



Federal Republic of Nigeria

**FOS/ILO/SIMPOC**

# **FINAL REPORT**

Logo

International Labour  
Organisation

**ON**

## **NATIONAL MODULAR CHILD LABOUR SURVEY**

**NIGERIA**

Logo

Federal Office of Statistics

**2000/2001**

## PREFACE

The growing trend of child labour phenomenon in Nigeria requires the development of monitoring survey infrastructure to determine and measure its magnitude, distribution, dimensions and characteristics at the national and sub-national levels. It is widely recognized that the problem of child labour requires a multi-disciplinary approach and the active participation of key players.

The project of National Child Labour Survey in Nigeria was formulated through the efforts of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC). In executing this project in Nigeria, two levels of committee were set up. These committees consisted of major stakeholders. The first level of the committee, the Planning Committee, comprised Federal Office of Statistics (FOS), Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity (FMEL&P) and Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Youth Development (FMW&YD) which oversaw the planning and implementation of the project with FOS providing the leadership. The second level is the National Advisory Committee, which included all the members of the National Subcommittee on Labour Statistics. The National Advisory Committee on Labour Statistics performed the technical roles from planning to fieldwork, analysis and report writing stages. It was a committed and dedicated committee that cut across the stakeholders. The complementary effort of the committee in project implementation has been a great strength in the Nigerian Statistical System Child Labour Survey.

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of child labour phenomenon in Nigeria. The survey, being a national one, puts to rest the non-availability of statistics on child labour at national and sub-national levels. The report will equally serve as benchmark for subsequent National Child Labour Survey in Nigeria. It x-rays, through the lense of both the qualitative and quantitative techniques, child labour situations in Nigeria and describes aptly the scale, distribution, characteristics, causes and consequences of Child Labour in Nigeria.

It is my belief that the various levels of Government (National and State) will widely use this national report to formulate policies, plan and evaluate programmes on child labour. The report is also useful to researchers and experts on child labour. I highly recommend the report and will appreciate feedback from users.

Alhaji A. Umaru  
Director-General/CEO

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **A. The problem**

The lack of national, zonal and state statistics on various aspects, dimensions and trends in child labour have been considered as the major drawback in the prospects of implementing policies and enforcing extant laws to address this hydra-headed phenomenon.

Although earlier studies and findings successfully galvanized interest in child labour and facilitated the mobilization of sections of the civic society against this problem, they were often either small scale, confined to particular towns and regions or restricted to specific groups of working children.

Owing to the non-national scope and restrictive nature of previous studies, findings therefrom cannot be validly generalized across the country. Consequently, efforts to analyse child labour issues, nationally, have ultimately relied on estimates, which have been varied tremendously depending on the definition of child labour utilised.

From the foregoing, it became exigent to compile national statistics on working children; such that would:

- (a) Identify the true numbers of working children and the exploitative conditions under which these children work and
- (b) Provide raw quantitative and qualitative data indicating the scale, distribution, characteristics, causes and consequences of child labour, both at the national and sub-national levels.

In response to this challenge, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) provided assistance to the Nigerian Government in undertaking a national, in-depth and multi-sectoral analysis of child labour issues and problems. On August 8, 2000, Nigeria signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the ILO and the International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), which gave birth to the Nigerian National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. These efforts in turn generated the national survey tagged “Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC)-Modular Child Labour Survey, 2000” managed by IPEC with a view to establishing a data-base on child labour, consisting of tabulated quantitative and qualitative information on all approximate indicators of child labour.

**B. Objective:**

The main purpose of the survey was the generation of valid and reliable quantitative and qualitative data on child labour for the development of effective child labour interventions and provision of important tools for designing, implementing and monitoring effective policies and programmes on child labour.

**C. Coverage and scope**

The survey, which had a national coverage, included the 36 states of the federation including the Federal Capital Territory. It was designed to investigate all aspects of work carried out by children in the 5 to 17 years age group.

**D. Sample design and implementation:**

The sampling designs for this survey facilitated the provision of estimates at national, zonal, and to a reasonable extent, state levels. The sample design of NISH was used for the household based component while area sampling design was used for the street children component of the child labour survey.

For the household based component of the survey, sixty enumeration areas (EAs) were selected and sensitized in each state while thirty enumeration areas were selected at the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja. Ten housing units (HUs) were selected in each EA. Members of households within the selected housing units were interviewed. An estimated national sample size of 21,900 was anticipated, while a sample size of 600 households was expected in each state, excepting Abuja with 300 households.

