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## ***EXECUTIVE SUMMARY***

*The 2001 Ethiopian Stand Alone Child Labour survey is the first of its kind to be conducted in the country. The need for the Survey arose from the Government and other social partners' concern about the increasing number of children working in urban areas as well as in the rural areas. Children are commonly involved in domestic chores, and are supposed to assist in manual labour in the agriculture sector such as attending domestic animals, weeding and harvesting. In the urban areas, children are often forced into labour due to a situation of persisting poverty, which requires all family members to contribute to household income. Some of the work in which children are involved are done under hazardous work environment. Therefore, the main concern is not on child work as such, but rather the concern is on those activities that are detrimental to children's physical and mental development.*

*Ethiopia has ratified the UN convention on the Rights of the Child and included provisions in her constitution on basic rights and privileges of children. Although Ethiopia has not signed any of the ILO convention on minimum age, the labour proclamation of Ethiopia (No.42/93) stipulates that children below 14 years are not allowed to work. Employment of young workers between 14 and 18 years is also subject to certain conditions such as maximum of seven working hours per day, prohibition of overtime work, night work and provision of weekly rest and public days. The same law requires the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) to legally prescribe lists of dangerous operations that are detrimental to the health of working children.*

*However, MOLSA has been constrained by lack of data to carry out its mandate. There has been no comprehensive and adequate study, which shows the exact magnitude and situation of child labour in all economic sectors. The availability of data on working children and their analysis on a continuous basis is particularly essential for establishing intervention programs and formulating policies for the eventual elimination of child labour.*

### ***Objectives of the Survey***

*Therefore the objectives of the 2001 Ethiopia Stand-alone Child Labour Survey was to provide statistical data on children's activities focusing on the status of schooling, non-economic and economic activities. Specifically, the Survey was aimed at to provide statistical data that will help to:*

- (a) establish the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of children: age, sex, status and levels of education and training , occupations, skill-levels, hours of work, earnings and other working and living conditions;*

- (b) assess the working situation of children and the influence on their education, health, physical and mental development;*
- (c) examine the characteristics of the sectors that employ most children;*
- (d) identify where and how long the children have been working and the factors that lead children to work or families to put children to work; and*
- (e) assess the health and welfare status of working children.*

### *Coverage and Target of the Survey*

***The survey covered 1,257 Enumeration Areas (EAs) from both rural and urban parts of the country. The sample was designed to provide statistical estimates for each of the 9 regions and two administrative areas, urban and rural areas separately as well as for 11 major urban centers. The survey targeted 43,995 households, of which 43,601 (99.1%) were successfully covered.***

*The Survey collected information for all members of selected households as well as for children aged 5-17 years. Data collected for all members of the household include particulars of household members, like age, sex, religion, ethnicity, school attendance and training and marital status; economic activity status of the population aged 5 years and over during the last seven days, if non-working (economically non active) reason for not working, number of hours worked, . . . etc; economic activities of population aged 10 years and over during the last twelve months; housing conditions, housing facilities and household income and expenditure were collected.*

*For children aged 5-17 years, information on movement of children between households; school attendance and reason for dropouts; domestic activities and idleness; health and welfare situations of children who have been working at any time in the past; conditions of employment of children who are working for a non-relative person for pay; perception of parents of those children that are engaged in economic activity about the children's working conditions were collected from their parents or guardians. Similar information about children aged 10-17 years was also collected from children themselves.*

*This report presents summary and detailed statistical tables of the findings of the survey. The summaries of the findings are organized into five chapters and the statistical tables of the survey results are presented separately in Annex A. Chapter I and II are introductory chapters to this report where background information and survey methodology are covered. Chapter III presents the size and socio-economic characteristics of the general population and children aged 5-17 years. In Chapters IV and V working status and conditions of work of children were discussed.*

## ***Findings of the Survey***

*The Survey estimates that there were 18,197,783 Children in Ethiopia, accounting for 32.6% of the estimated 55.9 million total population. There were a total of 9,271,062 male and 8,926,721 female children aged 5-17 years. Majority of the children live in the rural areas (86.7%). The result also shows about 84 percent were living at least with one of the parents.*

*Regarding school attendance, the survey indicates that out of 10 Ethiopian children aged 5-17 years, only 4 (38 percent) were attending school (formal and informal) at the time of the survey. Moreover, about 40 percent and 41 percent of children aged 13-14 years and 15-17 years, respectively, never went to school. The survey also revealed that more urban children compared to rural children and more male children compared to female children have got a better chance of school attendance.*

*The survey result indicates that about 85 percent of the country's children are engaged in some kind of activity, that is, productive activity or housekeeping activity during the one week reference period. Overall, 9,483,611 children ( 52.1 percent of the total children ) were reported to have worked productive activities during the reference period. The participation rate for boys was 62 percent compared to 41.9 percent for girls. However, the situation is reversed when housekeeping activities are taken in to account where it is dominated by girls (44.3 percent) compared to boys (22.8 percent).*

*Children residing in rural areas had a higher chance of being engaged in productive work or housekeeping activities than those residing in the urban areas. Rural children appear to be engaged more in both housekeeping and productive activities, while urban children are engaged more in housekeeping activity only.*

*With regard to sex differences, the percentage of female children engaged in only housekeeping activities was double compared to that of male children, whereas the percentage of male children engaged in only productive activities were four-fold higher when compared with their counterparts.*

*The survey further shows that a third of Ethiopian children aged 5-17 years combine work and school while about half of the children reported as working without getting the chance to attend school. On the other hand, 1 out of 10 Ethiopian children were sitting idle at the time of the survey, that is, neither attending school nor undertaking any kind of activity. The need for labour assistance of children in family business, and desire to supplement household income are the two most important reasons that drive children to work. Thus, significant proportion of children in urban area work to assist themselves and to get work experience. On the other hand, the majority (89 percent) of children living in rural areas and engaged in productive activities were working in*

*elementary agricultural and related activities, such as herding cattle, helping adults in farming, ...etc. In urban areas, little above half (52 percent) of the children are engaged in elementary occupations, like street-vending, shoe-shining, messenger services, daily labour or in mining, construction, manufacturing, transport activity, ... etc. The remaining 48 percent were working as service, shop and market sales workers (26 percent), craft and related trade workers (19 percent), and other occupations.*

*The single most important industry that employs children's labour in rural areas and hence total children in Ethiopia is agriculture. While in urban areas, agriculture employs only 24.3 percent of the children's labour. The major contributing sector activities in employing children in urban areas, are: wholesale and retail trade including repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (24.7 percent); private households (15.4 percent); hotel and restaurants (12.5 percent); manufacturing (12.5 percent) and community, social and personal care services (7.5 percent).*

*The majority of children (about 92 percent) who are engaged in productive activity were working as unpaid family workers. In urban areas, self-employed and domestic employee children took significant share. Domestic employment seems to be left for females while male children are more likely to be engaged non-domestic employment such as engaging in self-employment. The survey revealed that Ethiopian children who are engaged in productive activity spent long hours on work. The average hours worked during the reference week was found to be 32.8 hours, where male children appear to work longer hours than their female counterparts. Furthermore, more than half of the children engaged in housekeeping activity work for at least 3 hours in a day.*

*Considering the terms of payment for children who are employees of other individuals or institutions, the survey result shows that the major term of payment among rural children is on annual basis while among urban children it is on monthly basis. There exists gender differential regarding to the terms of payment where male children are paid mainly on annual basis while female children are paid mainly on monthly basis.*

*The survey has also collected information on contribution of children to their families income and savings made by the children themselves. The result shows that over two-thirds of children who work for pay for others give all or part of their earnings to their families. Higher proportion of rural children compared to urban, male children compared to female were giving their income to their parents.*

*Regarding to the status and method of saving of income, the survey reveals that, not all children are saving from the income they earn from self-employment and paid employment. Higher percentage of urban children appear to save from the income they earn than their rural counterparts. The majority of children save from their income to use it during holidays. Urban children seem more*

*business oriented than rural children where the proportion of urban children who are saving for the purpose of starting own business is twice as large as that of rural children*

*Considering the work relationship of children with their employer, the survey indicates that 1 in 10 children working for others have bad relationship with their employer while about 6 percent reported to have neither bad nor good relationship. Relatively, higher proportion of female children tend to have bad relationship or feel to have indifferent attitude towards their employers than their male counterparts.*

*Information on incidences and seriousness of injury was collected for children who had been participating in any kind of activity at any time prior to the date of interview. The survey revealed that only 6.6 percent of ever worked children have experienced injury or illness due to the work they have been doing. The proportion of children encountering injuries/illness in the rural areas was relatively higher than those in the urban areas.*

*Among the total injured/ill children, 85 percent had stopped working temporarily and 2.4 percent had stopped work permanently due to the seriousness of the injury. Among children who have ever encountered injury/illness, more than a third did not need treatment and about the same proportion were given medical treatment and recovered. Significant proportion (about 23 percent) of injured/ill children received traditional treatment while only about 2 percent were hospitalized for treatment.*

*In Ethiopia, in general, use of protective wears whether it is modern or traditional is uncommon among children. Only 2.3 percent and 6.9 percent of the working children were practicing the use of modern and traditional protective wears, respectively.*



# **CHAPTER 1**

## **BACKGROUND TO THE SURVEY**

### **1.1. INTRODUCTION**

Child labour remains to be a serious problem in the world today. The International Labour Organization (ILO) statistical data proves that many children in the world are exposed to dangerous and hazardous activities. According to the ILO, the number of working children between the ages of 5 and 14 is about 211 million. The overwhelming majority of these are in the developing countries, in the sub-Saharan Africa 23 percent, Asia and Pacific 60 percent and Latin America and the Caribbean (ILO, 2002).

Similar to other developing countries, child labour is also a problem in Ethiopia. Children are engaged in economic and non-economic activities not compatible with their age in both the urban and rural areas. In the rural areas, child work is perceived as an avoidable or even necessary part of children's socialization process. Children are commonly involved in domestic chores, and are supposed to assist in manual labour in the agriculture sector such as attending domestic animals, weeding and harvesting. In the urban areas, children are often forced into labour due to a situation of persisting poverty, which requires all family members to contribute to the household income.

In general child labour is considered as an aspect of child exploitation and child abuse. However, the perception of child labour by the society further complicates the problem. For some, it is widely accepted as a natural order of bringing up children to be responsible future adults and hence child labour is often equated with child work, with the argument that work is good for the socialization of children and a means of helping families. The international community through the ILO makes a distinction between child work and child labour. The former refers to any work for pay or unpaid family (domestic) work, which is part of socialization process. Child work may some times include hazardous work. On the other hand, child labour refers to situations where children are actually doing work either in industries or occupations where the child is below the established minimum age which contravenes the ILO Conventions No. 138 on Minimum age of employment and Convention No 182 on the worst forms of child labour. It also includes, children who try to earn their living either through paid employment or engage in small business activities opened by the children themselves or working for the benefit of adults who exploit them. These include those children working in hazardous work environment, in exploitative condition, work for long hours or

work in activities that require intense physical effort, and work in servitude. Therefore, the main concern is not on child work as such, but rather the concern is on those activities that are detrimental to children's physical and mental development.

Heavy work at an early age has a direct deterring effect on children's physical and mental development. Physically, children are not fit to long hours of strenuous and monotonous work. Moreover, children are especially vulnerable to accidents because they have neither the awareness of the danger nor the knowledge of the precaution to be taken at work.

Ethiopia has ratified the UN convention on the Rights of the Child and included provisions in her constitution on basic rights and privileges of children. Although Ethiopia has not signed any of the ILO convention on required minimum age, the labour proclamation of Ethiopia (No.42/93) stipulates that children below 14 years are not allowed to work. Employment of young workers between 14 and 18 years is also subject to certain conditions such as maximum of seven working hours per day, prohibition of overtime work, night work and provision of weekly rest and public days. The same law requires the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) to legally prescribe lists of dangerous operations that are detrimental to the health of working children. Ethiopia is expected to become a member of the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and already started some activities in this regard. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is mandated for the implementation of the conventions and provision in the constitution concerning children's rights.

In Ethiopia there is not comprehensive and adequate study, which shows the exact magnitude and situation of child labour in all economic sectors. The section on child labour incorporated in the 1999 National Labour Force Survey questionnaire was limited in its scope as it was a module attached to a survey with a major concern on adult labour statistics. The availability of data on working children and their analysis on a continuous basis is particularly essential for establishing intervention programs and formulating policies for the eventual elimination of child labour. To address this problem, the Government of Ethiopia, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) and the Central Statistical Authority (CSA), with the technical and financial support of the ILO, launched a Stand-alone National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) in March 2001. The ILO principally funded the survey as part of its Statistical Information and Monitoring Program on Child Labour (SIMPOC).

This stand-alone Child Labour Survey was a household-based survey, where only conventional households were the sampling units. Hence, children who do not live in the households such as street children and children in institutions were excluded. The questionnaire for this child labour survey consisted of three Forms. Form I was used to obtain information on the socio-economic and demographic composition of household members and specific questions about households and housing particulars. Form II was used to obtain information on children aged 5-17 years on their schooling and non-schooling activities, including working conditions and related matters. The questions in this Form were addressed to the children's parents, guardians or heads of household. Form III of the survey questionnaire which is similar in its content to the second part but which refers to children aged 10-17 years was addressed to the children themselves.

In conclusion, the survey results presented in this report did not cover the situation of street children and may not show the situation of working children at specific work places, like in plantations, industries... etc. The result of this household-based survey is expected to be supplemented in the future by micro-level surveys to be administered at the level of employers/establishments selected through a sample, and also covering street children using appropriate survey instruments and data collection methods.

## **1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE SURVEY**

The 2001 Ethiopia Stand-alone Child Labour Survey was designed to provide statistical data on children's activities focusing on the status of schooling, non-economic and economic activities. Specifically, the survey was aimed at to provide statistical data that will help to:

- Learn the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of children: age, sex, literacy status levels of education and training, occupations, skill-levels, hours of work, earnings and other working and living conditions;
- Assess the working situation of children and the influence on their education, health, physical and mental development;
- Examine the characteristics of the sectors that employ most children;
- Study the movement of children between households;
- Identify where and how long the children have been working and the factors that lead children to work or families to put children to work;
- Assess the health and welfare status of working children;
- Generate data on child affairs for intervention and policy formulation.

### **1.3 CONTENTS OF THE SURVEY**

At the inception of the survey design, the ILO has provided the Central Statistical Authority (CSA) a draft module questionnaire that was tested and applied in other African countries to be used as a base and to decide on the content and format of the Ethiopia Stand-alone Child Labour Survey. The ILO's module questionnaire was then redesigned to reflect the existing conditions of the country, in close consultation with Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) and the ILO in order to satisfy the data requirements of the country as well as the feasibility in the data collection operations. Accordingly, the survey questionnaire modified into three forms, where Form-I of the questionnaire that refers to demographic and socio-economic condition of household members was administered to each member of the selected households. Form-II of the survey questionnaire refers to children aged 5-17 years and the information was collected by interviewed from the parents or guardians of the children, while Form-III was addressed to children aged 10-17 years and the children themselves give the responses to the questions.

In the process of designing the survey questionnaire, a pilot survey was conducted where the questionnaires and other survey instruments were tested in the field and amended accordingly. Furthermore, a half day user-producer forum was prepared that involved the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, other concerned government agencies, the ILO Area Office in Addis Ababa and NGO's that are involved in child issues. Comments and inputs on the draft content of the survey questionnaire from the users aspect were obtained and are used as inputs in finalizing the questionnaire.

Briefly the major variables included in the Three Forms of the questionnaire are presented below.

#### **Form –I: Area Identification of the Selected Household and Socio-demographic Characteristics of Household Members**

Section 1: Area identification of the selected household.

Section 2: Particulars of respondents and household members, that is, socio-demographic characteristics of the population like age, sex, religion, ethnicity, schooling and training and marital status.

Section 3: Economic activities of the population aged 5 years and over during the last seven days; this section identifies working and non-working population and reason for not working, number of hours worked, amount and source of earnings of children as well as other members of household.

Section 4: Economic activities of population aged 10 years and over during the last twelve months.

Section 5: Household section of the questionnaire that deals with housing conditions, housing facilities and household income and expenditure.

**Form – II Economic Activity Status of Children Aged 5-17 Years - to be addressed to Parents, Guardians or Heads of Households**

Section 6: Movement of children between households;

Section 7: Schooling and reason for dropouts;

Section 8: Domestic activities without payment and idleness;

Section 9: Health and welfare situations of children who have been working at any time in the past;

Section 10: Conditions of employment of children who are working for a non-relative person for pay;

Section 11: Perception of parents of those children that are engaged in economic activity about the children's economic activity.

**Form-III Economic Activity of Children Aged 10-17 Years - to be addressed to the children themselves**

Section 12: Consists of schooling and reason for dropouts, current economic activity, reason for idleness, occupational health, relationship to employer, amount and type of earnings, job satisfaction and reason for not being satisfied and other opinion questions. Most of the questions included in Form-II were also incorporated in Form-III.

In all the three-forms of the survey questionnaires, most questions were designed with pre-coded answers. Regarding the format of the questionnaires, they are prepared in two different formats, where Form-I was prepared in schedule format while Form-II and Form-III in verbatim format. All the Three Forms in the questionnaire used for the survey were prepared in the national working language, that is, the Amharic language. Furthermore, the English version of the questionnaire is attached in Annex C.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter the sampling methodology used for the survey, including sample design, sampling frame, sample size, and selection scheme will be discussed. Also discussed are field operation activities (field organization and training of field staff), data processing and concepts and definitions of key variables.

#### **2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN**

The 2001 Stand-alone National Child Labour Survey of Ethiopia covered both rural and urban parts of the country. However, it has not covered non-sedentary areas of two zones of the Affar Region and six zones of the Somali Region. Residents of collective quarters, homeless and foreigners were not covered in the survey. For the purpose of the survey, the population of the country was divided into three major categories namely, rural, major urban centers and other urban centers.

Category I: Rural parts of each regional state were grouped in this category. Each of the regions was a reporting level: thus, there are 11 reporting levels in this category. The list of the reporting levels is shown in Table 2.1.

Category II: Major urban centers were grouped under this category. The list of urban centers included in this category (domain of study) is presented in Table 2.2. Each of them were used as the survey domains for which the survey results were reported, hence, the reporting levels under this category are totally 11 major urban centers, namely, Mekele, Gonder, Dessie, Bahir Dar, Nazreth, Debre Zeit, Jimma, Awassa, Harar, Addis Ababa and DireDawa.

Category III: Other urban centers, which were not included in category II, were included in this category. Except for Harari Region, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa administrations, each region was serving as a reporting level independently by their respective regional states. As we can see from Table 2.3 this category has 8 reporting levels.

In addition to the above domains of study, the survey results were also reported at regional and country levels by aggregating the survey results from the corresponding domains. All in all 48 basic survey domains (reporting levels) including urban part of each regional state, total (urban + rural) part of each region, country level urban, country level rural and country level total were defined for the survey.

### **2.3 SAMPLING FRAME**

The Enumeration Area (EA) delineated for the 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia was used as a sampling frame for the selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU). The sampling frame used for the selection of ultimate sampling units (households) was a fresh list of households, which was prepared by the enumerator in the sampled EA at the time of the survey.

### **2.4 SAMPLE SIZE, SELECTION SCHEME AND RESPONSE RATE**

A sample size of 1,257 EAs was fixed based upon the required precision level and available resource for the survey. The 1999 National Labor Force Survey result was used to determine the required number of sample households per PSU/EA. For this survey, it was found that about 35 households per EA would give fair and reasonable estimates at a required reporting level for the variables under study.

