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DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS  
OF CHILD LABOUR IN AMBO TOWN, WEST SHEWA ZONE,  
OROMIYA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE

ABBAY GETACHEW KEKEBA

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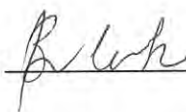
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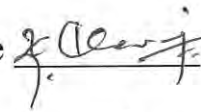
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## **ABSTRACT**

Demographic and Socio-Economic Determinants of Child Labour in Ambo Town, West Shewa Zone, Oromiya National Regional State

Abbay Getachew Kekeba  
Addis Ababa University, 2012

*Childhood as a foundation for adult life requires appropriate environment and care so that children can develop into capable adults. Children are the source of hope and valuable asset of the nation. However, in this world there are different types of social problems; child labour can be named as one. It hinders the normal and holistic growth of the child. It is a global phenomena but the magnitude differs. However, the majority of working children as child labourers are found in developing countries including Ethiopia. The same is true for Oromiya National Regional State and Ambo town. In the light of the problem, this study was conducted with an objective of investigating the demographic and socio-economic determinants of child labour. The survey is largely based on primary data, i.e., quantitative data obtained through conducting HH survey. The information collected from 491 children aged 5-17 randomly selected from three kebeles and six EAs of Ambo town. Besides, qualitative data gathered through FGDs, key informant interviews and direct personal observation. The uni-variate analysis helps in the explanation of background information of the respondents using percentages, charts, tables, etc. In order to find out the differentials between demographic and socio-economic variables with child labour the bi-variate analysis, i.e., the chi-square test is used. According to the multivariate analysis, age of children, relationship to the head, birth order, current school attendance of children; literacy status, employment status, occupational status of the HHH, and sufficiency of HH income became the significant determinants of child labour. One of the important implications which came as recommendation is that the problem of child labour is vast and complex in nature, and no single intervention strategy is adequate by itself. Therefore, it requires multi dimensional strategies for the development of preventive, protective and rehabilitative programs.*

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Abbay Getachew Kekeba  
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## DEDICATION

To my late parents, sister and brother: W/ro Almaz Tariku, Ato Getachew Kekeba, W/t Konjit Getachew and Samuale Getachew, who have passed away without getting my assistance and help.

Meanwhile, to my sweet and lovely baby daughter: the “Little Queen”  
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
List of Figures . . . . .	
List of Tables . . . . .	
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations . . . . .	
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	10
1.3.1 General Objectives of the Study ...	10
1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the Study.....	10
1.4 Significance of the Study.....	10
1.5 Definitions of Terms and Concepts.....	11
1.6 Limitations of the Study .....	13
1.7 Organization of the Thesis.....	13
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	14
2.1 Theoretical Perspectives of Child Labour.....	14
2.1.1 Labour Market Perspective.....	14
2.1.2 The Human Capital Perspective .....	15
2.1.3 Social Responsibility Perspective .....	16
2.1.4 Children- Centered Perspective .....	17
2.2 International Conventions on Minimum Age for Employment, and Violence	
Against Children Provisions in the Ethiopian Labour Law .....	19
2.2.1 International Human Rights Instruments .....	19
2.2.2 Child Labour Law and Enforcement in Ethiopia.....	19

2.3 Demographic and Socio-Economic Factors and Child Labour.....	22
2.3.1 Demographic Factors and Child Labour .....	23
2.3.2 Socio-Economic Factors and Child Labour .....	28
2.4 Conceptual Framework of the Study.....	33
2.5 Hypotheses of the Study.....	35
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY.....	36
3.1. Data Source.....	36
3.2 Study Design.....	36
3.3 Sampling Frame.....	37
3.4 Sample Size Determination.....	37
3.5 Sample Design and Procedures.....	38
3.6 Data Collection Instruments.....	39
3.7 Field Organization, Recruitment, Training and Data Collection.....	39
3.8 Data Quality Control.....	39
3.9 Method of Data Analysis.....	40
3.10 Variable Description .....	42
3.11 Ethical Considerations of the Research... ..	43
CHAPTER 4: BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA AND THE SAMPLE	
HOUSEHOLDS .....	44
4.1 Description of the Study Area .....	44
4.1.1 Physical Characteristics of Ambo Town.....	44
4.1.2 Some of the Population Characteristics of Ambo Town.....	49
4.2 Background Characteristics of the Respondents.....	50
4.2.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents .....	51
4.2.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents.....	53
CHAPTER 5: DETERMINANTS OF CHILD LABOUR .....	57
5.1 Bi-variate Analysis of Child Labour.....	57
5.1.1 Demographic Dynamics Associated with Child Labour.....	57
5.1.2 Socio-Economic Differentials Associated with Child Labour.....	61

5.2 Multivariate Analysis of Child Labour.....	63
5.2.1 Demographic Determinants of Child Labour.....	67
5.2.2 Socio-Economic Determinants of Child Labour.....	71
CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	81
6.1 Conclusions.....	81
6.2 Recommendations.....	83
REFERENCES .....	85
ANNEXES .....	91

## LIST OF FIGURES

	<b>Page</b>
Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study.....	34
Figure 4.1: The Administrative Map of Ambo Town .....	45
Figure 4.2: Absolute Location Map of Ambo Town.....	46
Figure 4.3: Relative Location Map of Ambo Town.....	47
Figure 4.4: Wonchi Lake Overview.....	49
Figure 4.5: Age of Respondents, Ambo Town: January 2012.....	51
Figure 4.6: Children's Relationship to the Head of the Household, Ambo Town: January 2012.....	52
Figure 4.7: Marital Status of the Head of the Household, Ambo Town: January 2012 .....	54
Figure 4.8: Household Income, Ambo Town: January 2012 .....	56
Figure 5.1: Education Drop-Outs in 2004 and 2011 by key reason Left for Work, Ethiopia (Primary School Level) .....	72

## LIST OF TABLES

	<b>Page</b>
Table 3.1: Distribution of the Sample Children aged 5-17 by EAs.....	38
Table 4.1: Sex of Respondents Ambo Town: January 2012 .....	51
Table 4.2: Distribution of Children by Parental Survivorship, HH Size, Birth Order; Sex of the HHH and Migration Status of the HHH, Ambo Town: January 2012 .....	53
Table 4.3: Distribution of Children by Current School Attendance; Literacy Status, Employment Status, Employment Status and Occupational Status of the HHH, Ambo Town: January 2012.....	55
Table 5.1: Chi-Square Test of Association between Demographic Dynamics and Child Labour (Work Status of Children) .....	60
Table 5.2: Chi-Square Test of Association between Socio-Economic Differentials and Child Labour (Work Status of Children) .....	63
Table 5.3: Classification Table for Working as a Child Labourer.....	65
Table 5.4: Hosmer and Lemshow Test .....	65
Table 5.5: Logistic Regression Results of the Effects of Predictor Variables.....	79

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ATA	Ambo Town Administration
CPS	Center for Population Studies
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
df	Degree of Freedom
FDREC	Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HH(s)	Household(s)
HHH(s)	Head of the Household(s)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IQ	Intelligence Quotient
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
masl	Meter Above Sea Level
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
PIN	People in Need Ethiopia
RC	Reference Category
SNNPR	South Nations, Nationalities and People's Region
UCW	Understanding Children's Work
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's (originally International Children's Emergency) Fund
VAC	Violence Against Children
VIF	Variance Inflation Factor
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Background of the study

In today's world there are many problems affecting our survival in the future. If these problems are not recognized, and appropriate actions are not taken to slow down or curve them, the result could be worse. The problems are many, differ in type and nature. For example, poverty, famine, hunger, epidemics, wars, harming of the vulnerable groups like women and children, etc. Children are the future of the world and have to be protected and ensured that they get the best footing in life. Unfortunately, this is not always true in our globe. Among the many societal problems, child labour is one that children face.

Children are the blooming flower of the garden of the society and valuable asset of the nation. They constitute a hidden treasure of potential development of a growing nation and childhood has been considered as a most important period of life. During this period, molding and shaping of the life takes place and the behavior, conduct and sentiments are developed. So, they are regarded as a source of joy to families and invaluable assets to the parents. Hence, they should grow up and be nurtured in family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love, care, and understanding. Also, because of their peculiar needs in physical and mental development, children require particular care with regard to health, physical, mental and social development and require legal protection in conditions of freedom, dignity and security. They should not be maltreated, exploited, over worked, or deprived of their rights to education, association and health (Naidu and Ramaiah, 2006; Aliyu, 2006). Paradoxically, it is unfortunate to say that tragically most of the child life is lost due to poverty, destitution, malnutrition and poor and unhygienic conditions, largely in the rural as well as urban areas.

Child labour is a global phenomenon (ILO/IPEC and SIMPOC, 2002). The prevalence of child labour is one of the most important problems confronting the world at large, especially in developing countries. Despite the international labour conventions' aim of protecting children from child labour, namely ILO convention on the worst forms of child labour, 1999 (No 182) and ILO minimum age convention 1973 (No 138) as well as local governments legislations to protect children from child labour, the practice continuous without any reduction in intensity. In many cases, these problems are mainly a consequence of economic constraints of the parents. The main reasons which give rise to child labour are the widespread of poverty, insufficient or

unbalanced economic growth, broken homes, unemployment and underemployment of parents among the adult poor category of the population in line with sharp population growth. Moreover, migration, epidemics, large families with low income and often lack of educational facilities, illiteracy and ignorance of the parents about the importance of education as well as the impact of labour on the health of their children are some of the reasons which breed child labour (Naidu and Ramaiah, 2006). Thus, the families of many working children are known to struggle for survival due to the pressing and chronic problem of the country they live in. Some of these working children work long hours in poor and unhealthy work environment and receive little remuneration. They have neither access to education nor adequate remuneration and living conditions, which constrain their holistic development (Bequele and Myers, 1995).

Child labour is any work that is likely to interfere with the child's education or harmful to his/her health, physical, mental or social development. However, the situation of most African children remains critical due to unique factors of socio-economic, cultural, traditional and developmental circumstances (poverty, natural disaster, armed conflicts) (Aliyu, 2006).

The prevalence of child labour is more or less seen in all periods of time, the issue is not a new phenomenon. It varies in nature and dimension depending on the existing socio-economic structure of the society. Diverting the child from work means the loss of income to the parents and as additional expenditure on education, however small. The economic benefits resulting from child employment are generally high as it generates an income, which is higher than what is consumed in the family. Probably, this is one of the reasons where workers do not feel that it is useful to send their children, to schools. Moreover, there are some factors due to which employers also favored child labours. In light of the above, a major reason for hiring children seems to be that non-economic children are easier to manage because they are less aware of their rights, less troublesome, less prone to complaint, more trustworthy, less likely to absent themselves from work and no problem of unions (Naidu and Ramaiah, 2006).

To a greater or lesser extent, children in every type of human society have always taken a part, and still do take part, in the day to day activities of the family and human society since the beginning of time. In earlier times, it was assumed that child labour was an easy work that is useful for children well being and development. However, after the industrial revolution, child labour is considered as a social problem and a phenomenon hindering the harmonious physical

and mental development of the child in Europe. The notion that child labour is a social problem and the accompanying idea that the child should be protected against it, come to the front when the systematic exploitation of children by employer outside the child's family become rampant (Myer 1998; ILO, 2002).

Child labour is most prevalent in developing countries. Almost all developing countries have incorporated the principle of prohibition of child work in hazardous conditions and activities in their national legislation or define the conditions under which children may work. However, regulations frequently apply only to those persons who are under a formal employment. Under these circumstances, a great proportion of child workers remain unprotected because of the kind of work they perform (ILO, 2002).

Currently, child labour has emerged as a global issue attracting attention at the international level. Concern about the working children can be understood in terms of economic, developmental and humanitarian concerns. The economic concern refers to the long term impact of child labour on capital formation and its contribution to the increasing number of adult unemployment in developing countries. The humanitarian concern refers to the protection of children from extremely dangerous and exploitative occupations. Children have the right to receive education, not to be subjected to abusive and exploitative type of work and to grow enjoying their childhood. For this purpose, they should be free from work which may be hazardous or harmful to their health, education and well being. Finally, the developmental concern refers to the cognitive development that includes children's access to education (Bequele and Myers; 1995, Anker 2001).

The exact number of working children in the world is not known, however some estimates have been made (ILO, 2002). In 2008, there were 215 million children working illegally in the eyes of international law, almost 14 percent of all the world's children under 18. In Sub-Saharan Africa, this proportion rises to 25 percent. The global total includes 115 million children less than 18 years of age engaged in "hazardous work" which could threaten their safety or health, such as handling chemicals, carrying heavy loads, mining, quarrying or enduring long hours. The remaining 100 millions child labourers are those aged less than 15- the international minimum age for legal employment- whose tasks are not hazardous but are more substantial than "permitted light work." Most child labourers occur in developing countries and in all forms of

work, with about 60 percent engaged in agriculture. Other occupations include domestic service, factory production and backstreet workshops. The darkest category of child labour relates to those children caught up in criminal activities such as prostitution, military enrolment, slavery (as bonded labour), or trafficking. These categories are beyond the reach of statistical surveys but the numbers are likely to be over 10 million. Together with hazardous work, they are considered as the “worst forms of child labour”<sup>1</sup>.

Similar too many developing countries, in Africa, Asia and Latin America, child labour is a wide spread problem in Ethiopia. The labour proclamation of Ethiopia (No. 42/93) stipulates that children under the age of 14 are not allowed to work (CSA, 2002). In Ethiopia child labour below the age of 14 is virtually prohibited yet it continues to flourish. The issue of child labour in Ethiopia is a growing phenomenon that is largely fostered and facilitated by the persistent poverty encountered in the country. In the country, children participate in different economic and non economic activities that range from domestic work activities to cattle herding, farming, shoe shining and the like to the higher activities. The informal sector, which is an emerging sector, children constitute a good proportion of the labour force. The types of works they perform are not compatible with their age in both rural and urban areas.

In Ethiopia (except the 2001 National Child Labour Survey) more intensive and countrywide study has not been done and there is lack of information to estimate the exact number of working children. The working condition or the working place, and the nature of work and the associated risks that affect physical, intellectual, emotional and social development of the working child is open for intensive studies.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Child labour in the world today is spreading all over the world. This indicates that many children in the world are exposed to dangerous and hazardous activities. In addition, they lose their childhood, youth, chances of studying, and compromise health, wellbeing and their future. It is a critical human rights problem because it denies the child’s time to take part in activities that are useful for the normal growth of the child like time to go to school and time to play. This means not only children but also the society at large are strongly affected or deeply harmed. Child labour is a social problem and an incident hindering the normal and holistic growth of the child.

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<sup>1</sup> [www.uk.oneworld.net](http://www.uk.oneworld.net)

No country is immune from the problem of child labour. Many child workers are engaged in activities that are not permitted by national and international standards. It is widely believed that children should be protected from any kind of exploitation and neglect. But in reality unacceptable forms of exploitation of children at work exist and persist in almost all parts of the world. Even if, child labour exists in all parts of the world, the extent varies according to the level of development of a country (ILO, 2002).

Child labour is a work done by children under the age of 18 which is considered to be damaging to their physical, intellectual, social, emotional and spiritual development. It is work performed by a child that is likely to interfere with his or her education as mentioned in the Convention of the Rights of the Child, Article 32.1<sup>1</sup>. Thus, any child under the age specified by law worldwide works full time, mentally or physically to earn for own survival or adding to family income, that interrupts child's social development and education. It is; generally speaking, work for children that harm them or exploits them in some way-physically, mentally, morally, or by blocking access to education<sup>2</sup> even if it is prohibited in the legislation of many countries.

Even if there is not much data available, the estimated numbers are alarming: estimations in 1997 pointed to 400 million all over the world. Thus, child labour is not an exclusive problem of developing countries but also developed countries, too. In developed countries, it is mainly linked with the less privileged economically, socially and culturally, contributing most of the time to the increase of a dangerous phenomenon: the widening of relative poverty within these countries (Goulart, 2002). So, it is a multi-dimensional issue that varies according to the regions, gender issues, cultural traditions, societal norms, residences, etc.

Child labour is becoming a structural part of many economies in both the formal and informal sectors. As a result, these children work in a variety of industries and occupations. Many types of work are done by children including like agricultural works (taking care of animals, planting and harvesting food), domestic services (home-based work), work in factories and small manufacturing (bricks, cement, making of footwear and textiles), shops, many kinds of auto repair, street selling, mining and quarrying, construction, sex industry, and a wide range of other activities. These varieties of industries may be exposed to dangerous chemicals and equipment.

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<sup>1</sup> [www. stopchildlabour.eu](http://www.stopchildlabour.eu)

<sup>2</sup> [www. india.gov. in](http://www.india.gov.in)

Besides, children have no fair chance of a real childhood, an education, or a better life. They are exploited economically: forced to work long hours with no time off and low or no wages (ILO, 2004; UNICEF, 2006).

It is a common practice for many children in Africa to work at home or in the fields rather than be educated. Even though, Africa accounts for only one-third of the working children in the developing world, labour force participation rates exceed 30 percent in many areas (PIN, 2009).

According to ILO (2004), 246 million children are child labourers, and 73 million working children are less than 10 years old. Every year, 22,000 children die in work-related accidents. The largest numbers of working children are trapped in worst forms of child labour including hazardous work, slavery, trafficking, soldiering, debt bondage, prostitution, pornography and other illicit activities.

In the year 2006, the global figure in relation to child labour around the globe ILO indicated in its report entitled “The End of Child Labour: Within Reach,” there were 218 million children engaged in child labour, excluding child domestic labour. Some 126 million children aged 5–17 are believed to be engaged in worst forms of child labour though again the figure shows a decrease from the 179 million for the year 2004 (UNICEF, 2006; PIN, 2009).

ILO (2010) disclosed that child labour continues to decline worldwide but at a much slower pace than before. The global number of child labourers stands at 215 million, only seven million less than in 2004. In Sub-Saharan Africa, where one in four children aged 5-17 are child labourers, compared to one in eight in Asia-Pacific and one in ten in Latin America and the Caribbean. Moreover, most child labourers continue to work in agriculture (60 per cent). Only one in five working children is in paid employment. The overwhelming majority are unpaid family workers (ILO, 2010).

Africa has the highest incidence of child labour in the world. In the continent, the participation rate of children’s in economic activities could be as high as 40 per cent. According to Assefa (2003), if the present trends continue, Africa could be faced with more than 100 million child labourers in the year 2015. He further mentioned that children as young as five years old are made to participate in farm and household work activities, some of which are incompatible with schooling in

Ethiopia. Moyi (2011) states further that Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest incidence of child labour in the world and estimates show that it continues to grow. Thus, the proportion of working children has continued to rise in the region. He quoted a number of researchers that East Africa, followed by Central Africa and West Africa the proportion of child labour participation rates are highest. The rising number of working children in Sub-Saharan Africa had been linked to many factors such as, economic stagnation, poverty, war, famine, orphan hood, the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS, and poor economic and educational policies (Moyi, 2011). Work prevents many children from going to or benefiting from education. In addition, serious lack of schools, overcrowded classrooms, shift system of education, daily walking for long distance, absence of teaching aids, teaching based on memorizing instead of comprehension, absence of the link between the education and the life of the community – all these factors contribute to situation where communities and families are not sending their children to school or cause their drop out (PIN, 2009).

Similar to other developing countries, in Ethiopia, thus child labour is a persistent and serious problem. In the country, the children are engaged in economic and non-economic activities not compatible with their age in both the rural and urban places. In the rural areas, child work is perceived as an avoidable or even necessary part of children's socialization process. They are commonly involved in domestic chores, and are supposed to assist in manual labour in the agriculture sector, for example attending domestic animals, weeding and harvesting. But, in the urban areas, they are often forced into labour due to a situation of persisting poverty, which requires all family members to contribute to the household income. The 2001 National Child Labour Survey result has shown that 52 per cent of children aged 5 – 17 years of age were economically active and involved in different sectors of the economy of the country. A further 33 per cent were engaged in non-economic housekeeping activities, with half of them not attending school. In short, 85 per cent of children aged 5 – 17 years of age were involved in economic and/or housekeeping activities that prevented or blocked school attendance or performance (CSA, 2002).

In urban areas the largest proportion of children including orphans work to assist them and to get work experience. Child domestics work long hours, which may prevent them from attending school regularly. Many feel unable to quit their jobs and fear verbal, physical, and sexual abuse from their employers while performing their work. Thus, 52 per cent of the children were

engaged in elementary (low pay) occupations (street-vending, shoe-shining, messenger services, construction, manufacturing and transport activity). The remaining 48 per cent were working as service, shop and market sales workers; craft and related trade workers, and other occupations. In contrast, the majority (89 per cent) of children living in rural places and engaged in productive activities were working in elementary and commercial agricultural and domestic service (CSA, 2002).

Although precise and reliable data are lacking, large numbers of children are thought to be engaged in the worst forms of child labour, including exploitative domestic work, many of them being victims of internal trafficking and child prostitution<sup>1</sup> (United States Department of Labour, 2008; PIN, 2009).

The number of working children is higher in regions of Oromiya, Amhara, SNNPR, and Tigray, as compared to other regions. In both rural and urban areas, children often begin working at young ages, with many starting work at age 5 (CSA, 2002). Especially in urban areas, in the country, there are also many street children. Many of them live and work on the streets, and some work in the informal sector in order to survive. The commercial sexual exploitation of children is on the rise. Girls, some as young as age 11, have reportedly been recruited to work in bars and hotels. Within the country, children are trafficked to urban areas from rural places, especially from Oromiya and SNNPR to other regions for forced or bonded labour in domestic services or activities like weaving and begging, and commercial sexual exploitation (United States Department of Labour, 2008).

Oromiya region is one of the 11 regions of Ethiopia. According to the 2007 Population and Housing Census, the region had a total of 26,993,933 populations. Out of which, 3,317,460 were of urban and the remaining 23,676,473 were rural residence population. West Shewa Zone population was 782,879, and Ambo town population was 48,171(not including the expansion areas' population). The region's total number of children aged 5-17 was 10,255,722 (CSA, 2010). But according to the 2011 CSA yearly Statistical Abstract, medium variant projection of July 2012, the region total population will be 31,294, 992; West Shewa Zone's, 2, 385,797, and

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<sup>1</sup> [www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/Africa/lang--en/WCMS\\_101161/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/Africa/lang--en/WCMS_101161/index.htm).

that of Ambo town (not including the expansion areas' population) is 59,404 (CSA, 2011). This region had registered the highest number of working children than the other regions of the country, according to the 2001 National Child Labour Survey report 2001 (CSA, 2002).