Purposive sampling design was used to obtain samples of 200 to 400 street children in three selected cities in each of the thirty-six (36) states of the Federation. Valuable information obtained from members of the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) and others facilitated the selection of street children in these cities.

**E. Major instruments:**

For effective coverage and comprehensiveness two basic instruments were used for the survey, namely; the Household and Individual questionnaires.

(i) The Household questionnaire: This instrument consists of two sections; the first section obtained information on demographic and socio-economic composition of households whilst the second

section obtained direct information from the children in households on their schooling, non-schooling and work activities. It also obtained information on the social, psychological and health components of children's work.

- (ii) Individual questionnaire: This instrument was specifically designed to collect data on the living and working conditions of children on the streets.

## F. Major findings

The major findings of the survey are as presented in bullet-points below:

- The Survey indicated a national population estimate of 119,309,616. Out of this figure, the total number of children aged 5 – 17 years were 38,061,333 and constituted 31.9 percent of the total Nigerian population.
- There were 15,027,612 working children comprising of 7,812,756 males and 7,214,856 females. Out of this figure, it is quite worrisome that over 6 million (6,102,406) children consisting of 3,110,033 (51 percent) girls and 2,992,373 (49 percent) boys were found not to be attending school. Of this number 987,155, had dropped out of school.
- Over 2 million children (2,366,449) were exposed to very long hours of work (15 hours or more), thereby constituting child labour. Out of this, 1,334,605 (56.4 percent) were attending school, whilst 1,021,764 (43.2 percent) and 10,080 (0.4 percent) found in housekeeping activity were not attending school.
- Findings showed that most of the working children who constituted child labour were found to belong to the female-headed households. Among those schooling 9.6 percent were from female-headed households and 2.9 percent were from male-headed households. Also among those who were not schooling, 8.0 percent were female-headed households and 3.7 percent were from male-headed households.
- Over 70 percent of working children (either schooling or non-schooling), started work at ages 5 to 9, nationwide.
- It was indicated that 42.1 percent of the working children who were not attending school, were engaged in agriculture/hunting and forestry.

- Survey indicated that 61.1 percent of working children, who were attending school, saved their income to go to school whilst another significant proportion – 16.8 percent – who were not schooling, saved for the same reason.
- 41.1 percent of children who were not attending school, attributed their reasons for not attending school to “parents not interested” whilst 6.1 percent of children gave “parents/guardians poor” as reason for not attending school.
- Survey reported a level of poverty, which appears to exceed that of earlier reports published by FOS. Findings on housing characteristics indicated that 68.8 percent, of households lived in single room dwellings; 90.4 percent of households had unsanitary toilet facilities; only 19.6 percent of all households had safe water for drinking whilst 33 percent of households sourced their drinking water from unsafe sources; 55.3 percent of households used kerosene oil for lighting and 72.9 percent of all households used wood for cooking.
- Findings indicated that 28 percent of the households belonged to the between ₦5,000 and ₦9,999 average monthly income category; 26.7 percent of the households were on less than ₦3,000 monthly income range, whereas 22.2 percent were on the average monthly income range of ₦10,000 and above. (US \$1 = ₦112 at time of survey).
- Survey reported that parents/guardians recognized the significant contributions of the working children to the mainstay of the households. 23.9 percent of parents/guardians whose children were not attending school reported that ‘their household standard will decline’, if their children stop work; whilst 22.1 percent reported that ‘their household enterprise cannot operate fully’ if the children stop work.
- Out of a total of 5,992 street children interviewed nationwide, 5,458 adequately responded to interviews. It is noteworthy that 3.5 percent of these children were not only working but also attending school. This was a significant finding, which was not reported by previous studies.
- Of all the reasons given by the children for dropping out of school, ‘failure to pay fee’ was the most reported.
- Survey indicated that whilst one-third (34.2 percent) of the working children who were attending school, skipped school for one day in

the week preceding the survey, 24.0 percent and 21.9 percent skipped school for two days and throughout the week respectively. This signifies that working children lose valuable school days.

## **G. Recommendations**

Efforts at combating child labour should consist of a conglomerate of policy measures, educational measures, legal measures and practical actions.