In category II, and I stratified two-stage cluster sampling was used for the selection of ultimate sampling units. The Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) are EAs and secondary sampling units are households. In category III stratified three-stage cluster sampling was used for the selection of ultimate sampling units. In this category the PSUs are towns, the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) are EAs and the tertiary sampling units are households. The probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic sampling, size being total number of households obtained from the 1994 population and housing census, was used for selection of towns and EAs.

From category I a total of 723 EAs, from category II a total of 305 EAs and from category III a total of 229 EAs were selected. After generating a fresh listing of households within each sample EA at the beginning of the field work the survey questionnaire was administered to 35 systematically selected households, for rural and both categories of the urban domains. Based on the results of the survey, coverage rate of sample EAs was 100 percent and response rate of sampled households was 99.1 percent. For details on the sampled households and the response rate for each reporting domain see tables 2.1 to 2.3.

**Table 2.1 Coverage and Response Rate - Rural Domain**

Region	Reporting domain	EAs		Households		Response rate
		Planned	Covered	Planned	Covered	
Tigray	Tigray-Rural	47	47	1,645	1,641	99.8
Affar	Affar-Rural	33	33	1,155	1,107	95.8
Amhara	Amhara-Rural	145	145	5,075	5,061	99.7
Oromiya	Oromiya-Rural	152	152	5,320	5,312	99.8
Somali	Somali-Rural	31	30	1,085	1,037	95.6
Benishangul-Gumuz	Benishangul-Gumuz Rural	44	44	1,540	1,535	99.7
SNNP	SNNP-Rural	156	156	5,460	5,447	99.8
Gambella	Gambella-Rural	30	30	1,050	1,037	98.8
Harari	Harari-Rural	30	30	1,050	1,043	99.3
Addis Ababa	Addis Ababa-Rural	25	25	875	872	99.7
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa-Rural	30	30	1,050	1,047	99.7
Total		723	722	25,305	25,139	99.3

**Table 2.2 Coverage and Response Rate - Major Urban Domain**

Region	Reporting domain	EAs		Households		Response rate
		Planned	Covered	Planned	Covered	
Tigray	Mekele	23	23	805	797	99.0
Amhara	Gonder	23	23	805	799	99.3
	Dessie	23	23	805	791	98.3
	Bahir Dar	23	23	805	796	98.9
Oromiya	Nazreth	23	23	805	783	97.3
	Debre Zeit	23	23	805	797	99.0
	Jimma	23	23	805	800	99.4
SNNP	Awassa	23	23	805	790	98.1
Harari	Harar	23	23	805	793	98.5
Addis Ababa	Addis Ababa	75	75	2,625	2,598	99.0
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	23	23	805	786	97.6
Total		305	305	10,675	10,530	98.6



**Table 2.3 Coverage and Response Rate - Other Urban Domain**

Region	Reporting domain	EAs		Households		
		Planned	Covered	Planned	Covered	Response rate
Tigray	Tigray Other Urban Centers	20	20	700	697	99.6
Affar	Affar Urban	25	25	875	860	98.3
Amhara	Amhara Other Urban Centers	31	31	1,085	1,075	99.1
Oromiya	Oromiya Other Urban Centers	50	50	1,750	1,729	98.8
Somali	Somali Urban	30	30	1,050	1045	99.5
Benishanul-Gumuz	Benishangul-Gumuz Urban	24	24	840	834	99.3
SNNP	SNNP Other Urban Centers	25	25	875	867	99.1
Gambella	Gambella Urban	24	24	840	825	98.2
Total		229	229	8,015	7,932	99.0

## 2.5 FIELD ORGANIZATION

All the 22 Branch Statistical Offices of the CSA participated in the survey undertaking, especially in organizing the second stage training, in deploying field staff to their respective sites of assignment, data collection operations, supervision and control, retrieving completed questionnaires and submitting them to the head office for data processing. They were also responsible in administering the financial and logistic aspect of the survey within the areas of their assignment. During data collection, a total of 1,322 enumerators and 303 field supervisors were involved with an average supervisor-enumerator ratio of 1:5. To accomplish the data collection operation, all the enumerators were supplied with the necessary survey equipment at the completion of the training. To assist the data collection activities in deployment, supervision, and retrieval of completed questionnaires, 123 four-wheel drive vehicles were used. Table 2.4 shows the distribution of the field staff and vehicles by Branch Statistical Offices.

**Table 2.4 Distribution of Field Staff and Vehicles by Branch Statistical Offices**

Branch Office	Number of		
	Enumerators	Supervisors	Vehicles
Addis Ababa	109	23	4
Ambo	35	8	5
Arba Minch	60	14	8
Asayita	44	10	5
Asebe Teferi	25	6	4
Asossa	52	12	6
Awassa	102	24	8
Debre Birhan	52	13	5
Bahir Dar	102	23	8
Dessie	80	18	7
Dire Dawa	63	15	3
Gambella	57	13	5
Goba	19	5	4
Gondar	67	15	6
Harar	66	15	4
Hosaena	44	11	7
Mekele	90	20	7
Mizan Teferi	28	7	6
Nazreth	86	18	4
Nekemte	32	8	6
Jimma	65	15	7
Jijiga	44	10	4
Total	1,322	303	123

## 2.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The field staff-training program was carried out in two stages. The first-stage trainees were composed of statisticians from Head Office, and Branch Statistical Offices, and some selected senior field supervisors. The training was given for one week at the CSA's headquarters in Addis Ababa. Many of these personnel trained in the first-stage, conducted similar training for field supervisors and enumerators for about two weeks in the 22 Branch Statistical Offices that are located all over the country. During this second-stage training, the field staff were given detailed classroom instruction on the objectives and uses of the survey, concepts and definitions of terms used, interviewing procedures, how to fill questionnaires, ...etc. The enumerators' training also included a field practice to reinforce the classroom training.

## 2.7 DATA PROCESSING

The filled-in questionnaires that were retrieved from the field were first subjected to manual editing and coding. All the edited and coded questionnaires were again fully verified and checked for consistency before they were submitted to the data entry section. After the data was entered, it was again verified using the computer. Using the computer edit specification prepared earlier for this purpose, the entered data were checked for consistencies and then computer editing or data cleaning was made by referring back to the filled-in questionnaire. This was an important part of data processing operation in attaining the required level of data quality.

Consistency checks and rechecks were also made based on tabulation results. This was done by senior programmers using Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) software in collaboration with relevant senior staff of the CSA.

## 2.8 CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF KEY VARIABLES

**Enumeration Area (EA)**: is a unit of land delineated for the purpose of enumerating population and housing units without omission and duplication. An EA in rural areas usually consists of 150-200 households, and on the other hand an EA in urban areas constitutes 150-200 housing units.

**Household**: Consists of a person or groups of persons, irrespective of whether related or not, who normally live together in the same housing units or group of housing units and have common cooking and eating arrangements.

**Head of household**: is a person who economically supports or manages the household or for some reason of age or respect is considered as head by the other members of the household. It could be a male or a female.

**Usual member of a household**: is a person constituting as one of the usual members a household. The following are considered as usual members of a household:

- a) a person who continuously, that is, at least for six months live and have a common cooking and eating arrangements with the household; or
- b) a person who is absent from the household at the time of the survey but his absence has not elapsed the six months criterion; or
- c) housemaids, guards, baby sitters, etc...with no other dwelling and who were staying with the household at the time of the survey.

**Dropout:** A child is considered as dropout if he/she was registered in the current academic year (during the survey year) but for some reason quitted school.

**Attended before:** A child is said to have attended school before, if he/she used to be attending school during any of the academic years prior to the survey year (current academic year) but not attending in the current academic year.

**Never attended:** are children who neither attended school prior to the survey nor during the survey year.

**Absent from school last week for the time being:** are children who have been attending school during the current academic year but were absent during the last seven days for some reason and are planning to continue thereafter.

**Idle:** A child is said to be idle if he/she neither attends school (training institution), nor engaged in economic or non-economic activities (including housekeeping or household chores in own parents, or guardians' or parent's spouse home) during last week.

**Injury/ Illness:** refers to categories synchronized with the inspection system of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Accordingly, a child is said to be injured or ill if:

- a) the injury or illness is caused by the work he/she does or the injury/illness occurs at his work place and
- b) the pain due to the injury/illness remains felt for at least a day or the child is unable to go to work because of the injury/illness.

**Protective wears:** are kinds of wears that are used by children engaged in productive activities in order to minimize and avoid the risk of injury/illness.

**Housekeeping Activities/Household chores:** are personal services of a domestic nature provided by unpaid household child members in their own parents, or grandparents/ guardians or spouse's household, and as such, are considered non-economic. Housekeeping activities/ household chores include preparing and serving meals, making, mending, washing and pressing clothes; shopping, caring for siblings or sick and infirm persons in the household; cleaning and maintaining of the household dwelling; using, cleaning, serving and repairing household durable; transporting of household members or their good.

**Economic (productive) Activity:** in the survey economic or productive activity was defined in terms of production of goods and services that fall within the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary (ILO, 1990). Hence, in the 2001 Child Labor Survey, economic activity or productive activity is defined as a work that involves the production of goods and/or services for sale or exchange and production of certain products for own consumption. According to the above general definition, economic activity covers production of goods and services intended for sale on the market, production of other goods and services such as government activities; production and processing of primary products (agriculture, hunting, fishing, forestry and logging; and mining and quarrying) for own consumption, processing of primary products by the producers themselves, production of other commodities where part of it is sold on the market; and own account construction and fixed asset formation (expected life use of one year or more). Such economic activities could be performed for an individual, family or private enterprise, government establishment or public organization. The remuneration may be on daily, weekly, monthly, yearly or contract basis.

**Working Children:** Throughout this report the word “working” refers to children who are engaged in either economic or housekeeping activities.

## **2.9 LIMITATION OF THE SURVEY**

This section presents some of the limitations of the survey, so that future data collection program may take due consideration to improve the situation and also help to inform users of the data during analysis and interpretation of the survey results. Accordingly, the major ones are:

- a) The survey has attempted to capture data on income and expenditure of households. However, the information was collected in aggregate (reported income and expenditure values were put in intervals) form and could not find detailed income or expenditure values in the survey raw data. In addition, income data for urban and rural areas was collected using different time periods, namely per month and per year, respectively. Thus, the information collected on income level may not lend itself for further manipulation.
- b) Mainly due to cost consideration, the minimum reporting level for the 2001 Stand-alone Child Labour Survey was set at the level of region and major towns with at least 100,000 population. Therefore, the survey result cannot produce information at zone or lower administration level.

- c) The 2001 Stand-alone Child Labour Survey is a household survey that utilized a household data collection approach. Hence, the attitude of employers towards child labour was not incorporated in the data collection procedure. In such situations employer's attitude and conditions towards children working under them is lacking. However, such data could be well treated in separate enterprise survey.
- d) The household nature of the survey could not allow to collect data on attitudes of Government and non-government bodies working on child labour and child right issues like police, judiciary... etc.
- e) The survey excludes children who reside along the street and homeless children who have no permanent or fixed place of residence. Such data could be generated through independent and specialized survey.

## **2.10 LESSONS LEARNT IN THE PROCESS OF QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT**

Child labour is relatively new area of research and experience of countries regarding methodology and operation of data collection are not well documented. As indicated in Chapter I, The 2001 Stand Alone Child Labour Survey used the module questionnaire provided by the ILO. In the process of adaptation of the questionnaire to Ethiopian situation, important lessons were drawn on some issues. These include:

- a) The survey questionnaire of the 2001 Stand-alone Child Labour Survey were organized under three forms. Form-I dealt with the characteristics of all household members and the head of household answered the questions in the questionnaire. Form II collected information on activities of children aged 5-17 years and the questions were answered by the head of households. Form III was originally designed to interview all children aged 5-17 years about their schooling, economic and non-economic activities as well as their attitude and perception of their current and future life. However, during the pilot study, it was observed that children under 10 years are too shy and have problems in understanding the questions. Moreover, their responses were found to be inconsistent and illogical. Thus, it was decided to limit the administration of Form- III only to those children aged 10-17 years.
- b) Interviewing household heads or guardians in Form II about the activities of children assumes that the head or the guardian had a complete information about all eligible children living with him. However, in some cases, especially when there are non-relative members,

it was observed that the members, the head had no complete information. Thus, it was decided to let the children intervene during the interview in case of heads or guardians are unable or have no information to respond to the questions asked. On the other hand, during interviewing of children in Form III, the presence or assistance of families was found to have a negative effect. Hence, interviewers were instructed to avoid the presence of other people during the administration of Form III.

- c) During the pilot survey, it was noticed in most cases where household heads tend to consider household activities of non-relative children simply as non-economic when in fact there is some payment in the form of feeding, lodging and sometimes for schooling. As long as the family did not claim that they are guardian of the child, in this survey, non-relative and even in some circumstances distantly related children who are engaged in household activities without cash payment are considered as if they engaged in productive work.

## **2.11 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT**

The purpose of this report is to provide statistical data with summary and detailed tables of the findings of the survey. The summaries of the findings are organized into five chapters and the statistical tables of the survey outputs are presented separately in Annex A. The first chapter consists of the background, objectives and contents of the survey. Chapter II deals with the survey methodology, training of field staff and field organization, data processing, definition of concepts and key variables, limitation and lesson learnt from the survey. The socio-demographic characteristics of the target population are summarized in Chapter III. Chapter IV shows working status of children by activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and reason for working and reason for idleness. Finally, Chapter V explores the condition of working children in terms of hours of work, terms of payment, contribution to family income and savings, future plan, relationship with employer, incidence and seriousness of injury, type of treatment, use of protective wear, job satisfaction, age at start of work, and effect of work on schooling.

Annex B presents estimation procedure followed for this survey and the English Version of the survey questionnaire that was used for data collection is presented in Annex C. Finally, Annex D is devoted to present standard error (SD) and coefficient of variation.

# **CHAPTER 3**

## **SIZE AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION**

### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents a summary of the demographic and social characteristics of the general population and children aged 5-17 years as well as housing conditions for households covered in the survey. These topics are included to help the readers to interpret the results presented in the subsequent chapters in their proper context. The socio-demographic information of the general population presented in this chapter includes age and sex distribution, education and marital status. The household information presented in this chapter cover housing characteristics such as number of persons per household and average household size, source of drinking water, tenure status and type of fuel used for cooking.

Background information of the target population (children aged 5-17 years) includes relationship to heads of households; movement to the present family and reason for moving, school attendance and grade completed, and reason for not attending school.

### **3.2 SIZE AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION**

The 2001 Child Labor Survey has collected some basic socio-demographic information from all members of households. Some of the information like age and sex were collected from every member of the selected households and a lower age limit has been set for some of the population characteristics like education, marital status and training. Accordingly, training and marital status were asked for persons aged 10 years and over while education was asked for persons aged 5 years and over. This section provides estimates of population and some of the socio-demographic characteristics.

#### **3.2.1 Size and Age-Sex Structure of the Population**

The survey has counted persons residing in conventional households on *dejure* basis. The *dejure* population comprises all persons who belonged to a given area at a given time by virtue of usual residence. In this survey, a person is said to be a usual resident of a household if he or she



has been residing in the household continuously for at least six months before the survey date or intends to reside in the household for six months or longer.

The total survey population that covered the sedentary areas of the country was estimated to be 55,876,556 persons, of which 27,456,698 were males and 28,419,858 females. Estimates of the total and the regions population of the country are presented in Table 3.1. The national population estimate resulted from this survey falls within acceptable range when compared with the projected estimate of the year 2001 that was obtained from the Population and Housing Census of 1994. Further comparisons and consistency checks were made with the 1999 National Labour Force Survey population estimates. After these exercises minor adjustments were made for Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa Administrations and Gambella Region that were underestimated by the survey. Furthermore, Affar and Somali regions as indicated in Chapter 2 were covered partially and thus the results presented in this report should not be interpreted to represent the whole regions.

**Table 3.1 Distribution of Population by Region, Urban and Rural Areas and Sex Ratio: 2001**

Region	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural			Proportion urban
	No.	%	Sex ratio	No.	%	Sex ratio	No.	%	Sex ratio	
Tigray	3,556,963	6.4	92.6	551,208	7.3	74.2	3,005,755	6.2	96.4	15.5
Affar*	218,034	0.4	102.4	79,725	1.1	89.9	138,309	0.3	110.3	36.6
Amhara	14,276,473	25.6	97.7	1,299,301	17.2	79.8	12,977,172	26.9	99.6	9.1
Oromiya	21,636,083	38.7	97.8	2,150,070	28.5	89.7	19,486,013	40.3	98.7	9.9
Somali**	610,841	1.1	102.3	253,632	3.4	103.6	357,209	0.7	101.4	41.5
Benishangul-Gumuz	574,149	1.0	99.9	49,792	0.7	98.0	524,357	1.1	100.1	8.7
SNNP	12,431,218	22.2	96.1	895,958	11.9	96.9	11,535,260	23.9	96.0	7.2
Gambella	151,212	0.3	97.1	45,359	0.6	97.1	105,853	0.2	97.1	30.0
Harari	161,060	0.3	93.3	90,398	1.2	90.6	70,662	0.1	96.7	56.1
Addis Ababa	20,046,04	3.6	86.3	1,960,384	26.0	86.0	44,220	0.1	101.1	97.8
Dire Dawa	255,920	0.5	86.8	177,072	2.3	82.4	78,848	0.2	97.5	69.2
Country Total	55,876,556	100.0	96.6	7,552,898	100.0	86.9	48,323,658	100.0	98.2	13.5

\* Covers the sedentary population of Zones 1, 3 and 5 only, out of the total five zones in the Region.

\*\* Covers the sedentary population of Shinile, Jijiga and Liben Zones only, out of the total of nine zones of the Region.

In Table 3.1 the sex composition of the population using sex ratios for the total country, regions and urban and rural residence is presented. Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a given population. Sex ratio for the total and rural part of the country is close to 100, which is an indication of the balance between the two sexes as expected under normal condition. But in the urban areas the sex ratio is found to be about 87, showing an excess of females over males. Compared to the other regions slightly higher sex ratio was observed in Affar and Somali regions, that is, 102.4 and 102.3, respectively. Whereas, the lowest sex ratio is found in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa Administrations, i.e., a sex ratio of 86.3 and 86.8, respectively. Table 3.1 further shows the proportion of the population residing in urban and rural areas. The survey revealed that about 14 percent of the total population of the country reside in urban areas. Accordingly, the survey result revealed that Addis Ababa Administration is the most urbanized (about 98 percent) and the least urbanized is the SNNP Region (about 7 percent). Somali and Affar regions showed high proportion of urban population because the survey covered only sedentary areas and urban centers of some of the zones in these regions.

Table 3.2 shows the age-sex structure of the population by 5 years age groups for the country. Replicating the results of earlier studies, in this survey the age distribution is characterized by high proportion of young persons and low proportion of aged persons. This pattern depicts the typical age structure of developing countries, which is high fertility and low life expectancy. In the survey the young population, that is, those aged below fifteen years make up about 46 percent of the total and the aged (65 years and over) constituted only 3.4 percent. The corresponding figures for the rural areas are 47.4 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively. On the other hand, in urban areas the pattern, specifically for the young population is slightly different, where, about 36 percent were young, while the proportion of aged population is (3.2 percent) which is nearly the same with the rural areas.

