storms, hurricane, landslides, forest fires).....	1	1
2. Epidemics.....	2	2
3. Business closing due to economic recession	3	3
4. Falling agricultural prices.	4	4
5. Price inflation	5	5
6. Public protests	6	6
7. Other	7	7
Other (<i>Specify</i>)		
B18. Has the household suffered a fall in income due to any of the following household specific problems in the last 12 months? (<i>Multiple Answers are allowed</i>)	Yes	No
Loss of employment of any member...	1	1
Bankruptcy of a family business	2	2
Illness or serious accident of a working member of the household ..	3	3
Death of a working member of the household	4	4
Abandonment by the household head	5	5
Fire in the house/business/property	6	6
Criminal act by household member	7	7
Land dispute	8	8
Loss of cash support or in-kind assistance	9	9
Fall in prices of products in the household business.	10	10
Loss of harvest.....	11	11
Loss of live stock.....	12	12
Other	13	13
Other (<i>Specify</i>)		

B19. How was it possible for the household to overcome this hardship? (<i>Multiple answers</i>)		
Not applicable (if B17=1 and B18=1)	1	
Assistance from government agencies	2	
Assistance from NGOs/ religious organisations/local community organisations	3	
Assistance from relatives/friends.....	4	
Took children out of school as could not afford...	5	
Additional work hours by children.....	6	
Sold property/used savings.....	7	
Reduced household expenditures.....	8	
No serious impact	9	
Other	10	
Other (<i>Specify</i>)		
B20. Did your household members obtain a loan during the last 12 months?		
1. Yes.....	1	→B21
2. No.....	2	→B27
B21. What was the main reason for obtaining a loan?		
1. To meet essential household expenditures (buying food, child education etc).	1	
2. To buy vehicles (bike, motorbike, car) for household members	2	
3. To purchase/remodel/repair/construct a house.	3	
4. To meet health related expenditures for household members (medicine, doctor or hospital fees) ...	4	
5. To meet the following ritual expenditures: birth, funeral, and wedding	5	
6. To open/increase business	6	
7. To pay previous loan....	7	
8. Other.....	8	
Other (<i>Specify</i>)		
B22. Where did the household obtain the loan from?		
1. Bank.....		
2. Micro-credit/finance groups.	1	
3. Employer/landowner.....	2	
4. A friend/relative of employer/landowner...	3	
5. Individual money lender.....	4	
6. A friend/relative of borrower	5	
7. Other.....	6	
Other (<i>Specify</i>)	7	

23. Was the debt paid back?		
Yes	1	
No	2	
If B23 = 1 Ask the options A in B24 and B25 If B23 = 2 Ask the options B in B24 and B25		
B24. A) How was the debt paid back? B) How will it be paid back? (Read all the options and circle all the appropriate ones)		
1. Cash, by borrowing money from someone else...	1	
2. Cash, by selling some assets..	2	
3. Cash, by getting income from work...	3	
4. Provide direct labour to the creditor by adult household member	4	
5. Provide direct labour to the creditor by child household member...	5	
6. In kind.....	6	
B25. A) Was any child be withdrawn from school? B) Will any child be withdrawn from school to pay the debt back?		
Yes.....	1	} B26 →B27
No not yet, but we are thinking of it	2	
No need to withdraw.....	3	
B26. Will the withdrawn child/children be sent back to school after the debt situation improves?		
Yes, the child has already been sent to school	1	
No not yet but we are thinking of it	2	
No....	3	
B27. What is the household's average monthly expenditure? (in local currency)		
(This question is to be recorded as expenditure incurred at the household level.)	_____	
B28. What is the household's average monthly income? (in local currency)		

PART III : CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE										
Ask every child (5-17) in the household										
08 MAY 2007										
Educational Attainment of All Children (5-17)										
SECTION I										
	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Skip to Question
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08		
Name of household member										
Age of household member										Childr en Aged 5-9 years
C1. Can you read and write in any language?										
1. Yes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2. No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
C2. Are you currently attending school?										
1. Yes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	→C3	→C3
2. No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	→C8	→C8

Go to the 3rd part of the Questionnaire to interview each child (5-17)

C3. What is the	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G		
-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

level/type of school and grade that you are currently attending? Level: (L) Grade (G)	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	→C1 0	
1. Pre-school.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
2. Primary.....												
3. Secondary.....												
4. High school.....												
5. Non standard curriculum.....												
C4. At what age did you begin school? (Age in completed years.....)	| |	| |	| |	| |	| |	| |	| |	| |	| |	| |		
C5. Did you miss any school day during the past week?											→C6 →C1	→C6 →C1
1. Yes.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	6	4
2. No.....												