### **Policy measures**

- To assess existing poverty alleviation programmes for their impact on families of working children as a first step towards action to curb child labour.
- Institute poverty alleviation schemes so that parents are not compelled by necessity to give their children out as domestics, hawkers or vendors.
- Withdraw children from the most intolerable forms of child labour and make adequate provisions for more rewarding alternatives for them and their families.
- Encourage the design of comprehensive action programmes by trade unions especially by involving them in the drafting and in the implementation of national plan and policies against child labour.
- Draw up and implement a time bound programme of action to prevent and eliminate all forms of child labour starting with worst forms namely those activities conducted under hazardous, abusive or slave-like conditions.
- Establish multi-sectoral mechanism that involves workers and employers' organization, local authority, NGOs and other relevant organization and promote the coordination of activities among them.

### **Educational measures**

- Ensure full implementation of the Universal Basic Education (UBE) Scheme, with provision of free, and compulsory education covering primary and junior secondary education as well as rural population, nomadic population, persons in physically isolated settlements, urban slums, adult illiterates, street children, "almajirai", children and

adolescents with special needs, the ‘girl child’, the ‘boy child’, and other special areas of need.

- Prepare teachers who will teach the working children in the areas of curriculum content, need and methodology.
- Make formal education attractive rather than burdensome through adequate supply of necessary facilities, uniforms, textbooks, mid-day meals, etc.
- Encourage all stakeholders in education sector including the family to participate in school processes.
- Enrich school curricula need that will be relevant to the need of children in particular communities.
- Take practical measure to eliminate discrimination in education at all levels on the basis of gender, race, religion, national origin, age and disability.
- Create vocational training opportunity and apprenticeship programmes for both boys and girls above school age, which focus on education and training, and to be monitored by competent authorities.

### **Legal measures**

- Adopt and implement national legislation and policies on child labour in conformity with international standards and harmonize child labour legislation and policies.
- Strengthen and improve the judiciary and the legal enforcement processes by sensitizing and training such personnel as prosecutors and judges, police and correction officers in child labour related legislation.
- Create an organ with the responsibility of informing, sensitizing and mobilizing the public against child labour.
- Complement national legislation on child labour by establishing, at national and local levels, an enforcement mechanism including government, workers, employers, and non-governmental organizations.

- Enact laws that will totally prohibit work of children less than 12 years in all sectors of activity and in all types of enterprise or employment.
- Strengthen the agencies charged with enforcement of child labour legislation more especially the labour inspectorate which, in addition to its supervisory function and its advisory roles, should develop its education function, diversify its means of actions and also concentrate on selected target groups that can help it to give its activities a greater multiplier effect.

### **Practical Actions**

- Promote awareness in the community with regards to the right of child, especially the right to basic education and to protect children from economic exploitation.
- Include traditional leaders and religious organizations in awareness raising of the dangers and negative effects of child labour.
- Hold advocacy meeting with the policy makers especially with the law makers at all the level of government on the relevance of passing the bill on the Child's Right, recently rejected by lower house of the National Assembly.
- Identify all Stakeholders on Child labour and define the different strategies necessary for creating awareness within each group.
- Establish effective zonal and sectoral cooperation to eliminate child trafficking (including sale, prostitution and abduction), and other cross border crimes.
- Promote the empowerment of women, starting with the girl child, and ensure their full, equal participation in all aspects of society, including decision-making and participation in education and economic development on all levels.
- Develop programmes that will monitor specific health problems of working children.
- Encourage and support the replacement of child workers by unemployed adults, preferably from the same extended family where possible.

- Establish a unit that will coordinate and promote networking among grassroots organizations involved in activities that will curtail and eliminate child labour.
- Increase the international cooperation, both technical and financial, in the fight against child labour.
- Support and encourage the media professionals who may contribute to social mobilization by providing information of the highest quality, reliability and ethical standard covering all aspects of child labour.

### **Future studies**

- “Not known” estimate was found to be too large in proportion in the current survey (Nigeria Modular Child Labour Survey 2000/2001), implying that a large proportion of the children interviewed had the problem of identifying the work they did. Therefore, future studies would encourage interviewers to probe children to further elicit responses or alternatively, open-ended questions should be included in a questionnaire to tap responses of children in important areas such as the specific work they do.

## ***Chapter One***

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 Background and justification**

The last three decades have been significant for the child labour problem in Nigeria. On the one hand, from the 1970s, child labour became intensified as assessed by approximate indicators including visible numbers of working children in old and new types of exploitative work, reduction in ages of working children as well as reported cases of maltreatment of child labourers. On the other hand, from about the middle 1970s, there have been several types of evidence indicating growing awareness of child labour as a problem, reduction in attitudes favourable to it in the mass media and the formulation of policies and laws designed to curb it.