**Table 3.2 Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural Areas: 2001**

Age Group	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
0-4	18.7	19.1	18.3	11.6	12.6	10.7	19.8	20.0	19.6	
5-9	15.4	15.9	15.0	11.4	11.8	11.0	16.1	16.5	15.6	
10-14	11.7	12.2	11.2	12.7	12.7	12.7	11.5	12.2	10.9	
15-19	10.5	10.3	10.7	15.4	15.1	15.7	9.7	9.6	9.9	
20-24	8.7	8.1	9.4	11.2	10.1	12.1	8.4	7.8	8.9	
25-29	7.9	7.6	8.2	9.8	9.4	10.1	7.6	7.3	7.9	
30-34	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.1	6.4	5.8	5.2	5.0	5.3	
35-39	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.8	4.9	4.8	5.1	
40-44	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.1	
45-49	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	
50-54	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	
55-59	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	
60-64	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	
65+	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.9	2.9	
All Ages	No. %	55,876,555 100.0	27,456,697 100.0	28,419,858 100.0	7,552,897 100.0	3,511,894 100.0	4,041,003 100.0	48,323,658 100.0	23,944,803 100.0	24,378,855 100.0

### **3.2.2 Education**

In the survey, every member of the sampled household aged five years and over was asked to state whether he/she is literate or not. A person is considered to be literate if he/she can both read with understanding and write a short statement at least in one language. Otherwise, he/she is considered illiterate. Table 3.3 presents the literacy status and educational attainment of the population aged five years and over. Overall, about 27 percent of the population aged five years and over are found to be literate. The literacy rate in urban areas (69.2 percent) is three times higher than the rate in the rural areas (19.6 percent). On the other hand, in both the rural and urban areas, literacy rate among males is higher than females. At national level literacy rate among males was found twice higher (36.0 percent) than the corresponding rate for females (18.2 percent). Looking into the literate population by grade level, highest proportions (61.3 percent) were observed for those that completed grades 1-6 and the proportion declines as grade level increases, where about 6 percent have completed grade twelve and 3.4 percent completed beyond grade twelve.

The proportion of literate population attaining higher-grade levels is higher in urban than in rural areas. For instance, in urban areas 7.5 percent have completed beyond grade twelve compared to 0.9 percent in rural areas. In both the urban and rural areas gender differences persisted at higher-grade levels, where the proportion of male literates is higher than females.

**Table 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Over by Sex, Literacy Status and Educational Attainment: 2001**

Literacy and Educational Attainment	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Literacy Status									
Literate	26.9	36.0	18.2	69.2	79.8	60.2	19.6	29.0	10.5
Illiterate	73.1	63.9	81.8	30.8	20.2	39.8	80.3	70.9	89.5
Total Persons	45,421,239	22,216,031	23,205,208	6,677,446	3,068,158	3,609,288	38,743,788	19,147,873	19,595,915
Educational Attainment									
Non Formal	10.6	13.2	5.9	5.0	5.2	4.8	14.1	16.7	7.0
Grade 1-6	61.3	60.5	62.8	42.3	39.6	45.2	72.9	69.8	81.5
Grade 7-8	12.0	11.1	13.6	18.1	17.3	19.0	8.2	8.4	7.9
Grade 9-11	7.1	6.6	8.0	14.5	15.1	13.7	2.6	2.8	1.9
Grade 12 Complete	5.6	4.9	6.8	12.6	12.9	12.2	1.3	1.4	1.1
Beyond Grade 12	3.4	3.7	2.9	7.5	9.8	5.0	0.9	1.0	0.7
Total Literate	12,222,951	8,001,474	4,221,477	4,618,665	2,447,146	2,171,519	7,604,280	5,554,328	2,049,952

Table 3.4 shows the proportion of literate population by region. Among regions, Addis Ababa registered substantially higher literacy (83 percent) level than all the other regions. Harari Region and Dire Dawa Administration took the second and third position, 56.7 percent and 55.9 percent, respectively. These three administrative areas are characterized with a high proportion of urban inhabitants. In this respect, literacy level is relatively low for Amhara Region, with only 24.8 percent, and SNNP and Oromiya regions, with 29.5 percent each.

**Table 3.4 Proportion of Literate Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Region, Sex, Urban and Rural Areas: 2001**

Region	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tigray	32.8	43.8	23.0	64.5	82.2	52.5	26.5	37.4	16.2
Affar	31.8	39.1	24.5	64.7	79.8	51.9	11.1	16.7	4.8
Amhara	24.8	34.1	16.0	68.2	81.9	58.1	19.7	29.2	10.3
Oromiya	29.5	42.0	17.3	72.0	84.8	60.4	24.0	36.8	11.6
Somali	30.4	44.0	17.1	53.8	73.5	34.6	13.5	22.7	4.4
Benishangul-Gumuz	38.3	54.0	22.5	73.5	84.8	61.8	34.5	50.7	18.3
SNNP	29.5	42.4	17.7	73.4	84.4	63.1	25.5	38.5	13.6
Gambella	44.2	60.3	28.8	63.7	80.6	48.4	35.6	51.7	19.9
Harari	56.7	69.4	45.4	77.1	89.1	66.7	23.2	38.7	8.6
Addis Ababa	83.0	91.7	75.6	83.7	92.6	76.3	45.0	51.8	38.2
Dire Dawa	55.9	67.6	46.2	71.8	86.8	59.9	12.3	20.1	4.9
Total	31.3	42.7	20.6	73.7	86.0	63.4	23.4	35.1	12.0

### 3.2.3 Marital Status

In the survey marital status was categorized into five groups, namely, never married, married, divorced, widowed and separated. The marital status distribution of the population aged 10 years and over by selected background variables, that is, sex, age, place of residence and region is presented in Table 3.5.

At the country level, half of the population aged 10 years and over are in marital union and 46 percent of the males and 32.1 percent of the females are never married. The proportion of divorcees is significantly higher among females (6.0 percent) compared to males (2.2 percent). In urban areas, 52.8 percent were never married and about 34 percent were married, whereas in rural areas 53.3 percent were in marital union and 36.2 percent were never married at the time of the survey. The proportion of divorcees is higher in urban areas (5.6 percent) than in rural areas (3.9 percent). Distribution of marital status by age group reveals early and universality of marriage in Ethiopia. Nearly 1 in 10 persons in the age group 10-19 years were already married and this has leaped to about 68 percent for age group 20-29 years. In the age group 40-49 years only 1 percent of the population remain single. Proportion divorced is the highest

for the oldest age group, 60 years and over (6.1 percent) and the least for the youngest age group, 10-19 years of age (2.2 percent). The proportion of widowed persons increases with age, from almost none among the population aged 10-19 years to 32.4 percent among those aged 60 years and above.

**Table 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Marital Status and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	Not stated	%	Total number of persons
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	46.0	49.8	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	17,844,739
Female	32.1	50.6	6.0	9.9	1.2	0.1	100.0	18,951,111
<b>Place of Residence</b>								
Urban	52.8	33.9	5.6	6.1	1.5	0.1	100.0	5,819,561
Rural	36.2	53.3	3.9	5.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	30,976,289
<b>Age</b>								
10-19	88.4	9.1	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	12,405,306
20-29	32.0	60.9	4.8	1.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	9,286,384
30-39	5.0	84.7	4.8	4.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	5,767,027
40-49	1.1	81.9	5.5	10.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	3,960,298
50-59	0.4	74.5	5.7	18.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	2,478,293
60+	0.5	59.3	6.1	32.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	2,898,542
<b>Region</b>								
Tigray	39.2	45.8	7.3	6.6	1.0	0.1	100.0	2,393,841
Affar	38.8	47.6	7.0	5.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	158,667
Amhara	30.5	54.1	9.0	5.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	9,523,545
Oromiya	41.0	50.2	2.1	5.7	0.9	0.1	100.0	13,948,336
Somali	41.8	47.3	3.5	6.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	401,335
<b>Benishangul-</b>								
Gumuz	37.0	53.0	4.0	4.6	1.4	0.1	100.0	376,872
SNNP	40.4	51.7	1.2	5.9	0.8	0.1	100.0	7,907,757
Gambella	33.6	52.1	5.1	7.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	105,037
Harari	44.4	41.3	3.5	8.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	116,669
Addis Ababa	59.5	29.5	3.6	5.8	1.4	0.2	100.0	1,678,532
Dire Dawa	43.9	41.7	3.3	8.8	2.1	0.2	100.0	185,270
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36,795,850</b>

### 3.3 HOUSING CONDITIONS

This survey has collected data on housing conditions in addition to the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of individuals. Even though a number of other variables were included in the questionnaire, here only results of some selected variables are considered. These variables include number of persons per household and average household size, tenure status of housing units, source of drinking water, toilet facility, and type of fuel.

### **3.3.1 Number of Persons Per Household and Average Household Size**

Table 3.6 presents the distribution of households by number of persons per household for the country, urban and rural areas. The distribution of persons per household assumes an inverted U-shape pattern, that is, low proportion for small size and large size households and high proportion for middle size households. Single person households constitute about 6 percent of the total households and these accommodate only 1.4 percent of the total population. As can be seen from the table, four-person households make-up the highest proportion (about 18 percent), followed by three-person and five-person households with 17.4 percent and 15.3 percent, respectively. Households with 5 or more persons constituted 46.3 percent of total households, which accounts the bulk (66.2 percent) of the population.

Average household size is the ratio of persons living in households to the total number of households. Accordingly, the survey reported an average household size of 4.6 for the country, 4.1 for the urban part and 4.6 for the rural area. Generally, average household size is highest in male-headed households than in female-headed households (See Table 3.7). Among regions, relatively higher average household sizes were reported for Addis Ababa, Oromiya and SNNP regions (4.9, 4.8 and 4.7, in that order) and the lowest for Gambella and Affar regions (3.6 and 3.8, respectively).



**Table 3.6 Distribution of Households and Population by Number of Persons Per Household, Urban and Rural Areas: 2001**

Number of Persons Per Household	Urban + Rural				Urban				Rural			
	Household		Population		Household		Population		Household		Population	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	75,5322	6.2	755,322	1.4	272,044	14.6	272,044	3.6	483,278	4.6	483,278	1.0
2	1,527,322	12.5	3,055,801	5.5	304,055	16.4	608,110	8.1	1,223,267	11.7	2,44,7691	5.1
3	2,136,072	17.4	6,408,215	11.5	315,459	17.0	946,377	12.5	1,820,613	17.5	5,461,838	11.3
4	2,169,961	17.7	8,679,778	15.5	275,757	14.9	1,103,028	14.6	1,894,204	18.2	7,576,750	15.7
5	1,873,849	15.3	9,366,856	16.8	225,108	12.1	1,125,098	14.9	1,648,741	15.8	8,241,758	17.1
6	1,473,810	12.0	8,840,277	15.8	163,986	8.8	983,917	13.0	1,309,824	12.6	7,856,360	16.3
7	1,037,754	8.4	7,264,276	13.0	117,548	6.3	822,835	10.9	920,206	8.8	6,441,441	13.3
8	675,528	5.5	5,404,229	9.7	77,760	4.2	622,082	8.2	597,768	5.7	4,782,147	9.9
9	341,437	2.8	3,072,931	5.5	48,908	2.6	440,168	5.8	292,529	2.8	2,632,763	5.5
10+	284,041	2.3	3,028,874	5.4	57,223	3.1	629,241	8.3	226,818	2.2	2,399,633	5.0
Total	12,275,096	100	55,876,559	100	1,857,848	100	7,552,900	100	10,417,248	100	48,323,659	100
Average Household Size	4.6				4.1				4.6			

**Table 3.7 Average Household Size by Sex of Head of Household, Place of Residence and Region: 2001**

Place of Residence and Region	Male Headed			Female Headed			Total		
	All persons	All household	Average HH* Size	All persons	All household	Average HH* Size	All persons	All household	Average HH* Size
Place of Residence									
Urban	5134495	1145217	4.5	2418403	712630	3.39	7552898	1857847	4.07
Rural	40278259	8034181	5.0	8045399	2383067	3.38	48323658	10417248	4.64
Region									
Tigray	2636323	536690	4.9	920640	296464	3.11	3556963	833154	4.27
Affar	176932	43808	4.0	41103	13248	3.1	218035	57056	3.82
Amhara	11784240	2533382	4.7	2492235	862907	2.89	14276475	3396289	4.2
Oromiya	17886517	3499687	5.1	3749565	1022691	3.67	21636082	4522378	4.78
Somali	460777	97755	4.7	150064	43476	3.45	610841	141231	4.33
Benishangul-Gumuz	488659	104773	4.7	85489	28954	2.95	574148	133727	4.29
SNNP	10220238	2002294	5.1	2210980	627184	3.53	12431218	2629478	4.73
Gambella	114227	29974	3.8	36985	11437	3.23	151212	41411	3.65
Harari	118163	26065	4.5	42897	12801	3.35	161060	38866	4.14
Addis Ababa	1346614	263786	5.1	657990	154925	4.25	2004604	418711	4.79
Dire Dawa	180066	41185	4.4	75853	21611	3.51	255919	62796	4.08
All regions	45412756	9179399	4.9	10463801	3095698	3.4	55876557	12275097	4.6

HH\* = Household

### 3.3.2 Tenure Status

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which households occupy living quarters. The information collected about living quarters shows very clearly the distinction between households living in rented housing units and those living in owner occupied units.

Table 3.8 presents tenure status of housing units occupied by households in urban areas. Data on tenure status for rural areas was not shown in this report because of homogeneity of the situation that is all most all housing units are owner occupied. The results shown in the table revealed that about 42 percent of households in urban areas are owners of the housing units and about 52 percent rented housing units. The distribution of households who live in rented housing units by owners of the housing units revealed that about 23 percent rented from the government or public, and about 30 percent rented from private households. Only 2.3 percent and 3.7 percent of households were living in housing units provided free by employers and others than employers, respectively.

The proportion of urban housing units that are owner occupied varied from 67 percent in Somali Region to about 33 percent in Harari Region. On the other hand, households residing in rented housing units varied from 59.5 percent in Addis Ababa to 27.9 percent in Somali Region.

**Table 3.8 Percentage Distribution of Households in Urban Areas by Tenure Status and Region: 2001**

Region	Type of Tenure							Total households
	Owner Occupied	Provided free by employer	Provided free by other	Subsidized by employer	Rented from private households	Rented from Gov. /public	NS	
Tigray	39.2	3.8	4.1	0.2	48.7	3.9	0.0	152,756
Affar	45.5	5.5	2.0	0.0	41.5	5.5	0.0	24,019
Amhara	41.6	1.2	3.6	0.0	34.4	19.2	0.0	372,846
Oromiya	42.3	2.5	4.1	0.1	27.5	23.6	0.0	531,438
Somali	67.0	3.1	1.9	0.1	23.7	4.2	0.0	58,657
Benishangul-Gumuz	53.5	3.1	5.0	0.0	35.4	3.0	0.0	13,178
SNNP	48.3	2.3	2.7	0.0	34.4	12.3	0.0	211,872
Gambella	59.7	7.0	3.9	0.0	26.0	3.4	0.0	12,631
Harari	32.9	1.2	6.3	0.0	23.2	36.2	0.2	24,499
Addis Ababa	34.6	1.8	3.8	0.3	19.5	40.0	0.1	409,656
Dire Dawa	39.9	2.2	3.9	0.0	18.5	35.6	0.0	46,297
Country – Total	41.7	2.3	3.7	0.1	29.5	22.7	0.0	1,857,846

### **3.3.3 Sources of Drinking Water**

The distribution of households by main source of drinking water is presented in Table 3.9 the data shows that only about 20 percent of the households got their drinking water mainly from tap water. That is, 0.5 percent has supply of water from tap inside the housing unit, 2.5 percent from tap water within compound-private, 2.3 percent tap water within compound-shared with other households, and 14.4 percent tap water outside the compound. The table also shows that substantial proportion of households use unclean water for drinking. This is evidenced by the fact that about 40 percent of households are fetching drinking water from unprotected well/spring and about 30 percent from river/pond or lake. Nearly 9 out of 10 households in urban area use clean water from taps or protected well/spring. On the other hand a very high proportion of households in rural areas (4 in 5) use water that is not clean.

Availability of clean drinking water is one among many other housing facilities and amenities, the survey reported Addis Ababa, followed by Dire Dawa and Harari better served areas in the provision of clean drinking water. Gambella and Tigray regions took intermediate position, while the Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromiya, SNNP and Amhara regions are least served. About 53 percent and 61 percent of households in the survey-covered areas of Affar and Somali regions are using unclean water for drinking. Given the fact that this survey has only covered the sedentary and urban parts of zones of Affar and Somali regions, one could imagine how worst could be the availability of clean drinking water in the remaining non-sedentary parts of these regions.



**Table 3.9 Percentage Distribution of Households by Major Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence and Region: 2001**

Place of Residence and Region	Source of Drinking Water								Total households
	Tap inside house	Tap within compound-Private	Tap within compound-shared	Tap outside compound	Protected well/Spring	Unprotected well/Spring	River, lake or pond	Not Stated	
Place of Residence									
Urban	1.3	15.9	15.0	52.8	5.7	5.4	3.8	0.1	1,857,846
Rural	0.3	0.1	0.1	7.5	10.9	45.7	35.2	0.1	10,417,248
Region									
Tigray	0.6	1.8	3.5	25.6	7.7	44.2	16.4	0.1	833,153
Affar	1.0	4.5	6.1	26.4	9.2	24.2	28.6	0.0	57,057
Amhara	0.4	1.3	1.1	10.3	13.0	45.6	28.2	0.0	3,396,288
Oromiya	0.4	1.5	1.5	15.0	7.0	40.0	34.5	0.1	4,522,378
Somali	0.6	1.3	1.8	20.1	15.6	18.9	41.6	0.1	141,233
Benishangul-Gumuz	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.9	19.2	25.7	51.0	0.3	133,727
SNNP	0.4	1.3	1.0	9.6	13.2	39.4	34.8	0.2	2,62,9479
Gambella	0.8	0.6	1.1	20.0	21.4	23.2	32.9	0.0	41,412
Harari	0.4	11.2	18.3	33.2	9.4	24.8	2.7	0.2	38,867
Addis Ababa	1.6	32.3	24.4	39.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	418,710
Dire Dawa	0.3	7.4	11.9	60.4	8.3	8.4	3.1	0.1	62,796
Country –Total	0.5	2.5	2.3	14.4	10.1	39.6	30.4	0.1	12,275,094

### 3.3.4 Types of Fuel Used for Cooking

In the survey, data on type of fuel most frequently used for cooking is collected (See Table 3.10). The survey result indicated that the overwhelming majority (about 95 percent) of the households use firewood /charcoal or dung as a source of fuel for cooking. Small number of households were reported using kerosene (about 3 percent) and insignificant number of them use Gas (0.1 percent), and electricity (0.3 percent).

Variations in the type of fuel used for cooking were observed in urban areas. However the use of more than one type of fuel is a common practice, where 1 in 4 households are using firewood/charcoal and dung. Furthermore, about 18 percent of urban households are reported using kerosene for cooking, while households that use electricity for cooking are insignificant (about 2 percent). In all the regions except Harari region; and Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa Administrations, firewood/charcoal is the single most important type of fuel used for cooking. In Harari region and Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa administrations, that are relatively highly urbanized areas, use of kerosene is a common practice, in fact, in Addis Ababa more households were found using kerosene than firewood/charcoal or dung for cooking.