C6. HOW MANY SCHOOL DAYS DID YOU MISS DURING THE PAST WEEK? (WRITE THE NUMBER OF DAYS).....	| |	| |	| |	| |	| |	| |	| |	| |	| |		
..											

	Serial No in A1	Skip to Question								
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	Child ren Aged 5-9 years	Child ren Aged 10-17 years
Name of household member			→							
Age of household member	|_|	|_|	→	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|		
C7. Why didn't you attend school during the past week ? (Read each of the following options and circle two most appropriate option)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	C16	C14
School vacation period.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Teacher was absent	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Bad weather conditions.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
To help family business.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
To help at home with household chores	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
Working outside family business....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
Illness/ Injury/disablement	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
Other (Specify).....										

C8. Have you ever attended school?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	→C10	→C10
1. Yes.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
2. No.....										

	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Skip to Question	
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08		
Name of household member			→							
Age of household member	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Childr en Aged 5-9 years	Childr en Aged 10-17 years				
C9. WHY DIDN'T YOU ATTEND SCHOOL? (READ EACH OF THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS AND CIRCLE THE MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION)										
1. Too young for school.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	C16	C14
2. Disabled/illness.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
3. School too far.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
4. Cannot afford schooling.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
5. Family did not allow schooling.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
6. Not interested in school.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
7. Education not considered valuable	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
8. School not safe.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
9. To learn a job.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
10. To work for pay as employee or (as paid/unpaidworker) in family business or farm	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
11. To help at home with household chores.	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		
12. Other (Specify).....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
Other(Specify)										

C10. What is the highest level/type of school and grade you have attended?	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G
	Level (L) Grade (G)	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1. Pre-school.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
2. Primary.....	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
3. Middle school.....	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
4. High school.....	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8
5. Postsecondary.....	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10
C11. At what age did you begin school? (Age in completed years).....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>															
C12. At what age did you leave school? (Age in completed years).....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>															

	Serial No in A1	Skip to Question							
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	
Name of household member			→						
Age of household member	__	__	→	__	__	__	__	__	Child ren Aged 5-9 years
	__	__		__	__	__	__	__	Child ren Aged 10-17 years

C13. Why did you leave school? (READ EACH OF THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS AND CIRCLE THE MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION)									
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	C16
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Completed his/her compulsory schooling (if C10=X)									
Too old for school.....									
Disabled/illness.....									
School too far.....									
Cannot afford schooling...									
Family did not allow schooling.									
Poor in studies/not interested in school.									
Education not considered valuable									
School not safe.....									
To learn a job.....									
To work for pay as employee or (as paid/unpaid worker) in family business or farm									
Help at home with household chores.									
Other (Specify).....									
Other(Specify)									

<p>C14. Have you ever received/are you receiving any vocational/ skill training from which you obtained/will obtain a certificate?</p> <p>Yes No.....</p>	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2		→C1 5 →C1 6
<p>C15. Describe subject of vocational training received/being received. (e.g Carpentry, Car repair, Nursing,etc) (If more than one choice then indicate the most important)</p>										
<p>For official use (Check list of training courses)</p>	|_| |_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_| |_|		

SECTION II		Current Activity Status of All Children (5-17)										
	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Skip to Question	
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08				
Name of household member			→									
Age of household member	__	__	→	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	Childr en Aged 5-9 years	Childr en Aged 10-17 years
A. Economic Activity												
C16. Did you engage in any work at least one hour during the past week? (As regular or casual employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker) Yes..... No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→C1 9 →C1 7	→C1 9 →C1 7
C17. During the past week did you undertake any of	Y e s	N o	Y e s	N o	Y e s	N o	Y e s	N o	Y e s	N o	Y e s	N o

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other (specify)												