It is important to observe that the government in the pre-independence era was not indifferent to child labour in view of the fact that the Children and Young Persons Law (CYPL) in several states contained laws regulating street trading and the fact that in the 1960s, at least 4 ILO conventions prohibiting children's work in various hazardous occupations and conditions were ratified. However, the enactment of the Labour Code in 1974 with several provisions to limit the age of admission to employment in various occupations as well as limits of working hours and exposure to hazards was a decisive legal action which demonstrated the stance of government towards addressing child labour. Equally important is the formulation of the Social Development Policy, which in its section on Family and Social Welfare included three objectives, which have indirect bearing on the amelioration of the welfare of children who work although they do not specifically refer to elimination of child labour. One of the objectives can be perceived as a precursor to the goals of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) i.e.,

***minimizing the incidence of various forms of child abuse prevalent in the society with a view to eventually eliminating them: Child abuse in the context of this policy is a condition in which a child's health, physical, moral and emotional well-being is endangered by acts of a person or persons***

The ratification and signing of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1991 represented the climax in government's positive stance to combat child labour in view of the fact that one of its articles targets the elimination of the phenomenon. Article 32 enjoins state parties to recognise 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.

A major drawback in the prospects of implementing policies and enforcing laws previously summarized was the unavailability of statistics on child labour at national, zonal or even state levels. From the early 1980s, some scientific studies of child labour were conducted. However these studies were often small-scale and were either confined to particular towns and regions or restricted to specific groups of working children. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that the findings of these studies facilitated the mobilisation of sections of the civic society against child labour, they cannot be ignored in a discussion on the background to the phenomenon.

### **1.1 Research on child labour preceding the national survey in 2000**

The first empirical concern with Child Labour in Nigeria was contained in a doctoral thesis (Oloko, 1979), while the first attempt to investigate child labour on a relatively moderate scale in Nigeria was the survey carried out by the mentioned author on 1,200 children and 334 adults in 4 local government areas (LGAs) in Lagos State with the support of Ford Foundation between 1987-1989. Subsequently, UNICEF was convinced of the necessity of addressing child labour in the country and supported the Situational Analyses of Street Working Children in Kaduna and Calabar. The street trading children between ages 6 and 16 years consisted of 60 percent boys and 40 percent girls. Of the children interviewed, 108 were clinically examined by doctors (Oloko, 1990).

A subsequent survey, which focused on identification of the circumstances, and problems which confront Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (CEDC), was carried out in five towns - Kaduna, Bauchi, Lagos, Calabar and Oshogbo (Oloko, 1992). The study consisted of a total of 2,079 subjects of whom, 413 were street children, 362 were working street children, 454 were in cottage industries and mechanical shops and 297 were young domestics. Moreover, 493 adults who were significant others of the children were interviewed.

The cited studies document the following trends:

- children worked at earlier ages in the 1990s than they did in the 1980s.
- working children received less training for their economic participation in the late 1990s than they did in the 1980s.
- whereas only 1 out of 4 school children worked in street vending in Lagos State after school hours, late in 1970s; the number

increased to 2 out of 4 in the late 1980s and 2 out of 3 in the late 1990s.

Gender restrictions in the involvement of children in work in certain crafts were found to have been eroded such that increasingly boys and girls were engaged in most occupations.

The studies further revealed that young domestic servants were particularly vulnerable in view of their method of recruitment. In some of the study towns, one-third of domestic servants escaped from rural to urban areas without the knowledge of their parents with the middlemen abandoning them to their fate and appropriating a substantial part of their income.

Poverty and illiteracy reinforced by traditional customs such as polygyny and preference for large family size were identified as root causes of child labour in Nigeria. Moreover, marital instability and family disorganization were identified as contributory factors.

The hazards of child labour identified by the studies included exposure to accidents and deviant adults, assaults, sexual exploitation, extortion and vulnerability to diseases. Educational consequences of child labour included, restricted opportunities for enrolment in school, dropping out of school, absenteeism, lack of punctuality and cumulative achievement deficit phenomenon associated with introduction of continuous assessment.

Three observations need to be made on the reviewed pioneer studies. Firstly, their findings, although revealing, could not be generalized across the country because their scope was not national. Secondly, owing to unavailability of national data on child labour, they have had to rely on estimates, which varied widely from 16 million in 1979 (Ukpabi, 1979) to 8 million in 1999 (Oloko, 1999) depending on the definition of child labour which was utilised.