**Table 3.10 Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel Used for Cooking, Place of Residence and Region: 2001**

Place of Residence and Region	Type of Fuel						Total house-holds
	Use no fuel	Electricity	Gas	Kerosene	Firewood/ charcoal/dung	Not Stated	
Place of Residence							
Urban	2.9	1.5	0.2	18.4	75.6	1.4	1,857,846
Rural	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	98.0	1.2	10,417,248
Region							
Tigray	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	97.8	0.4	833,154
Affar	6.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	92.2	0.4	57,056
Amhara	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	97.4	1.2	3,396,290
Oromiya	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	97.2	0.9	4,522,378
Somali	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	96.0	2.2	141,233
Benishangul-Gumuz	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	89.1	9.2	133,726
SNNP	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	96.7	1.4	2,629,476
Gambella	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	95.1	0.2	41,410
Harari	1.9	1.7	0.1	15.0	77.5	3.9	38,867
Addis Ababa	1.9	2.3	0.8	60.9	32.3	1.9	418,711
DireDawa	3.1	1.0	0.0	30.9	64.0	0.9	62,796
Country - Total	0.9	0.3	0.1	2.9	94.6	1.2	12,275,094

### 3.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TARGET POPULATION

This section provides summary of some of the selected socio-demographic characteristics of the target population of the survey, that is, children aged 5-17 years. This will serve as a background to the findings of the survey that will be presented in Chapters 4 and 5. The specific topics included in this section are relationship with the heads of households, current school and grade attendance, reason for not currently attending school and children's movement between households and reason for changing

#### 3.4.1 Relationship with Heads of Households

In the survey, children aged 5-17 years were asked questions concerning their relationship with the head of household. Various relationship types were stated in the questionnaire to help interviewer's to give proper categorization as well as to make extensive probing. Table 3.11 presents this result, showing that out of the total child population covered in the survey about 64 percent are sons/daughters of both the head and the spouse. Those children who reported sons or daughters of heads only accounted about 19 percent) while sons/daughters of spouse only accounted for about 2 percent. Thus, the data indicates that about 84 percent of Ethiopian children live at least with one of the parents and an additional 10 percent of them reported living in the household where they were a relative of the head of the household.

**Table 3.11 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years by Relationship with Head of Household, Sex, Urban and Rural Areas: 2001**

Place of Residence and Sex	Total	Head	Spouse	Son/ daughter of head and spouse	Son/ daughter of head	Son/ daughter of spouse	Sister/ brother of head/ spouse	Foster child and God child	Other relatives	Non-relatives
Place of Residence										
Urban	2,417,504	1.8	0.3	46.8	23.6	1.8	5.2	0.6	15.4	4.5
Rural	15,780,279	0.1	0.8	66.2	18.1	1.5	2.4	0.4	9.1	1.3
Sex										
Male	9,271,062	0.4	0.1	64.6	19.0	1.5	2.6	0.4	9.4	2.0
Female	8,926,721	0.3	1.4	62.6	18.7	1.6	3.0	0.5	10.5	1.4
Total children	18,197,783	0.4	0.7	63.6	18.9	1.5	2.8	0.5	10.0	1.7



### **3.4.2 Current School Attendance**

Table 3.12 presents the percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years by some selected background variables, that is, status of school attendance, place of residence, sex, age and region. The survey result revealed that out of the 18,197,782 children; about 38 percent were attending school at the time of the survey.

Children who had never been to school constituted the largest proportion (about 56 percent), while those who quitted school together with those attended before, accounted for about 6 percent of the total child population aged 5-17 years. With respect to status of school attendance, children residing in urban areas were found to be more advantageous than those residing in rural areas, where the proportion attending school is almost three times higher than the rural areas. Furthermore, the survey result depicted gender disparities in school attendance, where school attendance of male children is higher than females (See Table 3.12).

As can be seen from the table the contribution of children in the age group 5-6, to the never attended group is high (especially in the rural areas), which resulted an inflated percentage of children who had never been to school. Such a situation is a reflection of a rural population character where sending children to school at their earliest age is not customary.

Table 3.12 further revealed the gap currently existing among regions with regard to school attendance putting Addis Ababa at the top of all the regions (about 88 percent). Dire Dawa, Harari, and Gambella regions follow in a consecutive manner, 69.5 percent, 68.9 percent, and 57.8 percent and Somali, SNNP and Affar regions at the bottom with 33.0 percent, 33.6 percent and 33.9 percent, respectively.

**Table 3.12 Percentage Distribution of children aged 5-17 years by Status of school Attendance and Selected background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total children	Currently attending		Currently not attending				NS
		Formal	Informal	Current drop outs	Attended before	Never attended	NS	
Place of residence								
Urban	2417507	74.3	5.8	0.1	4.9	14.6	0.1	0.2
Rural	15780275	27.2	4.5	0.2	5.4	62.5	0.1	0.1
Age								
5-6	3250836	6.0	5.7	0.1	1.2	86.9	0.0	0.1
7-12	9446782	35.8	5.0	0.3	4.2	54.6	0.1	0.1
13-14	2460764	49.1	3.6	0.2	7.5	39.5	0.1	0.1
15-17	3039400	42.8	3.6	0.3	11.8	41.4	0.0	0.1
Sex								
Male	9271063	36.9	5.9	0.3	5.7	51.1	0.1	0.1
Female	8926719	29.9	3.5	0.2	5.0	61.3	0.1	0.1
Region								
Tigray	1253197	35.7	4.9	0.4	4.3	54.6	0.0	0.0
Affar	66807	27.8	6.1	0.0	3.9	61.9	0.2	0.1
Amhara	4719543	31.3	3.7	0.3	4.9	59.7	0.1	0.1
Oromia	7221895	32.4	5.6	0.2	5.8	55.9	0.0	0.1
Somale	195879	25.0	7.9	0.1	1.5	65.1	0.0	0.4
Benishangul-Gumuz	174737	44.4	1.3	0.4	8.9	44.9	0.1	0.0
SNNP	3875485	30.1	3.5	0.2	5.6	60.5	0.1	0.1
Gambella	43370	56.3	1.5	0.5	10.7	30.9	0.2	0.0
Harrare	46988	60.4	8.5	0.1	6.0	24.8	0.1	0.0
Addis Ababa	524814	79.3	8.4	0.1	4.6	7.5	0.0	0.2
Dire Dawa	75071	53.0	16.5	0.4	6.5	23.2	0.1	0.2
Total	18197782	33.4	4.7	0.2	5.4	56.1	0.1	0.1

### 3.4.3 Current Grade Attendance

As revealed in Table 3.13, the majority of children in the age group 5-17 years were attending school in the 1-6 grade levels (about 87 percent). As children's school attendance as well as grade level is a function of age, more children are expected to accumulate at lower grade levels. Nevertheless, as expected the percentage share for grades 7-8 and 9-11 for the urban and rural areas show variations that clearly reveals mainly the effects of the difference in enrollment, and dropout rate between urban and rural areas. Accordingly, the proportion of children in grades 7-8 and 9-11 for the urban areas were 17.5 percent and 13.1 percent, while for the rural areas, these were 3.5 percent and 0.5 percent, in that order.

**Table 3.13 Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 who are Currently Attending School by Sex, Grade Level, Urban and Rural Areas: 2001**

Grade Attending	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Grades 1-6	87.4	88.1	86.5	68.0	67.4	68.5	95.5	95.2	96.1
Grades 7-8	7.7	7.3	8.1	17.5	17.1	17.9	3.5	4.0	2.9
Grades 9-11	4.2	3.9	4.7	13.1	14.1	12.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
Grade 12 – completed	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total No.	6,074,736	3,417,082	2,657,654	1,792,149	863,370	928,779	4,282,587	2,553,712	1,728,875
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### 3.4.4 Reason for Not Currently Attending School

As presented Table 3.14, children aged 5-17 years who were not currently attending school, including the current dropouts and those who attended before or those who never attended school, were asked to report the reason for not attending school. In the table, a significant proportion of the children not attending school gave reasons like: too young (31.9), to help in household chores (18.7 percent), no school or training institutions available nearby (10.4 percent), to generate income to the family (9.5 percent), cannot afford schooling or training expenses (8.7 percent) and family does not permit schooling of the child (7.5 percent). The survey result also revealed that unlike the other regions, children in Addis Ababa Administration gave a reason that they could not afford schooling expenses (about 28 percent) as a main reason for not attending school.

**Table 3.14 Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 who are not Attending School by Reason for Not Attending and Region: 2001**

Region	Reason For Not Attending School											
	Total number of children who were not attending school	No school or training institution available nearby	Cannot afford schooling or training expense	Poor in studies/ failed at school	Illness or disabled	To help in household chores	To support self	To generate income for the family	Family does not permit schooling	Too young	Others	Not stated
Tigray	743,446	6.0	7.5	1.8	3.4	15.4	0.6	5.8	8.0	42.9	8.2	0.4
Affar	44,106	48.1	0.8	3.6	2.2	12.7	1.4	4.9	9.2	9.5	7.4	0.2
Amhara	3,063,171	11.8	4.5	2.4	4.2	14.4	2.0	15.2	7.9	31.3	5.9	0.3
Oromiya	4,475,728	10.8	11.8	1.8	4.5	19.9	1.3	7.5	5.8	31.4	4.9	0.1
Somali	130,572	28.4	8.7	1.2	1.1	19.8	0.6	7.2	6.6	19.9	6.1	0.4
Benishangul-Gumuz	94,900	16.3	4.9	3.0	6.8	14.8	1.3	5.8	6.5	30.5	9.9	0.2
SNNP	2,572,306	7.3	8.2	3.3	2.9	23.1	1.0	7.7	9.8	32.0	4.6	0.3
Gambella	18,300	13.2	5.7	5.1	10.5	5.6	1.8	1.4	4.4	36.4	15.4	0.4
Harari	14,595	7.9	7.7	3.9	5.2	21.5	1.3	8.9	4.9	31.8	5.7	1.0
Addis Ababa	64,046	8.6	27.8	6.3	8.4	5.8	10.4	5.6	3.5	14.5	7.9	1.1
Dire Dawa	22,697	15.1	16.2	4.5	5.0	15.7	2.8	5.4	4.6	22.7	7.7	0.6
Total	11,243,868	10.4	8.7	2.4	4.0	18.7	1.4	9.5	7.5	31.9	5.5	0.2

### **3.4.5 Children's Movement Between Households and Reason for Changing**

This survey collected information on movement of children between households. The question on movement status was presented to parents /heads of households by asking each of their children age 5-17 years whether or not the child has changed the household he/she used to live since birth. For those children who have changed, a further question on the main reason that caused them change their household was asked.

In the 2001 Child Labour Survey, the term 'movement between households' was used to refer and measure the extent of children's movement between households. Thus, a child in a selected household is considered to have changed his/her household if he/she has been living in another household for more than six months before joining the current household. This holds true even if the child returns back to his place of birth after having lived for more than six months in another household. On the other hand, a child is not considered as having changed his/her household even if he/she has moved to another geographical area with all or part of his household members.

Table 3.15 presents the percentage distribution of children who changed their household by some selected background variables, that is, sex, age, region, and urban and rural areas. The data in the table indicated that the percentage share of those children aged 5-17 years who have changed their household accounted for 11.4 percent. More children in the age group 15-17 years were found to have changed their household as compared to children in the lower age groups, indicating that the change in residence at the household level increases with the increase in age of the child. A gender disparity was also observed, where about 13 percent of female children against 10 percent male children that have changed their household. The table also demonstrates that about 22 percent of the children living in urban areas have changed their households, while the corresponding figure for the rural children is about 10 percent. Regional differences with regard to the extent of children who have changed their household was also observed, ranging from 6.2 percent in Tigray Region to 17.9 percent in Addis Ababa.

**Table 3.15 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who have Changed their Household by Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Urban + Rural		Urban		Rural	
	Total number of children	Percent changed	Total number of children	Percent changed	Total number of children	Percent changed
Age						
5-9	8,625,376	7.1	860,874	11.0	7,769,266	6.7
10-14	6,533,005	12.8	963,689	22.2	5,574,105	11.1
15-17	3,039,401	20.6	603,868	35.2	2,439,476	17.0
Sex						
Male	9,271,061	10.2	1,140,220	16.8	8,136,385	9.2
Female	8,926,721	12.7	1,288,211	25.6	7,646,462	10.5
Region						
Tigray	1,253,197	6.2	191,916	10.0	1,061,281	5.5
Affar	66,806	10.2	21,595	18.0	45,211	6.5
Amhara	4,719,542	13.9	459,393	24.6	4,260,149	12.8
Oromiya	7,221,895	11.2	742,610	25.2	6,479,285	9.6
Somali	195,879	7.7	80,969	10.6	114,910	5.7
Benishangul-Gumuz	174,737	11.6	18,208	26.3	156,529	9.8
SNNP	3,875,484	9.7	303,390	25.2	3,572,094	8.4
Gambella	43,369	14.3	13,805	20.8	29,564	11.3
Harari	46,988	10.2	24,070	14.9	22,918	5.2
Addis Ababa	524,813	17.9	510,879	17.9	13,934	15.8
Dire Dawa	75,071	12.9	50,669	15.3	24,402	8.0
Total children	18,197,782	11.41	2,428,431	21.5	15,782,847	9.9

In the survey, those children who changed their households were also interviewed regarding the major reason that urged or forced them to change their household. This result is presented in Table 3.16 showing that about 28.4 percent of the children shifted their household because they wanted ‘to live with their relatives’, about 14 percent of them ‘to get education or training’, while 12 percent of them due to ‘death of parents’. Comparatively more males than females were found to have changed their household due to job related conditions, lose of family and educational reasons. On the other hand, a larger proportion of female than male children changed their households because of ‘marriage dissolution’, and ‘to live with relatives’.

Except Addis Ababa where ‘education or training’ is reported to take the largest percentage (about 36 percent), in all the other regions the majority of the children who changed their households gave ‘to live with relatives’ as main reason. In Somali, Amhara and Harari regions, ‘marriage dissolution of parents’ was reported as a major cause for children to change their households, where the reported figures were 11.8 percent, 11.4 percent and 10.1 percent, in that order.

**Table 3.16 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who have Changed Their Household by Main Reason for Changing Household and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total Number of children who changed their household	Main Reason for Changing Household									
		Job transfer	Found a job	Search for job	Education or training	Marriage dissolution	Displacement	To live with relatives	Lost family	Others	Not stated
Place of Residence											
Urban	518,789	0.6	4.5	7.9	39.1	2.0	1.2	20.4	10.2	11.6	2.4
Rural	1,557,084	0.3	7.9	4.0	5.0	9.0	1.0	31.1	12.6	24.1	5.0
Age											
5-9	616,191	0.1	3.9	1.0	5.6	10.3	1.3	42.6	13.8	17.4	4.1
10-14	834,230	0.4	9.2	5.6	13.8	5.6	1.2	27.2	13.4	18.1	5.5
15-17	625,452	0.6	7.3	8.1	20.9	6.5	0.8	16.0	8.4	28.3	3.1
Sex											
Male	942,896	0.5	11.3	7.2	15.0	6.0	1.3	26.8	13.4	13.5	4.9
Female	1,132,977	0.3	3.5	3.1	12.3	8.3	0.9	29.7	10.8	27.2	3.9
Region											
Tigray	78,006	0.1	5.4	5.9	15.8	6.6	1.3	24.6	15.2	23.0	2.1
Affar	6,838	0.0	2.3	11.4	12.2	6.1	1.0	13.7	22.2	25.8	5.4
Amhara	656,337	0.2	10.9	4.0	11.9	11.4	0.9	19.9	9.7	27.2	3.8
Oromiya	807,264	0.3	6.9	5.6	12.7	6.0	1.0	32.9	11.2	18.6	4.8
Somali	15,153	0.1	3.0	8.8	4.4	11.8	5.8	31.9	14.7	13.9	5.6
Benishangul-Gumuz	20,187	0.5	1.6	5.8	21.4	4.9	0.8	24.0	14.4	17.7	8.9
SNNP	377,541	0.6	1.7	3.2	11.6	4.2	1.6	37.8	16.0	17.9	5.4
Gambella	6,200	3.4	0.2	5.8	16.7	3.9	0.0	35.4	14.8	16.1	3.7
Harari	4,794	0.5	2.0	6.2	19.7	10.1	0.0	24.6	18.6	17.0	1.3
Addis Ababa	93,865	0.8	7.7	11.2	35.7	1.8	1.1	15.3	14.1	11.0	1.5
Dire Dawa	9,691	0.0	1.5	6.5	23.9	5.0	1.6	29.2	12.4	16.3	3.6
Total children	2,075,873	0.4	7.0	5.0	13.5	7.2	1.1	28.4	12.0	21.0	4.4

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **WORKING STATUS OF CHILDREN**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter deals with the activities of children aged 5-17 years who work productive activities or engaged in household chores during the one-week reference period prior to the survey date. Accordingly, the current activity status of children in relation to their current status of school attendance, type of work they are engaged in, type of occupation or sector of employment, status in employment, reason for working and reason for idleness are dealt. In Chapter Two of this report, concepts and definitions of some key variables like productive or economic activity, housekeeping activity, status of school attendance and idleness that are used during data collection and operation of this survey have been given. In this section the results of the survey on current working and schooling status of children as reported by their parents/ heads of the households will be presented.

#### **4.2 ACTIVITY STATUS AND SCHOOLING**

Table 4.1 presents the distribution of children aged 5-17 years by current working status and selected background variables, that is, sex, age, urban and rural residence and region. As can be observed from the table, about 85 percent of the country's children are engaged in productive activities only, housekeeping activities only and in both. Overall, 52.1 percent of the children were reported to have been engaged in productive activities during the reference period. The participation rate for boys was 62 per cent compared to 41.9 percent for girls.

Children residing in the rural areas had a higher chance (by about 9-percentage point) of being engaged in a productive or house keeping than those residing in the urban areas. The table also shows that the majority of rural children were engaged in both housekeeping and economic (productive) activities (about 49 percent), while urban children were engaged more in housekeeping activities only (about 59 percent). The kind of activities that the children were engaged in shows variation with respect to their sex. Thus, the percentage of female children engaged in only housekeeping activities was double compared to that of male children, whereas the percentage of male children engaged in only productive activities were four-fold higher when compared with their counterparts.

In all the regions, substantial number of children were found to be engaged in productive activity only, housekeeping activity only and both activities, where the proportion working ranges from about 69 percent in Addis Ababa to 89 percent in SNNP Region (See Table 4.1).



Over half of the children in Gambella, Harari, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa were engaged in only housekeeping activities as compared to a much lesser proportion of children engaged in this activity in the rest of the regions.

**Table 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 years by Work Status and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total number of children	Not working	Engaged in		
			Housekeeping activities only	Productive activities only	Housekeeping and productive activities
Urban + Rural					
Both sexes	18,197,787	14.5	33.3	7.4	44.7
Male	9,271,065	15.2	22.8	11.7	50.3
Female	8,926,722	13.9	44.3	2.9	39.0
Urban					
Both sexes	2,417,509	22.1	59.1	4.5	14.3
Male	1,135,649	27.2	53.0	4.0	15.8
Female	1,281,860	17.6	64.5	4.9	12.9
Rural					
Both sexes	15,780,278	13.4	29.4	7.8	49.4
Male	8,135,416	13.5	18.6	12.8	55.1
Female	7,644,862	13.2	40.9	2.5	43.4
Age					
5-9	8,625,378	25.8	35.3	6.0	32.9
10-14	6,533,008	4.6	32.9	7.6	54.8
15-17	3,039,401	4.0	28.6	10.7	56.8
Region					
Tigray	1,253,198	24.4	33.5	5.7	36.3
Affar*	66,806	14.0	30.0	20.3	35.7
Amhara	4,719,544	16.4	26.2	12.1	45.3
Oromiya	7,221,893	12.0	34.7	6.9	46.4
Somali**	195,879	18.1	42.9	8.9	30.1
Benishangul-Gumuz	174,738	16.6	41.5	2.9	39.0
SNNP	3,875,484	11.2	34.6	3.2	51.0
Gambella	43,369	18.7	53.8	4.4	23.2
Harari	46,989	19.0	58.9	5.3	16.9
Addis Ababa	524,812	30.9	56.7	6.0	6.5
Dire Dawa	75,071	21.6	51.8	7.3	19.2

\*Covers the sedentary population of zone 1, 3 and 5 only, out of the total five zones of the Region.