	Seria 1 No in A1 01	Seria 1 No in A1 02	Seria 1 No in A1 03	Seria 1 No in A1 04	Seria 1 No in A1 05	Seria 1 No in A1 06	Seria 1 No in A1 07	Seria 1 No in A1 08	Skip to Question	
Name of household member			→							
Age of household member	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	→	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	Child ren Aged 5-9 years	Child ren Aged 10-17 years
C18. Even if you were not working during the past week, did you have a job, business, or enterprise from which you were temporarily absent and you will return? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→C1 9 →C3 2	→C 19 →C 32
C19. Describe the main job/task you were performing e.g. carrying bricks; mixing baking flour; harvesting maize; etc. "Main" refers to the work on which you spent most of the time of the week.										
Job/Task										
CODE For official use	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|		
C20. Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where you are doing this job or task										
Activity / Type										
CODE For official use	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|	|_| |_| |_|		

day).	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
Week-	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
end.....										
.....										
Sometimes										
during the										
day,										
sometimes										
during the										
evening										
<i>For school</i>										
<i>going</i>										
<i>children</i>										
<i>ONLY (If</i>										
<i>C2=YES):</i>										
After										
school.....										
.....										
Before										
school.....										
.....										
Before and										
after										
school.....										
Week-										
end.....										
.....										

	Serial 1 No in A1	Serial 1 No in A1	Serial 1 No in A1	Serial 1 No in A1	Serial 1 No in A1	Serial 1 No in A1	Serial 1 No in A1	Serial 1 No in A1	Skip to Question	
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	Child ren Aged 5-9 years	Child ren Aged 10-17 years
Name of household member			→							
Age of household member	|_|	|_|	→	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|	|_|		
C24. Where did you carry out your main work during the past week?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
At (his/her) family dwelling...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Employer's house.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Formal office	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Factory/ atelier	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Plantations/farm/garden.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
Construction sites.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
Mines/ or quarrying sites.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
Shop/market/kiosk/ coffee house....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
Different places (mobile).....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
On the street (fixed place)	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		
Pond/lake/river.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
Other.....										
Other (specify)										

C25. For your main job/work were you a....?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2. Regular employee.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
3. Casual employee.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
4. Own account worker(His/her own business without employees)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
5. Employer (His/her own business with employee s)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
6. Member of producers' cooperatives	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
7. Unpaid family worker....										
C26. What is the mode of payment for the last payment period?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2. Piece rate.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
3. Hourly....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
4. Daily.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
5. Weekly....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
6. Monthly..	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
7. Other (specify).....										
Other (specify)										

	Seria 1 No in A1		Seria 1 No in A1		Seria 1 No in A1		Seria 1 No in A1		Seria 1 No in A1		Seria 1 No in A1		Seria 1 No in A1		Seria 1 No in A1		Skip to Question		
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08											
Name of household member			→																
Age of household member	__	__	→	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	Childr en Aged 5-9 years	Child ren Aged 10-17 years	
C27. What was the amount paid to you for the last payment period? (Please link to C26) (in local currency)	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__			
C28. What other benefits do you usually receive in	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N			

	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Other (specify)																				
C29. What is your average monthly income from the main work? (in local currency)	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__		
C30. What do you usually do with your earnings? (Multiple answers are allowed)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1. Employer gives all/part of money to my parents/guardians...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
2. Pay my school fees.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
3. Buy things for school	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
4. Buy things for household	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
5. Buy things for myself	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
6. Save																				

	Serial No in A1	Skip to Question								
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08		
Name of household member			→							
Age of household member	_ _ _	_ _ _	→	_ _ _	Child ren Aged 5-9 years	Child ren Aged 10-17 years				
C31. Why do you work?										
1. Supplement family income...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	}	C33
2. Help pay family debt.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
3. Help in household enterprise...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
4. Learn skills.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
5. Schooling not useful for future.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
6. School too far.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
7. Cannot afford school fees.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
8. Child not interested in school.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
9. To temporarily replace someone unable to work.	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
B Job Search										

C32. Were you seeking work in the last week?	1 2									
1. Yes.....										
2. No.....										
C33. At any time during the last 12 months did you engage in any work?	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2		→C3 4 →C4 4
1. Yes.....										
2. No.....										