Ambo town is located in the western part of the country, specifically West Shewa Administrative Zone of the Oromiya National Regional State. It is the capital of the West Shewa Zone. It is the center of economical, educational, political, and religious and seats of many governmental, non-governmental offices and private enterprises. Thus, this present study was undertaken in this Region, Ambo town. The area was selected mainly because it is one of the largest towns from the western parts of the country, and where all kinds of economic and social services are concentrated. Because of this, people from across the western tend to concentrate in it. Like other parts of the country, there are different types of demographic, social and economic problems in the town. Among these problems, child labour is one of them. So, to identify the determinants of demographic and socio-economic factors with in the town, this town was selected with the justifications mentioned earlier.

According to CSA (1999; 2002) that in the country there is no complete statistical information on the socio-economic activities of children. In order to design programs and strategies that would help to alleviate the problems associated with children, statistical data that reveal the type and magnitude of the activities of children, the character, distribution, causes and consequences are needed. However, due to the short comings of the survey methodologies in providing appropriate data collection methodology, child labour issue remains hidden statistically.

As a result, child labour affects a nation's human capital. It can impede children's education. Any of the worst forms of child labour including prostitution and trafficking – are a cause and consequence of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Therefore, eliminating child labour is essentially very important to attain MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), MDG 2 (ensuring that all boys and girls complete primary schooling) and MDG 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases). Achieving MDG 7, which seeks to reverse the loss of environmental resources, would help reduce environmental disasters – which devastate households and significantly increase conditions that foster child labour (UNICEF, 2006).

Thus, in depth studies about the demographic and socio-economic determinants of child labour is not available and a more detailed study is needed to have a better understanding of the extent of the problem.

Given the aforementioned information, generally, in order to achieve the MDGs, studying and analyzing the demographic and socio-economic determinants of child labour is very important to know why it is so high as well as which important background factors are influencing child labour among the population of Ambo. Thus, this study will attempt to analyze the relationship between child labour and some demographic and socio-economic factors.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective of the Study**

The general objective of the study was to investigate the demographic and socio-economic determinants of child labour in Ambo town.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the Study**

The specific objectives of the study were the following. These were:-

1. to assess child labour in which age group more concentrated,
2. to examine the distribution of child labour population by school attendance,
3. to examine the risk of a child to be a child labourer in a situation where their relationship to the head is close or not, and
4. to assess the literacy status of the HHH.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Over the decades, there has been a growing concern over child labour. It is a much worse demographic and socio-economic problem in the world in general and the Sub-Saharan Africa in particular. The same is true for Ethiopia and the study area, too. Earlier studies have been tried to explain, indicate the level and causes of child labour. Besides, those studies not incorporate both qualitative as well as quantitative research methods at the same time. As such there is no much comprehensive and adequate study. Though, the study was confined to a single town, in order to understand and take measures, it is very important to know the different determinants of child

labour and justified with empirical evidences. As a consequence, the result of the study will be helpful for:

- a) a better and a deeper understanding of the determinants (causes, magnitude and impact) of child labour in the study area in particular and replicate to the other parts and the nation itself; serving as a reference document (add to the literature),
- b) the design of policies, programs, and strategies by serving as a starting point for taking measures to redress the problem by concerned bodies like policymakers, governmental (Federal and Regional), NGOs and civil societies through in light of policy recommendations and will possibly these recommendations will be as a springboard to be taken in the years ahead to mitigate the problem,
- c) contributing to the scant information available on child labour and adding to the limited knowledge we have on working children, in the country; creating awareness to the public and policy makers for the safety of children and to tackle the problem on the ground,
- d) it sheds some light on the nature and extent of the problem of the child labour in relation to their demographic and socio-economic characteristics of children and HHs,
- e) it serves as a stepping-stone for further research in the town or neighboring areas as well as the nation at large by researchers, students, and others.

### **1.5 Definitions of Terms and Concepts**

Some of the major terms and concepts; and operational definitions of the thesis employed were given below.

**“Child”:** The term child does not have a universally accepted definition. According to African Charter on Human right and welfare of the child and, for UNICEF the term “child” means a young human being who has not reached the age of 18. On the other hand, the UN defines a child as a person below 15 years (Minimum age convention 1973 No.138) of age. Following the 1989 UNCRC and ILO convention No 182 a child is defined as an individual less than 18 years of age (ILO, 2002). So, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child (CRC, 1989). Thus, in this study, the word "child" refers to children within the age group 5 to 17.

**“Child Labour”**: Child labour as defined by ILO consists of all children below the age of 15 years of age who are economically active excluding those children who are below 5 years of age and those children between 12-14 years old who spend less than 14 hours a week on their jobs, unless their jobs or activities is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons (ILO, 2002). Added to these are 15-17 years old children in the worst forms of child labour (ILO/IPEC, 2002). The study defined child labour as all children aged 5 to 17 who were engaged in productive / economic activities.

**“Economic or Productive Activity”**: is defined as work, which involves the production of goods and /or services for sale or exchange. In addition, production of goods and services for own consumption or own uses are also considered as economic activities. These include the production of primary products (agriculture, hunting, fishing, forestry and logging, 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 (CSA, 2011).

**“Household”**: Consists of a person or group of persons, irrespective of whether related or not, who normally live together in the same household and housing units and have common cooking and eating arrangements (CSA, 2011).

**“Head of Household”**: is a person who provides economic supports or manages the HH.

The head of the household is selected by household members for some reasons of his age or respect regardless of their sex (CSA, 2011).

**“Enumeration Area”**: is a unit of land delineated for the purpose of enumerating population and housing units without omission and duplication. An EA in urban areas constitute 150-200 housing units. On the other hand, an EA in rural areas usually consist of 150 - 200 households (CSA, 2011).

**“Working Children”**: throughout this report the word “working” refers to children who were engaged in economic or productive activities during the last seven days prior to the date of the interview.

**“Sufficiency of Income”**: in this study it means that the average monthly income of the HH that helps for the fulfillment of basic necessities.

## **1.6 Limitations of the Study**

In spite of the fact that efforts have been made to control the quality of data, the following major limitations have been encountered:

1. Child labour is a complex and sensitive issue among the demographic and socio-economic problem in the community. So, it is caused by a number of factors that have direct and indirect effects at macro and micro levels. To carry out such type of study, it required the consideration of large sample size. However, due to limited resources, the study was restricted to only 491 children and HHH though it can show the main determinants of the problem of the area and serve as a stepping stone for further investigation.
2. There is no internationally endorsed definition of child labour, or universally prescribed methodology for collecting data in child labour, i.e. it differs from study to study and/or country to country. This makes it difficult to determine what definition or methodology to use. This study only focused on those children's who are participated on productive economic activities during the last seven days prior to the date of the interview. Thus, in order to analyze the demographic and socio-economic determinants and working children as child labourer, the relevant questions were asked.
3. Last but not least, the study was confined to Ambo town, not covered the rural part. Hence, reasonably, the results can reflect the general picture of the dynamism of children and HHH demographic and socio-economic characteristics and child labour in the Ambo town.

## **1.7 Organization of the Thesis**

The thesis is classified into six chapters. The first chapter is an introductory part which incorporates statement of the problem, objectives, hypotheses, and significance of the study, operational definitions of terms and concepts, and limitations of the study. The second chapter is devoted to literature review, international and national laws and conceptual framework of the study. In this chapter, theoretical explanations and other empirical reviews related to working children as child labourer are presented. The research design and methodology is explained under the third chapter where data set of the study, methods of analysis, and variables descriptions are included. In addition, in this chapter ethical considerations of the research are mentioned. Chapter four presents the general background of the study area and the sample households. Chapter five includes analysis of child labour using bi-variate techniques to see the association of each independent variable with the dependent. And the multivariate technique is used to find out the variables, which determine child labor and the results of the study discussed. The final section is devoted to conclusive remarks and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **2.1 Theoretical Perspectives of Child labour**

This sub-section reviews some of the theories that deal with child labour. Even if there are a number of studies devoted to the issue of child labour, the basic matters as to what constitutes child labour, what causes it, its consequences on children and society at large and how to best deal with it remains an agenda of discussion issue.

There are four main theoretical perspectives identified that underlie the current interpretation of child labour. Each of the perspectives starts from important concerns and leads to unique insights and social application. Moreover, each of the approaches has different views on children, on the work of children and different types of intervention methods in solving or elimination of the problems of child labour. In addition, these perspectives reflect the position of different international organizations, groups and researchers such as ILO/IPEC, World Bank, educators, etc (Anker and Melkas, 1996; Myers, 2001; Heinzen, 2006; Pantea, 2007). The four theoretical perspectives are:

- ✓ Labour market perspective,
- ✓ Human capital perspective,
- ✓ Social responsibility perspective, and
- ✓ Children centered perspective.

#### **2.1.1 Labour Market Perspective**

ILO/IPEC favors this perspective as part of a multi-operation approach that links labour market interventions to economic, education, and other reforms. It mainly focuses that there is a negative relationship between child labour and adult employment. The perspective regards work and education as incompatible and insists that children should not be allowed to work until they complete their basic education. Thus, child labour is viewed as an economic participation that discourages children's development, exposing them to risk, and threatens adult employment. The view is based on Euro-American cultural ideas that see childhood as properly a work-free period of life. Many argue that this is aimed at keeping children out of the labour market, which is seen as a preserve for adults. Because, the labor market discourse is chiefly concerned about the potential impact of child labour on adult labour markets. As result, the perspective which gives

attention to legal measures to limit children's participation in the labour market (Heinzen, 2006; Pantea, 2007). They should be protected by using the coercive power of the state to keep them out of the workplace and away from the dangers of work.

The perspective is essential due to the fact that it has provided the main policy framework under which countries have decreased child labour. It has also an extensive institutional structure in ministries, labour unions, and other civil society organizations. So, the necessary ways to remove use legislation and government policy to separate them from exposure to the dangers of working. Children from the adult labour markets, state power is exercised to pass legislation, undertake work inspection, to prosecute law violations, and enforce compulsory primary education. The institution of the minimum age may serve to protect some children from hazardous work.

According to this perspective, children are not able to recognize their own best interest because they are innocent, ignorant of the world and incompetent to defend themselves from its evil. Such a view of childhood makes children free of the responsibility to make economic contribution to their families and obliges adults to take care of children. This approach assumes that excluding children from work and forcing them to attend school will benefit both children and adult workers (Zelizer, 1985; Boyden et al, 1998; Anker, 1999). Thus, in this theoretical perspective, they are completely dependent on adults for protection, especially through the actions of the state.

Many scholars criticize the labour market perspective by arguing that adult unemployment cannot be eliminated by the elimination of child labour. These scholars emphasize that reductions in child labour do not necessarily translate into increases in adult employment (White, 1996; Boyden et al 1998).

This study clearly shows the trade off between work and education. When there is high primary school participation there would be low incidence of child labour. And work has its own impact on the school participation and performance of the child.

### **2.1.2 The Human Capital Perspective**

World Bank, UNDP, ministries of planning and economic development, educators, and economists and other agencies are advocating this theoretical perspective. It looks child labour in relation to the national economic development. According to this perspective, underdevelopment

is one of the main causes of child labour in the less developing countries. It describes that low income and poverty are driving forces behind the prevalence of child labour globally (Ennew et al. 2005; Heinzen, 2006). The approach defines work and/or working conditions that undermine development of knowledge, health status, and skills that children will require to contribute in adult life to both their own prosperity and national economic development. The discourse further argues that the supply of child labour to the labour market continues the cycle of poverty by delaying the accumulation of human capital, reduces adulthood labour market productivity of child labourers, and by reducing adult wage rates, and will negatively affect households by forcing them to be dependent on child labour. So, the fundamental causes of child labour are socio-economic and fixed firmly in the economic and social context of poverty, discrimination, and inequality. Work should not stand in the way of education.

The advocates of this perspective state that the solution to the problem of child labour is to remove poverty and its causes. For this, it is necessary to equip children with the educational skills that will help to improve labour opportunities later on their life. In this perspective, there is no fundamental opposition to children being economically active as long as their human capital is not threatened and is not weakly upbringing-for example via apprenticeships. Thus, they should be protected by getting rid of poverty that pushes children into early work. For this, education makes available to all children because it is the catalytic factor in raising individual and national prosperity. Support policies that increase opportunities for children and their families, including subsidization of school expenses, improvement of school quality, health services, income generation, and workforce development (Anker and Melkas, 1996; Ennew et al. 2005; Heinzen, 2006; Pantea, 2007). Consequently, the human capital perspective gives attention to education and skills training, and other programmes that ensure access by all children including, working children.

### **2.1.3 Social Responsibility Perspective**

This perspective is advocated by the groups that support a social responsibility view of development- civil society's organizations, religious groups and others. Child labour is the result of "social exclusion", something preventing children from benefiting from society's protection. It is viewed as part of a system that excludes disadvantaged groups (including orphans and other vulnerable children) from full participation in the protection, benefits, and opportunities of society. It is work that oppresses, alienates, or exploits children and separates them from

society's normal protections. Thus, according to this theoretical discourse, the problem of child labour is explained as the result of social disintegration of family, society or the public at large due to war, unequal global trade, epidemics or other socio-cultural reasons (Ennew et al 2005; Heinzen, 2006; Pantea, 2007).

The approach looks child labour as a condition in which children are exposed to oppression, greed and exploitation because they are not connected to their families and communities. It also sees child labour within the context of social rather than economic development. According to this perspective, poverty is seen as less of a problem than are the processes of alienation and discrimination that isolates children from protection and essential services that empowers them in society (Heinzen, 2006). It also states that children in developing countries are trapped into abusive work due to traditional factors, for example rigid cultural and inflexible social norms that do not respond to changing times and technology.

The discourse stresses that the importance of mobilizing the whole society to protect children from child labour. This problem of child labour cannot be solved only through "technological fixes" like improving basic services, educational quality and access and better law enforcement. This perspective does not deny the important role of education, other government services and legal enforcement plays in reducing the incidence of child labour (Heinzen, 2006).

However, according to Myers and others, this perspective argues that cultural norms and values, social injustices and inequality, dysfunctional family, social irresponsibility and inadequate social suffering are the major reasons for the developing of child labour in developing countries. Therefore, the best way to eliminate child labour is to change cultural values to promote greater social concern for and solidarity with excluded groups and promotes the idea of child rights (Heinzen, 2006).

#### **2.1.4 Children- Centered Perspective**

The proponents of this theoretical perspective are UNCRC, academia and NGOs. The approach indicates that children must have a stable and encouraging environment in order to become self-supporting physically or mentally adults and capable of caring for their own families. In this perspective child labour acknowledges children as persons having rights and voices of their own and places their interests and welfare first and foremost without filtering them through prior adult agenda. This perspective strongly argues that there is a need to actively participate children in

community advancement to ensure that their interests are met. As stated by this theoretical discourse, children have the ability being actors in their own development and they have ideas and plans as well as adults and they also have the capacity to change things and get things done (Ennew et al 2005; Heinzen, 2006; Pantea, 2007).

Here child labour viewed as work which erodes children's wellbeing and individual and social development. This perspective defines work to consists of much more than economic participation and it gives encourage policies that guarantee and protect children's rights, welfare and development. This perspective strongly emphasizes on the need to make national policy and other labour actions more justifiable to children.

The child-centered perspective is favorably dominated by modern ideas of human rights and human development. It argues that it is not simply enough to deal with children's immediate physical needs because children have social and emotional needs that are as just important. Thus, the approach is important because it has refocused primary consideration on children and their welfare, making child labour action more accountable to children. The perspective, in addition, argues that no longer should children be seen and not heard and they should be consulted and involved. This perspective indicates that children by taking part in development activities acquire skills and confidence that not only helps them now but in later life. The child-centered perspective attempts to sees the world in the eyes of children as they see it (Heinzen, 2006). The best strategy to eliminate child labour is focus on child development, not child rescue.

For this purpose, the UNCRC article 3(1) states that, "In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration"(UNCRC, 1989). Therefore, without immediate rejection of children's participation in work, the UNCRC (1989) article 32(1) force states parties to protect children from harmful work:

“States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”.

## **2.2 International Conventions on Minimum Age for Employment, and VAC Provisions in the Ethiopian Labour Law**

### **2.2.1 International Human Rights Instruments**

The International Labour Organization (ILO) has developed conventions for child labour, which have been adopted by a number of countries. The first is the Minimum Age Convention, No. 138 ratified in 1973. The first principle of Convention 138 is that the minimum age for working should not be less than the age for compulsory education and in no event less than 15. In countries lacking educational facilities, the age can be set at 14. The second principle is that a higher minimum age should be set for hazardous labour, which should be no less than 18.

The second Convention is No. 182, established in 1999. It looks beyond hazardous labour, defining in detail worst forms of child labour. It defines worst forms of child labour as:

- all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage, serfdom and forced or compulsory labour;
- forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- use of a child for prostitution, production of pornography or pornographic performances;
- use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and,
- work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children<sup>1</sup>.

### **2.2.2 Child Labour Law and Enforcement in Ethiopia**

International Conventions of the rights of the child and recommendations upon which different definitions of child labour are based have long been put in place, and many countries have in fact ratified them. Ideally, all ratifying countries including Ethiopia need to apply these conventions and recommendations as part of their respective national laws, so as to define and deal with child labour. Ethiopia, as a member state of the ILO and United Nations Organization, has ratified and incorporated these documents as part of the law of the land as clearly enshrined in the FDREC Article 9 sub-article 4. And it has also an article in its constitution on the rights of children, i.e., Article 36.

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<sup>1</sup> [www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/norm/whatare/fundam/childpri.htm](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/norm/whatare/fundam/childpri.htm).

In 1991, Ethiopia ratified the UNCRC. Since then, the state has carried out many activities geared towards ensuring the protection and promotion of the rights and welfare of children. The Convention was domesticated through a national legislation (Proclamation No 10/1992). Then after, it translated into 11 nationality languages for dissemination. Further, other agreements such as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ratification proclamation No 283/2002) and ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour were officially valid by the government.

In the administration of justice, courts are now frequently citing the principle of 'best interest of the child', which principle is also incorporated in national laws including the Federal Constitution and the Family Law (MoLSA, 2005).

### **Legal provisions on Violence Against Children in Ethiopia**

Ethiopia is a Federal Republic constituted of nine regions and two administrative cities. The Federal Constitution is the supreme law of the land which serves as a treaty between the regions and the federal government. Consequently, power is shared between the federal government and the regions. For instance, while the regions are mandated to legislate on family law, the Federal Government is empowered to enact the penal and labour law (MoLSA, 2005).

With respect to VAC, there is no one comprehensive law dealing with all types and aspects of violence. The management of violence itself is multi-sectoral. Thus, the responsibilities shared by different institutions and laws. The Federal Constitution provides the basis for the protection of children from violence. Firstly, it domesticates all international human right instruments, which Ethiopia has ratified by stating 'all international agreements ratified by Ethiopia are an integral part of the law of the land,' (Article 9(4) of the FDREC, and secondly, it has included a specific provision on the rights of children (MoLSA, 2005).

## **Article 36**

### **Rights of Children**

1. Every child has the right:

- (a) To life;
- (b) To a name and nationality;
- (c) To know and be cared for by his or her parents or legal guardians;
- (d) Not to be subject to exploitative practices, neither to be required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to his or her education, health or well-being
- (e) To be free of corporal punishment or cruel and inhumane treatment in schools and other institutions responsible for the care of children.

4. In all actions concerning children undertaken by public and private welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies the primary consideration shall be the best interests of the child.

5. Juvenile offenders admitted to corrective or rehabilitative institutions and juveniles who become wards of the State or who are placed in public or private orphanages, shall be kept separately from adults.

4. Children born out of wedlock shall have the same rights as children born of wedlock.

5. The State shall accord special protection to orphans and shall encourage the establishment of institutions, which ensure and promote their adoption and advance their welfare, and education (FDREC, 1995; MoLSA, 2005). The Constitution has repeated most of the rights of children recognized in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Investigation of the subordinate laws in the country shows that the penal law and its procedure law are among the relevant legislations to the problem of VAC. The Family Law is another major law. There was one family law found incorporated in the Ethiopian Civil Code of 1960. However, now a number of regions in the country have issued their own family laws as mandated by the FDREC. Most of the regions have adopted the model and content of the family law issued by the federal parliament. This law that was declared in 2000 contains many provisions which attempt to ensure that children are not left without guardians and tutors as well as which lay a duty on the latter to ensure the wellbeing as well as physical and intellectual development of the children in their care: health, to supervise the social contacts, education and fix the residence of the minor (Articles 257, 259, 260 and 256, respectively) (MoLSA, 2005).

Children are also protected from economic exploitation by the Labour Law (Proclamation No. 377/2003). This proclamation that sets the minimum age for work as 14 categorizes workers of ages 14-18 as young workers. Accordingly, young workers are given a right to special protective measures.

- ✓ Young workers can work for maximum of seven working hours per day compared to the 8 working hours for adults.
- ✓ Moreover, the law prohibits the employment of young workers for night work, overtime work, and work on weekly rest days or public holidays.
- ✓ There are also list of work activities not allowed for young workers.

There are also diversified customary and religious norms operating in the country besides the above mentioned modern laws. The legal status of these norms is made clear by article 34(5) of the Federal Constitution which allows act as a judge of disputes relating to personal and family laws in accordance with religious or customary laws on condition that both parties have consented forma (category that ranks below) to that. According to this constitutional article, the particulars are to be determined by law. At present, the Sharia Law is the only law that has got formal recognition (MoLSA, 2005).