Thirdly, whilst almost all the studies were focused partly or wholly on visible child labourers such as street trading children; scant attention was given to more hidden working children such as those involved in apprenticeship in cottage industries and mechanics' workshops as well as those involved in agriculture and domestic service.

The lack of national, zonal and even state statistics on various aspects, dimensions and trends in child labour have been partially responsible for the weak political will to implement policies and enforce extant laws. It can be validly maintained that if the true numbers of working children were known and their exploitative working conditions systematically documented throughout the nation, the political will address the issue of child labour may have emerged much earlier than it did in 2000.

In that year, on August 8, Nigeria signed a Memorandum of Understanding with International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), which gave birth to the Nigerian National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. With this commitment, Nigeria is set to initiate, support and implement programmes at combating child labour.

## **1.2 Statistical information and monitoring programme on child labour**

The Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) managed by IPEC is an important instrument whereby IPEC offers technical assistance to member countries to assist in establishing the following:

- (a) A programme for the collection, use and dissemination of tabulated and raw quantitative and qualitative data to allow the study of the scale, distribution, characteristics, causes and consequences of child labour.
- (b) Basis for child labour data analyses to be used in planning, formulating and implementing multi-sectoral integrated interventions, monitoring the implementation, and assessing the impact of policies and programmes.
- (c) Data-base on child labour consisting of quantitative and qualitative information on institutions and organizations active in the field of child labour, child labour projects and programmes, industry-level action, and national legislation and indicators, which will be updated on a continuing basis whenever new information becomes available.
- (d) Comparability of data across countries.

Although SIMPOC is new, Nigeria has not been devoid of other monitoring instruments, which have been used to formulate policies and strategies to address unemployment problems, which significantly contribute to the problem of child labour.

The Federal Office of Statistics (FOS), National Manpower Board (NMB), Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity (FMEL&P) and National Directorate of Employment (NDE), which are principal stakeholders, have worked collaboratively and carried out manpower and labour force surveys since the mid sixties.

The FOS on behalf of National Manpower Board, carried out the first Labour Force Sample Survey in 1966. Another survey was conducted in 1974 and the last full-fledged Labour Force Survey was executed in 1976.

In 1980, FOS initiated the National Integrated Survey of Household (NISH) in line with the objectives of National Household Survey Capability Programme, which was sponsored by the United Nations Statistical Office. The surveys were then restructured into an integrated programme with several modules directed at various aspects of the characteristics and activities of the households. The programme had a core survey, the General Household Survey (GHS), which since 1980 has annually generated data on demographic and employment factors such as education, health, employment, income, etc.

In spite of the above mentioned efforts to monitor and address unemployment problems, they persisted, manifesting two worrisome trends in particular.

- (a) The drift of many children whose numbers are not known into the labour market. Most of these children work on farms, businesses and even in households. They often work under hazardous conditions, which are detrimental to their health, education and normal development but which are largely undocumented at the national, zonal and even state level.
- (b) The informal sector emerged as a source of employment and income for children. And due to its loose structure, it is difficult to assess the contribution of children in it as well as plan for it.

### **1.3 Child labour survey in 2000**

With the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with ILO-IPEC in August 2000, the Nigerian government increased its commitment to programmes aimed at investigating and combating child labour. In 2000, the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS), in collaboration with agencies responsible for labour policies, standards and administration as well as child welfare, carried out a Child Labour Survey (CLS) as a module of the General Household Survey (GHS). The collaborating agencies with FOS were the Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity (FMEL&P), and Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Welfare (FMWA&SW).

ILO carried out the training of relevant staff on survey methodology, questionnaire design, data analyses and data base design and management. Technical assistance was received from national and international consultants in the areas of data analyses and report writing.

The strategy of the programme was not only to collect, analyse, and disseminate the required statistical information on child labour, but also to

build the in-country capacity of Nigeria to carry out child labour surveys at regular intervals in the future.

## **1.4 Aim and objectives of the survey**

The overall objective of the Child Labour Survey was to generate quantitative data on the economic activities of children in relation to their schooling and non-economic activities and to begin the process of establishing a database containing both quantitative and qualitative information in Nigeria.