	Serial No in A1	Skip to Question							
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	
Name of household member			→						
Age of household member	__	__	→	__	__	__	__	__	Children Aged 10-17 years
C42. Have you ever been shouted at, insulted, beaten or sexually molested (touched or done things to you did not want) by somebody at your main job/work? (Read each of the following options and circle answers)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	→ C44
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	} C43
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	No	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
	.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Yes by Employer or supervisor.....									
..... Other (older) worker.....									
..... Other child.....									
..... Client.....									
..... Stranger, passer-by.....									
..... Police or other authority									
..... Other (Specify).....									
..... Other (specify)									

C43. How often did this happen in the last 12 months?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 or 2 times	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Between 3 – 10 times	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
More than 10 times								

SECTION IV Household Chores of Children (5-17)										
	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Serial No in A1	Skip to Question
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08		
Name of household member			→							
Age of household member	__	__	→	__	__	__	__	__	__	Children Aged 5-17 years
C44. During the past week did you do any of the chores indicated below in your own home?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	If any "YES" →C45 Otherwise END for this HH member. Go to the next child in Section I.
	e	s	e	s	e	s	e	s	e	
	s		s		s		s		s	
1. Cooking..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
2. Shopping for household.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
3. Cleaning	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	

utensils/house.....																			
4. Washing clothes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Caring for children/old/sick.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6. Other similar household chores	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Other (Specify)																			
C45. For each day engaged during the past week how many hours did you do household chores? (Record for each day separately)																			
1. Monday	<input type="text"/>																		
2. Tuesday	<input type="text"/>																		
3. Wednesday	<input type="text"/>																		
4. Thursday	<input type="text"/>																		
5. Friday	<input type="text"/>																		
6. Saturday	<input type="text"/>																		
7. Sunday	<input type="text"/>																		
TOTAL	<input type="text"/>																		

C46. Why do you do household chores?																			
1. To help my family.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. To learn how to do household chores....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3. I have nothing else to do.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other (Specify)																			

END OF INTERVIEW

B12. Does the household own any of the following? <i>(Indicate several responses)</i>	Yes	No
1. Automobile.....	1	1
2. Tractor.....	2	2
3. Motor-bike.....	3	3
4. Bicycle.....	4	4
5. Animal drawn-cart...	5	5
6. Television.....	6	6
7. Iron.....	7	7
8. VCD/DVD player.....	8	8
9. Washing machine.....	9	9
10. Oven.....	10	10
11. Dishwasher.....	11	11
12. Refrigerator.....	12	12
13. Computer.....	13	13
14. Sewing machine.....	14	14
15. Satellite/Cable TV.....	15	15
16. Telephone (Land line)...	16	16
17. Mobile phone.....	17	17
18. Radio.....	18	18
B13. Does the household own any livestock?		
1. Yes.....	1	
2. No.....	2	
B14. How many?	<i>In number</i>	
Camel.....		
Horse.....	|_|_|	
Cow/buffalo.....	|_|_|	
Sheep.....	|_|_|	
Goat.....	|_|_|	
Pig.....	|_|_|	
Poultry.....	|_|_|	
Other.....	|_|_|	
<i>Other (Specify)</i>	|_|_|	
B15. Does the household own any land?		
1. Yes.....	1	
2. No.....	2	
B16. How many hectare of land does the household own?	Hectare	
1. Agricultural (cultivable)....	|_|_|_|	
2. Other .....	|_|_|_|	
<i>Other (Specify)</i>	|_|_|_|	
B17. Has the household been adversely affected by any of	Yes	No

the following (countrywide/communitywide) problems in the last 12 months? (Multiple Answers are allowed)		
1. Natural disaster (drought, flood, storms, hurricane, landslides, forest fires).....	1	
2. Epidemics.....	2	
3. Business closing due to economic recession	3	
4. Falling agricultural prices.	4	
5. Price inflation	5	
6. Public protests	6	1
7. Other	7	2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7
Other (Specify)		
B18. Has the household suffered a fall in income due to any of the following household specific problems in the last 12 months? (Multiple Answers are allowed)	Yes	No
Loss of employment of any member...	1	1
Bankruptcy of a family business	2	2
Illness or serious accident of a working member of the household ..	3	3
Death of a working member of the household	4	4
Abandonment by the household head	5	5
Fire in the house/business/property	6	6
Criminal act by household member	7	7
Land dispute	8	8
Loss of cash support or in-kind assistance	9	9
Fall in prices of products in the household business.	10	10
Loss of harvest.....	11	11
Loss of live stock.....	12	12
Other	13	13
Other (Specify)		