\*\*Covers the sedentary population of Shinile, Jijiga and Liben zones only, out of the total of nine zones of the Region.

Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years by status of school attendance, which is further broken down by status and type of work engaged in. The survey result revealed that about 34 percent of the total child population of the country were doing some activity in addition to attending school. On the other hand, about half of the children were engaged in a certain type of activity but not fortunate enough to attend school and only 3.9 percent of the children were attending school without engaging themselves in any productive or housekeeping works. On the contrary, 1 out of 10 Ethiopian children are currently sitting idle, that is, not attending school and undertaking any kind of activity.

As shown from the table, more than half of the children who are attending school in urban areas are found to be engaged in housekeeping activities only. Where as in rural settings the highest proportion (38.6 percent) is contributed by children who have worked productive activities with out attending school. Gender disparity is clearly shown on the table. More male children than their counter parts are attending school only i.e. 4.9 percent against 2.7 percent. Further more the table demonstrates that higher proportion of children are found to have attended school only in the relatively more urbanized regions (Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Harari) as compared to the other regions of the country.

**Table 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years by Current School Attendance\* and Work Status and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total children	Attending School			Not Attending School		
		Engaged in productive activities	Engaged in Housekeeping Activities Only	Schooling only	Engaged in productive activities	Engaged in Housekeeping Activities only	Idle
Urban + Rural							
Both sexes	18,183,432	17.8	16.4	3.9	34.3	16.9	10.6
Male	9,263,302	24.4	13.5	4.9	37.6	9.4	10.2
Female	8,920,130	11.0	19.5	2.7	30.9	24.8	11.0
Urban							
Both sexes	2,413,032	12.6	52.2	15.4	6.2	7.0	6.5
Male	1,133,081	14.7	47.8	20.1	5.1	5.3	7.0
Female	1,279,951	10.6	56.0	11.3	7.2	8.6	6.1
Rural							
Both sexes	15,770,400	18.6	11.0	2.1	38.6	18.4	11.2
Male	8,130,221	25.8	8.7	2.8	42.1	9.9	10.7
Female	7,640,179	11.1	13.4	1.3	34.8	27.5	11.8
Age							
5-9	8,619,254	8.9	11.0	4.9	30.0	24.4	20.8
10-14	6,529,154	26.2	22.6	3.0	36.2	10.3	1.5
15-17	3,035,022	25.3	18.6	2.5	42.2	10.1	1.3
Region							
Tigray	1,253,158	14.3	20.7	5.6	27.7	12.8	18.8
Affar**	66,734	8.5	20.9	4.6	47.5	9.2	9.4
Amhara	4,714,493	18.1	12.9	3.9	39.3	13.3	12.4
Oromiya	7,217,698	19.4	16.0	2.5	33.9	18.7	9.4
Somali***	195,062	6.3	20.3	6.5	32.7	22.8	11.4
Benishangul-Gumuz	174,736	19.5	22.5	3.7	22.4	19.0	12.9
S.N.N.P	3,872,380	18.0	13.6	2.0	36.3	21.0	9.2
Gambella	43,357	17.8	34.1	5.9	9.7	19.7	12.8
Harari	46,988	11.7	45.7	11.5	10.4	13.2	7.5
Addis Ababa	523,932	7.2	52.9	27.6	5.3	3.8	3.2
Dire Dawa	74,891	12.4	42.1	15.2	14.2	9.8	6.3

\*Excludes those children who did not report current school attendance

For \*\* and \*\*\* See the note on Table 4.1

Table 4.3 presents school attendance and working status of children aged 5-17 years for the major towns covered in the survey. The distribution of working and school attendance status of children appears to follow similar pattern among towns. Accordingly, on the average about 56 percent of the children in these selected major towns were engaged in housekeeping activities while attending school. In this respect the highest proportion (about 70 percent) was observed in Harar town and the lowest (53 percent) in Bahr Dar town. Likewise, on the average about 8 percent of the children was attending school while at the same time being engaged in productive activities. Among children who were not attending school, on the average 4.4 percent and 4.8 percent were engaged in housekeeping and economic (productive) activities, respectively. The proportion of idle children varied from about 3 percent in Debre Zeit and Nazareth towns to 10 percent in Mekele town.

**Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of Children of Major Towns Aged 5-17 Years by School Attendance and Working Status: 2001**

Major Towns	Total children	Attending school			Not attending school		
		Engaged in Productive Activities	Engaged in Housekeeping Activities	Schooling only	Engaged in productive activities	Engaged in housekeeping activities	Idle
Mekelle	42,449	7.6	62.6	13.2	3.4	3.4	9.7
Gonder	40,578	7.4	54.5	21.5	4.3	4.0	8.3
Dessie	31,195	11.9	57.4	17.2	3.9	4.6	4.9
Bahr Dar	35,142	17.2	52.5	10.7	9.4	5.5	4.7
Jimma	26,945	11.9	61.9	10.6	5.2	5.8	4.6
Debre Zeit	21,416	7.4	66.7	11.5	4.1	7.6	2.7
Nazareth	39,825	11.4	62.7	12.2	4.8	6.2	2.7
Awassa	35,042	7.8	57.1	18.9	5.2	5.6	5.2
Harar	24,069	4.7	69.8	14.7	2.5	5.3	2.9
Addis Ababa	510,000	7.0	53.6	28.0	4.8	3.5	3.0
Dire Dawa	50,508	4.5	57.4	19.9	4.7	8.6	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>857,169</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>

Table 4.4 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years by reason for idleness and selected background variables. As has been seen in the Table 4.2 a significant proportion (about 11 percent) of children were found to be idle. Among the idle children about 82 percent gave a response that they were idle because they are 'too young'. The survey further revealed the reason for idleness by age and in the youngest age group (5-9 years), the majority (about 87 percent) responded 'too young' as a reason to be observed as idle. In the age group 10-14 years, about 29 percent and 26 percent gave 'too young' and 'being sick' as a major reason for being idle, respectively. In the last age group, that is, 15-17 years 'being sick' as a reason for being idle was responded by a significant proportion of children (about 37 percent). A significant proportion of children in the age groups 10-14 and 15-17 years did not report a specific reason for being idle (18 percent and 21%, respectively). Except Addis Ababa, in all the other regions at least 7 in 10 idle children reported being 'too young' as a major reason for idleness.

**Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Idle Children Aged 5-17 Years by Reason for Being Idle and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total idle children	Reasons for idleness						
		Sick	Disabled	Too young	Begging	Loitering in the streets	Others	Not stated
Urban+Rural								
Both Sexes	1930670	4.0	1.2	81.9	0.1	0.6	4.0	8.3
Male	947167	3.3	1.1	83.5	0.1	0.6	3.5	7.9
Female	983503	4.8	1.2	80.3	0.1	0.5	4.4	8.6
Urban								
Both Sexes	156951	6.1	1.3	73.7	0.6	1.9	7.5	8.9
Male	78790	4.3	0.9	75.0	0.4	2.2	8.0	9.3
Female	78161	8.0	1.8	72.4	0.7	1.6	7.0	8.5
Rural								
Both Sexes	1773719	3.8	1.2	82.6	0.1	0.4	3.7	8.2
Male	868377	3.2	1.1	84.3	0.1	0.4	3.1	7.8
Female	905342	4.5	1.2	81.0	0.0	0.4	4.2	8.6
Age								
5-9	1794972	2.1	0.8	86.5	0.1	0.2	2.7	7.5
10-14	96184	25.8	5.1	28.8	0.0	2.9	19.8	17.6
15-17	39514	36.7	8.2	1.8	0.0	10.0	22.5	20.7
Region								
Tigray	235782	3.4	0.9	85.4	0.2	0.3	3.0	6.8
Affar*	6270	4.9	2.7	81.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	9.7
Amhara	583221	3.4	1.0	85.4	0.2	0.7	2.8	6.6
Oromia	675422	5.7	1.4	79.5	0.1	0.6	4.1	8.6
Somale**	22192	5.3	0.8	85.4	0.0	0.8	4.1	3.7
Benishangul-Gumuz	22539	2.3	1.6	78.3	0.0	0.4	9.1	8.4
SNNP	354936	2.3	1.0	80.1	0.0	0.3	5.1	11.1
Gambella	5540	4.9	1.6	75.4	0.0	0.5	6.8	10.8
Harrare	3501	5.5	1.7	78.0	0.0	2.9	3.7	8.3
Addis Ababa	16569	5.9	2.5	44.7	0.0	3.4	23.8	19.7
Dire Dawa	4699	4.8	6.3	70.4	0.0	3.0	10.0	5.4

For \* and \*\* See the note on Table 4.1

#### **4.3 CHILDREN ENGAGED IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY BY TYPE OF OCCUPATION AND BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

In this survey, those children engaged in productive activities were asked to report the type of work they were performing and the sector of employment. Table 4.5 presents the distribution of children aged 5-17 years who were currently engaged in productive activity by type of occupation and selected background variables, that is, sex, age, place of residence and region. The survey result shows that at the national level the overwhelming majority (about 88 percent) of the children were engaged in elementary occupations. According to the ISCO-88 classification, elementary occupations category includes activities such as: - sales and service

elementary activities like street vending, shoe shining, messenger services; elementary agricultural and related Labour activities; laborers engaged in mining, construction, manufacturing, transport and related activities. This national occupational distribution pattern of children is a reflection of the rural setting where about 89 percent of the rural working children are engaged in elementary agricultural and related activities. In urban settings, compared to the rural or the national, varied activity types were reported, where about 48 percent of the children were engaged in occupational groups other than elementary occupations. Accordingly, about 26 percent were service, shop and market sales workers; and 19 percent were craft and related trade workers. The occupational distribution pattern of children by sex shows some variation where in both the urban and rural areas lower proportion of female children compared to males were engaged in elementary occupations. While the proportion of female children engaged in craft and related trade activities and those in service, shop and market sales works are higher than their male counterparts. The distribution of children engaged in productive activities by age shows that almost all (about 97 percent) of the children in the 5-9 age group are engaged in elementary occupations. Similar patterns but lower levels was observed like in the case of the upper age groups, which implies a declining trend as the age of the child increases (See Table 4.5).

As can be observed in Table 4.5, in all the regions the majority of children were engaged in elementary occupations. Nevertheless, the proportion of children engaged in elementary occupations in Gambella (about 54 percent), Addis Ababa (about 61 percent) and Harari (about 71 percent) were relatively lower compared to the other regional states that were reported to have a level between 78 and 91 percent.





**Table 4.5 Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5-17 Years who were Engaged in Productive Activities by Occupational Group and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total children engaged in productive activity	Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service, shop, market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Crafts, related trade workers	Plant, machine operators and assembler	Elementary occupations	Not stated
Urban + Rural											
Both sexes	9,483,611	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.2	4.8	0.1	87.6	0.3
Male	5,745,886	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	5.3	1.2	0.0	91.5	0.3
Female	3,737,725	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.4	10.4	0.2	81.7	0.4
Urban											
Both sexes	453,966	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	25.5	2.0	19.0	0.5	51.7	0.4
Male	225,250	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	22.6	3.3	14.2	0.7	57.3	0.6
Female	228,716	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	28.3	0.6	23.9	0.2	46.1	0.3
Rural											
Both sexes	9,029,645	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.3	4.1	0.1	89.4	0.3
Male	5,520,636	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.4	0.6	0.0	92.9	0.3
Female	3,509,009	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.5	9.5	0.2	84.0	0.4
Age											
5-9	3,355,382	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.0	97.1	0.3
10-14	4,078,992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.6	5.4	0.1	87.3	0.3
15-17	2,049,235	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.4	10.2	9.9	0.3	72.7	0.4
Region											
Tigray	526,238	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	7.1	0.2	88.4	0.3
Affar*	37,432	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.5	0.9	5.8	0.0	87.7	0.0
Amhara	2,710,111	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.6	4.1	0.0	91.4	0.1
Oromiya	3,850,229	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.6	5.2	5.8	0.1	84.8	0.4
Somale**	76,232	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	1.3	5.1	0.1	87.1	0.1
Benishangul-Gumuz	73,226	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	7.8	10.5	0.2	78.1	0.4
SNNP	2,102,658	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.8	2.4	0.3	89.3	0.3
Gambella	11,943	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	7.0	11.7	26.9	0.0	53.7	0.3
Harari	10,435	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.3	6.9	0.7	0.1	71.2	0.6
Addis Ababa	65,171	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	15.1	1.0	21.5	0.8	60.7	0.7
Dire Dawa	19,935	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	1.2	5.6	0.3	82.2	0.8

For \*and \*\* see the note on table 4.1



In Gambella Region and Addis Ababa Administration a considerable proportion of children, that is, about 27 percent and 22 percent, respectively, were craft and related trade workers compared to the other regional states. About 20 percent and 15 percent of children engaged in productive activity in Harari and Addis Ababa were service, shop and market sales workers, in that order.

Regarding the distribution of children by industrial division, Table 4.6 shows that at country level, 91 percent of the children were engaged in agriculture, hunting, fishery and forestry. The national average is a reflection of the rural setting, however, in the urban areas about 24 percent of the children were engaged in the agriculture sector. The highest proportion (about 25 percent) of children in the urban areas were engaged in trade and repair of vehicles including repair of personal and household goods. The other important industrial divisions employing significant proportion of children are private households; and hotels and restaurants industrial divisions. In these sectors the proportion of female children out-numbered that of males. The survey result also revealed that the proportion of children engaged in agriculture, hunting, fishery and forestry tends to decrease, as the child gets older. The distribution of children engaged in productive activity shows some variation among regions, which is primarily a reflection of the effect of the level of urbanization of the regions. In this respect the most evident situation is observed in Addis Ababa (the most urbanized, with 98 percent urban population) where only 9 percent of working children are engaged in agriculture, hunting, fishery and forestry industrial divisions. Still a peculiar situation is observed in Addis Ababa, where 4 in 10 of children, engaged in productive sectors were found to be employees of private households, that is, paid homemakers. In Addis Ababa, unlike the other regions, about 18 percent of the children are engaged in manufacturing economic sector and 2 in 10 children are working in wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, personal and household goods. In Harari and Dire Dawa Administrative, wholesale and retail trading, repairing of vehicles, personal and household goods economic sector has hosted a significant proportion of children, that is, 19.4 percent and 12.1 percent in that order.



**Table 4.6 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who were Engaged in Productive Activities by Industrial Divisions and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total children engaged in productive activities	Agriculture hunting fishery and forestry	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water supply	Construction	Whole sale, retail trade ,repair of vehicles ,personal household goods	Hotel and restaurants	Transport, storage, communication	Finance ,insurance, real estate, buss.service	Community, social, personal services	Private households with employed persons	Not stated
Urban +Rural													
Both Sexes	9,483,607	91.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.3	2.8	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.3
Male	5,745,885	95.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.2
Female	3,737,722	84.5	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.2	4.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.1	0.3
Urban													
Both Sexes	453,965	24.3	0.1	12.5	0.4	0.7	24.7	12.5	1.1	0.4	7.3	15.4	0.4
Male	225,251	36.5	0.1	10.0	0.1	1.2	24.8	6.4	2.2	0.8	13.3	4.0	0.6
Female	228,714	12.3	0.1	14.9	0.8	0.3	24.6	18.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	26.6	0.3
Rural													
Both Sexes	9,029,642	94.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.3
Male	5,520,634	97.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2
Female	3,509,008	89.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.2	3.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3
Age													
5-9	3,355,382	97.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
10-14	4,078,993	90.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	3.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.3
15-17	2,049,236	80.7	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.7	6.4	3.2	0.2	0.1	2.0	2.0	0.3
Region													
Tigray	526,237	89.4	0.2	2.9	0.0	1.2	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.3
Affar*	37,433	88.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.0
Amhara	2,710,111	94.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.1
Oromia	3,850,230	90.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	3.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.4
Somale**	76,231	87.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	0.1	4.7	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.0	0.1
Benishangul-Gumuz	73,224	81.6	0.1	3.7	0.0	3.2	2.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.4
SNNP	2,102,658	92.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	2.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.3
Gambella	11,943	74.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.7	4.8	8.1	0.0	0.3	2.0	5.5	0.3
Harari	10,434	72.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	19.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	3.3	1.6	0.7
Addis Ababa	65,172	9.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	1.8	19.4	2.0	1.0	0.0	8.8	39.4	0.7
Dira Dawa	19,935	72.6	0.3	2.0	0.0	1.0	12.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	7.9	0.9

For \* and \*\* See the note on Table 4.1

#### **4.4 EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF CHILDREN**

Those children who were currently engaged in productive (economic) activities were asked about their status in employment. Based on the responses the results are presented in Table 4.7. Accordingly, the overwhelming majority (about 92 percent) of children engaged in productive activities at the national level work for their families without payment. Similar levels and patterns were observed for the rural areas; however, in the urban areas the employment status of nearly half of children engaged in productive activities is outside the family. The self-employed and the domestic employees took the next significant shares, 19.4 percent and 11.9 percent, respectively. Unlike the rural areas, a more pronounced gender disparity in the distribution of children was observed in the urban areas where more females are domestic employees. The converse is true in the unpaid family workers, self-employed and employees in non-domestic employment categories where the proportion of males is higher in these categories. In general, domestic employment seems exclusively left for female children while male children are more likely to be engaged in non-domestic activities such as self-employment. A clear declining pattern was observed in the distribution of children engaged in unpaid family works by age, that is, as the age of the child increases the tendency to work as unpaid family worker declines.

Except Addis Ababa, in all the other regions a high proportion of unpaid family workers and a similar status in employment distribution pattern was observed, where the proportion ranges from 84 percent to 94 percent (See Table 4.7). In Addis Ababa, about 64 percent were employed outside unpaid family work employment status groups, that is, about 27 percent, 13.5 percent, 13.8 percent and 8.7 percent; domestic employees, employees other than domestic, self-employed and others, in that order.