### **1.4.1 The specific objectives include:**

- (i) To collect information on the nature and size of child labour as well as reasons for child labour in Nigeria and to determine the conditions of work and their effects on the health, education and normal development of the working child. The study was also to incorporate the following child labour variables:
  - Demographic and socio-economic characteristics: Levels of education and training (enrolments and attendance, occupations, skill-levels, hours of work, earnings and other working and living conditions).
  - Characteristics of formal and informal sectors and employers of child labour.
  - The migration status of working children; where children work, working periods, influence of family, residence, and other factors that led children to work.
  - Public perceptions about child labour and existing laws.
  - Programmes aimed at elimination of child labour.
  - Health status of working children.
- (ii) To increase the capacity of the Federal Office of Statistics in the collection of qualitative information, which is critical for action plans against child labour, through the adoption of the ILO's survey approaches.
- (iii) To establish a quantitative and qualitative information system (database) on child labour, which would serve as resource base on child labour studies or research.
- (iv) To provide a comprehensive analyses of the state of Nigeria's working children through identification of priority groups, patterns,

working conditions and their effects on working children, which would facilitate policy formulation and development of action programmes for the elimination of child labour.

- (v) To produce, present and disseminate to all stakeholders, a comprehensive national report on child labour in Nigeria, which will highlight the findings of the in-depth analyses, thereby enhancing the knowledge and understanding required to promote a sustainable campaign against the practice.
- (vi) To integrate Nigeria's data into ILO's database on child labour in order to carry out further analyses and to prepare a global trend report on child labour.

#### **1.4.2 Arrangement of the report**

The report is organized into nine chapters. The first chapter covers background and justification of the Child Labour Survey in Nigeria. It focuses on past and present efforts to address child labour issues in the country and the currency and availability of child labour statistics. Chapter Two focuses on the methodology of the survey, its survey design and implementation strategy. In the third chapter, the socio-economic background of the country is discussed to provide a social context for the phenomenon. Existing programmes and laws on child labour as well as government policies as they affect children are discussed.

Chapter four reports the socio-demographic characteristics of the sample of subjects in the survey. Chapter five, as one of the core chapters, presents the main findings on the working children. The aspects covered in this chapter are the demographic and economic circumstances of children, which include their working arrangement, savings, contribution to household income as well as their work environment.

Chapter six presents the survey results on effects of work on children's education, health and development.

Chapter seven attempts to identify the worst forms of child labour through the survey results complementing it with qualitative information from past and recent studies. Largely, it highlights the magnitude, dimension and socio-economic characteristics of street children.

In chapter eight, existing child labour intervention programmes are discussed highlighting areas of focus of the programmes as well as their impact and future plans. Chapter nine discusses the conclusions and recommendations of the survey, highlighting emerging issues, which border on policies, intervention programmes and further research areas.

## ***Chapter Two***

### **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

#### **2.0 Planning and preparation**

The planning and preparation for the Modular Child Labour Survey started in 1998. In May 2000, a pilot study was conducted in six states representing the six geo-political zones of the country. In each state, four enumeration areas (EAs), consisting of two urban and two rural settings, were selected. Twenty housing units (HUs) were studied in each EA, yielding a total of 80 HUs per state. Moreover, 10 street children were interviewed in each of the six states during the preparatory stage.

Three committees were set up to plan and execute the survey. These were:

- The Planning Committee
- The National Advisory Committee
- Technical Committee

#### **2.1 Planning committee**

The planning committee comprised Federal Office of Statistics (FOS), Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity (FMEL&P), and Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Welfare (FMWA&SW).

##### **2.1.1 National Advisory/Technical Committee:**

The National Advisory/Technical Committee comprised FOS and other major stakeholders which included Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity (FMEL&P), National Manpower Board (NMB), National Directorate of Employment (NDE), National Population Commission (NpopC), Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Welfare (FMWA&SW)

The committee diligently scrutinised the household and street children questionnaires to ensure that they validly reflect the Nigerian reality. Outside this committee, valuable technical advice was received from ILO representative from Geneva, Mr. George Okutho, on the development of survey instruments, concepts and definitions of modular child labour as well as the framing of “filter questions”.

## **2.2 Objective**

The main purpose of the survey was the generation of valid and reliable quantitative and qualitative data on child labour for the development of effective child labour interventions and provision of important tools for designing, implementing and monitoring effective policies and programmes on child labour.

## **2.3 Coverage and scope**

The survey, which had a national coverage, included the 36 states of the federation including the Federal Capital Territory. It was designed to investigate all aspects of work carried out by children in the 5 to 17 years age group.

## **2.4 Specific concerns of the study**

The overall concern of the study was to obtain information, which can be used to profile child labour, prioritize and monitor the worrisome problems of working children.