SECTION II : Household Socio-Economic Status

B19. How was it possible for the household to overcome this hardship? (Multiple answers)	
1. Assistance from government agencies	1
2. Assistance from NGOs/religious organisations/local community organisations	2
3. Assistance from relatives/friends.....	3
4. Took children out of school as could not afford...	4
5. Additional work hours by children.....	5
6. Sold property/used savings.....	6
7. Reduced household expenditures.....	7
8. No serious impact	8
9. Other	9
	10
Other (Specify)	
B20. Did your household members obtain a loan during the last 12 months?	1
1. Yes.....	
2. No.....	2
B21. What was the main reason for obtaining a loan?	
1. To meet essential household expenditures (buying food, child education etc).	1
2. To buy vehicles (bike, motorbike, car) for household members	2
3. To purchase/remodel/repair/construct a house.	3
4. To meet health related expenditures for household members (medicine, doctor or hospital fees) ...	4
5. To meet the following ritual expenditures: birth, funeral, and wedding	5
6. To open/increase business	6
7. To pay previous loan....	7
8. Other.....	8
Other (Specify)	
B22. Where did the household obtain the loan from?	
1. Bank.....	1
2. Micro-credit/finance groups.	2
3. Employer/landowner.....	3
4. A friend/relative of employer/landowner...	4
5. Individual money lender.....	5
6. A friend/relative of borrower	6
7. Other.....	7
Other (Specify)	

23. Was the debt paid back?	
Yes	1
No	2
If B23 = 1 Ask the options A in B24 and B25 If B23 = 2 Ask the options B in B24 and B25	
B24. A) How was the debt paid back? B) How will it be paid back? (Read all the options and circle all the appropriate ones)	
1. Cash, by borrowing money from someone else...	1 2 3
2. Cash, by selling some assets..	4
3. Cash, by getting income from work...	
4. Provide direct labour to the creditor by adult household member	5
5. Provide direct labour to the creditor by child household member...	6
6. In kind.....	
B25. A) Was any child be withdrawn from school? B) Will any child be withdrawn from school to pay the debt back?	
Yes.....	1 2
No not yet, but we are thinking of it	3
No need to withdraw.....	
B26. Will the withdrawn child/children be sent back to school after the debt situation improves?	
Yes, the child has already been sent to school	1
No not yet but we are thinking of it	2
No....	3
B27. What is the household's average monthly expenditure? (in local currency)	
(This question is to be recorded as expenditure incurred at the household level.)	|_|_|_|_|_|
B28. What is the household's average monthly income? (in local currency)	
	_ _ _ _ _

Go to the 3rd part of the Questionnaire to interview each child (5-17)

PART III : CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE

Ask every child (5-17) in the household

08 MAY 2007

Educational Attainment of All Children (5-17)

SECTION I

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip to Question		
Name of household member →											
Age of household member →									Children Aged 5-9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years	
C1. Can you read and write in any language? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			
C2. Are you currently attending school? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→C3 →C8	→C3 →C8	
C3. What is the level/type of school and grade that you are currently attending? Level: (L) Grade (G) 1. Pre-school..... 2. Primary..... 3. Secondary..... 4. High school..... 5. Non standard curriculum.....	L 1 2 3 4 5	G 	→C10								
C4. At what age did you begin school? (Age in completed years..).....											
C5. Did you miss any school day during the past week? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→C6 →C16	→C6 →C14	
C6. HOW MANY SCHOOL DAYS DID YOU MISS DURING THE PAST WEEK? (WRITE THE NUMBER OF DAYS).....											