**Table 4.7 Percentage Distribution of Children who were Engaged in Productive Activities Aged 5-17 Years by Status in Employment and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total Children engaged in productive activity	Domestic Employee	Employee other than domestic	Employer	Self employed	Unpaid family worker	Apprentice	Member Of cooperatives	Others	Not Stated
Urban +Rural										
Both sexes	9,483,610	0.9	3.0	0.0	3.0	92.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3
Male	5,745,886	0.4	4.1	0.0	2.2	92.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3
Female	3,737,724	1.8	1.3	0.0	4.1	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4
Urban										
Both sexes	453,967	11.9	8.2	0.0	19.4	53.9	1.6	0.1	4.7	0.4
Male	225,251	2.0	11.3	0.0	22.8	57.2	2.9	0.2	2.9	0.5
Female	228,716	21.5	5.1	0.0	15.9	50.7	0.2	0.0	6.4	0.2
Rural										
Both sexes	9,029,643	0.4	2.8	0.0	2.1	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Male	5,520,635	0.3	3.8	0.0	1.3	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Female	3,509,008	0.5	1.1	0.0	3.4	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Age										
5-9	3,355,382	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.7	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
10-14	4,078,991	0.9	3.2	0.0	2.6	92.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3
15-17	2,049,237	2.2	5.6	0.0	7.3	83.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4
Region										
Tigray	526,238	1.2	3.8	0.1	2.3	92.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Affar*	37,434	2.5	2.4	0.0	1.0	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amhara	2,710,111	0.9	4.1	0.0	1.5	93.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Oromiya	3,850,229	0.7	3.2	0.0	3.5	91.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5
Somale**	76,232	1.8	1.5	0.0	6.2	89.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
Benishangul-Gumuz	73,226	1.1	2.9	0.0	4.7	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
SNNP	2,102,657	0.5	0.8	0.0	3.5	94.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3
Gambella	11,943	0.7	3.8	0.0	9.9	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Harari	10,434	1.8	1.9	0.0	8.4	87.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Addis Ababa	65,170	26.8	13.5	0.0	13.8	34.8	1.7	0.0	8.7	0.8
Dire Dawa	19,935	5.1	3.7	0.0	3.2	83.6	2.0	0.0	2.3	0.1

For \* and \*\* See the note on Table 4.1

#### 4.5 REASONS FOR WORKING

This survey has collected information on main reason that urged children to be currently engaged in productive activities. Table 4.8 presents the results classified by selected background variables. As the data in the table shows, at country level, two in three children reported 'to assist household enterprise' and one in four children 'to supplement household income' as the main reason for being currently engaged in economic activities. In the urban areas the pattern is different where an almost equal proportion (37 percent) of children reported reason for work 'to supplement household income' and 'to assist household enterprise' (32 percent).

The proportion of children who work to assist household enterprise decreases as the age of the child increases, while the converse holds true in the case of those who work to supplement household income. The distribution pattern of the responses concerning why children are working seems similar in all the regions, except in Addis Ababa. In Addis Ababa, which is the most urbanized, the highest proportion (about 32 percent) of children engaged in productive activities, reported as reason 'to supplement household income' while a relatively lower percentages (about 23 percent) 'to assist household enterprise' and about 19 percent stated 'to help self' as reasons for working. Besides, in this region lack of suitable condition for education or training program is reported by a significant proportion of children (about 8 percent) as compared to other administrative regions. In Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions a significant proportion, about 14 percent and 11 percent, respectively, of children stated a reason that they are working to gain work experience.

**Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who were Engaged in productive activities by Reason for Working and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Reasons for Working									
	Total children engaged in productive activities	To supplement household income	To pay debt	To assist household enterprise	No suitable condition for education or training	Education/training institutions are too far	For work experience	To help self	Others	Not stated
Urban+Rural										
Both Sexes	9483609	23.8	0.1	66.0	0.8	0.3	4.1	2.9	0.2	1.8
Male	5745887	23.9	0.1	66.3	0.8	0.3	3.9	2.8	0.2	1.6
Female	3737722	23.7	0.1	65.5	0.7	0.2	4.6	2.9	0.3	2.0
Urban										
Both Sexes	453965	37.0	0.2	32.0	3.4	0.4	8.2	12.2	1.5	5.1
Male	225252	34.6	0.2	35.1	3.7	0.5	9.5	9.4	1.1	5.7
Female	228713	39.3	0.2	29.0	3.1	0.2	7.0	15.0	1.8	4.5
Rural										
Both Sexes	9029644	23.1	0.1	67.7	0.6	0.3	3.9	2.4	0.2	1.6
Male	5520635	23.5	0.1	67.6	0.7	0.3	3.6	2.6	0.2	1.5
Female	3509009	22.7	0.1	67.9	0.6	0.2	4.4	2.1	0.2	1.8
Age										
5-9	3355381	18.5	0.1	70.7	0.8	0.5	5.8	1.4	0.2	2.0
10-14	4078991	24.9	0.1	66.3	0.6	0.2	3.4	2.8	0.3	1.5
15-17	2049237	30.3	0.0	57.7	1.1	0.1	2.9	5.4	0.3	2.1
Region										
Tigray	526239	27.8	0.1	60.4	0.5	0.2	6.0	2.0	0.2	2.7
Affar*	37435	24.9	0.1	62.9	0.4	0.8	5.9	3.3	0.4	1.3
Amhara	2710111	29.6	0.1	60.9	0.5	0.5	3.9	2.7	0.2	1.5
Oromia	3850231	21.3	0.0	68.7	0.9	0.2	3.9	3.0	0.2	1.7
Somale**	76231	18.5	0.2	72.1	0.2	2.0	3.3	1.8	0.5	1.5
Benishangul-Gumuz	73224	35.7	0.1	45.0	1.8	1.0	10.6	2.5	0.3	3.1
SNNP	2102658	19.3	0.2	71.1	0.7	0.1	4.0	2.5	0.2	1.9
Gambella	11942	18.9	0.0	49.3	4.4	0.5	13.7	6.7	0.0	6.5
Harrare	10435	30.8	0.3	53.4	0.9	0.0	5.7	3.5	0.3	5.1
Addis Ababa	65171	31.6	0.0	22.9	8.2	0.4	7.9	18.8	2.1	8.2
Dire Dawa	19935	19.9	0.1	64.4	1.9	0.9	4.1	5.1	0.8	2.8

For \*and \*\* See the note on Table 4.1



## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CONDITIONS OF WORKING CHILDREN**

#### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

The previous chapter summarized the status of children aged 5-17 years in terms of productive activity, housekeeping activity, schooling, and idleness. In this chapter, some selected important condition of working children will be discussed. The topics dealt with in this chapter include number of hours worked, terms of payment, saving from income, work relationship, injury, use of protective wear while working, job satisfaction, effect of work on schooling, future plan, and age at the start of work.

#### **5.2 HOURS OF WORK IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY**

Information on the type of work a child has done and the number of hours spent for the activity has great importance to understand the extent of child labour. In the survey, data on hours of work was collected by asking the actual and usual number of hours children have worked in the reference period. All children who were engaged in productive activities during the seven days prior to the date of interview were asked to provide the total number of hours worked in the reference period. Hours of work in productive activity excludes hours paid for but not worked, such as paid leave, paid sick leave or paid public holidays. Also, meal breaks, time spent on travel to and from work /for those who have specified place of work/ and hours spent on household activities and apprenticeship (i.e. those who simply attend but not participating in the actual work) were not considered as working hours. For employed persons who were not at work but with formal job attachment during the seven days prior to the date of interview, number of hours worked was recorded as zero.

In developing countries like Ethiopia, where the majority of the population are illiterate and the understanding of time concept is very low, it may not be expected to collect reliable information on number of hours of worked during the reference period. Moreover, thus memory lapse and lack of knowledge may affect the reliability of the data collected. Also, the absence of standard measurement criteria of working hours in the activities of the various sectors in the country and the irregular nature of working hours for the majority of the activities in the informal sectors, worsen the difficulty for the respondent in telling the exact number of hours worked especially when the reference period is longer (in this survey the reference period was one week). Considering the inherent data collection problems with regard to hours of work, the accuracy of the data on hours of work should be accepted with caution.

**Table 5.1 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who were Currently Engaged in Productive Activities by Sex, Age Group and Number of Hours Worked Per Week: 2001**

Age Group and Sex	Total children engaged in productive activities	Hours Worked Per Week										Average No. of hours Worked
		0	1-4	4-12	13-21	22-30	31-39	40-48	49-57	58-74	75+	
All Ages												
Both sexes	9,483,610	0.2	0.1	15.8	20.0	17.8	12.3	11.1	10.2	10.1	2.3	32.8
Male	5,745,885	0.2	0.0	12.4	18.3	17.2	13.0	12.1	11.6	12.3	2.9	35.4
Female	3,737,725	0.2	0.1	21.0	22.8	18.9	11.1	9.5	8.2	6.8	1.4	28.8
5-9												
Both sexes	3,355,382	0.0	0.0	12.8	16.3	15.8	12.3	13.0	14.0	13.2	2.6	36.4
Male	2,105,016	0.0	0.0	10.4	14.3	15.2	12.7	13.6	15.3	15.2	3.3	38.7
Female	1,250,366	0.1	0.0	16.8	19.8	16.8	11.7	11.9	11.7	9.8	1.4	32.6
10-14												
Both sexes	4,078,994	0.2	0.1	16.6	21.7	18.7	11.9	9.9	9.0	9.6	2.4	31.7
Male	2,449,350	0.2	0.1	13.1	20.3	17.5	12.5	11.1	10.1	12.2	3.0	34.4
Female	1,629,644	0.1	0.1	21.8	23.9	20.6	10.9	8.0	7.3	5.8	1.4	27.6
15-17												
Both sexes	2,049,234	0.6	0.1	19.2	22.8	19.3	13.1	10.6	6.5	6.0	1.8	28.9
Male	1,191,519	0.5	0.1	14.5	21.1	19.9	14.8	11.7	7.9	7.3	2.2	31.4
Female	857,715	0.7	0.1	25.7	25.1	18.6	10.6	9.0	4.7	4.3	1.2	25.5

The data in Table 5.1 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5-17 years who were engaged in productive activities by sex and five-years age group and by the number of hours worked during the seven days prior to the date of interview. The result depicts that the average number of hours worked by children aged 5-17 years during the reference week amounts to 32.8 hours. A third of the children who were engaged in productive activity work for 40 hours or more. About twelve percent of children worked at least 58 hours, which is equivalent to working about eight hours on each days of the week. Male children were found to be working longer hours in productive activities than female children, that is, on average about 35 hours for males and about 29 hours for females in the reference week.

Average number of hours worked per week is inversely related to the age of children. That is, the number of hours worked for the lowest age group (5-9 years) was 36.4 hours while for the highest age group (15-17 years) it was 28.9 hours. Average number of hours worked among male children declined from 38.7 hours for the age group 5-9 years to 31.4 hours for the age group 15-17 years. Similarly among female children, average number of hours worked per week declined from 32.6 hours for the age category 5-9 years to 25.5 hours for age category 15-17 years. In all age groups males were observed to work more hours than females (See Table 5.1).

Table 5.2 presents average number of hours worked during the last seven days by urban/rural residence and sex classified by age group and regions. The data revealed that rural children spend more hours on productive activity than urban children, 32.9 hours and 29.4 hours, respectively. This is particularly true among male children, while for the females' higher average hours of work was reported in urban areas. The downward trend in average number of hours worked as age increases that was observed for the total country holds true for the rural areas, while in the urban areas a fluctuation was observed. In urban areas, average number of hours worked for female children goes-up as age increases, while for the males no such pattern was observed.

Regional comparison of average hours of work during the week prior to the date of interview shows that children of Somali and Afar regions worked the longest hour, that is, 46.7 and 42.4 hours, respectively. While children in Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambella regions spent the shortest hours, 19.6 and 19.1 hours, respectively. In Harari, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa female children tend to work longer hours than male children.

**Table 5.2 Average Number of Hours Worked During the Reference Week of Children Aged 5-17 Years who were Engaged in Productive Activity by Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	32.7	35.3	28.7	29.4	28.3	30.5	32.9	35.6	28.6
Age									
5-9	36.4	38.7	32.6	27.5	30.4	23.9	36.5	38.8	32.7
10-14	31.6	34.4	27.6	27.3	25.8	28.7	31.9	34.8	27.5
15-17	28.8	31.3	25.3	32	30.4	33.4	28.4	31.4	24.1
Region									
Tigray	35.3	37.4	32	35.4	34.3	36.1	35.3	37.5	31.7
Afar	42.4	45.2	38.6	43.3	39.4	46.2	42.3	45.8	37.1
Amhara	36.8	41.3	29.6	27.9	28.5	27.4	37.1	41.7	29.7
Oromiya	30.8	32.5	28.2	25.4	25.5	25.3	31.1	32.8	28.4
Somali	46.7	48.3	44.5	35.3	35.6	35.1	48.6	50.2	46.4
Benishangul-Gumuz	19.6	21.1	17.9	22.6	22.5	22.6	19.4	21	17.4
SNNP	29.9	32	26.6	29.8	28.4	31.1	29.9	32.1	26.5
Gambella	19.1	18.9	19.2	20.5	20.4	20.6	18.8	18.7	18.9
Harari	27.8	27.6	28.1	31.4	30.4	33.2	27	27.1	27
Addis Ababa	39.3	35.5	41.8	39.4	34.6	42.3	37.9	42.1	30.8
Dire Dawa	38.8	38.1	39.7	39.5	34.5	44.8	38.6	39	37.9

Table 5.3 shows the distribution of average number of hours worked per week of children engaged in productive activity by employment status, sex and place of residence. As can be seen from the table, the highest average number of hours worked per week was registered

by employees (49.1 hours for domestic and 48.5 hours for non-domestic employees) followed by unpaid family workers (32.3 hours); and the least average hours of work was registered by self-employed children (25.2 hours). The longest hours of work in urban areas was registered by domestic employees while in rural areas it was registered by employees of non-domestic activity. The average number of hours worked by domestic employees, children engaged in apprentices and those categorized in the others category work relatively longer hours in urban areas compared to rural areas.

**Table 5.3 Average Number of Hours Worked During the Last Seven Days of Children Aged 5-17 Years who were Engaged in Productive Activity by Sex, Urban/Rural Residence and Employment Status: 2001**

Employment Status	Average number of hours worked per week								
	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total working									
Children	32.7	35.3	28.7	29.4	28.3	30.5	32.9	35.6	28.6
Domestic employee	49.1	49.0	49.1	51.8	51.5	51.8	44.9	48.2	42.3
Employee other than Domestic employees	48.5	49.8	42.0	44.7	45.5	42.9	49.0	50.3	41.7
Employer	30.7	30.1	31.9	28.4	28.4	0.0	30.7	30.2	31.9
Self-employed	25.2	27.5	23.4	24.4	26.3	21.7	25.6	28.3	23.9
Unpaid Family Worker	32.3	34.9	28.3	24.1	25.0	23.1	32.5	35.1	28.5
Apprentices	27.8	28.3	24.8	30.8	29.7	45.4	20.6	23.8	13.9
Others	27.8	25.3	29.6	28.0	23.0	30.4	27.5	27.2	27.9
Not Stated	31.3	30.0	32.7	23.2	25.4	15.9	31.7	30.4	33.2

### 5.3 HOURS WORKED IN UNPAID DOMESTIC ACTIVITY

Usual hours of work were collected for those children aged 5-17 years who were engaged in housekeeping activities. In this section usual number of hours worked in a day of those children who have been engaged in housekeeping activities on daily basis will be presented (See Table 5.4).

At national level the highest proportion (35.6 percent) of children who work in domestic activities without pay on daily basis usually spent 3-4 hours a day. About 21 percent and 19 percent of children work 5-6 hours and 1-2 hours in a day, respectively. Only 3 percent of children put less than an hour in a day. At least three in four children in all age categories put 3 hours or more in a day. As expected, female children appear to engage for longer hours in domestic activity than their male counterparts. In all the regions (except Gambella Region) the majority of children put 3-4 hours a day in domestic activity.

**Table 5.4 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who were Engaged in Housekeeping Activities on Daily Basis by Number of Hours Worked in a Day and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total children work in domestic activities on daily basis	Usual Number of Hours Worked in a Day						
		<1	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+	Not stated
Total	10,072,084	3.0	19.0	35.6	20.6	12.3	8.9	0.7
Sex								
Male	4,497,423	3.2	19.5	33.8	18.4	13.0	11.2	0.7
Female	5,574,661	2.9	18.5	37.0	22.3	11.8	7.0	0.6
Age								
5-9	3,741,138	4.5	22.7	32.8	18.4	12.2	8.8	0.6
10-14	4,299,403	2.2	18.0	38.6	20.5	11.5	8.6	0.7
15-17	2,031,542	2.0	14.2	34.3	24.7	14.3	9.8	0.8
Region								
Tigray	603,588	2.6	21.6	37.2	19.0	9.9	8.5	1.2
Affar	26,975	2.8	16.4	28.0	24.9	17.5	8.9	1.5
Amhara	2,328,079	3.2	17.2	33.4	19.1	13.6	13.1	0.5
Oromiya	4,064,168	2.7	18.8	35.0	22.0	12.9	8.0	0.5
Somali	101,551	3.4	14.9	33.2	17.0	13.6	16.1	1.7
Benishangul-Gumuz	78,821	4.5	26.8	38.8	19.3	7.0	3.5	0.1
SNNP	2,631,961	2.7	18.9	38.1	20.8	11.5	7.1	0.9
Gambella	19,457	12.9	37.4	36.9	7.1	2.4	2.7	0.6
Harari	23,620	6.2	34.9	37.3	14.6	4.0	1.9	0.9
Addis Ababa	161,191	12.7	31.7	34.4	12.7	5.5	2.1	0.9
Dire Dawa	32,674	8.3	29.9	34.6	15.1	8.0	3.4	0.7

#### 5.4 TERMS OF PAYMENT FOR WORK PERFORMED

In this survey information on the term and amount of payment of children who work for pay for other individuals and institution was collected from their parents. However, in this section only information on terms of payment is treated. Terms of payment for work could be on piece rate or based on specified time period, that is, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or annually. Payment in this survey refers to the most recent payment, whether it could be in cash or in kind or both types of payments.

In Table 5.5, total paid employee children were classified by terms of payment and selected background variables. The data revealed that half of the children in paid employment were receiving their payments on annual basis, followed by those who were paid on monthly basis (27 percent). Terms of payment in urban and rural areas were found to follow different pattern, where the majority of urban children were paid on monthly basis (about 61 percent), while in the case of rural children the payment was arranged on annual basis (65 percent). On the other hand, the proportion of children who are paid in piece rate in urban areas is double compared to rural areas.

Gender differential in terms of payment was observed (See Table 5.5). The majority of male children were paid on annual basis (65 percent), while the major term of payment among

females was on monthly basis (53.3 percent). The proportion of female children who were paid on piece rate basis was three times higher compared to their male counterparts, which is 6.2 percent against 18.8 percent. In the three age groups, the percentage of children who were paid on annual basis took the highest share, and follows a declining trend as age progress, 67.1 percent, 57.8 percent and 37.3 percent for the 5-9, 10-14 and 15-17 age groups, respectively. The next higher proportion in all age groups was observed for monthly terms of payment; however here an increasing trend as age increases was observed, 16.8 percent, 22.3 percent and 34.8 percent for the 5-9, 10-14 and 15-17 age groups, respectively. As age advances a significant increasing trend in the proportion of children who get their payments in piece rate and monthly basis was also observed (See Table 5.5).

Table 5.5 further presents the distribution pattern of terms of payment by region, where two groups of distribution patterns were identified. In eight out of the eleven regions and administrative areas, the highest proportion of children were getting their payments on monthly basis, while in the rest of the three regions (Amhara, Oromiya and Benishangul-Gumuz regions) they get their payment on annual basis. A significant proportion of the children were receiving their payments on piece rate basis in Tigray (20.8 percent), Dire Dawa (18.4 percent), SNNP (16.6 percent) and Addis Ababa (11.5 percent).