The first specific concern was to determine the categories of the economic activities of children in rural and urban areas and the sectors in which they work in order to obtain valid profile. The survey was designed to identify categories of child labour including unpaid family workers, paid workers in agricultural sectors, apprentices, as well as nomadic activities and household keeping activities of children.

The second concern was the determination of the conditions under which children work, namely; regularity, time-demand, intensity, periods, problems and hazards of work. Moreover, information was obtained on the physical and social environment of work.

The third concern of the survey was to obtain information on the attributes of children who carried out different categories of work such as age, gender, socio-economic status and other circumstances of their families as well as their ages at commencement of work and their educational and health status.

The fourth concern of the study was to determine why children worked. Importantly, the questionnaire items, which provided information on household composition and demographic characteristics, yielded rich information to determine the reasons why children work.

## **2.5 Sample design and implementation**

The sampling designs for this survey facilitated the provision of estimates at national, zonal, and to a reasonable extent, state levels. The sample design of NISH was used for the household based component while area sampling design was used for the street children component of the child labour survey.

For the household based component of the survey, sixty enumeration areas (EAs) were selected and sensitized in each state while thirty enumeration areas were selected at the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja. Ten housing units (HUs) were selected in each EA. Members of households within the selected housing units were interviewed. An estimated national sample size of 21,900 was anticipated, while a sample size of 600 households was expected in each state, excepting Abuja with 300 households.

Purposive sampling design was used to obtain samples of 200 to 400 street children in three selected cities in each of the thirty-six (36) states of the Federation. Valuable information obtained from members of the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) and others facilitated the selection of street children in these cities.

## **2.6 Questionnaire and target respondents**

For effective coverage and comprehensiveness two basic instruments were used for the survey, namely; the Household and Individual questionnaires.

- (i) The Household questionnaire: This instrument consists of two sections; the first section obtained information on demographic and socio-economic composition of households whilst the second section obtained direct information from the children in households on their schooling, non-schooling and work activities. It also obtained information on the social, psychological and health components of children's work.
- (ii) Individual questionnaire: This instrument was specifically designed to collect data on the living and working conditions of children on the streets.

## **2.7 Estimation procedure**

Let

- E be the number of EAs in the state
- e be the number of selected EAs in the state

- N      be the total number of Housing Units listed from the selected EA  
 n      be the number of selected Housing Units in the selected EA  
 $Y_{ij}$       be the value of element from selected HUs of the selected EA  
 $\hat{y}$   
 $\hat{y}$       be the estimate of sample total

^

Therefore to get the value of estimate of interest, say,  $\hat{y}$

$$\hat{y} = \frac{\sum_{ei} \sum_{nj} y_{ij}}{e_i n_j}$$

### 2.7.1 Estimate of proportion

Let

- $X_i$       =      be the total number interviewed  
 $Y_i$       =      be the total number that responded

Therefore, for a proportion estimate, we have

$$\frac{\sum Y_{ij}}{\sum X_{ij}}$$

### 2.7.2 Estimate of variance

To estimate variances using the jackknife method requires forming replications from the full sample by randomly eliminating one sample cluster (enumeration area) from a domain or stratum at a time. Then a pseudo-estimate is formed from the retained EAs, which are re-weighted to compensate for the eliminated unit. Thus, for a particular stratum contain K clusters, K replicated estimates are formed by eliminating one of these, at a time, and increasing the weight of the remaining ( $K - 1$ ) clusters by a factor of

$$\frac{k}{(k - 1)}$$

This process is repeated for each cluster.

For a given stratum or domain, the estimate of the variance of a rate,  $r$  is given by:

$$\text{Var}(r) = (\text{se})^2 = \frac{1}{K(K - 1)} \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} (r_i - r)^2$$

where

- K is the number of clusters in the stratum or estimation domain
- r is the weighted estimate calculated from the entire sample of clusters in the stratum
- $r_i$  is equal to  $Kr - (K - 1)r(i)$ , where
- $r(i)$  is re-weighted estimate calculated from the reduced sample of  $K - 1$  clusters

To obtain an estimate of the variance at a higher level, say, at the national level, the process is repeated over all strata, with K redefined to refer to the total number of clusters (as opposed to the number in the stratum)

## 2.8 Training

Training was organised at the national and zonal levels for the personnel who participated in the main survey.

### 2.8.1 National training

The trainees at the national level consisted of three categories of officers whose roles were crucial to the successful implementation of the survey, namely: Trainers at the zonal level, Fieldwork monitoring officers and Data processing officers.