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip to Question	
Name of household member →										
Age of household member →	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	Children Aged 5-9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years
C7. Why didn't you attend school during the past week ? <i>(Read each of the following options and circle two most appropriate option)</i>									C16	C14
School vacation period.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Teacher was absent	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Bad weather conditions.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
To help family business.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
To help at home with household chores	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Working outside family business....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
Illness/ Injury/disablement	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
Other (Specify).....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
Other (Specify).....										
C8. Have you ever attended school?										
1. Yes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	→C10	→C10
2. No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	→C9	→C9

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip to Question										
Name of household member →																			
Age of household member →	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	Children Aged 5-9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years									
C9. WHY DIDN'T YOU ATTEND SCHOOL? (READ EACH OF THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS AND CIRCLE THE MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION)									C16	C14									
1. Too young for school.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											
2. Disabled/ illness.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2											
3. School too far.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3											
4. Cannot afford schooling.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4											
5. Family did not allow schooling.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5											
6. Not interested in school.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6											
7. Education not considered valuable	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7											
8. School not safe.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8											
9. To learn a job.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9											
10. To work for pay as employee or (as paid/ unpaidworker) in family business	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10											
or 11. To help at home with household chores.	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11											
12. Other (Specify).....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12											
Other(Specify)																			
C10. What is the highest level/type of school and grade you have attended?	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G			
Level (L) Grade (G)																			
1. Pre-school.....	1	□	1	□	1	□	1	□	1	□	1	□	1	□	1	□			
2. Primary.....	2	□	2	□	2	□	2	□	2	□	2	□	2	□	2	□			
3. Secondary.....	3	□	3	□	3	□	3	□	3	□	3	□	3	□	3	□			
4. High school.....	4	□	4	□	4	□	4	□	4	□	4	□	4	□	4	□			
5. Non standard curriculum....	5	□	5	□	5	□	5	□	5	□	5	□	5	□	5	□			
C11. At what age did you begin school? (Age in completed years).....																			
C12. At what age did you leave school? (Age in completed years).....																			

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip to Question	
Name of household member →										
Age of household member →	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	Children Aged 5-9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years
C13. Why did you leave school? (READ EACH OF THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS AND CIRCLE THE MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION)									} C16	
COMPLETED HIS/HER COMPULSORY SCHOOLING (IF C10=X)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Too old for school.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Disabled/ illness.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
School too far.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Cannot afford schooling...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Family did not allow schooling.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
Poor in studies/not interested in school.	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
Education not considered valuable	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
School not safe.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
To learn a job.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
To work for pay as employee or (as paid/ unpaid worker) in family business or farm	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		
Help at home with household chores. Other (Specify).....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
Other(Specify)	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13		
C14. Have you ever received/are you receiving any vocational/ skill training from which you obtained/will obtain a certificate?										
Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		→C15
No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		→C16
C15. Describe subject of vocational training received/being received. (e.g Carpentry, Car repair, Nursing,etc) (If more than one choice then indicate the most important)										
For official use (Check list of training courses)	□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□		

SECTION II		Current Activity Status of All Children (5-17)																	
		Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip to Question									
Name of household member	→																Children Aged 5-9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years	
Age of household member	→																		
A. Economic Activity																			
C16. Did you engage in any work at least one hour during the past week? (As regular or casual employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker)																			
Yes.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	→C19	→C19	
No.....		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	→C17	→C17	
C17. During the past week did you undertake any of the following activities ? (Read each of the following questions until the first affirmative response is obtained.)		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Help in a family business		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	If any "YES" →C19	If any "YES" →C19
Cultivate or harvest agricultural products for sale/own consumption		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Work as a domestic servant in someone else's home.....		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
Catch or gather fish or seafood for sale/own consumption		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
Mining activities.		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Prepare food, clothes or handicrafts for sale		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6			
Sell articles, newspapers, drinks, food or agricultural products.		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7			
Wash, clean clothes for someone else for payment in cash or in-kind.		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8			
Repair tools or equipment for someone else for payment in cash or in-kind.....		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9			
Cleaning cars and shining shoes for someone else for payment in cash or in-kind....		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10			
Transportation of goods to market or for storage or other activities related to the transport of goods for sale.		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11			
Construction, maintenance of buildings, homes for someone else...		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
Fetching firewood/water.....		13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13			
Serve food/drinks in eatery/bar.....		14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14			
Any other economic activity (specify)		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	Otherwise →C18		