### **2.3 Demographic and Socio-Economic Factors and Child Labour**

There are a number of causes responsible for the existence of child labour. The most important is poverty. Due to this problem, many parents are forced to send their children to work in order to supplement their income and the income derived from the child labour, however, meager is essential to survive and sustain the family. Some of the other factors include the low level of education, illiteracy and unemployment and underemployment of the parents, limited educational opportunities for children and inadequate development of public awareness about the seriousness of the problem. Thus, the demographic and socio-economic factors and child labour are going to be explained in the following sub- sections.

### **2.3.1 Demographic Factors and Child Labour**

#### **1. Sex of Child and Child Labour**

Sex of child is one of the variables, which has to be considered when studying child labour. Most of the time, girls are engaged in households activities than boys. On the other hand, boys are expected to help their fathers in farming, looking after animals, in shop keeping and also in producing income by working outside of home. In general, more boys than girls are engaged in economic activities (ILO/IPEC, 1996). In Bangladesh, evidences indicated that boys share in the total child work force of the country is much larger than that of girls (Ali, 2006). A study in Zaria, Nigeria about child labour findings also revealed that the sex distribution shows a male dominance of child labour (Aliyu, 2006). In Ethiopia, domestic work is the traditional area of the girl child (Abiy, 2002).

#### **2. Age of Child and Child Labour**

Age is another demographic variable that has to be taken into consideration in the study of child labour. The majority of children work. After the age of six or seven, they will be spending time on helping their family on their home, farm land, or deliver or collect something\_ message, mission,...etc. This can make be a normal contribution. Especially in rural places such type of activities can prepare children for the tasks of adulthood and help pass traditionally possessed skills from one generation to another. They acquire knowledge to take responsibility and get satisfaction in their own activities. Children are encouraged to work for a few hours a week even in the richest countries. Unlike this, child labour is something different, i.e. young people are being overworked, or exploited or denied of their right to health or education or just to childhood (ILO/IPEC, 1994). Thus, children do different type of work along a continuum, from work that is beneficial, promoting or enhancing their advancement without affecting their schooling, rest or recreation to work that is exploitative or destructive in nature.

Almost everywhere, age limits formally regulate children's activities- when they can depart school, marry, vote, be treated as adults by the criminal- justice system, and join the armed forces- and when they can work. So, such age limits dissimilar from country to country and from activity to activity<sup>1</sup>. Young people below a certain age are either too young to be physically able

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<sup>1</sup> [www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

to work or, due to national labour legislation or compulsory schooling, not allowed to work. Most countries have enacted legislation preventing the employment of children below a certain age and where they are legally allowed working (ILO, 1998). ILO sets Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No.138) for work in developed countries at 15 and in developing countries at 14 years (Abiy, 2002).

Therefore, the minimum age limit adopted for measuring the economically active population in surveys varies among countries. The majority of countries, however, use 14 or 15 years as the minimum age limit. The minimum age limit should be determined in accordance with the prevailing conditions in each country. But, whatever minimum ages limit is adopted, there may be in certain countries a substantial number of children below that age who are engaged in various economic activities. ILO conventions adopt this approach, allowing light work at age 12 or 13, but hazardous work not before 18. The ILO establishes a general minimum age of 15 years, provided 15 is not less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling. This is the most widely used yardstick when establishing how many children are currently working around the world<sup>1</sup>. A study in Zaria, Nigeria about child labour findings revealed that the majority of the children in child labour were between the ages of 11-13 years (Aliyu, 2006). In Ethiopia, many children start working at a very early age. This is more prevalent in rural than urban to assist in farm tasks or herding livestock. In the country, four out of ten children start work below 6 years of age (CSA, 2002).

### **3. Household Size and Child Labour**

The number of members in the HH is an important variable promisingly to influence the extents of child labour. It has a direct effect on its expenditure. Despite possible economies of scale, a large HH has to spend more on food, education, clothing, etc (ILO/IPEC, 1996). Poor HHs tend to have more children and family size is known to be a determinant of whether children work. Large family size is associated with the higher likelihood that children will work and also lower school attendance and completion. These days as many research findings show that policies limiting, or gradually reducing, average family size can be expected to have a beneficial effect on reducing child labour and on improving school attendance (Fyfe, 1993).

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<sup>1</sup> www.un.org

In Tanzania, a HH based survey of 2007 indicated that HH size is the decisive factor in children's labour activities and educational opportunities. It has been argued that high fertility rate is positively related with the occurrence of child labour. In terms of poverty and basic survival needs, children are considered as preferred commodity by their parents compared with other goods because of their economic profitability. High fertility increases the chances that children from large families have to do work to support HH income. Thus, the findings of the study showed that HHs with high family size were more likely to send their children to exploitative work compared to those HHs having low family size (Akarro and Mtweve, 2011).

#### **4. Birth Order and Child Labour**

In developing countries, the number of children in poor HHs may tighten constraints on intra-HH allocation of resources. As a result, a competition between children for available resources may appear. This competition may express itself by discrimination between children on the basis of nutrition or health care (Behrman, 1988). Another dimension of intra-HH discrimination regards the access to schooling and child labour (Basu and Van, 1998). Until recently, the common view in the empirical literature was that parents invest more in the education of the first child. In recent theoretical and empirical contributions, this view is being challenged: later born children seem to be favored (more educated) than earlier born children (Tenikue and Verheyden, 2007). Evidence from the psychology and sociology literature suggests that earlier-born children tend to have higher innate and cognitive abilities on aptitude and IQ tests (Emerson and Souza, 2008).

The economic implications indicate that earlier-born children may have more intra-HH resources directed to them when they are young and better outcomes as adults in areas such as education and earnings. However, in the context of child labour, the effects of birth order can be confounded by the fact that earlier born children are able to command higher wages than their younger siblings. Also, in the presence of capital constraints, poor families may not be able to afford to send their earlier born children to school, but may be able to send their later-born children due to the income earned by their older siblings (Tenikue and Verheyden, 2007; Emerson and Souza: 2008; Dammert, 2010).

Older children are reasonably more productive, more reliable, and better able to perform more complex tasks. If earlier born children also have systematically higher abilities, this could also lead to higher wages for older, earlier born, children. The fact that a child laborer's wage in the

labour market is positively related to the child's birth order, i.e. it is an important factor in the effects of birth order on the child labour and schooling decisions of a family. Specifically, if families send their children to work for subsistence reasons, they may choose to send their older children to the labour market first, where they can command relatively higher wages than their younger siblings. There are other factors that can influence a family's decision to send a child to work that could be correlated with birth order, perhaps the most obvious being credit constraints and the sequence of births (Emerson and Souza, 2008).

Poor - credit-constrained - parents send their elder children to work relatively more. Because, first born is the only available source of additional income when constraints on resources become more binding. First born ends up with a lower level of human capital compared to their younger siblings. On the other hand, wealthier parents do not discriminate between their children on the basis of birth order. Tenikue and Verheyden study result confirmed that later-born children's educational levels are relatively higher. Furthermore, they found that wealthier HHs do not make use of birth order to discriminate between children's education levels than poor ones (Tenikue and Verheyden, 2007).

Many argue that the issue of child labour deserves attention because, by virtue of being in the labour force today, children are disinvesting in human capital formation, which might hurt them in the future and thus affect the economic development of a country. In credit-constrained HHs, children grow up in an environment where siblings compete with each other for scarce resources. Older siblings may be encouraged to leave school early to help provide resources for the family, while later birth order children go to school (Morduch, 2000). As family income grows over the life cycle, however, younger siblings might benefit from higher parental earnings and savings. Biological factors may matter too; higher birth order children have older mothers, which might have a negative effect on birth weight. Since birth weight is correlated with ability and access to resources, children born later may face worse. Thus, age rank can have an influence on child labour (Dammert, 2010). Age rank represents the child's birth order among resident siblings.

### **5. Sex of the HHH and Child Labour**

The sex of the HH is an important variable, which have to be taken into account in studying child labour. The same above mentioned survey on child labour conducted in Tanzania in 2007 revealed that female-headed HHs were 2.8 times more likely to send their children to child labour market as compared with male-headed HHs (Akarro and Mtweve, 2011). A study in

Indonesia also found that female-headed especially those with single female headed HHs are most likely to have working children (ILO/IPEC, 1996). In developing countries, in general, children in female headed families are more likely to work because of the higher dependency ratios and also because in developing countries, work opportunities are restricted for females (Burki and Fasih, 1998).

#### **6. Parental Survivorship and Child Labour**

Parental survivorship is an important variable in determining child labour. A study in Senegal indicated that there was a tendency for children to work showed a strong connection with parental survivorship, with more frequent child employment, both girls and boys, when the father is not alive (ILO/IPEC, 1996). This suggests that the survival of the father is crucial to the living conditions of the family and to the probability that boys in the HH in particular, and slightly fewer girls, will work.

#### **7. Migration and Child Labour**

Migration is one of the population dynamics variables. Thus, it should have to be taken into account when we study child labour. Because, when there is high rate of population growth in rural areas, the rate of migration can increase to urban areas. This aggravates the shortage or absence of essential services like health and education facilities, social attitudes which accept child labour as one aspect of the socialization process and as the only means for the future prospective employment of the child. Dimova, Epstein and Gang (2011) examined agricultural child labour in the context of emigration, transfers, and the ability to hire outside labour data on the Kagera region in Tanzania. The links between migration, transfers, and hire labour and child labour are complex as is the impact of various forms of human and physical capital on each of these variables. But, the result of such researchers indicates that migration (emigration) and transfer (receipt of private remittance) reduce the supply of child labour by the HH. There are four forms of migration: rural- urban, rural- rural, urban- rural and urban- urban (CSA, 1999).

#### **8. Relationship to the HHH and Child Labour**

It is necessary to know that the distribution of children in terms of their relationship to the HHH. The HH is the basic social and economic unit of society and information on relationship of children to the HHH gives indication of the type of social setting for the development and upbringing of the child (GSS, 2003). So, relationship to the HHH is also important variables in determining child labour.

### **2.3.2 Socio-Economic Factors and Child Labour**

#### **1. Economic Characteristics of the HHH and Child Labour**

The economic characteristics such as status in employment (i.e. employer, self-employed, employee, unpaid family worker, etc), terms of employment, employment status and occupation of the HHH are considered to be important variables in determining child labour. Child labour is rooted in poverty. It is often a response by the HH to be needed to satisfy basic requirement. Children with unemployed parents, elementary jobs/occupations or children whose parents do not have social security must work to help their families. The incidence of child labour among families in which the father has regular employment is much lower than among those in which he is either in sporadic employment or is unemployed. Furthermore, there are evidences in countries like India they found that the number of HHs having at least one child labourer was highest among those HHs, which derived a major part of their income from casual labour and self employed agricultural activities (ILO, 1988).

A study in Zaria, Nigeria about child labour findings revealed that most of the children who engaged in child labour were from poor parental backgrounds, whose parents had no formal education and were unemployed (Aliyu, 2006). Another study in Brazil also indicates that children whose parents are self- employed and employers are more likely to work than children of employees, irrespective of the sector of economy. This could actually increase child labour since it would allow parents to become self-employed, purchase land, etc., where they could employ their children (Parikh and Sadoulet, 2005). Thus, employment of the HHH is a significant variable in relation to child labour. Demand for cheap labour relates with the attitudes of employers. On the eyes of such employers children regarded as source of cheap labour, disposable and easy to manipulate (things), etc.

#### **2. Educational level of the HHH and Child Labour**

Parents in Africa, like parents of all over the world, are concerned with two things when it comes to their children: to give them the best they can and to equip them as well as possible to face the future; in other words, to educate them (ILO, 1993).

The educational status of the HHH is also closely linked to whether the child works or not. The father's of most child worker in most study had generally low level of education and were therefore only able to obtain poorly paid jobs. As the principal breadwinner in the family, a

father's educational attainment directly affects family income. A significant number of the fathers of the child workers had barely completed high school. On the other hand, the fathers' of non-working children had attained a higher educational level and some were high school or college graduate (ILO, 1988).

Child labour is expected to be highest among HHs in which the HHH is illiterate. In Brazil, the probability of child working is higher when parents are less educated and illiterate (Parikh and Sadoulet, 2005). In Pakistan, as the HHH's educational level improves from primary to university level, child labour decreases. This means that a step up in the educational level increases, the incidence of child labour drops (Hamid, 1994). Moreover, the study in Indonesia found out that the number of HHs with one or more working child decreased as the level of education of the HHH increased (ILO/IPEC, 1996).

### **3. Marital Status of the HHH and Child Labour**

Marital status of the HHH should be assessed in the study of child labour. For this, there is an adequate evidence of relationship between the marital status of the HHH and whether children work. In fact, in developing countries most children who are working have their parents in marriage. The main cause, which pushes children to work, is poverty but divorce is also one of the causes of children to work (ILO, 1993).

In Senegal, as survey result revealed that almost all, i.e. more than nine out of every ten children whose parents were married were working. When parents are separated or divorced their children are somewhat less likely to work. Children of most separated or divorced parents live with their fathers, again suggesting that the absence of the father is a decisive factor in child labour (ILO/IPEC, 1996). Studies indicate that breakdown in the traditional family relations through changing social structure increase the chance of children being sent into domestic services many are daughters and sons of women who have been widowed, abandoned or for some other reasons are forced to raise the family without support (Maggie, 1997).

### **4. Place of Residence and Child Labour**

Most developing countries base their economy on agriculture. In these countries, the proportion of working children as child labourer are highest/ more prevalent in rural than in the urban areas. As many studies indicate that most children in rural areas carry out different tasks by wage or to help their families in farming, harvesting, weeding or sale of different crops. In urban areas they

participate in marketing, trading, services, and other sectors of the economy. Children's living location has a strong influence on their time use, highlighting the importance of targeted, area-specific approaches to reducing child labour and raising school attendance. Holding other factors constant, children living in rural areas are less likely to attend school full-time, and more likely to combine work and school, compared to their counterparts living in cities and towns<sup>1</sup> (UCW, 2008). In Ethiopia, the composition of children's work differs considerably between urban and rural places of residence, a reflection of underlying differences in the rural and urban labour markets (Guarcello and Rosati, 2007).

## **5. School Attendance and Child Labour**

Education is an important variable which transforms an individual to live a better life and more importantly in a social well being. It educates us with all the needed attributes in leading our life in a proper lifestyle. It plays a vital role in the personal growth (mind, character, or physical ability of an individual) and the social development among all of us. Thus, education is the process by which society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, skills and values from one generation to another. So, it is the solution of any types of problems. It promotes good habits, values and awareness towards anything, such as corruption, disease, etc<sup>2,3</sup>.

Child labour is widespread and concerns a large number of school age children (ILO, 2006). Given the large consensus, education is one of the effective ways to combat child labour. The success of the international community in eliminating child labour is, therefore, linked to the progress made in achieving the Education for All goals of universal primary education by 2015. One obstacle to achieving this goal is children's participation in labour markets because schooling and work compete for children's time<sup>4</sup>. But education is not the only remedy to child labour. It should be quality, free, full time and compulsory.

Child labour is often function at the expense of education, and thus represents a severe obstacle to achieving universal primary education in many developing countries. The findings of the surveys are shown that between 2000 and 2006 in Gambia, only half of the primary school age

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<sup>1</sup> [www.ispub.com](http://www.ispub.com)

<sup>2</sup> [www.deltasigaz.com](http://www.deltasigaz.com)

<sup>3</sup> [www.en.wikipedia.org](http://www.en.wikipedia.org)

<sup>4</sup> [www.globalpartnership.org](http://www.globalpartnership.org)

population attended school only, more and more primary school age children engaged in child labour while still attending school. In Niger, child labour remains more predominant than schooling among primary school age children<sup>1</sup>. Thus, school attendance rate varies greatly from one country to the other. This may depend on the economy of the country, the number of schools available and distance from school, etc.

Several studies on child labour and education show the negative impact of work on children's school attendance as well as the educational performance of those who combine school and work. While reducing child labour is critical to improving children's educational participation, at the same time keeping children in school also appears to be an important element in the prevention of child labour as evidenced by the survey data of Gambia, Niger and Vietnam countries. Even if the overall development toward universal primary education, sub-national differences in school participation exist between urban and rural places. Children from rural areas have lower school attendance and primary school completion rates, and remain more likely to engage in child labour<sup>1</sup> (UNESCO, 2008).

There is a relationship between poverty and child labour and between poverty and education. Access to education is particularly restricting the poor and poverty is often the main cause why children involve in child labour. As the result revealed in Gambia, Niger and Vietnam, children in poor households consistently have lower school attendance and primary school completion rates, and remain more engaged in child labour<sup>1</sup>.

The variation of school attendance rate may also be depend up on the economy of the country, the number of schools available and distance from school, etc. Various reasons were cited by children for either never having attended school or for having dropped out. These included financial problems, lack of interest in schooling, poor at studies, need to assist in sustenance of the family or HH members, parental influence or obligation, need for participation in HH economic activities or chores (especially girls), cost of schooling, distance to schools, no higher-level schooling facilities available, fear of teachers and fear of fellow students (ILO/IPEC, 1996; ILO/ IPEC, 1997).

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<sup>1</sup> [www.globalpartnership.org](http://www.globalpartnership.org)

Education is one of the most effective instruments for the elimination of child labour in practice. It is a basic right and a basic need of all children. Where attendance and enrolment are effectively enforced, and where education is compulsory, children are no longer available for work, at least during school hours. Besides, exploitation of child labour can be effectively reduced and even eliminated. In addition, it is largely through the education system that children are given opportunities to develop the skills and attitudes which will prepare them for productive and remunerative work for self-reliance (ILO/IPEC, 1997).

## **6. HH Income and Child Labour**

Income is one among other socio-economic variables when we study child labour. In Developing countries, children's work is considered essential to maintain the living standard of the HH, either in the form of work for wages to increase the family income or in the form of help to the function of the HH projects (enterprises). Parents are also stated that their children's work, especially around the HH is essential for the children to learn family responsibilities as part of the process of growing up, as well as, for experience in the world of work i.e., training for their future occupations (ILO/IPEC, 1996).

Child labours are mostly found in low income HHs. Similarly, the results of a study in urban Nigeria indicated that the majority of parents who said that their children are working because of the need to contribute financially to maintain the standard of living of the HH survival. About two-thirds of children said that they are working in order to make additional money for family's needs. The remaining one-third of them sees their work as essential training for their future occupations. Besides, working children come mainly from HHs where parents have relatively low educational and occupational status (Togunde, 2006; Togunde and Richardson, 2006). So, child labour is prevalent across socio-economic classes and demonstrates that the cause is widespread in lower socio-economic HHs.

There are other socio-economic factors as well why children are forced to child labour. Access to education, intergenerational expectation, opportunity to work, and employment opportunities can be mentioned as examples. Parikh and Sadoulet (2005) cited Barros et al. is that in urban Brazil child labour is higher not to the poorest cities but in cities rich in income opportunities for child work such as Curitiba and Porto Allegre. This indicated that poverty is not the only reason for the existence of child labour because it exists in rich income cities as well. On the other hand, in India a state called Karalla though poor has virtually abolished child labour. This indicates that

countries may be equally poor and yet have relatively high or relatively low levels of child labour (ILO, 1998). Certain families and certain areas have a tradition of children following in their parent's footsteps. If the family has a tradition of engaging in occupation such as leather tanning, there is a likelihood that the children will be caught up in the same process. This is also one of the other supply factor for child labour (ILO/IPEC, 1996).

## **2.4 Conceptual Framework of the Study**

To carry out this study, based on the literatures reviewed above, child labour was associated with different demographic and socio-economic factors. Therefore, based on the above review of related literature, the following conceptual framework was developed.

### **The Dependent Variable**

The dependent variable is work status of children as child labourers.

### **The Independent Variables**

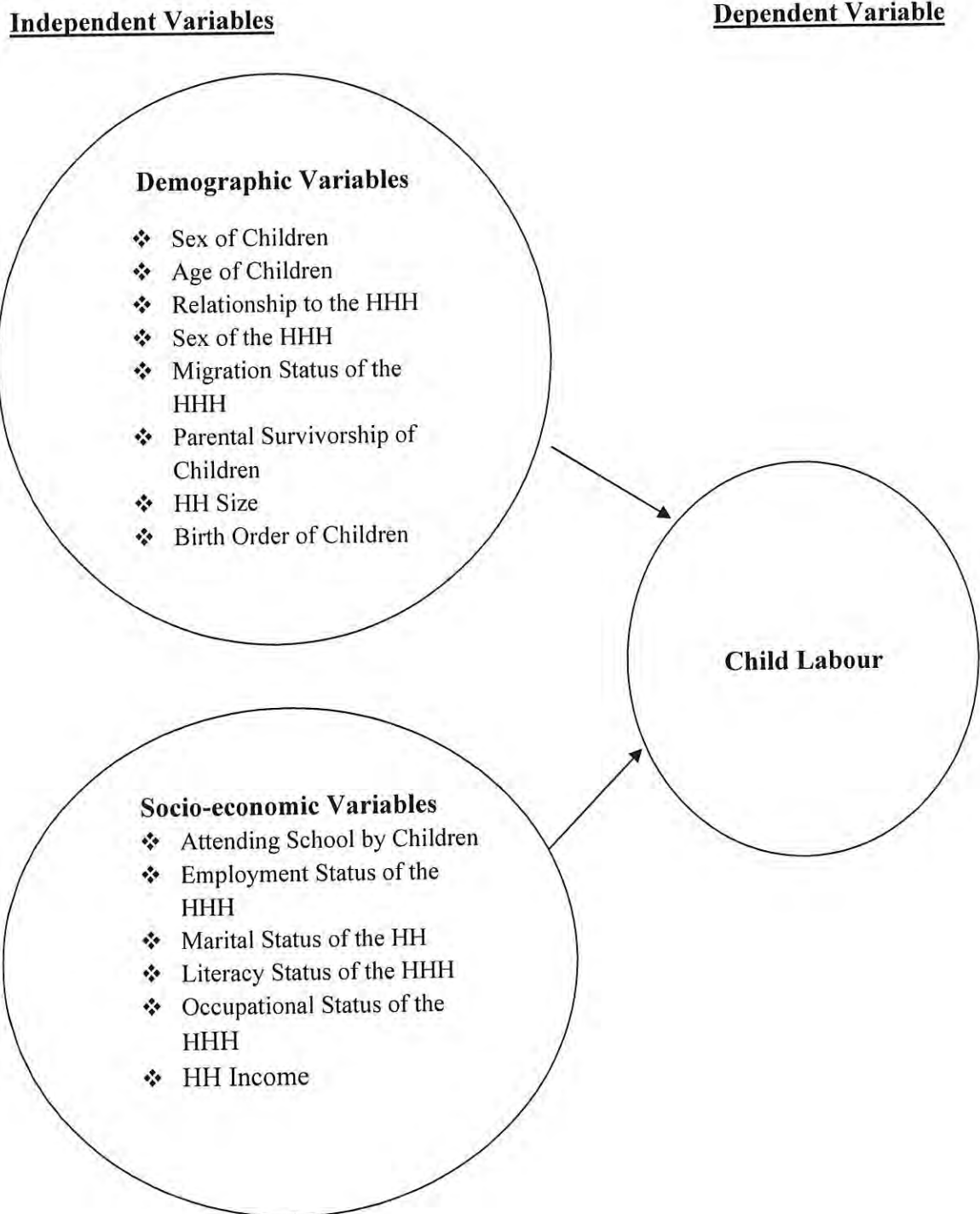
#### **❖ Demographic Factors**

The demographic factors are sex and age of children; relationship to the HHH; sex, and migration status of the HHH; parental survivorship; HH size, and birth order which are considered to be the determinants of child labour.