**Table 5.5 Percentage Distribution of Paid Employee Children Aged 5-17 Years by Term of Payment and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total paid employee children		Terms of Payment							
	No.	%	Piece Rate	Hourly	Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Annually	N.S
Total	374,365	100.0	10.2	0.2	4.8	3.5	3.7	27.0	50.1	0.5
Place of Residence										
Urban	91,030	100.0	16.3	0.7	7.0	7.0	4.2	60.9	3.6	0.4
Rural	283,335	100.0	8.2	0.0	4.1	2.4	3.5	16.1	65.0	0.6
Sex										
Male	256,285	100.0	6.2	0.2	5.6	3.3	4.6	14.9	64.5	0.7
Female	118,080	100.0	18.8	0.0	3.1	4.0	1.7	53.3	18.9	0.1
Age										
5-9	43,989	100.0	2.6	0.0	2.7	2.8	7.9	16.8	67.1	0.0
10-14	169,715	100.0	9.5	0.2	3.1	2.9	3.3	22.3	57.8	0.9
15-17	160,660	100.0	13.0	0.2	7.2	4.4	2.9	34.8	37.3	0.3
Region										
Tigray	26,459	100.0	20.8	0.0	7.5	11.4	1.5	44.9	13.9	0.0
Affar	1,811	100.0	5.7	0.0	8.2	1.8	1.4	75.4	7.6	0.0
Amhara	135,463	100.0	9.6	0.2	1.2	3.2	0.9	20.1	63.5	1.2
Oromiya	148,642	100.0	7.5	0.2	5.4	1.4	4.6	20.0	60.8	0.0
Somali	2,548	100.0	0.6	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	67.7	15.5	3.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	2,896	100.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.6	38.9	51.5	0.0
SNNP	27,658	100.0	16.6	0.0	17.0	3.2	12.1	32.5	18.0	0.7
Gambella	538	100.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	18.6	0.9	78.8	0.0	0.0
Harari	383	100.0	8.4	0.0	12.8	9.7	14.4	51.4	3.4	0.0
Addis Ababa	26,212	100.0	11.5	0.1	3.9	9.3	6.6	66.6	1.5	0.5
Dire Dawa	1,758	100.0	18.4	0.0	8.5	7.8	3.5	60.8	1.0	0.0

## 5.5 CONTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN'S INCOME TO FAMILY INCOME AND SAVING

In this survey children aged 10-17 years who work for pay for others were asked whether they gave their earnings or not to their parents/guardians or caretakers. The main purpose of this information is to know how children's income is being utilized. Accordingly, the survey result indicated that over two-thirds of the children are giving all or part of their earnings to their parents/guardians or caretakers (See Table 5.6). On the other hand, about 32 percent of them do not give their earnings to their parents/guardians or caretakers. The survey result also shows that higher proportion of rural children than urban, male children than female were giving their earnings to their parents/guardians or caretakers. As the age of children jumps from 10-14 to 15-17 years the proportion of children who give their entire earnings decline drastically, while those who give a portion of their earnings and those who do not give at all increases, which implies that children tend not to give their income or only give part of their income to their parents as they grow up.

**Table 5.6 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 10-17 Years who were Paid Employee\* Employee by the Proportion of Earnings Given to Parents/Guardian or Caretakers and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Proportion of earnings				
	Total		Give all	Give partly	Do not give
	No	%			
Total	220,166	100.0	42.7	25.6	31.7
Place of Residence					
Urban	65,462	100.0	25.8	34.3	39.9
Rural	154,706	100.0	49.9	21.9	28.2
Sex					
Male	148,396	100.0	47.1	26.8	26.1
Female	71,770	100.0	33.6	23.1	43.4
Age					
10-14	120,054	100.0	56.5	18.3	25.2
15-17	100,112	100.0	26.2	34.3	39.5

\*Excludes employee children who do not yet receive their payment.

Children may save money for the purpose of supporting their families or to pay school fees or for other purposes. In line with this, children aged 10-17 years were asked whether they were saving their earnings or not as well as why they were saving (See Table 5.7). The table presents the distribution of children aged 10-17 years who were saving all or part of their earnings by main reason for saving classified by sex, age, region and place of residence. According to the survey result, among the few children who were saving all or part of their income, the majority (about 65 percent) did so to use it during holidays. The next main reasons for saving reported by the children are 'to fulfill personal desire (about 12 percent), closely followed by 'to pay school/training fees' (9.2 percent) and 'to start own business' (8.3 percent).

The distribution pattern of reason for saving did not show much difference between urban and rural children, except more urban than rural children reported to start own business. Similarly, the distribution pattern by gender did not show much difference, except a relatively higher proportion of males than females saving to satisfy personal desire. Reason for saving was also shown by age and region, which revealed similar distribution patterns, where savings for holiday purposes taking the majority. Nevertheless, in the relatively urbanized areas, that is, Harari, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa the percentage share of those that save for holiday purpose is relatively lower, 38.4 percent, 44.9 percent and 39.1 percent, in that order (See Table 5.7).

**Table 5.7 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 10-17 Years who were Saving their Earnings by Main Reason for Saving and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total children who save regularly or occasionally	Main Reason For Saving						
		To start own business	For schooling/training	To support family	To fulfill personal desire	To use it for holiday	Others	Not stated
Total	165,361	8.3	9.2	0.34	11.9	64.87	3.9	1.5
Place of Residence								
Urban	62,984	12.3	8.7	0.85	13.7	60.17	2.7	2.1
Rural	102,377	5.8	9.6	0.03	11.1	67.77	4.6	1.1
Sex								
Male	87,321	9.3	9.6	0.47	16.8	57.28	4.5	2.1
Female	78,039	7.1	8.8	0.19	6.4	73.37	3.2	0.9
Age								
10-14	66,059	9.7	8.2	0.57	11.7	64.43	3.0	2.3
15-17	99,303	7.3	9.9	0.19	12.0	65.16	4.5	1.0
Region								
Tigray	4,631	17.2	3.5	0.00	5.4	73.94	0.0	0.0
Affar	842	4.0	21.0	0.00	3.1	48.93	22.9	0.0
Amhara	31,560	2.9	10.8	0.07	17.3	59.63	8.2	1.1
Oromiya	81,461	8.3	8.3	0.04	12.3	67.08	2.3	1.8
Somali	276	0.0	4.4	0.00	7.3	88.41	0.0	0.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	1,243	7.6	1.7	0.32	8.8	77.39	1.8	2.5
SNNP	30,587	7.9	6.1	1.16	5.9	72.26	5.4	1.3
Gambella	528	11.6	1.7	0.00	19.7	67.05	0.0	0.0
Harari	469	5.1	6.0	0.00	32.0	38.38	6.0	12.6
Addis Ababa	13,035	19.2	19.4	1.16	12.5	44.87	1.0	1.9
Dire Dawa	726	6.2	36.9	0.00	17.8	39.12	0.0	0.0

The data given in Table 5.8 exhibits the distribution of children aged 10-17 years who reported to have saving all or part of their earnings by method of saving classified by sex, age, region and urban and rural residence. The majority of children who save at least part of their earnings were found to prefer to save by themselves, about 52 percent. The proportion of children that prefer to keep with their employers and relatives accounted for about 21 percent and 18 percent, respectively. Slightly above half of the children were using self-saving method in both the urban and rural areas, that is, about 54 percent and 50 percent, respectively. With regard to



gender differentials, higher proportion of female children than male appear to prefer self-saving while lower proportion of female than male children prefer to keep with their relatives or employer. Among children in the age group 10-14 years, the highest percentage preferred self-saving method (44.4 percent) followed by saving through employers (22.2 percent) and relatives (20.8 percent). The same pattern is observed in the age group 15-17 years where 56.5 percent used self-saving method followed by keeping with employers (20.3 percent) and relatives (16.9 percent).

The distribution of children's saving mechanism by region revealed that children who use self-saving method ranged from 35 percent in Dire Dawa to 68.3 percent in Gambella Region. Children who saved through their employers ranged from 6.4 percent in Harari to 57.8 percent in Somali Region. Similarly, those who saved through their relatives ranged from 2.9 percent in Benishangul-Gumuz to 49.5 percent in Harari Region.

**Table 5.8 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 10-17 Years who were engaged in Productive activities by Method of Saving and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total children engaged in productive act.	Total children who save regularly or occasionally	Method of Saving				
			Keep with employer	Keep with relatives	Self saving	Other methods	Not stated
Total	6,215,741	165,362	21.1	18.4	51.7	7.71	1.1
Place of residence							
Urban	429,392	62,985	18.9	17.3	54.0	8.77	1.1
Rural	5,786,349	102,377	22.4	19.2	50.3	7.06	1.1
Sex							
Male	3,664,479	87,321	23.8	26.8	42.5	5.63	1.4
Female	2,551,262	78,040	18.1	9.1	62.0	10.04	0.8
Age							
10-14	4,145,066	66,058	22.2	20.8	44.4	9.91	2.7
15-17	2,070,676	99,304	20.3	16.9	56.5	6.25	0.1
Region							
Tigray	356,937	4,632	44.5	17.8	37.7	0.00	0.0
Affar	23,653	842	22.5	32.3	39.4	5.82	0.0
Amhara	1,689,440	31,559	25.8	30.8	36.6	3.85	2.9
Oromiya	2,550,994	81,462	21.0	13.6	55.1	9.26	1.1
Somali	50,862	277	57.8	4.3	37.9	0.00	0.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	57,151	1,244	31.6	2.9	56.7	6.35	2.5
SNNP	1,388,625	30,587	13.7	18.0	59.6	8.68	0.0
Gambella	9,767	527	12.0	19.7	68.3	0.00	0.0
Harari	8,967	471	6.4	49.5	38.6	0.00	5.5
Addis Ababa	66,446	13,032	18.4	18.6	54.5	8.50	0.0
Dire Dawa	12,897	727	11.3	41.0	35.1	12.70	0.0

## 5.6 WORK RELATIONSHIP OF CHILDREN WITH THEIR EMPLOYER

Working children like any other population group may develop positive or negative relationship with their employers. Working environment and terms of employment are the main factors that determine the working relationship between children and their employers. Sometimes working children may face boring working environment or could be abused physically or mentally at work that may ultimately lead to bad relationship with their employers. The data presented in Table 5.9 shows relationship status and reason of children working for others for experiencing bad relationship, as reported by their parents. A child is said to be working for others, if he/she is engaged in productive activity for persons or institutions other than the household he/she is living.

Accordingly, the majority children who are working for others (84.5 percent) had good relationship with their employers, while only 9.6 percent reported to have bad relationship with their employers and about 6 percent reported to have neither good nor bad relationship. Relatively, female children tend to have bad relationship or feel indifferent to their employers than their male counterparts. On the other hand, relationship with employer did show only slight variation by age. Both rural male and female children have reported better relationships with their employers compared to urban children.

**Table 5.9 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who were Working for Others\* by Work Relationship with Employer and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total children working for others	Urban + Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Good	Bad	Indiff-erent	Good	Bad	Indiff-erent	Good	Bad	Indiff-erent
Total	198,711	84.5	9.6	6.0	74.1	17.8	8.1	86.8	7.7	5.5
Sex										
Male	150,726	87.0	7.6	5.3	77.5	10.6	12.0	88.6	7.1	4.3
Female	47,985	76.3	15.7	8.0	69.8	27.1	3.1	79.6	10.0	10.4
Age										
5-9	33,372	84.5	9.2	6.3	78.9	21.1	0.0	84.7	8.8	6.5
10-14	90,340	86.2	8.4	5.4	73.4	19.4	7.3	88.4	6.5	5.1
15-17	74,999	82.4	11.1	6.5	74.4	16.7	9.0	85.7	8.8	5.5
Region										
Tigray	14,402	82.8	14.8	2.4	73.5	26.5	0.0	87.2	9.3	3.5
Affar	874	87.5	7.3	5.1	97.1	2.9	0.0	58.7	20.6	20.6
Amhara	65,071	83.2	10.8	6.0	70.9	27.4	1.7	84.4	9.2	6.4
Oromiya	89,873	87.6	6.9	5.5	73.2	15.4	11.4	89.9	5.5	4.5
Somali	1,597	97.7	2.3	0.0	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	1,559	81.3	9.7	9.0	92.7	5.8	1.5	79.1	10.5	10.5
SNNP	14,888	80.3	11.6	8.1	80.4	10.7	8.9	80.3	11.7	7.9
Gambella	285	77.9	15.8	6.3	76.2	23.8	0.0	78.2	14.4	7.4
Harari	204	62.3	0.0	37.7	63.1	0.0	36.9	57.1	0.0	42.9
Addis Ababa	8,623	71.2	17.4	11.4	71.4	17.2	11.3	67.6	20.8	11.7
Dire Dawa	1,338	72.9	5.5	21.6	72.6	5.9	21.5	77.2	0.0	22.8

\*Exclude s paid employee children who are working for the household where they are living.

The highest percentage of children experiencing bad relationship with their employers was reported in Addis Ababa (17.4 percent) followed by Gambella and Tigray regions with 15.8 percent and 14.8 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Harari with none and Somali with 2.3 percent, reported to have the lowest proportion of children experiencing bad relationship with their employers.

## **5.7 INCIDENCES AND SERIOUSNESS OF INJURY**

Children may face different kinds of problems while they are at work. Hazardous work environment, and long hours of work without rest are the major causes that highly affect the physical and psychological development of children. Table 5.10 shows the distribution of ever-worked children by whether or not they were injured at work classified by selected background variables. The information on incidence, seriousness and treatment of injuries presented in this section are provided by parents. Ever-worked children refer to those children who had been participating in any kind of activity (productive or domestic activities) at any time prior to the date of interview.

The data in the table revealed that the majority (about 93 percent) of ever-worked children were not injured or encountered illness due to the work they have been doing, compared to only 6.6 percent who reported to have experienced injury or illness while working. The proportion of children encountering injuries/illness in the rural areas was relatively higher (7.0 percent) than those in the urban areas (3.8 percent). The data also shows that the percentage of children who were injured/ill at work by region ranged from 3.1percent in Addis Ababa to 11.6 percent in Benishangul-Gumuz region.

In this survey the seriousness of the injury/illness was also asked and the data reveals that out of the total injured/ill children. 85 percent had stopped working temporarily due to the injury/illness they suffered. On the other hand, in 2.4 percent of the cases, injury/illness had led the children to stop work permanently (See Table 5.11). The survey result shows only slight urban-rural difference in the seriousness of encountered injuries to the children. Similarly, gender and age differences in the seriousness of the encountered injuries/illness were observed that more proportion of male than female children get injured /ill and the likelihood of injuries or illness increases as the child gets older

**Table 5.10 Percentage Distribution of Ever worked Children Aged 5-17 Years by Incidence of Injury/Illness Encountered at Work and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total ever worked children	Not injured/ill	Injured/ill	Not stated
Total	16,075,573	93.2	6.6	0.2
Place of Residence				
Urban	1,995,361	95.9	3.8	0.4
Rural	14,080,212	92.8	7.0	0.2
Sex				
Male	8,150,617	92.0	7.7	0.2
Female	7,924,954	94.5	5.4	0.2
Age				
5-9	6,723,020	95.5	4.3	0.3
10-14	6,368,012	92.5	7.4	0.1
15-17	2,984,540	89.8	10.0	0.2
Region				
Tigray	984,368	91.8	8.0	0.1
Afar	58,351	94.7	5.2	0.1
Amhara	4,102,911	92.6	7.2	0.2
Oromiya	6,545,402	93.4	6.4	0.2
Somali	163,679	91.6	7.9	0.6
Benishangul-Gumuz	151,009	88.3	11.6	0.1
SNNP	3,529,947	93.7	6.0	0.2
Gambella	37,476	96.5	3.4	0.0
Harari	40,398	93.5	6.3	0.2
Addis Ababa	399,211	96.4	3.1	0.5
Dire Dawa	62,816	94.5	5.0	0.5

**Table 5.11 Percentage Distribution of Ever Worked Children Aged 5-17 Years who have Ever Encountered Injury/illness at Work Place by Seriousness of Injury/Illness and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total Injured/ill Children		Seriousness of Injuries/Illness			
			Stopped work temporarily	Stopped work permanently	Did not stop work	Not stated
	No.	%				
Total	1,056,830	100.0	85.1	2.4	12.1	0.3
Place of Residence						
Urban	75,118	100.0	81.1	2.0	16.4	0.5
Rural	981,712	100.0	85.4	2.5	11.8	0.3
Sex						
Male	631,020	100.0	86.1	1.9	11.7	0.3
Female	425,810	100.0	83.7	3.2	12.7	0.4
Age						
5-9	285,804	100.0	85.3	2.5	12.0	0.3
10-14	472,508	100.0	84.2	3.0	12.4	0.5
15-17	298,519	100.0	86.4	1.5	11.9	0.2

Table 5.12 presents the occupational distribution of ever-worked children who have encountered injury/illness while they were working. The data in the table shows that about nine out of 10 injuries encountered by children who were engaged in elementary occupations. In

urban areas, a higher proportion of the injuries occurred to children in sales and service, and craft occupations. On the other hand, in rural areas about 3 percent of the injuries encountered by children who were engaged in skilled agriculture, fishery, and hunters occupation.

**Table 5.12 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who have Ever Encountered Injury/Illness while working by Major Occupation where Injuries/ Illness Encountered and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total injured Children	Major Occupational Groups Where Injuries/Illness Occurred						Not classifiable and stated occupations
		Administrative, professional, clerical & related	Service, shop & market sales	Skilled agricultural, fishery and & hunters	Craft and related	Transport, And Machine Operators	Elementary occupations	
Total	1,056,832	0.2	1.3	2.9	1.6	0.1	90.5	3.5
Place of Residence								
Urban	75,118	0.8	5.8	1.2	5.5	0.5	84.4	1.8
Rural	981,714	0.1	0.9	3.1	1.3	0.0	91.0	3.6
Sex		0.0						
Male	631,019	0.2	1.0	3.9	0.5	0.1	90.3	4.0
Female	425,810	0.1	1.7	1.5	3.2	0.1	90.8	2.6
Region								
Tigray	79,233	0.1	0.1	2.6	3.4	0.0	91.8	2.1
Afar	3,024	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	95.0	0.5
Amhara	293,592	0.2	0.5	2.3	1.5	0.0	89.6	5.9
Oromiya	418,991	0.1	1.9	3.7	1.8	0.0	90.5	1.9
Somali	12,861	0.1	2.9	2.1	0.1	0.0	93.4	1.4
Benishangul-Gumuz	17,539	0.4	1.1	6.5	1.9	0.0	87.6	2.5
SNNP	212,383	0.3	0.8	2.3	0.3	0.2	92.6	3.6
Gambella	1,277	0.0	2.2	15.5	3.9	0.0	68.8	9.3
Harari	2,545	1.1	6.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	81.7	8.4
Addis Ababa	12,226	0.0	8.7	0.0	9.1	1.2	74.6	6.5
Dire Dawa	3,158	0.0	7.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	88.4	1.9

## 5.8 TYPE OF TREATMENT RECEIVED

For children who have ever been injured/ill at work, information on the type of treatment they received to recover from the injury or illness was asked. At national level, the data reveals that 36.1 percent of children who have ever encountered injury/illness did not need treatment (See Table 5.13). On the other hand, about 36 percent of injured/ill children were given medical treatment and recovered, while about 23 percent had received traditional treatment for recovery. Only 1.9 percent of children were hospitalized for treating the injury/illness that they have encountered at work. Considering variation in treatment by place of residence, the result of this survey shows that urban children have better chance of receiving modern treatment than their rural counterparts. For instance, nearly 6.0 percent of children who reside in urban areas were hospitalized compared to only 1.6 percent of children in rural areas.

Even though variations among regions were observed, the proportion-hospitalized children as a result of injury or illness encountered at work are less than 10 percent in each region. Higher proportion of hospitalized children was observed in Harari (7.5 percent), Gambella (6 percent)

and Addis Ababa (4.9 percent) regions. Traditionally treated children were found to be high in Affar (36.5 percent), Addis Ababa (29.2 percent) and Oromiya (25.7 percent) regions.