Other (specify)										
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	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip to Question	
Name of household member →										
Age of household member →	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	Children Aged 5-9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years
C18. Even if you were not working during the past week, did you have a job, business, or enterprise from which you were temporarily absent and you will return?										
1. Yes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	→C19	→C19
2. No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	→C32	→C32
C19. Describe the main job/task you were performing e.g. carrying bricks; mixing baking flour; harvesting maize; etc. "Main" refers to the work on which you spent most of the time of the week.										
Job/Task										
CODE For official use	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|		
C20. Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where you are doing this job or task										
Activity / Type										
CODE For official use	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|		

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip to Question							
Name of household member	→															
Age of household member	→								Children Aged 5-9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years						
C21. In addition to your main work, did you do other work during the past week? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2															
C22. For each day worked during the past week how many hours did you actually work? Main (M) Other (O)	M O	M O	M O	M O	M O	M O	M O	M O								
1. Monday.....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>															
2. Tuesday.....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>															
3. Wednesday.....																
4. Thursday.....																
5. Friday.....																
6. Saturday.....																
7. Sunday.....																

TOTAL										
C23. During the past week when did you mostly carry out these activities? <i>For ALL children:</i>										
During the day (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.).....										
During the evening or night (after 6 p.m.).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Day and evening (all day).	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Week-end.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Sometimes during the day, sometimes during the evening	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
<i>For school going children ONLY (if C2=YES):</i>										
After school.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Before school.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Before and after school.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Week-end.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip to Question	
Name of household member →										
Age of household member →	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	Children Aged 5-9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years
C24. Where did you carry out your main work during the past week?										
At (his/her) family dwelling...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Employer's house.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Formal office	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Factory/ atelier	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Plantations/farm/garden.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Construction sites.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
Mines/ or quarrying sites.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
Shop/market/kiosk/coffee house....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
Different places (<i>mobile</i>).....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
On the street (<i>fixed place</i>)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Pond/lake/river.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		
Other.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
Other (specify)										
C25. For your main job/work were you a....?										
1. Regular employee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		} C26
2. Casual employee.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
3. Own account worker(His/her own business without employees)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		} C29
4. Employer (His/her own business with employees)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
5. Member of producers' cooperatives	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
6. Unpaid family worker....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		→C31

C26. What is the mode of payment for the last payment period?										
1. Piece rate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Hourly.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3. Daily.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4. Weekly.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5. Monthly.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
6. Other (specify).....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Other (specify)										

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip to Question									
Name of household member →																		
Age of household member →	_|_|_|	_|_|_|	_|_|_|	_|_|_|	_|_|_|	_|_|_|	_|_|_|	_|_|_|	Children Aged 5-9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years								
C27. What was the amount paid to you for the last payment period? (Please link to C26) (in local currency)	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |										
C28. What other benefits do you usually receive in your main work? (Read each of the following questions and circle answers)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Nothing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Weekly rest days....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Medical expenses (Such as payment for medicine, doctor etc.).....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
School expenses (Such as school uniforms, school supplies, books etc.) ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
5. Free accommodation.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
6. Food/meal.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
7. Paid vacation leave	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
8. Clothing.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
9. Transportation	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
10. Others	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
11. Not applicable IF C25=3,4 or 6	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		
Other (specify)																		
C29. What is your average monthly income from the main work? (in local currency)	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |	_|_|_|_| |		

C30. What do you usually do with your earnings? (Multiple answers are allowed)											
1.	Employer gives all/part of money to my parents/guardians...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2.	Pay my school fees.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
3.	Buy things for school	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
4.	Buy things for household	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
5.	Buy things for myself	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
6.	Save	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip to Question	
Name of household member →										
Age of household member →	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	Children Aged 5-9 years	Children Aged 10-17 years
C31. Why do you work?										
1.	Supplement family income...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		} C33
2.	Help pay family debt.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
3.	Help in household enterprise...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
4.	Learn skills.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
5.	Schooling not useful for future.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
6.	School too far.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
7.	Cannot afford school fees.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
8.	Child not interested in school.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
9.	To temporarily replace someone unable to work.	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		

B Job Search											
C32. Were you seeking work in the last week?											
1.	Yes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2.	No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
C33. At any time during the last 12 months did you engage in any work?											
1.	Yes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		→C34
2.	No.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		→C44

SECTION III Health and Safety Issues about working Children (5-17)