#### **❖ Socio-Economic Factors**

Socio-economic factors are school attendance of children; marital status, employment status, literacy status, occupational status of the HHH, and HH income which are considered to be important variables in determining child labour.

**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study**



Source: Developed by the researcher based on Literature Review (2011).

## 2.5 Hypotheses of the Study

To achieve the stated objectives, the study used the following hypotheses.

1. There is a positive relationship between age of children and child labour,
2. The likelihood of a child to be a child labourer increases in a situation where relationships to the HHH are not close,
3. There is an inverse relationship between literacy status of the HHH and child labour,
4. Attending school has the likelihood of decreasing child labour,
5. The chance of working for a child increases as the occupations characterized by low pay HHH, and
6. The likelihood of children to participate in work as child labourer increases, when there was no sufficient income.

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1. Data Source**

There are three general sources of data on child labour. The first is interviews or direct observation of children at work. Second, large scale household surveys opened a new perspective on child labour as researchers could draw on a wide range of factors from scientifically sound samples of substantial size. The third method for investigating child labour uses cross-country comparisons (Bhalotra and Tzannatos, 2003).

Thus, this study employed a child centered research, which used different approaches in a complementary way. As a result, the study uses both primary and secondary data sources.

Primary data, which were the quantitative data from HH, survey the major source, collected by using structured questionnaires via interviews. To supplement and enrich the information obtained by quantitative data, other qualitative data collection instruments were used like direct observation, FGDs and key informants interview.

In many places of the study area, the situations or conditions of child labourers/working children directly observed. Two FGDs, composed of six discussants were undertaken. The group consisted of working children in the age group of 5-17 and concerned bodies from different sectors were participated. Moreover, to cross check and strengthen the information collected with the above methods, key informant interview were also used. The interview held with children themselves and other focal persons/community leaders or concerned bodies.

To substantiate the mentioned above sources, published and unpublished materials, for example, books, journals, publications, etc sources of secondary data, and internet sources were used. Therefore, this research explored the demographic and socio-economic determinant of child labour in Ambo town.

### **3.2. Study Design**

The study followed a cross-sectional study design. The target population of the study was children who were aged 5-17 years.

### 3.3 Sampling Frame

To meet the stated objectives and requirements of the study, sampling frame is very crucial. The sampling frame that contains the list of kebeles, and map of EAs in the selected kebeles of the town obtained from the CSA. The CSA carried out extensive cartographic work in the whole country to prepare EA maps for the 2007 Population and Housing Census to avoid omission and duplication. Accordingly, EA maps were used to delineate and identify the boundaries of all EAs before the data collection activities were started. As a result, the sampling frame of the town consists of kebeles, enumeration areas and households. Based on the sampling frame, enumeration areas and working children were selected using probability sampling techniques.

### 3.4 Sample Size Determination

During the planning stages, it was important to address the question of sample size. The investigator needed to know, beforehand, the approximate sample size required to give a desired precision. In order to determine sample size, Cochran's (1977) sample size formula was used.

$$n = Z^2 * p(1-p) / E^2 + 5\%$$

Where,

n= sample size

Z= standard normal distribution which is 1.96 (a confident interval of 95% was assumed)

P= percentage of children engaged in housekeeping and productive activity for Oromiya Region in 2001 Child Labour Survey was 46.4 % (P=0.464).

E= the margin of error in the study which is 0.05. Based on the formula of sample size determination, the sample size of the study would be

$$n = 1.96^2 * 0.464(1-0.464) / (0.05)^2 = 382$$

$$= 382 * 5\% \text{ of contingency} = 19 \text{ children in the age group 5-17 in the study town.}$$

$$n = 382 + 19 = 401$$

The above formula applies when sampling technique is simple random sampling. But the study used multistage sampling techniques. As a result the calculated sample size should be adjusted by design effect factor (DEFF); which is the ratio of actual variance under the sampling method actually used to the variance computed under the assumption of simple random sampling which usually ranges between 1 and 3 (Ariawan, 2005). For this study DEFF 1.2 selected purposively.

Hence,  $n$  (adjusted) =  $n$  (minimum)  $\times$  DEFF =  $401 \times 1.2 = 481$

The overall sample size of the survey also increased by 2% for non-response, i.e.  $481 \times 2\% = 10$ .

Thus, the total sample size of the general study population would be,  $481 + 10 = 491$ .

The sample size for each enumeration areas were allocated proportionally by using\*\*:-

$$n_a = N_a \frac{n}{N}$$

Where,

$n_a$  = sample size for enumeration area “a”,

$N_a$  = the number of eligible children in enumeration area “a”,

$n$  = the total sample size (491), and

$N$  = the total number of eligible children in all (6) enumeration areas that were selected for the study.

### 3.5 Sample Design and Procedures

A multi-stage sample design employed in order to select the unit of analysis. The sampling design combined simple random sampling and systematic random techniques. Since the town has 3 kebeles, all the 3 kebeles were considered. Then, using simple random sampling techniques, by considering the available resources into account 2 EAs were selected from each kebele. Finally, using fresh list of HHs in each EA as a sampling frame, sample children’s were selected using systematic random sampling techniques.

**Table 3.1 Distribution of the Sample Children aged 5-17 by EAs**

Serial Number	Name of Kebele	Number of EAs*	Selected EAs	Number of Children aged 5-17 found in each EAs	Selected Children aged 5-17 from each EAs**
1	001	30	001-05	110	85
			001-24	082	63
2	002	26	002-16	127	98
			002-22	055	43
3	003	19	003-11	132	101
			003-12	131	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>491</b>
<b>Non- Response Rate</b>	-	-	-	-	-

\* Obtained from CSA (excludes special EAs)

\*\* Determined based on the procedure discussed above.

### **3.6 Data Collection Instruments**

The questionnaire, the basic data collection instrument, which consisted of structured pre-coded questions. It was prepared in English and later translated into Amharic language. The Amharic version of the questionnaire was pre-tested. Based up on the result of the pre-test exercise, time, clarity, logical flow (skip rules), content and other necessary corrections and amendments were done. After having done these corrections and amendments, the questionnaire got its final shape. Then after, the data collection process had been finished, for the purpose of data analysis, the quantitative as well as the qualitative data collection instruments were translated to English language.

### **3.7 Field Organization, Recruitment, Training and Data Collection**

The researcher co-ordinate the whole field work activities. In addition, undertakes the direct observation, facilitated the FGDs and key informants' interview. Six interviewers and two supervisors were recruited by setting appropriate criteria. Educational background, data collection and supervision experiences, ability to speak local language, etc were among the criteria for the selection and recruitment of the field staffs. In addition, six numbers of guides were used to supplement the tasks of the data collection process easy. A field editor was also recruited so as to facilitate the data collection process.

After the recruitment of the field staffs, all staff members intensively trained for two days on the objectives of the study, how to fill questionnaires, interview techniques, handling and approaching, respecting the consent and ethical consideration of the respondents and reading of EA maps. In addition, supervisors were oriented separately about supervision, re-interview and editing techniques. Then, data collection works were preceded.

### **3.8 Data Quality Control**

The quality of the data was entertained with different mechanisms. The first important thing was having appropriately designed questionnaire and intensive training were among the others. Then, the process of data collection activity was carried out through close supervision, spot checking, re-interview and internal consistency check. Moreover, data editing and cleaning was done manually to minimize the possible errors. These processes were undertaken by the researcher, supervisors and field editor on actual field settings. The appropriately completed questionnaires

were entered into a computer by data entry clerk. Then, using the computer (machine), data editing, cleaning, and internal consistency were also undertaken.

### **3.9 Methods of Data Analysis**

To analyze the data, uni-variate, bi-variate and multivariate analysis methods were employed. To carry out these processes, Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS), Microsoft Word and Excel were used.

#### **i) Uni-variate Analysis**

Uni-variate analysis was one way of analyzing the data. It helped to describe the background characteristics of the respondent population. For example, by running frequencies, percentage distributions, charts and tables, etc; we can look simply the demographic and socio-economic result of the study.

#### **ii) Bi-variate Analysis**

This was the other method of analyzing the data. By cross tabulation as well as chi-square test we can look the result of the study. So, here chi- square test was used to see whether there was a significant association between the dependent and independent variables.

#### **iii) Multivariate Analysis**

The analysis and interpretation of the above methods can be substantiated by employing multivariate analysis. This method helped us to see which variable determines child labour and between the demographic and socio-economic variables. Here we can look the effect of more than one variable simultaneously.

For this purpose, it is very important to use an appropriate multivariate statistical technique to control the effect of the set of explanatory variables while estimating the net effect of each independent variable separately. In this study, work status of children can be used as dependent variable "y" collapsing responses into a dichotomy or dummy variable as working=1 and not-working =0. Logistic regression is the appropriate model with dichotomous dependent variable; it yields unbiased and efficient estimators and requires fewer assumptions than least square methods (Montgomery and Peck, 1992). Thus, in this part a multivariate analysis (by constructing logistic model) was employed in order to examine the relative importance of each demographic and socio-economic variable on work status of children.

Binary logistic regression model is the multi-variate statistical tool that was used for further analysis of the subject. The logistic regression model predicts the log odds (child working against not working) of the dependent variable. The model is expressed by:-

$$\log (P/1-P) = B_0+B_1X_1+B_2X_2+B_3X_3+B_4X_4+\dots\dots\dots+B_kX_k$$

Where, P is the predicted probability of the event working coded with 1 and 0 otherwise. The regression coefficient together with their sign indicates the magnitude and direction of the effect in the log odds, being the category of interest of response variable for a unit of increase in the predictor variable. And  $\exp (B_i)$  is the estimated multiplicative change in the odds for a unit of increase in the predictors, controlling the effects of others. A positive predicative coefficient ( $B>1$ ), means the predicted odds increases as the predictor value increases, and a negative coefficient ( $B<1$ ) shows that the predicted odds decrease as the predictor value increases. Hence, if the value of the odds ratio  $\exp (B)$  is  $>1$ , the chance of working is higher for a member of the group in relation to the RC. An odd ratio of less than 1 shows lower chance of working in relation to the reference category (RC).

### 3.10 Variable Descriptions

The study used the following variables in the following manner.

**Table 3.2: Description of Demographic and Socio-Economic Variables, and Child Labour**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Category</b>
➤ <b>Dependent Variable</b>	
❖ <b>Child Labour</b>	0= Not Working 1= Working
➤ <b>Independent Variables</b>	
❖ <b>Demographic Variables</b>	
✓ <b>Sex</b>	1=Male 2= Female
✓ <b>Age</b>	1= 5-9 2= 10-14 3= 15-17
✓ <b>Relationship to the HHH</b>	1= Relative 2= Non-relative
✓ <b>Sex of the HHH</b>	1=Male 2= Female
✓ <b>Migration Status of the HHH</b>	1= Non- migrant 2= Migrant
✓ <b>Parental Survivorship</b>	1= Both or father/mother alive 2= Both are not alive
✓ <b>HH Size</b>	1= 1-5 2= ≥ 6
✓ <b>Birth Order of Children</b>	1= Elder 2= Middle 3= Younger
❖ <b>Socio-Economic Variables</b>	
✓ <b>School Attendance of Children</b>	1= Attending 2= Not Attending
✓ <b>Employment Status of the HHH</b>	1= Employed 2= Unemployed
✓ <b>Marital Status of the HHH</b>	1= Currently in a relationship 2= Currently not in a relationship
✓ <b>Literacy Status of the HHH</b>	1= Literate 2= Illiterate
✓ <b>Occupation of the HHH</b>	1=Officials/Professionals/Associate professionals 2= Skilled agricultural and fishery 3= Services, sales, craft workers 4= Low pay Occupations 5= Have no occupation
✓ <b>HH Income</b>	1= Sufficient 2= Not- Sufficient

Source: Organized by the researcher, 2011

### **3.11 Ethical Considerations of the Research**

For the successful completion of one research/ study, it is very crucial getting the informed consent of the subjects and respecting the ethics of the research.

In order to collect data from eligible children in the selected kebeles/EAs with in the town, permission was needed from the concerned bodies- Ambo Town Administration as well as Kebeles administrative officials. A letter from CPS was used to carry out for this purpose. After getting permission from the concerned officials, it was necessary to get the informed consent of the subjects as well. For this, the objectives of the study, their response would be kept secret and not used for purposes other than the aims of the study, were explained to the respondents. In addition, they were assured about the confidentiality of the information. Moreover, they informed also as they have the right not to participate in the study or not to answer any of the questions. The interviews were held in private, the information obtained would not be passed to any individuals or institutions and no names or identification was recorded on the questionnaires. The questionnaires were indentified exclusively using codes on the cover pages. After all these were told, they were asked to get their informed consent to participate. After having their consent, the study was continued. Overall no problems were encountered.

## CHAPTER FOUR: BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA AND THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

### 4.1 Description of the Study Area

#### Introduction

Ambo is a spa town and a transport hub in Central Ethiopia located 114 Km West of the capital Addis Ababa, on the road to Nekemte. The town was established in 1889 as a small village. Ambo is among a few privileged towns of its time to have its own municipal administration since 1931<sup>1</sup> (ATA, 2010).

Ambo was also known as Denget Alam before 1936 and Hagere Hiwot after the invasion of Italy (1941) for its hot springs frequently visited/ used by many people, as they are believed to have healing powers and serve as a recreation area for Ethiopian Royal families. Ambo is popular for its immense natural gifts including excellent climate which provides comfortable living and working environment. The town has also got refreshing recreation centers, and famous for its mineral water and natural colored stone and red sandstone widely consumed<sup>1</sup> (ATA, 2010).

#### 4.1.1 Physical Characteristics of Ambo Town

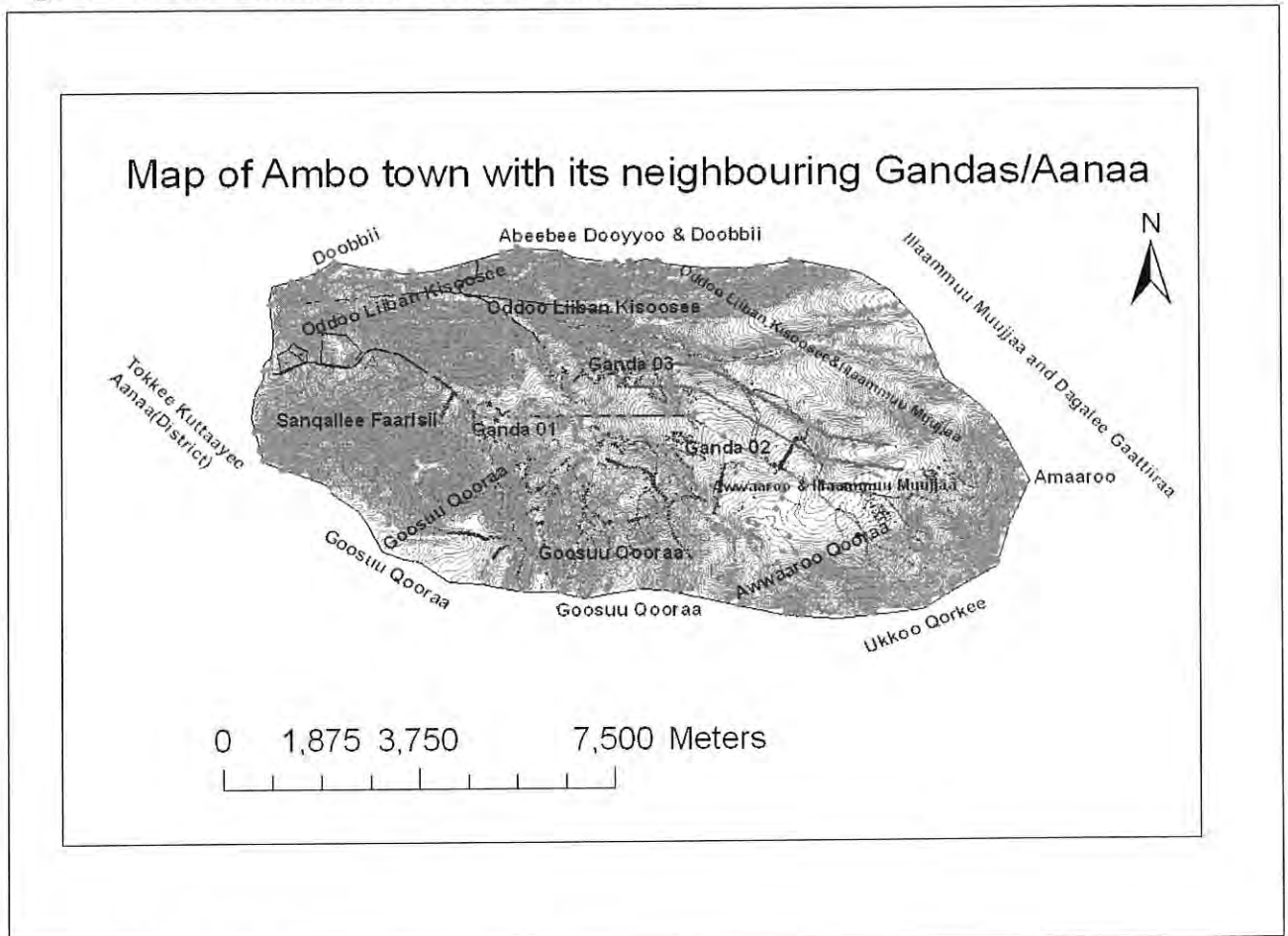
##### Administrative Status

Ambo town is a zonal town of West Shewa with the 2<sup>nd</sup> grade (stage) of administrative status. According to the municipality, the town has three urban Kebeles (locally called *gendas/ Ganda* such as Kebeles 01, Kebeles 02 and Kebeles 03. In addition to these three urban Kebeles, now the town is expanded outwardly and included certain farmers (locally called *genda /Ganda Qotee Bulaa*) association. The town is the center of economical, educational, political, and religious and seats of many governmental, non-governmental offices and private enterprises.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambo,\\_Ethiopia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambo,_Ethiopia)