**Table 5.13 Percentage Distribution of Working Children Aged 5-17 Years who have Ever Encountered Injury/Illness at Work by Type of Treatment and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total Injured Children	Type of Treatment					
		Traditionally treated and recovered	Medically Treated and Recovered	Hospitalized	Didn't need any treatment	Others	Not stated
Total	1,056,830	22.9	35.9	1.9	36.1	2.9	0.3
Place of Residence							
Urban	75,118	22.7	48.4	5.7	20.8	2.0	0.5
Rural	981,712	22.9	34.9	1.6	37.3	3.0	0.3
Sex							
Male	631,019	23.4	37.1	2.0	34.3	2.9	0.3
Female	425,810	22.2	33.9	1.6	38.8	3.0	0.4
Age							
5-9	285,803	22.2	31.8	2.9	41.6	1.2	0.3
10-14	472,507	22.3	38.3	1.5	34.2	3.3	0.5
15-17	298,519	24.4	36.0	1.5	33.9	4.1	0.2
Region							
Tigray	79,233	18.3	51.4	2.3	28.0	0.0	0.0
Affar	3,024	36.5	30.3	2.8	28.1	2.3	0.0
Amhara	293,592	23.5	27.4	1.4	45.1	2.2	0.4
Oromiya	418,991	25.7	38.7	2.1	30.4	2.8	0.4
Somali	12,861	20.3	33.9	1.0	41.1	3.6	0.0
Benishangul-Gumuz	17,539	19.3	46.8	1.8	30.7	0.9	0.5
SNNP	212,383	18.3	35.4	1.9	38.5	5.7	0.2
Gambella	1,277	15.0	42.2	6.0	37.0	0.0	0.0
Harari	2,545	20.5	41.2	7.5	25.9	4.9	0.0
Addis Ababa	12,226	29.2	33.3	4.9	27.9	2.1	2.6
Dire Dawa	3,158	12.5	37.9	0.9	46.8	1.9	0.0

## 5.9 USE OF PROTECTIVE WEAR AT WORK

The Ethiopian population, being predominantly agrarian and the agricultural system itself being traditional, the use of modern protective wears at work is not a common practice. Thus, the use of traditional protective wears is much more expected than that of modern ones. Table 5.14 shows the percentage distribution of the use of protective wears by some background variables. According to the survey result, about 90 percent of the country's working children did not use any kind of protective wear while working. It was only 10 percent of the working children who were practicing the use of protective wears (2.3 percent using modern, 6.9 percent using traditional and 0.6 percent of them using a combination of modern and traditional protective wears). Similarly high proportion of children in urban and rural areas reported non-use of protective wears (See Table 5.14). Likewise relatively higher percentages of non-use of protective wears for female compared to male children were observed.

**Table 5.14 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who were Engaged in Productive Activities by Use of Protective Wear, Sex and Place of Residence: 2001**

Place of Residence And Sex	Use of Protective Wears					
	Total children engaged in productive activities	Not using	Modern	Traditional	Modern and Traditional	Not stated
Total	9,483,209	89.0	2.3	6.9	0.6	1.1
Place of residence						
Urban	453,936	89.3	3.1	3.5	0.6	3.5
Rural	9,029,273	89.0	2.3	7.1	0.6	1.0
Sex						
Male	5,745,516	87.2	2.9	8.1	0.8	1.1
Female	3,737,694	91.9	1.5	5.0	0.5	1.2

### 5.10 JOB SATISFACTION AND REASON FOR NOT BEING SATISFIED

Children are more obedient and easy for management than adults and some times may show greater skill and efficiency in some tasks than adults. They are also willing to work longer hours without arguing for compensation and other benefits. This type of working condition would put children in excessive exploitation by their employers and this may lead to hesitation, job dissatisfaction and boring working environment.

Table 5.15 depicts the status of satisfaction of working children aged 10-17 years on the job they do and the reason for not being satisfied. As shown in the table, children who had job satisfaction accounted for about 89 percent. More than half of the children, who were not satisfied by the type of work they were doing gave “work is too tiresome” as a reason for their dissatisfaction. The lowest percentage (1.1 percent) was reported by those children who gave “employer’s bad work manner” as a reason. Looking into the regional distribution, it can be observed that “work is too tiresome” is a dominant reason and incompatible with education is also reported by a significant proportion of children in Tigray, Amhara, SNNP and Harari, with more than 28 percent each region.

**Table 5.15 Percentage Distribution of Working Children Aged 10-17 Years by whether they have Job Satisfaction or not Reason for Not Being Satisfied at Work and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total Working Children	Have job satisfaction	Do not have job satisfaction	Not stated	Reason For Not Being Satisfied								
					Total not satisfied	Poor Payment	Work is too tiresome	Employer demand to do too much work	Employer's bad manner	Low Income generating employment	Incompatible with education	Others	Not stated
Total	9,087,050	89.4	10.5	0.1	956,903	3.6	51.9	9.6	1.1	2.2	27.5	2.9	1.1
Place of residence													
Urban	1,408,113	91.3	8.5	0.1	120,032	10.5	37.0	9.1	2.5	9.9	24.2	3.6	3.3
Rural	7,678,937	89.0	10.9	0.1	836,871	2.7	54.0	9.6	0.9	1.1	28.0	2.8	0.8
Sex													
Male	4,598,346	88.6	11.3	0.1	519,014	4.7	51.3	8.8	0.9	2.3	28.4	2.6	0.9
Female	4,488,704	90.2	9.8	0.1	437,889	2.4	52.6	10.5	1.2	2.1	26.5	3.3	1.5
Age													
10-14	6,208,944	89.7	10.2	0.1	631,898	2.9	53.2	9.2	0.8	1.1	28.9	2.9	1.0
15-17	2,878,106	88.6	11.3	0.1	325,005	5.1	49.4	10.3	1.6	4.4	24.9	3.0	1.4
Region													
Tigray	620,720	88.5	11.3	0.2	70,324	2.7	41.6	7.9	0.0	0.3	40.0	3.3	4.2
Affar	35,073	92.8	7.2	0.0	2,520	6.7	60.5	7.6	0.0	1.1	10.8	7.9	5.5
Amhara	2,316,828	88.8	11.1	0.1	257,947	4.6	50.7	10.6	1.1	1.6	29.6	1.0	0.7
Oromiya	3,668,195	89.3	10.6	0.1	390,362	3.0	55.0	9.1	1.1	2.8	24.1	3.9	1.0
Somali	97,186	95.7	4.1	0.2	4,003	11.4	56.4	6.4	0.0	12.3	6.1	6.8	0.6
Benishangul-Gumuz	87,546	87.9	12.0	0.1	10,491	4.6	70.6	10.5	1.7	0.5	11.2	0.6	0.3
SNNP	1,885,377	89.7	10.3	0.0	193,325	2.4	51.9	10.1	1.0	1.7	29.5	2.9	0.4
Gambella	20,801	94.7	5.3	0.0	1,093	6.6	43.2	0.4	5.9	7.1	19.1	5.5	12.3
Harari	25,085	89.9	10.1	0.0	2,541	1.8	51.8	7.8	2.2	3.3	28.9	3.9	0.3
Addis Ababa	292,080	92.2	7.5	0.3	21,882	14.3	34.5	7.9	4.5	7.6	21.5	4.6	5.1
Dire Dawa	38,160	93.6	6.3	0.0	2,414	3.2	50.2	5.8	0.0	13.5	17.7	7.3	2.4



## 5.11 AGE AT START OF WORK

In Ethiopia many children are put to work at a very early age, particularly in rural areas where they often begin to assist in farm activities or herding livestock. The distribution of children aged 5-17 years who have ever been engaged in housekeeping or productive activities by age at start of work (as reported by their parents), sex, age group, region and urban and rural residence is shown in Table 5.16. As can be seen from the table, four out of 10 children in Ethiopia start work below 6 years of age. In this regard, the situation in rural areas is worse where children that are put to work below 6 years is almost double compared to those in urban areas. Gender differential in age at start of work was not observed (See Table 5.16).

About 54 percent of children in the age group 5-9 years, 29.7 percent for the age group 10-14 years and 25.9 percent for 15-17 years reported to have started work below 6 years of age. Similar pattern was observed for children who start work at six years old. Regarding the proportion of children who start work below age 6 years by region, SNNP scored the highest percentage (about 51 percent), and the lowest was reported in Addis Ababa (17.5 percent). In Addis Ababa compared to the other regions a higher proportion of children that are put to work at higher ages were observed, that is, 15.2 percent at age 10 and 11.2 percent above age 11.

**Table 5.16 Percentage Distribution of Ever Worked Children Aged 5-17 Years by Age at Start of Work and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total ever worked Children	Age At Start of Work (In Completed Years)							
		5 or Less	6	7	8	9	10	11 or above	Not Stated
Total	16075572	39.1	24.7	18.6	9.3	2.8	3.5	1.5	0.5
Place of residence									
Urban	1995360	22.1	19.9	23.1	14.2	5.5	9.0	5.2	0.8
Rural	14080212	41.5	25.4	18.0	8.6	2.5	2.7	0.9	0.4
Sex									
Male	8150615	39.2	25.2	18.4	9.1	2.7	3.4	1.5	0.5
Female	7924956	39.1	24.2	18.8	9.5	3.0	3.5	1.4	0.4
Age									
5-9	6723020	53.9	28.0	13.5	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7
10-14	6368012	29.7	22.6	22.5	13.6	4.9	4.9	1.6	0.2
15-17	2984540	25.9	21.8	21.8	13.4	3.9	8.2	4.4	0.5
Region									
Tigray	984370	22.2	20.3	23.8	15.8	6.6	7.4	3.1	0.9
Affar	58351	43.4	21.7	17.6	9.5	3.2	3.0	1.2	0.4
Amhara	4102915	33.6	26.4	20.3	10.4	3.3	3.8	1.6	0.6
Oromiya	6545404	40.1	25.5	18.8	9.1	2.4	2.8	0.9	0.3
Somali	163679	50.3	22.4	13.6	6.5	3.0	2.4	0.8	0.9
Benishangul-Gumuz	151008	35.5	22.0	22.7	10.8	3.2	4.0	1.6	0.2
SNNP	3529947	50.8	23.8	15.1	5.8	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.5
Gambella	37474	46.1	21.9	17.3	7.7	2.9	2.1	1.1	0.9
Harari	40400	28.9	20.1	19.9	12.8	5.1	6.8	5.2	1.1
Addis Ababa	399212	17.5	16.0	17.6	14.9	6.7	15.2	11.2	0.9
Dire Dawa	62814	21.5	20.3	20.7	15.3	8.8	7.8	4.6	1.0

## 5.12 EFFECT OF WORK ON SCHOOLING OF CHILDREN

Table 5.17 presents the percentage distribution of effect of work on schooling of children by selected background variables. We have already seen in Chapter 4 that a very significant number of children were engaged in a certain type of activity while at the same time attending school. Children may be frequently late or absent for class due to the work they do. In addition, the work children do may take much of the time needed to study and to complete their homework. Among those children who work and at the same time attend school, about 39 percent responded that the work they do affects their schooling, while 61 percent of them said that it does not. Proportionately more children in rural areas reported that their schooling was affected by the work they do than those in urban areas. Looking at the regional distribution, we can observe that children in the Amhara region were the most affected (47 percent), whereas children in Addis Ababa are the least affected (22 percent).

**Table 5.17 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 10-17 Years Who were Working and attending school by Effect of Work on Schooling and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Working and attending school	Effect of Work On Schooling		
		Affects my schooling	Doesn't affect my schooling	Not stated
Total	4,333,574	38.5	60.9	0.6
Place of residence				
Urban	1,173,477	29.1	70.1	0.9
Rural	3,160,097	42.0	57.5	0.5
Sex				
Male	2,453,457	39.1	60.4	0.5
Female	1,880,116	37.7	61.6	0.8
Age				
10-14	3,060,372	38.1	61.2	0.6
15-17	1,273,202	39.4	60.1	0.5
Region				
Tigray	349,867	45.3	53.9	0.8
Affar	13,188	31.0	68.4	0.6
Amhara	1,019,500	47.4	52.1	0.5
Oromiya	1,732,555	33.4	66.2	0.3
Somali	35,534	34.7	65.3	0.1
Benishangul-Gumuz	53,080	37.3	62.2	0.5
SNNP	823,990	41.0	58.2	0.8
Gambella	15,434	29.6	69.5	0.9
Harari	17,929	38.1	61.5	0.4
Addis Ababa	246,343	21.7	76.4	1.9
Dire Dawa	26,151	31.7	67.8	0.5

### **5.13 FUTURE PLAN ( PREFERENCE ) OF PARENTS FOR THEIR CHILDREN**

This survey has collected information on what parents/guardians have planned for the future activity of their children who were already engaged in productive activities. This will provide some idea about the societies attitude towards the development of children. The question on future plan was asked to parents of children who were engaged in productive activities and living with their parents. Thus, the data excludes employee children working in own parent's enterprise and children working as domestic employee. As indicated in Table 5.18 the result revealed that a significant proportion of parents planned to educate their children. The data shows that nearly half of the parents prefer their children to start work after completing school. Another 6.7 percent of parents want their children to go to school full time. On the other hand, one out of four parents planned their children to engage or continue to engage at work (8 percent for income generation, 9 percent for assisting, and 5 percent to find better job). Still about 10 percent of parents want their children to combine school and work. Apart from this about 11 percent of parents want their children to get married.

Higher proportion of parents of male children than female seems to have planned their children to complete schooling. As expected, higher proportion of parents in urban area prefer their children to continue schooling. The proportion of parents who want their children to complete schooling ranges from 24 percent in Affar to 63 percents in Gambella Region.

**Table 5.18 Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years who were Engaged in Productive Activities\* by Future Preference of their Parents and Selected Background Variables: 2001**

Selected Background Variables	Total Children engaged in productive activities	Future Preference of Parents for their Children										
		Learning full Time	Full time working for earning	Assisting full time in family enterprises	Full time Working in household activities	Half day work & half day schooling	Part time work in family enterprises	Part time work in household activities	Start work after completing schooling	Find better work	Others	Not stated
Total	9,124,763	6.7	8.2	9.4	0.8	9.5	0.9	0.3	47.1	4.6	10.7	1.9
Place of residence												
Urban	377,460	2.8	5.8	0.8	0.1	3.7	0.3	0.0	73.6	6.7	1.9	4.3
Rural	8,747,303	6.9	8.3	9.8	0.8	9.7	0.9	0.3	45.9	4.5	11.1	1.8
Sex												
Male	5,557,543	7.0	8.2	10.3	0.3	9.6	0.8	0.1	51.1	4.6	6.3	1.7
Female	3,567,220	6.3	8.3	8.2	1.6	9.3	0.9	0.5	40.7	4.6	17.7	2.1
Age												
5-9	3,273,475	9.4	5.7	8.3	0.8	13.8	0.8	0.3	48.8	2.9	7.0	2.2
10-14	3,926,704	6.0	8.5	9.3	0.7	8.1	0.9	0.2	48.6	4.7	11.3	1.7
15-17	1,924,585	3.4	11.8	11.7	1.1	4.8	0.9	0.3	40.9	7.3	16.0	1.7
Region												
Tigray	517,471	8.4	6.6	4.7	0.2	13.1	0.9	0.1	48.7	2.4	12.3	2.7
Affar	36,567	6.8	8.3	22.4	2.3	20.7	2.7	1.3	24.0	3.1	7.0	1.4
Amhara	2,566,644	7.3	7.9	15.0	0.8	9.3	0.5	0.2	38.0	4.3	14.5	2.0
Oromiya	3,700,698	7.8	7.8	6.5	0.9	8.2	0.7	0.3	52.1	4.6	9.4	1.5
Somali	74,736	7.2	13.6	13.9	0.4	11.0	0.8	0.1	35.6	9.6	6.5	1.4
Benishangul-Gumuz	69,374	10.4	10.9	7.5	0.1	7.0	0.5	0.2	50.2	2.6	8.0	2.8
SNNP	2,077,606	3.4	9.3	8.8	0.7	10.8	1.5	0.2	49.3	5.4	8.6	2.0
Gambella	11,518	4.2	6.7	0.4	0.2	10.0	0.3	0.5	63.0	6.3	2.3	6.0
Harari	10,041	9.1	11.0	7.8	0.4	10.7	2.0	0.4	45.3	4.0	4.9	4.4
Addis Ababa	41,415	4.4	9.1	1.6	1.1	8.0	1.1	0.0	58.5	9.6	1.1	5.6
Dire Dawa	18,692	11.9	7.4	6.9	0.8	18.6	1.8	0.9	38.8	3.9	5.2	3.7

\*This table Excludes employee children working in the household or household's enterprise.



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ANNEX-A  
STATISTICAL  
TABLES

## ANNEX B

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURES OF TOTALS, RATIOS AND SAMPLING ERRORS

#### 1. Estimator of Total

The following formulas were used to estimate totals for the given stratum.

Estimate of stratum total,  $\hat{Y}_h$  is given by:

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M_h H_{hi}}{n_h M_{hi} h_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} y_{hij} \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} W_{hi} y_{hij}$$

in which

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h H_{hi}}{n_h M_{hi} h_{hi}} \text{ is the basic sampling weight.}$$

Where:

$h$  represents the stratum.

$n_h$  is the total number of sample EAs successfully covered in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum.

$M_h$  is the measure of size of the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum as obtained from the sampling frame.

$M_{hi}$  is the measure of size of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  sample EA in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum obtained from the sampling frame.

$H_{hi}$  is the total number of households of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  sample EA in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum obtained from household listing of the survey.

$h_{hi}$  is number of sample households successfully covered in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  sample EA in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum.

$y_{hij}$  is the observed value of a characteristic  $y$  for household  $j$  in EA  $i$  in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum.

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_h \hat{Y}_h$$

**Note:** *Estimate of total at country level, is obtained by summing up stratum/ domain total estimates.*

$$\hat{Y}$$



**2. Estimator of Ratio:**

$$\hat{R}_h = \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{\hat{X}_h} \text{ and } \hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}} \quad (2)$$

Where the numerator and the denominator are estimates of stratum totals of characteristic y and x, respectively.

**3. Sampling variance of the estimates:**

The variance of stratum total estimate is:

$$V(\hat{Y}_h) = \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{Y}_{hi}^2 - \frac{\hat{Y}_h^2}{n_h} \right] \quad (3)$$

$$\text{in which } \hat{Y}_{hi} = W_{hi} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{hi}} y_{hij}$$

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_h V(\hat{Y}_h) \quad (4)$$

$$SE(\hat{Y}_h) = \sqrt{V(\hat{Y}_h)} \quad (5)$$

Percentage coefficient of variation (CV) of domain total:

$$CV(\hat{Y}_h) = \frac{\sqrt{V(\hat{Y}_h)}}{\hat{Y}_h} * 100 \quad (6)$$

Ninety five percent confidence interval (CI) of stratum total:

$$\hat{Y}_h \pm 1.96 * SE(\hat{Y}_h) \quad (7)$$

$$V(\hat{R}_h) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}_h^2} [V(\hat{Y}_h) + \hat{R}_h^2 V(\hat{X}_h) - 2 \hat{R}_h Cov(\hat{Y}_h, \hat{X}_h)] \quad (8)$$

$$\text{where, } Cov(\hat{Y}_h, \hat{X}_h) = \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{Y}_{hi} \hat{X}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h \hat{X}_h}{n_h} \right]$$

Estimates of standard error, coefficient of variation and confidence interval for the ratio estimate was calculated by adopting formulas 5, 6 and 7.

In estimating the sampling variance by the above formula, selection of EAs within a stratum is assumed to be with replacement. By so doing the variance estimate may be slightly over estimated but it greatly simplifies the estimation procedure. Furthermore, the finite population correction (fpc) is ignored in the formula. This is due to the fact that its effect is negligible.