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip to Question
Name of household member →									
Age of household member →	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	Children Aged 5-17 years
C34. Have you fallen ill or been injured in the last 12 months because of the work related activities that you carried out? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
C35. Did you have any of the following that was related to work in the last 12 months? (Read each of the following options and circle affirmative answers) Back/muscle pains..... Headache..... Wounds/deep cuts..... Breathing problems..... Eye problems..... Skin problems... Stomach problems... Fever..... Extreme fatigue..... Other (specify)..... Other (specify)	Yes No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Yes No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Yes No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Yes No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
C36. How did this/these affect your work/schooling? Not serious- not stopped work/schooling. Stopped work or school for a short time Stopped work or school completely.	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
C37. Think about your most serious illness/injury, what were you doing exactly when this happened? Job/Task									

If all "NO"
→ C39

CODE For Official use	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	
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	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip to Question
Name of household member →									
Age of household member →	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	Children Aged 5-17 years
C38. Do you carry heavy loads at your main job/work? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
C39. Do you operate any machinery/heavy equipment at your main job/work? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	→ C40 → C41
C40. What type of tools, equipment or machines do you use at your main job/work? (Write down 2 mostly used)	1..... ... 2..... ...	1..... ... 2..... ...	1..... ... 2..... ...	1..... ... 2..... ...	1..... ... 2..... ...	1..... ... 2..... ...	1..... ... 2..... ...	1..... ... 2..... ...	
C41. Are you exposed to any of the following at your main job/work? (Read each of the following options and circle answers)	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	
Dust, fumes, Fire, gas, flames..... Loud noise or vibration..... Extreme cold or heat Dangerous tools (knives etc)..... Work underground..... Work at heights..... Work in water/lake/pond/river/pond Workplace too dark or confined Insufficient ventilation..... Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.).. Explosives..... Other things, process or conditions bad for your health or safety (specify)..... Other (specify)	1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13	1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13	1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13	1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13	1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13	1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13	1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13	1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13	

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip to Question
Name of household member →									
Age of household member →	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	Children Aged 10-17 years
C42. Have you ever been shouted at, insulted, beaten or sexually molested (touched or done things to you did not want) by somebody at your main job/work? (Read each of the following options and circle answers)									
No	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	→ C44
Yes by									} C43
Employer or supervisor.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Other (older) worker.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Other child.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Client.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Stranger, passer-by.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Police or other authority	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Other (Specify).....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Other (specify)									
C.43. How often did this happened in the last 12 months?									
1 or 2 times	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Between 3 – 10 times	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
More than 10 times	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	

SECTION IV		Household Chores of Children (5-17)														Skip to Question		
		Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08									
Name of household member	→																Children Aged 5-17 years	
Age of household member	→	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□		
C44. During the past week did you do any of the chores indicated below in your own home?		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	If any "YES" →C45 Otherwise END for this HH member. Go to the next child in Section I.
1. Cooking.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2. Shopping for household.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
3. Cleaning utensils/house.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
4. Washing clothes.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
5. Caring for children/old/sick.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
6. Other similar household chores	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
Other (Specify)																		
C45. For each day engaged during the past week how many hours did you do household chores? (Record for each day separately)		□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□		
1. Monday.....		□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□		
2. Tuesday.....		□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□		
3. Wednesday.....		□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□		
4. Thursday.....		□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□		
5. Friday.....		□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□		
6. Saturday.....		□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□		
7. Sunday.....		□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□		
TOTAL		□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□		
C46. Why do you do household chores?		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1. To help my family.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2. To learn how to do household chores.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
3. I have nothing else to do.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Other (Specify)																		

	Serial No in A1 01	Serial No in A1 02	Serial No in A1 03	Serial No in A1 04	Serial No in A1 05	Serial No in A1 06	Serial No in A1 07	Serial No in A1 08	Skip to Question
Name of household member →									
Age of household member →	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□	Children Aged 5-17 years
C47. During the past week when did you mostly carry out these activities? <i>For ALL children:</i> During the day (between 6:00 and 6 pm)..... During the evening or night (after 6:00 pm).. Day and evening (all day). Week-end..... Sometimes during the day, sometimes during the evening <i>For school going children ONLY (If C2=YES):</i> After school..... Before school..... Before and after school..... Week-end.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
C48. Has (NAME) been interviewed in the company of an adult or an older child? Yes No	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	

END OF INTERVIEW