**Figure 4.1: The Administrative Map of Ambo Town**

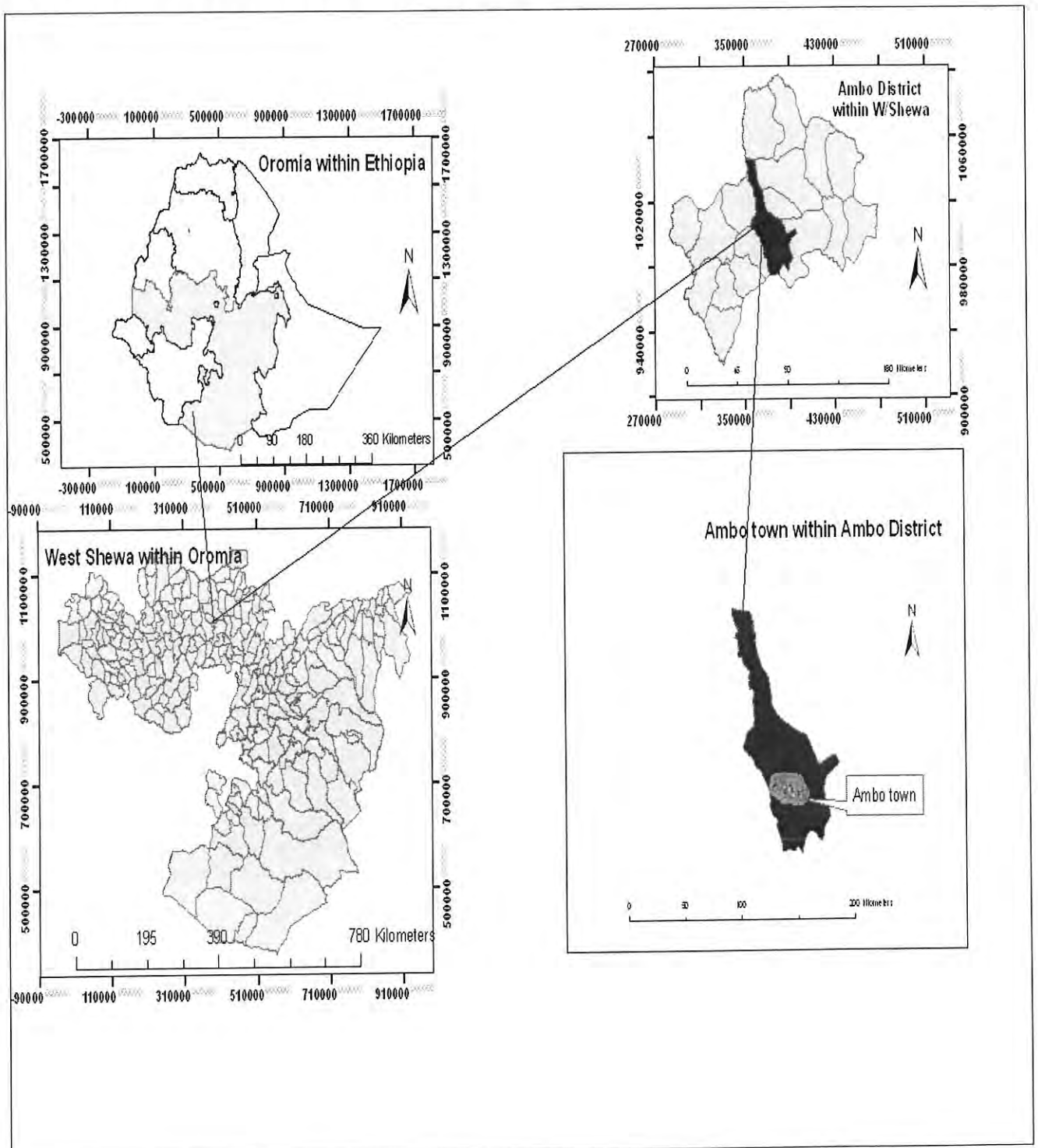


Source: ATA, 2010

### Location

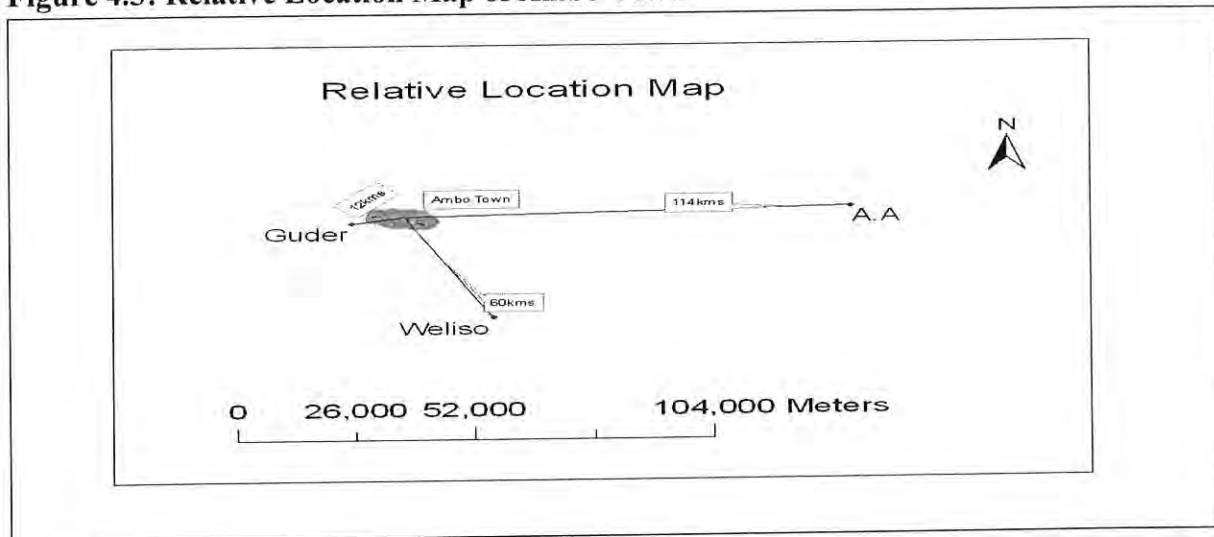
The study area is located in West Shewa Zone, Oromiya National Regional State, and Central Ethiopia. Ambo, the Zonal capital, is found at the geographical (astronomical) location of approximately between  $8^{\circ} 56'30''$  N -  $8^{\circ} 59'30''$  N latitude and between  $37^{\circ}47'30''$  E -  $37^{\circ} 55'15''$  E longitude. Relatively Ambo town is located 114 km far away West of Addis Ababa (A.A), 60 km North West of Weliso town and 12 km East of Guder town.

**Figure 4.2: Absolute Location Map of Ambo Town**



Source: ATA, 2010

**Figure 4.3: Relative Location Map of Ambo Town**



Source: ATA, 2010

### **Area and Shape**

The area under administration of the town including the adjacent proposed expansion areas is calculated to be about 8,587.58710715 ha (85,875,871.0715 m<sup>2</sup>). The shape of the town approaches a circle; it is possible to give different types of services from the central location of that specific town. Thus, it is important to establish different types of services and growth centers in different parts of the town (ATA, 2010).

### **Topography and Drainage**

As town is located on the Shewa plateau land, most of the existing built up areas of the town is almost gentle slope and outline while some hill slope and mountain are also seen in the town. Concerning the altitude of the town, the town's altitude ranges from 1,872 masl to 2,362 masl (ATA, 2010). Meanwhile, the town is drained by perennial and seasonal rivers and streams. It is found within the Abbay drainage basin, and particularly drained by major and minor seasonal rivers. In addition, a number of intermittent or seasonal streams are found within the catchment area. The drainage system is, therefore, under the Mediterranean drainage system.

### **Climate**

As indicated in ATA profile (2010) document, its mean annual temperature is 18.87°C, which is the characteristics of a warm temperate climate, locally called *Weina Dega (Badda Daree)*. The mean annual rainfall is about 987.78 mm. The highest rainfall concentration occurs from June to September. The mean monthly relative humidity of the town varies from 64.6 per cent in August

to 35.8 per cent in December, which is very comfortable for human life. Besides, it's most dominant prevailing wind is Easterly Wind (ATA, 2010).

### **Vegetation Cover**

Ambo and its surrounding areas are dominated by eucalyptus trees, which are owned by the individuals. Other trees are acacias, cordial (locally *Wanza*, *Wadeessa*), Junipers /*Tid* / and coniferous forest trees.

### **Wild Life**

Variation of climate and relief in an area provide a wide variety of wild animals. Spotted Hyena, tree jumping or arboreal animals like monkey, different birds, and aquatic animals like fish and snake are found. But nowadays the number of these wild animals is decreasing due to increasing human population, deforestation, shifting of forestland to urban settlement, absence of wildlife conservation areas and uncontrolled hunting.

### **Geological Aspect and Minerals**

The land features of Ambo town and its surrounding areas are the results of the past geological history and tectonic movement. During the Mesozoic era, sedimentary rock formation of Sandstone; during the Cenozoic era, rock of Magdala groups and basalts formed and volcanic rocks of basaltic flows and Alkaline Olivine beds are also formed (ATA, 2010).

### **Soil**

The soil types encountered in Ambo and its surrounding include black clay, red clay, sandy silts and silt clays. The dominant type of soil is vertisol soil.

### **Geological Construction Materials and Mineral Potential**

In the town and its surrounding area, there are various geological construction materials. The available geological construction materials include different rocks, sand and red clay. Even though, the amount and the types of minerals are not deeply and highly studied in the country, and also in Ambo town, there are some mineral resources which are known and used by the people of the town and its surrounding. Mineral water resources, limestone deposits, and the abundant hot water springs are to be mentioned. The other available minerals are silica, gypsum ( $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), and sandstones.

### **Cultural Heritages and Tourist Attraction Areas**

There are a number of cultural heritages and tourist attraction sites in Ambo. If maintained and promoted, they are very helpful to develop Ambo into one of the tourist towns in Oromiya and the country at large. These include the Ambo *Mineral water (Hora)* and the old Ambo Mineral

Water Factory, the *Natural Bridge (Riqicha Waaqaa)*, *Fincha'a Obse*, *Bokku Cittu*, *Masqala Waacan* (former Qallu Ambo Site), Ambo Ethiopia Hotel, Gudar Falls, Tullu Mi'essa, etc. Moreover, Teltele Valley Park, Guder River and fall, Huluka River and its hot springs and Wonchi Lake are among others<sup>1,2</sup> (ATA, 2010).

**Figure 4.4: Wonchi Lake Overview**



Source: ATA, 2010

#### **4.1.2 Some of the Population Characteristics of Ambo Town**

##### **Population Size**

According to ATA (2010), the population size of the town including the population of expansion areas is more than 67,514. Of this size, 50.8 per cent are males and the remaining 49.2 per cent are females. This means male population is slightly higher than female population and, thus, the sex ratio is estimated to be 103. In addition, about 37.3 per cent of its population is young (less than 15 years of age), 59 per cent of the population is adult (15-64 years of age) and 3.7 per cent are old age group (above 64 years of age). The doubling time of the town's population is 16.3 years (ATA, 2010). Meanwhile, according to the 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia, the total population size of the town in the age group 5- 17 was 14, 077. Out of this figure, the share of males and females was 6,424 and 7,653, respectively (CSA, 2010).

##### **Ethnicity Composition**

Among the various ethnicity of the town, Oromo constituted the largest proportion of the total population (73.5 per cent). Next to Oromo, Amhara (18.6 per cent) and Guragie (3 per cent) follow and the remaining per cent covered by others.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.festethiopia.com/Ambo.htm>

<sup>2</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambo,\\_Ethiopia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambo,_Ethiopia)  
49

### **Religious Composition**

The largest proportion of the residents of the town was the followers of Orthodox religion, which constituted 86.2 per cent, and Protestant and Muslim ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> of the total population of the town <sup>1</sup> (ATA, 2010).

### **Education**

In the study area, there is shortage of schools and there is student overcrowding in classes. Thus, the trend of enrolment of students is irregular. Though, the enrolment rate was not tend to increase regularly, there is a gap between the educational service coverage and the number of school age population. Besides, there is also a mismatch between educational need and access to it, and difference in participation rate between sexes. Female participation rate was lower in all levels of schooling.

Moreover, when the issue comes to the efficiency of educational services of the town, dealing with dropout and repetition rate is crucial. Though, the repetition rate is irregular, and it is high. The major contributing factors for this repetition rate were: large student-school ratio, large student-classroom ratio, lack of qualified teachers in all educational levels and in all subjects, etc. Meanwhile, the dropout rate is also increasing. The followings are identified as contributing factors for the dropout of students: family economic problems (unable to pay school fee), social problems of family (divorce, separation, etc.), health problems of both students and their families, forced to help their families, distance of schools from students' localities, etc.

Concerning the facilities and physical conditions of schools in the town, some schools are relatively at good condition in terms of physical condition; some schools need maintenance since they are in deteriorating physical condition. Furthermore, almost in all schools, there is lack of facilities such as laboratories, libraries, pedagogical centers, text and reference books, sport fields, etc (ATA, 2010).

## **4. 2 Background Characteristics of the Respondents**

The survey has collected a wide variety of information which is essential to the interpretation of the findings and for understanding of the results of the study on demographic and socio-economic determinants of child labour. But, before examining the relationship between these

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<sup>1</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambo,\\_Ethiopia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambo,_Ethiopia)

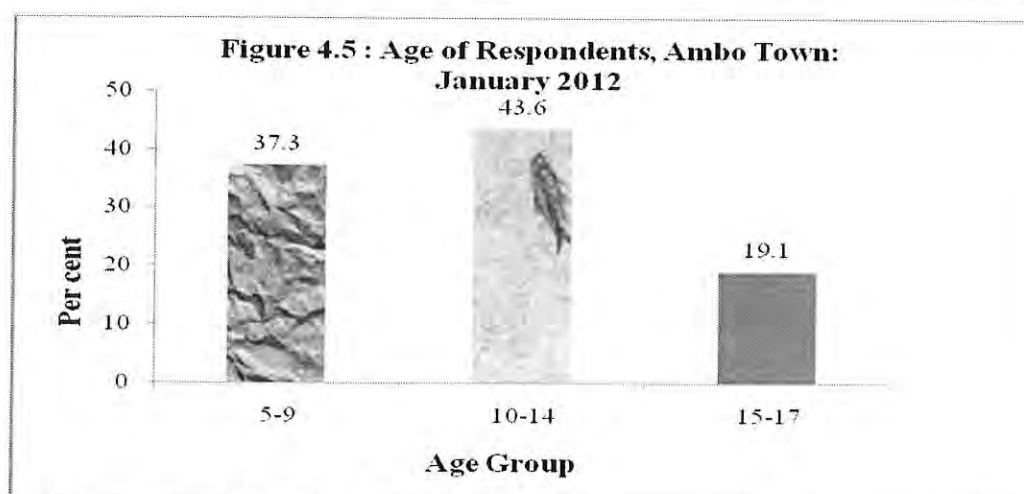
determinants on the one hand and child labour on the other hand, the general features of the sample in relation to some characteristics are presented hereunder. The background characteristics include both the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents interviewed in the study area. The demographic profile include sex, age, relationship to the HHH, parental survivorship, HH size, birth order of children; and sex of the head and migration status of the HHH. School attendance of children; and marital, literacy, employment and occupational statuses of the HHH and HH income are embraced under the category of the socio-economic outline of the respondents.

#### 4.2.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The major demographic characteristics of the respondents under the study area are given below.

##### 1. Age

Figure 4.5 shows the age distribution of children who were interviewed during the survey. Most of them were found in the age group 10 – 14. The mean age of the respondents was 10.98 years.



Source: - Own Survey Data, 2012

##### 2. Sex Composition

Among the children covered in the survey, 50.5 per cent were females and the remaining 49.5 per cent were males (Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1: Sex of Respondents, Ambo Town: January 2012**

Sex	Number	Percent
Male	243	49.5
Female	248	50.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: - Own Survey Data, 2012

### 3. Relationship to the HHH

According to Figure 4.6, the largest proportions of respondents (89 per cent) had relationship with the HHH. This revealed that most of the children were tied either through blood or marriage at the time of this survey.



Source: - Own Survey Data, 2012

### 4. Parental Survivorship

The parental survivorship of children is displayed in Table 4.2 below. About 89 per cent of the study children, either their mother or father or both are alive during the study time.

### 5. Household Size

The number of persons living in a HH is another demographic variable assessed in this study, which is assumed to influence the status of working children. Thus, this is simple count of HH members and for the convenience of data analysis, HH size was classified into two categories. As a result, 54 per cent of the respondents were found in the category of 1-5 (below Table 4.2). The mean number of HH size was 5.54 in this study.

### 6. Birth Order

Birth order is the other demographic variable that is expected to affect the status of working children. So, as far as it is concerned, 44.4 per cent of the respondents were elders at the time of the survey (Table 4.2).

### 7. Sex of the HHH

According to Table 4.2, those children respondents covered in the survey, about 56 per cent of them HHHs were males. This indicates that male-headed HHs was larger than that of their counterparts.

## 8. Migration Status of the HHH

Respondents were asked about the migration status of the HHHs at the time of the survey. Thus, as can be seen from the response in Table 4.2 that, about 58 per cent were migrants or returnees.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of Children by Parental Survivorship, HH Size, Birth Order; Sex of the HHH and Migration Status of the HHH, Ambo Town: January 2012**

Variable	Number	Per cent
<b>Parental Survivorship of Children</b>		
Both or Mother or Father alive	439	89.4
Both are not alive	52	10.6
Total	491	100
<b>HH Size</b>		
1-5	265	54.0
≥ 6	226	46.0
Total	491	100
<b>Birth Order</b>		
Elder	218	44.4
Middle	173	35.2
Younger	100	20.4
Total	491	100
<b>Sex of the HHH</b>		
Male	273	55.6
Female	218	44.4
Total	491	100
<b>Migration Status of the HHH</b>		
Non- migrant	208	42.4
Migrant	283	57.6
Total	491	100

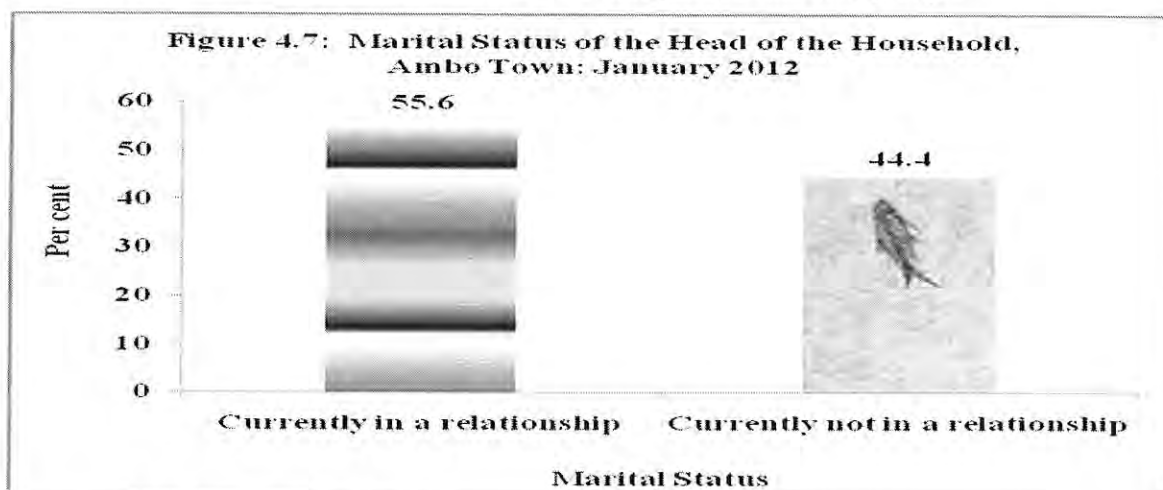
Source: - Own Survey Data, 2012

### 4.2.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Description of the work status of children and the HHH by the major socio-economic background characteristics variables are presented hereafter.

## 1. Marital Status of the HHH

Survey participants were asked about the marital status of the HHH. Data was collected from the respondents about it by classifying the responses into six categories namely: never married, married, divorced, widowed, separated and living together (cohabitation). But for the convenience of data analysis, marital status was categorized into two groups.



Source: - Own Survey Data, 2012

As Figure 4.7 depicts, about 56 per cent of the HHHs were currently in a marital union at the time of the survey and the remaining per cent covered by those HHHs, i.e., never married, divorced, widowed or separated.

## 2. Current School Attendance of the Respondents

It is obvious that school attendance will decrease the chance to work because those who are learning spent most of their time in the school. Taken this into consideration, children were asked about their current school attendance. Of the total number of 491 respondents, 55 per cent of them were presently attending schooling (Table 4.3 below).

## 4. Literacy Status of the HHH

With regard to literacy status of the heads, survey participants were asked about their educational status. Literacy status of the HHH is categorized into literate and illiterate. The former refers to that those HHH who can at least read and write in any language that a person knows. In the town, those illiterate (unable to read and write) HHHs were covered about 38 per cent during the survey period as Table 4.3 depicts.

## 5. Employment Status of the HHH

Employment status of the HHH refers here is that those who employed or not during the last seven days prior to the survey date. According to Table 4.3 below indicates that, over three-fourth of the HHH were employed (employer, employee, self employee, unpaid family worker, etc) at the time of the survey.

## 6. Occupational Status of the HHH

According to the survey result, out of the total 491 HHHs, who were engaged in the elementary occupations constituted the lions share (54 per cent). On the other hand, those HHH engaged in skilled agricultural and fishery activities constituted only a small proportion, i.e., 3 per cent, as shown in Table 4. 3.

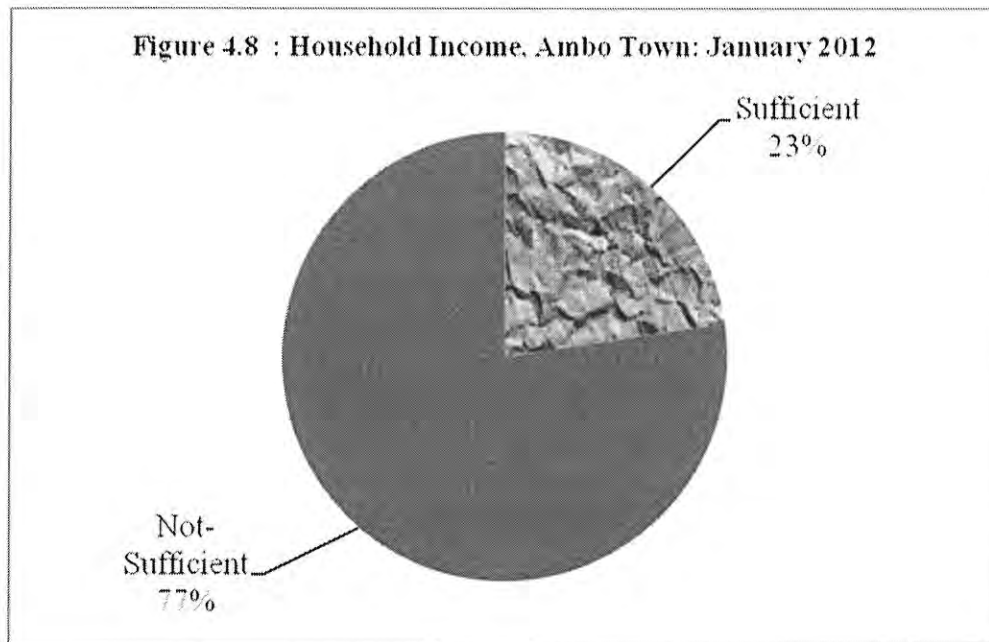
**Table 4.3: Distribution of Children by Current School Attendance; Literacy Status, Employment Status, Employment Status and Occupational Status of the HHH, Ambo Town: January 2012**

Variable	Number	Per cent
<b>Current School Attendance of Children</b>		
Attending	270	55.0
Not Attending	221	45.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Literacy Status of the HHH</b>		
Literate	303	61.7
Illiterate	188	38.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Employment Status of the HHH</b>		
Employed	380	77.4
Unemployed	111	22.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Occupational Status of the HHH</b>		
Officials/Professionals/Associate professionals	82	17.0
Skilled agricultural and fishery	13	3.0
Services, sales, craft workers	42	8.0
Low pay Occupations	266	54.0
Have no Occupation	88	18.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: - Own Survey Data, 2012

## 7. Household Income

Regarding with the total average monthly income of respondents HH, as the survey result revealed that 77 per cent of them said that the income they get is not sufficient to support their family (Figure 4.8). The sources of income may be either from self employment, paid employment, renting of different articles, pension, remittance,... etc and got either in cash or in kind or both.



Source: - Own Survey Data, 2012

## **CHAPTER FIVE: DETERMINANTS OF CHILD LABOUR**

The above simple tabulations and figures in Chapter Four about work status by some selected demographic and socio- economic variables present the most straightforward way to gain insight from categorical response data. Moreover, these analyses and interpretations of such tabulations and figures may produce misleading inferences because additional explanatory variables are not held constant. Therefore, there is a need to make use of the bi-variate and multi-variate techniques as well.

### **5.1 Bi-variate Analysis Result of Child Labour**

There are different tests to assess the association between two variables. Among these tests bi-variate is one of them. It is necessary to test whether there is a significant association between the dependent and each of the independent variables before proceeding to the multi-variate analysis. The variables employed in this study are categorical. Thus, chi-square statistics is used to test the bi-variate association between the dependent variable and each of the independent variables. This means, the variables that this study use take one at a time to pass through this test of association. The results of the test are summarized in Tables 5.1 and 5.2. The computation is carried out by using a statistical package called SPSS-versions 12 and 16.

The test which employs chi-square, the aim is to see whether there is a significant association between each of the selected independent variable with the dependent variable. It shows only the strength of relationship between dependent and independent variables. So for this test, the decision was made based on the Pearson chi-square value, p-value and the five per cent level of significance.

The dependent variable is work status of children (child labour) which was assumed to be influenced by demographic dynamics and socio-economic differentials. Here, the chi-square test was used to identify independent variables that have significant association with the dependent variable.

#### **5.1.1 Demographic Differentials Associated with Child Labour**

##### **1. Sex of Children and Child Labour**

Sex is one of the demographic variables that might be related to child labour. The relationship between sex and work status illustrates that the proportion of males (51.4 per cent) of them were

working while 51.2 per cent of females (Table 5.1) were working. This shows that the work status of children as child labourer almost equal based on the sex classification. Thus, the chi-square test indicates that there is no statistically significant association between sex and child labour in the study area ( $\chi^2 = 0.003$ ,  $P = 0.959$ ,  $df = 1$ ). However, most of the time there is sex difference in relation to economic activities, i.e. girls work domestic while boys engage in productive activities (ILO/IPEC, 1996; Abiy, 2002; Ali, 2006). Seyoum (2001) had found that males have a higher chance to be child labourer than their female partners.

## **2. Age of Children and Child Labour**

Age is also the other demographic variables that were found to be related to child labour. Table 5.1 shows that the highest proportion of working children (78.7 percent) was observed in the age group 15-17. The lowest proportion (31.1 per cent) of them was found in the age group 5-9. This means as age increases the proportion of work status of children as child labourer increases. The bi-variate analysis result depicts that age and work status of children have statistically significant association with  $P=0.000$  which is less than the significant level 0.05 ( $\chi^2 = 60.399$ ,  $df= 2$ ,  $P= 0.000$ ).

## **3. Relationship to the HHH and Child Labour**

The lion's share of working children as a child labourer was found to those children who have no relationship to the HHH (76.4 per cent) as Table 5.1 indicated. On the other hand, the least working children have to those who have intimate relationship with HHH (48.2 per cent). This means that when the relationship of a child to the HHH is strong, either through blood or marriage, the chance of a child to go to as a child labourer would decrease. Thus, the bi-variate analysis of the chi-square test exhibited a significant association between relationship to the HHH and child labour at  $P=0.000$  ( $\chi^2 = 15.545$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ) in the study area.

## **4. Sex of the HHH and Child Labour**

Among 273 male headed households 50.2 per cent of them have found working children as child labourer while the figure is only 52.8 per cent among 218 female headed households. Table 5.1 shows statistically no significant relationship (association) between male and female-headed households with respect to sending their children to child labour in Ambo town ( $P > 0.05$ ) ( $\chi^2 = 0.320$ ,  $df= 1$ ,  $P= 0.571$ ). Hence sex of head does not determine child labour in this study area. The finding of this result is in line with that of Seyoum (2001). However, in a country like

Ethiopia, the bread winner of the HH is the male. When the male dies/left the house, the female takes the responsibility of the HH. If she does not cover the cost of the HH, most likely she will send children to work. Akarro and Mtwewe (2011) stated that female-headed HHs was 2.8 times more likely to send their children to child labour market as compared with male-headed HHs.

### **5. Migration Status of the HHH and Child Labour**

Migration is the other strategy that can determine child labour. Thus, children were asked about their HHHs migration status in the study area at the time of the survey. As a result, based on their answers, the difference about work status of children was examined. As Table 5.1 indicates, those who have migrated or returnee migrants have a higher percentage (54.1 per cent) share of child labourer in the town as opposed to other category. The association between migration status of the HHH and child labour is found to be insignificant at 5 per cent level of significance ( $\chi^2 = 2.007$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $P= 0.157$ ). However, the FGD participants said:

*“The migration of the people to the town is increasing from time to time. They are migrating from the nearby as well as far areas of the country. This is mainly due to the rise of the employment opportunities created by private businessmen”.*

### **6. Household Size and Child Labour**

As far as the relationship between HH size and working children is concerned, the highest percentage of HHs with working children was 56.2 per cent for HH with family size of greater than or equal to 6. Among HHs with family size of less than 5 have only the working children of 47.2 per cent. Thus, the chi-square test indicates that there is statistically significant association between HH size and child labour with  $P=0.046$  which is less than  $P=0.05$  ( $\chi^2= 3.977$ ,  $df =1$ ,  $p=0.046$ ) as Table 5.1 indicates.

### **7. Parental Survivorship and Child Labour**

The result of parental survivorship of children in relation to child labour is also shown in Table 5.1. The higher proportion (75 per cent) of those children who are working as child labourer is among from those who have lost both of their parents. The Pearson chi-square test also shows statistically significant relationship between parental survivorship and child labour with  $P= 0.000$ , which is less than the significant level 0.05 ( $\chi^2= 13.050$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $P= 0.000$ ).

## 8. Birth Order (Age Rank) and Child Labour

Regarding birth order (age rank) and child labour, statistically significant association was found between the two. Of the total respondents, the elders scored the largest share of the working children (57.3 per cent) while the lowest share went to the younger's (33 per cent) as Table 5.1 depicts. Thus, as the birth order (age rank) of the children increases, the risks of children to go to as a child labourer would increase. That is, elder children's are more likely to go to work as child labourer while others might go to schooling. The Pearson chi-square test confirmed that the association is statistically significant ( $\chi^2 = 17.226$ ,  $df = 2$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ).

**Table 5.1: Chi-Square Test of Association between Demographic Dynamics and Child Labour (Work Status of Children)**

Variables	Work Status of Children		Total	Pearson Chi-Square	df	Sig. (2-sided)
	Working	Not-Working				
<b><i>Sex of Children</i></b>						
Male	51.4 % (125)	48.6%(118)	100 % (243)	0.003	1	0.959
Female	51.2% (127)	48.8%(121)	100 % (248)			
<b><i>Age of Children</i></b>						
5-9	31.1 % (57)	68.9%(126)	100 % (183)	60.399	2	0.000
10-14	56.5 % (121)	43.5 % (93)	100 % (214)			
15-17	78.7 % (74)	21.3% (20)	100 % (94)			
<b><i>Relationship to the HHH</i></b>						
Relatives	48.2% (210)	51.8 % (226)	100 % (436)	15.545	1	0.000
Non- relatives	76.4% (42)	23.6% (13)	100 % (55)			
<b><i>Sex of HHH</i></b>						
Male	50.2% (137)	49.8%(136)	100 % (273)	0.320	1	0.571
Female	52.8% (115)	47.2 % (103)	100 % (218)			
<b><i>Migration Status of HHH</i></b>						
Non-Migrant	47.6% (99)	52.4% (109)	100%(208)	2.007	1	0.157
Migrant	54.1% (153)	45.9% (130)	100%(283)			
<b><i>Household Size</i></b>						
1-5	47.2 % (125)	52.8 % (140)	100 % (265)	3.977	1	0.046
≥ 6	56.2% (127)	43.8 % (99)	100 % (226)			
<b><i>Parental Survivorship of Child</i></b>						
Both or mother/father alive	48.5% (213)	51.5 % (226)	100 % (439)	13.050	1	0.000
Both are not alive	75% (39)	25% (13)	100 % (52)			
<b><i>Birth Order (Age Rank)</i></b>						
Elder	57.3 % (125)	42.7% (93)	100 % (218)	17.226	2	0.000
Middle	54.3% (94)	45.7% (79)	100 % (173)			
Younger	33% (33)	67 % (67)	100 % (100)			

Source: Computed from Own Survey Data, 2012

**NOTE:** Numbers in the cells under the parenthesis are observed counts.

## **5.1.2 Socio-Economic Differentials Associated with Child Labour**

### **1. Current School Attendance of Children and Child Labour**

Education is one of the human capital variables. It has a higher contribution in reducing children from work as a child labourer. The association between current school attendance of children and child labour is also presented in Table 5.2. As it indicates, the relationship between the two variables, the percentage is higher among those respondents who are not currently attending school (58.4 per cent). On the other, when children are having access to education, the chance of working would reduce. The Pearson chi-square test also shows statistically significant association between the two variables at 5 per cent level of significance ( $\chi^2 = 7.989$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $P = 0.005$ ).

### **2. Literacy Status of HHH and Child Labour**

Literacy status of the HHH plays an important part in determining child labour. In this regard, as shown in Table 5.2 among the HHH who have working children, 67.6 per cent of them were found to be headed by illiterate persons. As opposed to this, 58.7 per cent of literate HHHs have not working children. The result is consistent with findings of other studies mentioned in the literature review part that HHs headed by illiterates HH have high incidence of working children as child labourer. So, significant relationship is observed between literacy status of HHH and child labour which is less than  $P < 0.05$  ( $\chi^2 = 32.119$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ).

### **3. Marital Status of the HHH and Child Labour**

Concerning the relationship between marital status of the HHH and child labour, the lower percentage (46.2 per cent) of working children was observed for those of currently married HHH than the other marital relationship (Table 5.2). That is, the bi-variate analysis result reveals that there is statistically significant association between marital status of the HHH and child labour with  $P = 0.010$  which is less than the significant level 0.05 ( $\chi^2 = 6.579$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $P = 0.010$ ).

### **4. Employment Status of HHH and Child Labour**

The relationship between employment status of the HHH and work status of children was found to be statistically significant as Table 5.2 reveals. It indicates that 53.9 per cent of employed HHH have working children. This might include those self employed, employers and own account workers HHH have a large number of working children. Since, such statuses in

employment use their children or relatives labour more than those of the others (employees, etc) and the bi-variate association is statistically significant ( $\chi^2 = 4.631$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $P = 0.031$ ).

### **5. Occupational Status of HHH and Child Labour**

As far as the relationship between HHHs occupational status and working status of children as child labourer is concerned, the percentage of working was higher (69.2 per cent) among those HHs whose occupational category lies under skilled agricultural and fishery jobs. In contrast to this, those HHHs who are officials or professionals or associate professionals have the lowest percentage of working children as indicated in Table 5.2. Based on the Pearson chi-square test, there is statistically significant association between the two variables: HHHs occupational status and working status of children, which is  $P < 0.05$  ( $\chi^2 = 25.122$ ,  $df = 4$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ). Thus, child labour is varied with occupations.

### **6. Household Income and Child Labour**

Significant relationship was observed between average monthly HH income and working status of children as child labourer,  $P < 0.05$  (at 95 per cent significant level). As the income of the HH increases, the risks of being working status of children as child labourer would decrease. This is, because HHHs might benefit from the income they get to fulfill basic necessities of the HHs, invest on their children on education or training, fighting/alleviating or preventing poverty, etc. Thus, based on Table 5.2, HHs whose average monthly income is sufficient to lead a normal life is registered the lowest percentage of working children as child labourer (34.2 per cent) ( $\chi^2 = 16.767$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ).

**Table 5.2: Chi-Square Test of Association between Socio-Economic Differentials and Child Labour (Work Status of Children)**

Variables	Work status of Children		Total	Pearson Chi-Square	df	Sig. (2-sided)
	Working	Not-Working				
<b><i>Current School Attendance of Children</i></b>						
Attending	45.6 % (123)	54.4%(147)	100 % (270)	7.989	1	0.005
Not Attending	58.4% (129)	41.6% (92)	100 % (221)			
<b><i>Literacy Status of HHH</i></b>						
Literate	41.3 % (125)	58.7%(178)	100 % (303)	32.119	1	0.000
Illiterate	67.6% (127)	32.4 % (61)	100 % (188)			
<b><i>Marital Status of the HHH</i></b>						
Currently in a relationship	46.2% (126)	53.8%(147)	100% (273)	6.579	1	0.010
Currently not in a relationship	57.8 % (126)	42.2% (92)	100% (218)			
<b><i>Employment Status of HHH</i></b>						
Employed	53.9 % (205)	46.1%(175)	100 % (380)	4.631	1	0.031
Unemployed	42.3% (47)	57.7 % (64)	100 % (111)			
<b><i>Occupational Status of HHH</i></b>						
Officials/Professionals/Associate professionals	28% (23)	72% (59)	100 % (82)	25.122	4	0.000
Skilled agricultural and fishery	69.2% (9)	30.8% (4)	100 % (13)			
Service, sales, craft workers	59.5% (25)	40.5% (17)	100 % (42)			
Low pay Occupations	57.5% (153)	42.5% (113)	100 % (266)			
Have no occupation	47.7% (42)	52.3% (46)	100 % (88)			
<b><i>Household Income</i></b>						
Sufficient	34.2% (38)	65.8% (73)	100 % (111)	16.767	1	0.000
Not- Sufficient	56.3% (214)	43.7% (166)	100 % (380)			

Source: Computed from Own Survey Data

**NOTE:** Numbers in the cells under the parenthesis are observed counts.

## 5.2 Multivariate Analysis Result of Child Labour

In chapter 4 and the previous section (5.1), different demographic and socio-economic variables were discussed using descriptive statistics such as number (frequency), percentage distribution and cross tabulation. Moreover, in the bi-variate analysis we can only examine the presence of statistical association, that is, the degree to which an independent variable is associated with the dependent variable without controlling the effect of others. However, this was not enough to deduce and explore the predictive power of the independent variables in explaining the likelihood of the occurrence of the dependent variables. The observed association can be the

result of a confounding effect caused by a third factor, called confounder. But the observed association can increase or decrease or disappear if a due account is taken to remove the effect of possible confounders. This can be easily employed in a multivariate analysis that examines the effect of more than one variable simultaneously.

Therefore, the results of multivariate analysis indicate the strength, relative influence and nature of association of the explanatory/independent variables. As a result, before estimating the correlates of child labour using binary logistic regression model, it is necessary to examine goodness of fit of the model and multi-collinearity diagnoses.

### **Variables Used and Parameter Coding**

All the selected variables, that their results were significant during the bi-variate test, were used for this analysis. Indicator variables for coding were used and hence the coefficients for the new variables represent the effect of each category as compared to the RC. The coefficient of the RC is zero which makes its  $\exp(\beta)$  value or value of odd ratio one. Each independent variable had categories and of the categories the first category was taken as a RC. It is used to measure the extent to which the respondent had the possibility to possess the outcome variable as a change in the status occurs from the reference to the next category. For example, the literacy status of the HHH is taken as an important predictor to the occurrence of the dependent variable work status of children/child labour. This variable has two categories namely, literate and illiterate. The literate category is taken as a RC and hence measurement is made from this RC. This means that to what extent the respondent's status of working changes as one move from literate to illiterate respondents. Meanwhile, in this study, for the application of binary logistic regression model, the enter method is used.

Thus, the predictor variables are age of child, relationship to the HHH, literacy, marital, employment, occupational statuses of the head, HH size, parental survivorship, birth order (age rank), school attendance of children, and HH income and the dependent variable work status of children (child labour) were entered into the model. The result of logistic regression is presented in Table 5.5.

### **Assessing the Goodness of Fit of the Model**

There are various ways to assess whether the model fits the data or not. In this study, classification table, and Hosmer and Lemeshow test were used.

### Classification Table

One way to assess how the model fits is to compare the observed to the predicted outcomes. This is done by using the classification table. It shows the percentage of observed cases that are correctly or incorrectly classified.

184 respondents with working were correctly predicted by the model as working. Similarly, 175 respondents with not-working were correctly classified as not working (Table 5.3). On the other hand, the off diagonal entries of the table tell you how many children were incorrectly classified. Generally, among respondents with not working status, 73.2 per cent were correctly classified while among those with working status, 73 per cent were correctly classified. Overall, 73.1 per cent of the children were correctly classified by the model. This implies that almost three-quarter of the outcome is correctly predicted by the model.

**Table 5.3: Classification Table for Working as a Child Labourer**

Observed			Predicted		Percentage Correct
			Working as Child labourer		
			No	Yes	
Step 1	Working as Child labourer	no	175	64	73.2
		yes	68	184	73.0
Overall Percentage					73.1

Source: Computed from Own Survey Data, 2012

### Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Hosmer and Lemeshow test is the other tool used to assess the goodness of fit of the model. It is used to accept or reject the alternative hypothesis “the model adequately describes the data”. If the significance level of the test is less than 0.05, it indicates that the alternative hypothesis is rejected and the null hypothesis which states the inadequacy of the model to describe the data is accepted. In the case of this study, the significance level of the test was found to be 0.083. Thus, the alternative hypothesis which states that the model is adequate to describe the data was accepted (Table 5.4).

**Table 5.4: Hosmer and Lemeshow Test**

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	13.962	8	.083

Source: Computed from Own Survey Data, 2012

### **Multi-collinearity Diagnosis**

Multi-collinearity in logistic regression is a result of strong inter-correlation among the predictor variables (Montgomery and Peck, 1992; Garson, 2009). To assess multi-collinearity effect in the model, bi-variate correlation analysis, Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and Tolerance were used. In this survey, these tests carried out by using multiple linear regression analysis for all independent variables that were set for logistic regression.

### **Bi-variate Correlation Matrix**

It is one of the techniques used to detect inter-relationships between explanatory variables. Therefore, the results of bi-variate correlation analysis show that there is no strong association between the explanatory variables (see Annex: VI).

### **Tolerance**

Tolerance is  $1-R^2$  (coefficient of determination) for the regression variable on all other independent variable, ignoring the dependent variable (Garson, 2009). The higher the inter correlation of predictor variables, the Tolerance estimate approach to 0 (zero); and the lower the inter correlation, the estimate approach to 1 (one). The result of Tolerance presented in the Annex V. The value of Tolerance is found more than 0.6, i.e. it approaches to 1. So, multi-collinearity is not a threat for the estimation of the results of the dependent variable based on the independent variable.

### **Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)**

The VIF measures the extent of multi-collinearity in the regression model. It is the reciprocal (inverse) of Tolerance,  $(1/ 1- R^2)$ . Multi-collinearity is prone if VIF is greater or equal to 4, but there is no clear cut point. The VIF in the multi-collinearity test of the models indicated that all VIF values, presented in the Annex V, are less than 4. That is, when a VIF value of a given independent variable exceeds 4, the variable suggests a multi-collinearity problem. Hence, in this study, there is no indication of multi-collinearity effect in the model.

### **Results of the Model**

Table 5.5 presents the parameters of multiple logistic regression model estimated by regressing demographic and socio-economic variables and the work status of children. The coefficients, probability level, and odds ratio indicate whether a particular variable is associated with working status statistically significantly. The odds ratios given in the last column of the table show change in the odds of working versus not working due to membership in a particular sub group

of a variable. If the value of the odds ratio is 1, it indicates that the variable has no effect. If the value is greater than 1, the probability of working is higher for members of that group in relation to the RC. An odds ratio of less than 1 indicates lower probability for members of that particular sub group.

### **5.2.1 Demographic Determinants of Child Labour**

#### **1. Age of a Child and Child Labour**

Many children start working in their earlier ages, for example, at 5, 6 or 7 years of age mostly in developing countries whose economy based on agrarian. In the logistic regression analysis of this study, the likelihood of working children in the age group 15-17 has been found that [Exp (B) = 14.049]. This means, the relative risk of working in the age group 15-17 is 14 times more than the RC (age group 5-9). Meanwhile, for the age group 10-14 is [Exp (B) = 5.156]. This showed also that the likelihood of working children as child labour is five times higher than the RC. The regression coefficient between age and child labour was highly and strongly significant at  $p < 0.001$  in both age categories (Table 5.5).

It was hypothesized that the chance of working has a positive relationship with age. That is, as the age increases, the risk of exposure of a child to labour also increases. Therefore, this study confirms the hypothesis mentioned earlier that as age increases, child labour also increases in this study age classification. Based on this finding, age is one of the determining factors for child labour in the study area.

As the result of this study indicates, age of a child has a direct relationship with child labour. Thus, this result is evidenced by many studies in different areas of the world (Seyoum, 2001; Khanam, 2004; Khanam and Rahman, 2005; Moyi, 2011). Consequently, age is a variable and one of the important factors determining the productivity of child labour. It has a positive impact on productivity and the child's labour participation. The probability that a child works increases with age. With the increase in age, HH responsibilities also increase (Brown, et al, 2002; Yunita, 2005/2006; Krolkowski, 2007; Dawit, 2010).

The above result and explanation is confirmed by the FGD discussants who emphasized the view that:

*“Like in other parts of the globe in general and, in the country in particular, the problem of child labour is rampant here in the town. The causes of it are many and different. Children aged 5-17 are working in different economic activities in different places and environment by compromising their ages as lottery sellers, shoe shining children, messengers on the streets, shop keepers, waiters in tea rooms, hotels and bars, as hawkers and vendors, day labourers, in handicrafts, cultivation of land, looking after animals, carrying different goods and items around bus stations, garages, quarrying and construction sites, etc. The difficulty of the work in which children participated varies as their ages increase. They do these activities during the days and in the nights for long hours with some payments. So, as children’s age increases, the relative risk of being a child labourer also increases”.*

## **2. Relationship to the HHH and Child Labour**

Child labour is also influenced by the other demographic variable: relationship to the HHH. The interest here was to see whether child labour increases when the relationship to HHH was far away (no relationship). As a result, in the analysis, it has been found that the relative risk of being a child labourer for those who have no relationship to the HHH is 2.4 times higher than those who have intimate relationship, i.e., tied by blood or marriage [ $\text{Exp}(B) = 2.436$ ]. This result is significant at  $P < 0.05$  (Table 5.5). So, the hypothesis is confirmed, and relationship to the HHH is one of the determinant factors of child labour.

Relationship to the HHH is the other determinant of child labour in Ambo town as the study revealed. This finding matches with other studies. Seyoum (2001) had concluded that relationship to the HHH was a significant variable for child labour. His studies clearly showed that those who had a close relation to the HHH a lower chance of being involved in child labour. And those who had no relationship to the head had a greater risk of being involved in child labour. In addition, Dawit (2010) had also observed that direct offspring of the HHH had a better chance of schooling than working. As a result, a child who has weak ties or is not tied by blood or marriage (no intimate relationship), has greater risk of being a child labourer than otherwise.

The children who are sons and/or daughters of the HHH are more likely to go to school and less likely to work as opposed to those being relatives and living in the HH. In other words if children are not the sons and/or daughters of the head, the odds to work are greater as opposed to those who are children of the HHH. This reflects that HHH’s favor to send their own children to school or at least want them to combine both school and work. But, the children who have no

relation with the HHH are more likely to work than those who have no relation with the HHH. Biological children of the HHH have a lower probability of working exclusively; however, they have a higher probability of combining working and schooling (Khanam, 2004; Moyi 2011). Due to the emotional attachment they have for their own children, HHH are more likely to send those children whose relationship is far (have no relationship) to work as child labourers.

The ideas mentioned above are supported by one of my key informants, W/ro Adanu Nefo Gebre, Dupty Head of Ambo Town Women's and Children's Affairs Office, said:

*“Some of the child labourers have intimate relationship with the HHH. That is, they are related to the head by blood or marriage. But, most of them have no relationship with the heads or even if they have relationship, the is too far” (Interviewed January 2012).*

This view is also supported by the focus group discussants, too. Both the key informants and the FGD discussants mentioned that the HHHs mostly bring these children who have no relation with them from their biological parents in order to teach them or send them to school. But, that is not reality on the ground. Some of child labourers go to HHH who are not related with them for help due to the loss of their parents, and other problems. So, relationship with the head of HH is a determinant of child labour.

### **3. HH size and Child Labour**

The odds ratio in the model indicates that (Table 5.5), child labour increases as the HH size increases. Thus, the relative risk is increased by 37.2 per cent as compared to the RC. This could be attributed that as the size of the HH increases, the expenditure of the HH for different items or goods and /or services also increases. Based on this, families could not cover all the expenses. Then, in relation to this and/or other reason(s), children might be forced to go out and work. However, the relationship between HH size and child labour was not statistically significant in Ambo town.

However, as the size of the HH increases, the expenditure for food, clothing, education, etc., increases. Then, if the HH cannot cover all the expenses, children are forced to exploitative work compared to those HH having small family size (Seyoum, 2001; Akarro and Mtweve, 2011).

#### **4. Parental Survivorship of the Child and Child Labour**

For the purpose of this analysis, parental survivorship is categorized into two, namely both parents or mother or father alive, and both are not alive. In this model, [Exp (B)] for the category both parents have not alive is 1.108 times more as compared to the RC (Table 5.5). Hence, the result revealed that parental survivorship of the child and child labour is statistically insignificant in the study area. However, the result indicated that those children who lost both of their parents engaged in economic activity highly as compared to the RC. This result is in line with that of Seyoum's finding (2001).

#### **5. Birth Order (Age Rank) and Child Labour**

Birth order is one of the variables which highly influence child labour in the study area. It is categorized into three: younger (RC), middle and elder. For middle children, the relative risk of working as child labourer was almost 2.2 times higher as compared with the RC. The relationship is statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$ . Similarly, for elder children, the chance of working as child labourer was about 1.75 times higher [Exp (B) = 1.746] as compared with the RC. However, the difference is not statistically significant (Table 5.5). But, the hypothesis is confirmed in this finding of study.

Child labour in the study area is also highly influenced by birth order. Other similar studies with regard to this variable indicated that birth order of the child significantly affects the probability of the child being a full-time worker. An earlier born child has a higher probability of being a full-time worker than a recently born child. A child is less likely to go to work (in favor of schooling or leisure) if he/she is at lower age level (younger) (Brown et al, 2002; Jeong, 2005; Dawit, 2010). It is clear that older children are more likely to work than younger children. As children grow older and acquire skills, they are increasingly able to perform physically demanding tasks since they are going to approach maturity. So, older children are more physically mature and can take on more tasks.

The FGD discussants expressed their view that birth order plays a role in stimulating child labour. They said:

*“Middle and older children become child labourers to supplement their HH income as opposed to the younger ones. These middle and elder children are obviously physically stronger than the younger ones. As a result, parents usually send the younger ones to school and the others to work even if the*

*older and middle children enjoy more decent life in their childhood periods than the younger ones''.*

One of my informants Dereje a thirteen year old boy (middle child) said:

*“My mother washes clothes in different HHs. But the payment she gets is not enough as compared to the work she does. Likewise my father is a casual worker. Both of my parents do not cover all the expenses of the family given the rising cost of living. As a result, my elder brother (15 years of old) and I perform different activities. Like carrying luggage and goods, running errands, etc, in different areas of the town with minimum costs. But our youngest sister goes to school” (Interviewed January 2012).*

What the researcher learned from the FGD and the interview is that birth order is one of the determinant factors of child labour in Ambo town.

## **5.2.2 Socio-Economic Determinants of Child Labour**

### **1. Current School Attendance of Children and Child Labour**

Among the other determining factors of child labour, school attendance is the one that can be mentioned. The categories here are attending school now (in the survey year) and not-attending school. The former is taken as a RC. The aim was to know that attending school would likely decrease child work as child labourer. As a result, it was hypothesized that attending school will decrease the likelihood of a child to participate in work. The odds of the logistic regression result confirmed that school attendance is highly and strongly associated with child labour that was set as a hypothesis.

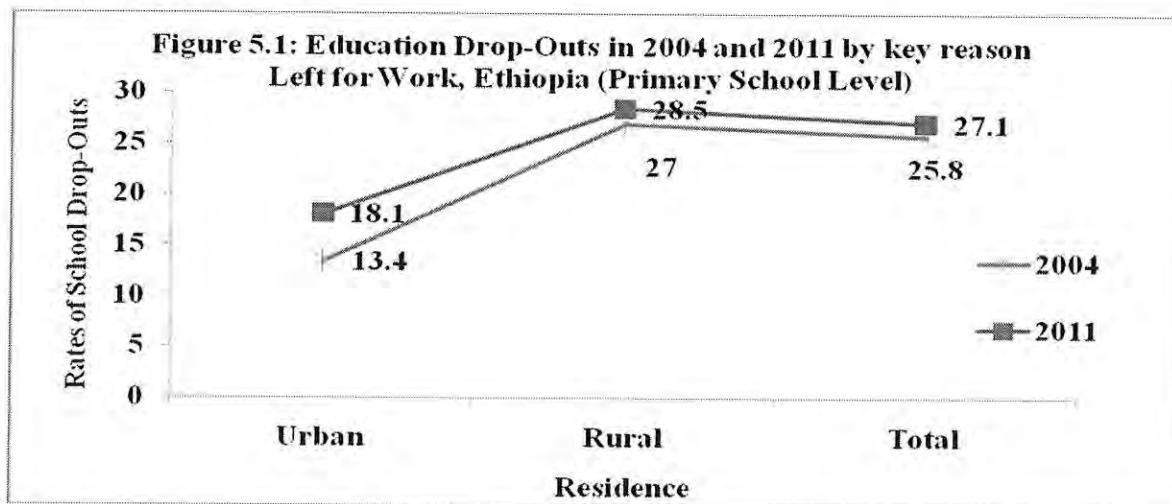
In the multiple logistic regression model, the value for the category not attending school is [Exp (B) =2.917]. This means that, not attending school is 2.917 times more as compared to the RC. In the model, it was found out that those children who were not attending school during the survey year have a higher risk of being a child laborer than those who were attending. This result is highly and strongly significant at a level  $P < 0.001$  (Table 5.5). So, current school attendance of children determines child labour.

Many studies confirmed that current school attendance of children reduces the risk of becoming child labourers. This proposition is supported by this study. Those children who were attending school spent most of their time in the school. This is true if the school does not work in shifts,

i.e., it should be all day schooling. This gives the children a lesser chance to be involved in any economic activity as child labourers. This result is consistent with other studies, too.

The higher the level of education attained by the child the more the probability of his/her remaining in school as opposed to dropping out and being involved in child labour. In other words, the more years are spent in schools, the less will be the probability that the child will drop-out and join the child labour. The higher the level of schooling attained by the child, the greater the risk of joining his/her in the child labour reduced (Seyoum, 2001; Dawit, 2010).

The result of WMS of Ethiopia, 2011, indicated, primary school drop-out rate for reason of work as follows (Figure 5.1).



Source: CSA (2012)

In a related development, the rate of school drop-outs for children of 5 years and over of grades 1-8 for Oromiya Region in 2011 for reason need to work was 26.9 per cent (CSA, 2012).

If a child works, he/she receives less education, which determines fewer earnings in the future. So, the human capital accumulation of children is an increasing function of schooling (Khanam, 2004; Yunita, 2005/2006). Therefore, current school attendance is associated with a lower risk of child labour. In Ambo town the school system is irregular- some schools follow shifting and others day long (ATA, 2010). The researcher's personal observation also confirms this.

Ato Kelbessa Abebe Robi, the other key informant and Head of Ambo Town's Labour and Social Affairs Office said:

*“Among the determinants of child labour, attending school is one. Many of school age children are not going to school here in the town. This is because*

*of poverty, the rising costs of living, loss of parents, and lack of educational materials (like stationery, uniforms, bags, etc). Thus, in order to fulfill such materials and supplement the HHs income, children quit schooling and join the labour market. But the very important thing is that attending school can reduce the risk of child labour. In addition, educating children is necessary to develop their personality since the future of this nation heavily depends on them. If they are not well nurtured, there will be economic, social as well as other problems in the country. Education has far reaching consequences for the children themselves and the public at large. They are precious resources of a nation. Without the participation of this group of society, in future, the continuity and the progress of the nation would be at risk. That is why different governments, national and international organizations stand against child labour and promote compulsory education' (Interviewed January 2012).*

Ato Kelbessa's information is further substantiated by one of my informants, Abdissa, 11, boy, working as a lottery hawker who recalled:

*"Last year I attended school. But this year that could not happen. This is due to different problems associated with my HH. The reason is that my parents could not cover costs of my stationery, uniform, etc., because of the existing rise of cost of living in the town. Consequently, my parents ordered me to leave school and go to work to fulfill these materials and augment the family's earnings. If not, let alone learning the survival of the HH would be in question" (Interviewed January 2012).*

Therefore, child labour affects children's current school participation.

## **2. Marital Status of the HHH and Child Labour**

Marital status classified into two ways for the purpose of this analysis: currently married and currently singles (currently not in a relationship). The former is taken as a RC. So, with regard to marital status of the HHH, the likelihood of being a child labourer was lower for those children whose marital status of the HHH was currently single by 66.2 per cent as compared to currently in a marital relationship (Table 5.5). However, the association was not statistically significant and not a determinant factor in the study town.

## **3. Literacy Status of the HHH and Child Labour**

The literacy status is used to know the educational status of the HHH. It was categorized into two: literate (a person who can read and write in any language that he/she knows), and illiterate

(not reading and writing), and the former taken as a RC. It was hypothesized that the relative risk of a child will work is inversely related to the literacy status of the HHH.

Based on the output of logistic regression, the literacy status of the HHH indicates that the Exp (B) =2.501. This means that illiterates of the HHH are almost 2.5 times higher in sending their children to work as a child labourer than the RC. So, the finding of this study result confirmed the hypothesis set for this study. The result is highly and strongly significant at  $P \leq 0.001$  (Table 5.5). So, the educational level of the head of the household is the most significant factor. That is, the likelihood of a child working declines with the increase in the educational level of the HHH.

The results of the study in Ambo town showed that the literacy status of the HHH plays a persistent and significant role in lowering the incidence of child labour. That is, educated HHH's earn enough income and can afford to educate own children. Thus, as the literacy status or educational level of the HHH increases, their income will increase enabling them to send their children to school rather than to labour. This finding is supported by other similar studies.

The educational level of the HHH is a significant factor in determining the child's time allocation. If the HHH has more education, the child is more likely to be in the school. This means, the better HHH is educated, the greater will be the probability the child goes to be in school, hence the less the chance of joining the labour market (Seyoum, 2001; Brown et al, 2002, and Jeong, 2005). In another words, the higher level of education of parents significantly increases the probability that a school-age child will specialize in study (Khanam, 2004). Parents in HHs without working child have higher education compared to those HHs with child labourers (Yunita, 2005/2006).

The FGD discussants mentioned that:

*“As the literacy level of the HHH increases, the chance to send their children to work as child labourer decreases. The HHH knows the problems associated with child labour. It causes detrimental effect on children's health, social and psychological development. Moreover, the other possible explanation for the above finding is that as educational level of the HHH increases, their income increases and they want to have better educated children rather than exploiting children's labour”.*

In addition, both W/ro Adanu and Ato Kelbessa agreed that literacy status of the HHH is the other variable that determines the participation of children in several economic activities. They remarked that:

*“If the HHH's or parents are illiterate, the relative risk of being child labourers will increase. Since, HHH's (parents) have little or no knowledge of the longer effects of child labour. They focus only on short term income earned. But, if they are literate or have some educational background, they send their children to school instead of work. These literate HHHs know the benefits of education to their children and that education is necessary for the development of children's social, emotional, cognitive and over all personality development. In addition, these literate HHHs (parents), with some educational background earn enough income for running the family well”.*

The finding of the study indicates that the majority of child labourers come from HHs with illiterate heads and /or HH's with less educational background. So, the impact of work on the intellectual development of children is undoubtedly very great. The number of children working as child labourers decreases with the rise in the educational level of the HH's.

#### **4. Employment Status of the HHH and Child Labour**

The employment status of the HHH is composed of two categories: employed and unemployed, and the former is taken as a RC. The result of multivariate analysis as described in Table 5.5, employment status of the HHH significantly influences the likelihood of working status of children, since ( $df = 1$ ,  $B = -1.166$ ,  $\exp(B) = 0.312$  and  $p = 0.015$ ). The sign of B shows that as employment status of the HHH changes from employed to unemployed, child labour decreases by a factor of 0.312. This is a clear indication that whenever the heads have a HH enterprise, they tend to employ more children for running the HH business. Due to this, the likelihood of a child will work obviously increases in such a HH.

In this study, in Ambo town, employment status of the HHH, i.e. whether the head is employed or not is one of the determinant factors of child labour. The employed category consists of those of the employees, employers, self employees, unpaid family workers and others. Thus, employed HHHs offer better upbringing to their children than unemployed. That is, the probability that a child will work as child labourer increases whenever the HHH is not employed. The result indicates that the relative risk of a child working increases as the head remains unemployed.

This result is also supported by a study conducted in Indonesia which showed that the likelihood of a child will work tends to be higher if the HHH is self employed or a temporary worker or an employer with unpaid family worker (ILO/IPEC, 1996). In a similar manner, Seyoum (2001) also confirmed in his study that those heads employed in government or non- governmental

organization are educated and earn enough money to support their HH, and prefer sending their children to school to sending them to work. However, HHHs who are working as self-employed or unpaid family workers might have lower educational level and could not get regular employment either in NGOs or in government organizations and the like. As a result, their income could be low and are forced to send their children to work as child labourer in order to augment the HH income. Besides, there is a higher incidence of child labour among HHHs who own account enterprise (Yunita, 2005/2006) as their children can be a source of inexpensive labour for running their HH businesses.

As discussed in the previous parts, unemployment, coupled with many other problems is fraught with increment of child labour in the study area.

*'The number of unemployed HHH's (parents) in the town is on the rise. This is obviously due to limited access to resources- credit services, etc. So, HHH's (parents) send their children to the labour market in order to perform different economic activities for survival. Even the likelihood of self-employees, casual and temporary workers; and employers' with unpaid family workers children to go to work is high'.*

This is because; this category of HHs uses children's labour, according to the focus group discussants.

### **5. Occupational Status of the HHH and Child Labour**

In ILO's ISCO-88, there are nine major occupational classifications (ILO- ISCO-88, 1990). But, for the purpose of this study, occupations are not classified in that manner. Legislator, senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals are merged together and taken as RC. The odd ratio or Exp (B) for skilled agricultural and fishery is three times the risk of children to go to as child labourer as compared to the RC. But, the relationship between skilled agriculture and fishery and child labour is not statistically significant. On the other hand, the odd ratios for services, sales, craft workers; low pay workers, and not employed are 4.241, 2.566, 4.650, respectively. The associations were statistically significant for such earlier mentioned occupational categories and the hypothesis confirmed as true (Table 5.5). As this result depicted, occupational status of the HH determines child labour.

Occupational status of the HHH is one of the determinant factors of child labour in Ambo town as this study verified. Empirical results from Khanam's (2004) study showed that if the father is in a vulnerable position, for example, employed as daily labourer or wage-labourer, it raises the

probability of a child working full time or combining both work and study. Some of the coefficients of occupation variables, however, give significant results. For instance, if father's occupation is trade, then it is more likely for the child to specialize in schooling. This means if a father is engaged in trade, then positive income effect helps to keep the children in school. Meanwhile, if the father of a child is a daily labourer or wage labourer, it reduces the probability the child going to school and increases the probability that the child will combine both 'school and work' or 'work only'.

Validating the finding, the FGD participants also noted:

*"Most of the child labourers come from HHH's (parents) whose occupational categories include low pay occupation, and services, sales and crafts workers. This means, many of the heads had occupations that were less paid and seasonal in nature. As a result, the earnings obtained from such jobs/occupations are not enough for running the family, in addition to the rising cost of living. There is no better alternative to sending children to the labour force as child labourers for the HHH as such".*

The above point is strengthened by one of my key informants Ebesa, 15, girl, who told me the following about the job of the HHH.

*The HHH is my mother. She does not have a regular job. My mom does what she gets in her everyday life. Some days she bakes 'injera' or roasts corn for 'tela'. The other days she does other petty jobs like washing clothes, cleaning, feting things, etc. in different HHs. Generally, my mother's work is casual least paying. As a result, in order to help her and the family, I sell 'kolo' all day long. Besides selling 'kolo', I also do other jobs, such as, carrying goods, going on errands, etc (Interviewed January 2012).*

## **6. Sufficiency of HH Income and Child Labour**

The association between sufficiency of average monthly HH income and child working as child labour is indicated in Table 5.5. Based on the logistic regression analysis result, the likelihood of working children who live in a HH having not enough income has been found that [Exp (B) = 1.876]. This means, the relative risk of working as a child labourer in the HH which has no sufficient income is 1.876 times greater than that of the RC (HH's which have sufficient monthly average income). The logistic regression coefficient also indicated that there was a significant association at  $P < 0.05$ . So, the hypothesis confirmed and the variable determines child labour in the town.

HH income is one of the most cited determinants of child labour as also confirmed by this study. Theoretically, an increase in HH income reduces the probability of child working as long as non-labour time (leisure or schooling) is considered normal. Child labour directly or indirectly contributes to HH income and in the absence of labor market; it is difficult to capture an individual HH member's contribution (Dawit, 2010). In a related development, many studies confirmed the theoretical prediction that parents with higher level of human capital have a better potential income than that of less educated parents; and thus higher income of parents increases the chance of the children to be in school rather than working (Khanam, 2004) as child labourer. In addition, HH's with working children have smaller per capita expenditure and smaller per capita HH earnings as compared to HHs without child labourers. This reflects that child labourers might come from HHs with lower level of income. This inference is reaffirmed by the relatively lower per capita non-child labour earnings of the HHs with working children (Yunita, 2005/2006).

Based on this, the findings of this study with regard to the sufficiency of HH income supported the idea forwarded by the FGD participants. According to the discussants:

*“The majority of child labourers came from low income families. This is because the income of their HH is not sufficient to fulfill the basic needs of the HH. As a result, children are forced to leave the school to contribute to the income of the family. Thus, to some extent, they will increase their HH's income by taking part in different economic activities. On the other hand, child labour will decline with improvements in family income. If the income is higher and sufficient for the existence of the family, HH's do not send their children to the labour market. This means HH's having sufficient income will not be inclined to send their children to the labour market. Instead, they send their children to school and buy them school materials like stationery (exercise books, text books, bags, uniforms, and etc) and this will reduce the number of child labourers and improve their lot in future. With improvements in HH income, parents start to see child labour as having a detrimental effect in the family's welfare status. As a result of this, with increasing income families prefer sending their children to school to sending the labour market”.*

**Table 5.5: Logistic Regression Results of the Effects of Predictor Variables**

Variable	Category	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp (B)
Age of Children	5-9(RC)						
	10-14	1.640	.288	32.516	1	.000**	5.156
	15-17	2.643	.390	45.805	1	.000**	14.049
Relationship to the HHH	Relatives (RC)						
	Non-Relatives	.890	.408	4.768	1	.029*	2.436
HH Size	1-5(RC)						
	≥6	.316	.226	1.952	1	.162	1.372
Parental Survivorship of Children	Both or mother or father alive(RC)						
	Both are not alive	.103	.409	.063	1	.802	1.108
Birth Order (Age Rank)	Younger (RC)						
	Middle	.786	.315	6.225	1	.013*	2.194
	Elder	.557	.307	3.291	1	.070	1.746
Current School Attendance of Children	Currently Attending (RC)						
	Currently not Attending	1.071	.277	14.944	1	.000**	2.917
Marital Status of the HHH	Currently Married (RC)						
	Currently Singles (Not in a relationship)	-.413	.255	2.617	1	.106	.662
Literacy Status of the HHH	Literate(RC)						
	Illiterate	.917	.274	11.204	1	.001**	2.501
Employment Status of the HHH	Employed(RC)						
	Unemployed	-1.165	.481	5.874	1	.015*	.312
Occupational Status of the HHH	Officials/Professionals/ Associate professionals (RC)						
	Skilled agricultural and fishery	1.319	.821	2.585	1	.108	3.741
	Service, sales, craft workers	1.449	.480	9.131	1	.003**	4.259
	Low pay Occupations	.944	.349	7.320	1	.007**	2.569
	Have no occupation	1.533	.638	5.771	1	.016*	4.633

\* P &lt; 0.05, \*\* P&lt;0.001,

Source: Computed from Own Survey Data, 2012

**Table 5.5: Logistic Regression Results of the Effects of Predictor Variables (*Continued*)**

Variable	Category	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp (B)
Sufficiency of HH	Sufficient(RC)						
Income	Not Sufficient	.624	.294	4.521	1	.033*	1.867
	<b>Constant</b>	-3.724	.490	57.684	1	.000*	.024
						*	

\* P < 0.05, \*\* P<0.001,

Source: Computed from Own Survey Data, 2012

Therefore, as the researcher observed and learned from the interviews as well as from the FGDs, poverty is the main cause that forces children into different activities. As a result of their parents' dire economic background, children are forced to perform difficult tasks at early age to supplement their HH's income. As many studies indicated low family income and the various aspects of poverty are the main causes why children work. The findings of the study indicate that the majority of the child labourers that participated in different productive activities come from families that are illiterate, unemployed, and have precarious jobs (like services, crafts and sales as well as low pay occupations) and have low incomes.

## **CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **6.1 Conclusions**

Based on the study, the following conclusions are given.

The findings of the study indicate that age is one of the determinants of child labour in the study area and as age increases, the risk of exposure of child to labour also increases. Rather than learning and playing at young ages, children are forced to work as child laborers. In addition, they are assigned to perform very difficult tasks which are incompatible with their age and physical strength. It is possible to conclude that child labour not only denies working children their education, moral, social, and physical development but also squanders their childhood age.

The relative risk of being a child labourer for those who have no relationship to the HHH is higher than those who have blood or marriage relationship. It is clear that children need special care, love and affection for their healthy personality development. In this regard, family in general and parents in particular play significant role. It is possible to say that, however, family losses (death, disintegration and inadequate parenting) and poverty were found out to be major factors that might force children to go out of their HH and live with other families. This means if they do not have responsible and capable relatives to take care of them, they would go to the nearby HH. This new HH may not afford to provide the necessary means of survival and then expose them of labour exploitation.

When birth order (age rank) increases, the likelihood of becoming a child labourer also increases. Children are the future human resource of a nation who needs special protection. But unwise use of this resource would endanger not only the development of the child but also the advancement of country at large.

Attending schooling impacts on child labour, since it reduces child labour. It means, when there is a high rate of school participation, there will be a low incidence of child labour. High participation of children in the labour market will affect school enrolment. It is appropriate to say that child labourers are wasting vital opportunities that education offers them by not attending

schooling. So, young children enter the labor market with very little human capital, i.e., low educational qualification, skills and knowledge.

The literacy status of the HHH is inversely related with child labor. It means that as the literacy status of the head of the household increases, the relative risk of a child being exposed to labour decreases. The better educated the HHH; the less will be the risk of child labour. Thus, education plays an important role in the incidence of child labour.

The employment status of the head of the HH greatly determines child labour. It is plausible to say that if the HHH is unemployed the child is highly likely to drift into the labour market in order to augment the HH income. Even HHHs that have HH enterprises are inclined to employ more cheap children for running the HH businesses. Because, hiring adult workers is more expensive to the entrepreneurs. Due to this fact, employers target young children for cheap labour. This is because of their motive to reap high profit at the expense of children.

As the study demonstrated the HHHs of the working children are engaged in low paying economic activities largely due to lack of appropriate skills and education. As a result of this and their illiteracy, they give very little attention to their children's education and thus force them to the labour market to supplement the meager HH income. In this way the child might follow not only the footsteps of his/her HHH in the labour market but also continues to be an illiterate member of the society in his/her adulthood and then do the same children in future.

To date, the costs for basic necessities especially in the towns are rising up. Thus, HH's income is not sufficient to cope up with the living costs. Consequently HHs use different ways of supplementing their income, including child labour. This is due to the fact that there is a strong relationship between child labour and poverty, and poverty is the dominant factor that forces children to work as labourers. However, it is natural that parents wish the best for their children and want to raise them in an appropriate way. But poor families due to extreme poverty force their children to the labour market and deny them the right to education.

According to the FDRE Constitution Article 9 (4), all international conventions and agreements signed by Ethiopia are part and parcel of the law of the land. Ethiopia has signed different international conventions regarding the rights of the child and child labour. To protect the rights

of the child various legislations are included in the Constitution, the Labour Code, Criminal Code and other legal documents of the country. Thus, it is opt to say that Ethiopia has adequate legislations to protect the rights of children in general and working children in particular. However, enforcements of child labour laws are weak and lack proper coordination among different government offices and law enforcement organs. It also needs great political dedication to deal with the problem of child labour.

Therefore, considering the findings of the study, it appears that nearly all the child labourers covered by the survey had a disadvantaged background including lack of access to education, coming from poor and illiterate families, some being orphans and having migrated from other areas and forced to augment HH income. Thus, their participation in child labour is a result and symptom of great varieties of vulnerabilities they experienced.

## **7.2 Recommendations**

The problems of child labour and its characteristics that are elaborated by this study compel the researcher strongly suggest the following recommendations in order to alleviate the problems of child labour.

1. In view of the level of awareness of the society about the negative effects of child labour on the growth and development of children, a strategy should be designed to reach the public at large starting from the grassroots. Mass awareness programs about child labour, the existing laws and policies, the importance and higher returns of education and the hazards of child labour should be put in place to target parents, communities, policy makers and civil societies.
2. Any strategy designed to combat child labour should be accompanied by different measures, for instance accelerated development of the economy, empowerment of communities in implementation and decision making, establishing income generating projects (revolving funds and credit services/small scale and micro finances), and providing technical support (how to start income generating activities) to the poor (parents).
3. Lowering the growth rate of the population should be strengthened by making family planning programs accessible to all. This helps parents to know the costs and benefits of having large family size with low income.

4. Access to education especially basic skill development, vocational and technical trainings should be made available to the possible extent. Besides, schools should be more accessible and well equipped for children and their parents. Moreover, action should be taken so as to reduce the direct and indirect costs of education.
5. Appropriate measures should be taken to revise the current legislation on child labour for protecting children. Besides, children should be taught their rights and how to communicate their demands incase their rights are violated.
6. Maximum effort should be exerted and undertake studies on different areas of child labour at all levels. Data bank on child labour statistics ought to be accessible to planners to assist them to design relevant strategies for combating child labour at all administrative levels.
7. The future development of the country lies in the healthy development of its children. If they are involved in child labour, they become highly vulnerable to different problems and there will be obstacles to the human capital formation.
8. The problems of child labourers covered in this survey are complex and caused by multiple factors. Due to the vast and complex nature of the problems, no single intervention strategy is adequate by itself and, therefore, solving the problems of child labourers required a multi dimensional strategy that includes mass awareness programs through different methods, legislation and enforcement, and adult unemployment, strengthening the unity of the family, development policies, programs and strategies which focus on human capital formation and the development of preventive, protective and rehabilitative programs.

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## ANNEX: II Survey Questionnaire

Addis Ababa University  
School of Graduate Studies  
Institute of Development Studies  
Center for Population Studies

### Questionnaire

My name is \_\_\_\_\_. This questionnaire is related to a survey being conducted by a student in Addis Ababa University for M Sc. Post Graduate thesis preparation. The objective of the study is to get information about the current situation of child labour in Ambo Town. The aim of the questionnaire is to identify the demographic and socioeconomic variables that forced children to child labour. The researcher would like to assure you that the information you provide would be used purely for academic purpose and kept confidentially.

### **PART I: Questions Related to the Head of the Household**

#### **Section 1: Area Identification**

101. Region		102. Zone		103. Wereda	104. Town	105. Kebele	106. EA Code			107. Respondent No.			108. Questionnaire No.		
Oromia		West Shewa		Ambo Town	Ambo										
0	4	0	5	1	1										

	Name	Signature	Date
Data Collector			/ /
Supervisor			/ /

### **Result**



Completed= 1	
Incompleted=2	
Refused= 3	
Other reasons=4	

	Hour		Minute	
Interview Started				
Interview Finished				

**Instruction:- Encircle the appropriate answer.**

**Section 2: Demographic Characteristics of the Head of the Household(HHH)**

201. Sex 1. Male 2. Female

202. Age (In completed years) \_\_\_\_\_

203. Religion 1. Orthodox 2. Muslim 3. Protestant 4. Catholic  
5. Traditional 6. Waqefeta 7. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

204. Ethnicity 1. Oromo 2. Amhara 3. Tigre 4. Gurage 5. Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

205. Marital status 1. Never married 2. Married 3. Divorced  
4. Widowed 5. Separated 6. Living together (cohabitation)

**Section 3: Migration/Movement Status of the HHH**

301. Have you always been living with the present household/family since birth?

1. Yes → 401 2. No

302. What was the last place of residence before coming to Ambo town? 1. Rural 2. Urban

303. How many years have you ever lived here? \_\_\_\_\_

*(Remark: For those lived here since birth give code 98.)*

304. The main reason for moving into Ambo? 1. Looking for job 2. Found a job 3. Job  
Transfer 4. Attending schooling/training 5. Marriage dissolution 6. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 4: Education/School Attendance and Training of the HHH**

401. Can you read and write? 1. Yes 2. No

402. Have you ever attended school? 1. Yes 2. No

403. What is the highest grade you have completed? \_\_\_\_\_

404. Have you ever received and completed any skills training (Professional, vocational/  
technical) and got any certificate? 1. Yes → 501 2. No

405. What was the main reason why you have never attended school/training?

1. School/training center is too far 2. Poor in studies/not interested in school  
3. Help at home with household chores/housekeeping 4. Work to help self  
5. Work to help family with income 6. Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 5: Income, Occupation and Employment of the HHH for the last 7 days**

**501.** Since last (day of the week) did you undertake any productive activities for sale and/or own use or for someone else? 1. Yes → **503** 2. No

**502.** Even if you did not work since last (day of the week), did you have a job, business, or enterprise from which you are temporarily absent? 1. Yes 2. No → **508**

**503.** What was the main occupation/job you were performing? \_\_\_\_\_  
1. Officials and Professional/Associate Professionals 2. Skilled agricultural and Fishery  
3. Services, sales, crafts workers 4. Low pay Occupations 5. Other /specify/ \_\_\_\_\_

**504.** Where did you engage in your work? 1. Business house/Office 2. At home  
3. 'Gulit'/Open market 4. Farm area/field 5. Industry/Factory 6. Quarrying/mining/  
Construction site 7. On the street/anywhere as found (mobile) 8. Other /specify/ \_\_\_\_\_

**505.** What was the major product or service of this organization?

*Note:- If a person was not engaged at work in the last 7 days, then the product/service of the organization before that period will be asked. \_\_\_\_\_*

**506.** What was your status in employment in your main job? 1. Employee-(gov't/private/NGO)  
2. Employee – domestic 3. Other employees 4. Self employed  
5. Unpaid family worker 6. Employer 7. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**507.** What is your terms of employment in your main occupation? (For those who answered  
Code 1 - 3 in Q.506 BUT in Q.506 Code 4-7 skip to 509) 1. Permanent employee 2. Temporary  
employee 3. Contract employee 4. Casual worker 5. Other /specify \_\_\_\_\_ → **509**

**508.** Why you are not working? 1. Unemployed 2. Pregnancy/delivery 3. Home maker  
4. Student 5. Illness/ Injury 6. Old age/Pensioned 7. Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**509.** What is the total family income per month in Birr? (**On average**) \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Revenues of the Household** (from Salary and wages, interest and dividends, capital, transfer and remittance, sales of products, rents, from other persons, and. etc):

\_\_\_\_\_ Birr

**B. Expenditures of the Household** (on food staffs, finished goods, transport, entertainments, medicine, education, rents, and... etc) \_\_\_\_\_ Birr

**510.** Do you think this is a sufficient amount of money to support your family?

1. Yes → **512** 2. No 3. I don't know

**511.** If it is not sufficient or don't know, what does the household do to make a living?

- (If in Q. 509 code 2 or 3 answered) 1. Send me to work 2. Borrow money  
3. Sale property 4. Rent a house/property 5. Live on safety net/aid on NGO's  
6. Family members work overtime 7. Others(specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**512.** What is your perception about working children? 1. Work for income

2. Assist family business and household chores only 3. Attend school only

4. Attend school and assist family household chores 5. Work for income

and assist at home in household chores 6. Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

## **PART II: Questions Related to Children aged 5-17 years**

### **Section 1: Demographic Characteristics of the child**

**1001.** What is your relationship to the HHH? 1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son/daughter of head and spouse 4. Son/daughter of head 5. Son/daughter of Spouse 6. Other relatives 7. Non- relatives

**1002.** Sex of the child 1. Male 2. Female

**1003.** Age of the child (In completed years) \_\_\_\_\_

**1004.** What is your religion? 1. Orthodox 2. Muslim 3. Protestant 4. Catholic  
5. Traditional 6. Waqefeta 7. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**1005.** What is your ethnic group? 1. Oromo 2. Amhara 3. Tigre 4. Gurage 5. Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**1006.** What is the size of your household? Total: \_\_\_\_\_ Male: \_\_\_\_\_ Female: \_\_\_\_\_

**1007.** What is your birth order (age rank) in the household? 1. Elder 2. Middle 3. Younger

**1008.** Are your biological parents alive? 1. Yes, both mother and father alive 2. Mother alive but not father 3. Father alive but not mother 4. No, both not alive → **2001** 5. Do not know

**1009.** Do your biological parents live in this household? 1. Yes, both mother and father live

2. Mother lives but not father 3. Father lives but not mother 4. No, both not live 5. Do not know

### **Section 2: Migration/Movement Status of Children**

**2001.** Have you always been living with the present HH/family since birth? 1. Yes → **3001** 2. No

**2002.** What was your last place of residence before coming to Ambo town? 1. Rural 2. Urban

**2003.** How many years have you ever lived here? \_\_\_\_\_

*(Remark: For those lived here since birth give code 98.)*

**2004.** What is the main reason for moving into Ambo? 1. Looking for job 2. Found a job  
3. Job transfer 4. Attending schooling/training 5. Parents death 6. Others specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 3: Education/School Attendance and Training of Children**

**3001.** Can you read and write? 1. Yes 2. No

**3002.** Are you currently attending school? 1. Yes 2. No → **3004**

**3003.** Which level and Grade are you attending? \_\_\_\_\_

**3004.** Have you ever attended school? 1. Yes 2. No → **3006**

**3005.** What is the highest level of school you attended? What is the highest grade you completed at this level? \_\_\_\_\_

**3006.** Have you ever received and completed any skills training (professional, vocational/ technical) and got any certificate? 1. Yes → **4001** 2. No

**3007.** What was the main reason why you are not attending or never attended school/training?

1. School/training center is too far
2. Parents cannot afford schooling/training
3. Poor in studies/not interested in school
4. Help at home with household chores/housekeeping
5. Work to help self
6. Work to help family with income
7. Family does not permit schooling/training
8. Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 4: Activity Status of Children for the last 7 days**

**4001.** Since last (day of the week) did you undertake any productive activities for sale and/or own use or for someone else? 1. Yes → **4003** 2. No

**4002.** Even if you did not work since last (day of the week), did you have a job, business, or enterprise from which you are temporarily absent? 1. Yes 2. No → **5001**

**4003.** What was the main job/task you're performing? e.g. carrying bricks; mixing baking flour; harvesting maize; shoe shining; etc. \_\_\_\_\_.

**4004.** What was the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where you are working? \_\_\_\_\_

**4005.** During the reference week, how many hours did you actually work? \_\_\_\_\_

**4006.** During what time of the day did you usually carry out this work? 1. Day 2. Night

**4007.** Where did you carry out your main work? 1. Business house/Office 2. At home  
3. 'Gulit'/Open market 4. Farm area/field 5. Industry/Factory 6. Quarrying/mining/  
construction 7. On the street/anywhere as found (mobile) 8. Others /specify/ \_\_\_\_\_

**4008.** Since the last day of the week, which of the following best describe your work situation (Terms of employment)? 1. Permanent employee 2. Temporary employee 3. Contract Employee 4. Casual worker 5. Own account worker (with/out) employees  
6. Others /specify \_\_\_\_\_

**4009.** What is the main reason why you're doing this work? 1. Supplement family income  
2. Learn skill 3. Pay outstanding family debt 4. Help in household enterprise  
5. For socialization 6. Not interested in school 7. To replace adult who is working  
away from home 8. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 5: Housekeeping Activities of Children**

**5001.** Since last (day of the week) did you do household chores such as cooking; washing clothes; shopping for household; cleaning utensils/house; caring for children, old, sick; or minor household repairs? 1. Yes 2. No → **6001**

**5002.** How many hours in per week do you usually spend on these household chores? \_\_\_\_\_

**5003.** When do you mostly carry out these activities? 1. Before and after school 2. Before school  
3. Day and evening full time 4. After school 5. During the day after other work 6. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 6: Earnings and Mode of Payment of Children**

*(Paid Children Employees ONLY-answered on Q 4008 Codes 1-4 and 6)*

**6001.** What is your mode of payment?

1. Piece rate 2. Hourly 3. Daily 4. Weekly 5. Monthly 6. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**6002.** How did you mainly spend your earnings? 1. Assisted my parents 2. Paid my school fees

3. Bought household/school needs 4. Met personal/brothers/sisters demands

5. Saved part of it 6. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 7: Health and Safety Issues and Working Environment of Children**

*(Both Working and Non-working Children)*

**7001.** Have you ever been hurt at work/work place or suffered from illnesses/injuries due to your work? 1. Yes 2. No

**7002.** Do you often have to carry heavy loads in your daily activities?

1. Always/often 2. Sometimes 3. Seldom/Rare 4. Never

**7003.** Have you ever operated machine/equipment in any activity you were involved?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know

**7004.** Are you mainly exposed to which of the followings in your working environment?

1. Dust, fumes, gas (oxygen, ammonia) 2. Noise 3. Extreme temperatures or humidity  
4. Work at heights 5. Work underground 6. Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)

7. Dangerous tools (knives, etc) 8. Insufficient lighting 9. Not applicable

**7005.** Do you usually use protective devices while you are working? 1. Yes 2. No

**7006.** Do you mainly encounter to which of the following problems while you are working?

1. Insults/verbal abuse 2. Laughing 3. Payment Refusal /Deduction  
4. Physical abuse/beating 5. Sexual abuse 6. Nothing

**7007.** Do you have enough amount of time per day for rest? 1. Yes 2. No

**Section 8: Attitude and Future Intentions of children**

**8001.** Do you like to continue working as a child labouror in the future?

1. Yes 2. No → **8003** 3. Don't know → **8003**

**8002.** If your answer is Yes (**Q.8001**), why do you like working as a child labouror? → **8004**

1. Can help support family 2. Can earn money for school  
3. Have fun working with friends 4. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**8003.** If your answer is No/I do not know (**Q.8001**), why do you hate working as a child labouror?

1. Do not like to work 2. Do not like the work environment 3. Work is too tiresome  
4. Work hazards make me sick 5. Cannot go to school, too tired  
6. Do not like the verbal/physical abuse 7. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**8004.** What is your main aspiration or plans for now? (*Read the possible answers*).

1. Go to school 2. Work for income full-time 3. Help full/part-time in household enterprise  
4. Work full/part-time in household chores 5. Go to school part-time and work part-time  
6. Complete education/training and start work 7. Learn a trade/skill and own a small business  
8. Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_ 9. I do not know

**8005.** What do you need in order to be able to stop children working?

1. More money for my parents 2. More money for myself  
3. Money for my school 4. Learn a different skill or job 5. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**8006.** If you stop working, what will happen?

1. Nothing will happen 2. Household will not afford to live  
3. Household living standard will fall 4. I will lose skills being learnt  
5. I will be involved in undesirable activities 6. Household enterprise cannot operate fully since labour not affordable 7. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

*THE END OF THE INTERVIEW!!!*

*ONCE AGAIN, THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION!!!*

### **ANNEX: III Guide lines for Focus Group Discussion**

1. What do you understand about child labor?
2. What is the difference between child labor and work?
3. What are the major problems experienced by child labourers?
4. What are the major factors that force children to engage in child labour?
4. When the children engage in child labour activity, what happens to their health, education, safety, moral and their development?
6. What benefits child labourer families get? Really?
7. What is the attitude of the society about child labour?
8. Are there any governmental or non-governmental organizations that are working on the issue of child labor?
9. What do you suggest to mitigate the problem of child labour?

## ANNEX: V VARIANCE INFLATION FACTOR AND TOLERANCE

### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-.794	.162		-4.897	.000		
	Literacy Status of HHH	.197	.049	.192	4.026	.000	.677	1.477
	Employment Status of HHH	-.191	.054	-.160	-3.539	.000	.749	1.336
	Sufficiency of HH Income	.100	.051	.084	1.950	.052	.827	1.209
	Current School Attendance of Children	.155	.044	.154	3.479	.001	.784	1.276
	Age of Children	.243	.031	.354	7.929	.000	.768	1.302
	Relationship to the HHH	.133	.070	.084	1.904	.057	.787	1.270
	HH Size	.069	.040	.069	1.705	.089	.941	1.063
	Marital Status of the HHH	-.060	.046	-.059	-1.307	.192	.743	1.346
	Occupational Status of HHH	.051	.019	.132	2.695	.007	.636	1.571
	Birth Order (Age Rank)	.034	.027	.052	1.260	.208	.883	1.132
	Parental Survivorship of Child	.005	.072	.003	.069	.945	.784	1.275

a. Dependent Variable: Work status of children as child labourers.

Source: Computed from Survey Data

## **ANNEX: IV Guide lines for Key Informants in Depth Interview**

1. What is child labor?
2. What are the possible determinants of Child labour?
3. When the children engage in child labour activity?
4. What are the possible consequences- problems faced by child labourers?
5. What would be the possible solutions to reduce or eliminate child labour at household, community and the public at large?