### 2.8.2 Zonal level training

The training was organized in six states, representing the six geopolitical zones of the country. The beneficiaries of the zonal training were field staff and coordinators of the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) comprising of enumerators, interviewers, supervisors, state officers, zonal controllers and state statistical agencies.

## **2.9 Fieldwork organization and monitoring level officers**

### **2.9.1 Data collection (Team Arrangement)**

The FOS permanent field staff that were resident in the enumeration areas were responsible for data collection during the survey. For the household component, each household head or a responsible adult in the household gave information about the household in general, while the children supplied information about themselves. For the street children component, the field staff, equipped with information obtained from members of NURTW and others, visited identified vicinities to locate and interview the children.

The field staff consisted of enumerators, interviewers and supervisors. The field coordination team was composed of the State Officers and Zonal Controllers. The State Officer in each state coordinated all field operations, while the Zonal Controllers in each zone supervised and coordinated the states in their zones.

The field staff in each state were constituted into three roving teams. Each team was made of two enumerators and a supervisor. A team covered 20 EAs in 40 days. In other words, 1 EA was covered in 2 days including inter EA travels. The same team of two enumerators and one supervisor also interviewed between 67-134 street children in each state in about 7-14 days. In other words, a team interviewed an average of 10 street children in a day.

## **2.10 Supervision and quality control**

### **2.10.1 Supervision and state quality control**

In order to ensure authenticity of collected data, the supervision and monitoring of field operation were carried out at three levels. Firstly, the supervisors of the roving team promptly corrected errors while still within the EA. Secondly, the State Officer visited the field staff occasionally in order to monitor their operations, crosscheck and endorse the completed questionnaires. The Zonal Controller who crosschecked the completed questionnaires submitted to him by the State Officers under his jurisdiction carried out the final level of supervision. To improve the alertness of the field team, the Zonal Controller occasionally visited some of the states.

### **2.10.2 Supervision and national monitoring**

In order to enhance the quality of data collection, a monitoring strategy was devised for members of the technical team from FOS headquarters

and other stakeholders, namely; CBN, FMEL&P, NMB, NpopC and NDE.

## **2.11 Data retrieval**

The completed and thoroughly edited questionnaires were submitted by the Supervisors to the State Officers who in turn sent them to their Zonal Offices for onward transmission to Lagos Head Office.

## **2.12 Data processing**

### **2.12.1 Manual editing**

The subject matter staff at the headquarters office carried out the manual editing of the completed questionnaires retrieved from the 36 states of the federation including FCT, Abuja. The manual editing was carried out in order to effect final corrections on errors detected on the completed questionnaires. Such errors included omission, inconsistencies, double entries, impossibility as well as transcription and calculation ones.

### **2.12.2 Data entry/analyses**

The staff of Computer Management and Information Services (CMIS) carried out the entry of the edited questionnaires, running programmes to further detect inconsistencies and other related errors as part of final editing. Tables were produced from the analyses.

## **2.13 Response rate**

There was a very high response rate in all the states. The response rate for the whole country was 99.2 percent. The response rate in individual states was above 90 percent with the exception of Kebbi State, which had 88.7 percent response rate.

## **2.14 Lessons learnt**

A number of lessons were learnt during fieldwork, analyses and report writing. Most of the issues raised, especially during field operation, were non-technical. A summary of the lessons learnt is given below.

### **(i). Publicity**

It was observed that adequate publicity was not given to the survey, which reduced the amount of co-operation respondents gave to the staff during the fieldwork. Jingles and announcements in both print and electronic media would have helped to create public awareness.

- (ii). **Timing of survey**  
The commencement of the survey coincided with the Christmas and New Year festive periods when many of the household members had moved away from their usual places of residence. Moreover, the timing made it difficult to interview street children at their various hideouts.
- (iii) **Call-backs**  
Several callbacks, which were made in order to conduct interviews, affected timely completion of the fieldwork. Future surveys need to be preceded by adequate publicity. Moreover, the survey period has to be properly timed to minimize the need for callbacks.
- (iv). **Insufficient funding**  
Improper timing of the survey had yet another consequence, namely insufficient travel allowance owing to increase in transportation costs. The field staff unanimously complained of finding themselves in awkward situations resulting from insufficient travel allowance. The survey should properly have budgeted for well-known increases in transportation cost during festive periods.
- (v). **Lack of provision of project bags**  
It was observed that provision of project bags would have facilitated better handling of survey documents during fieldwork.
- (vi). **Presence of parents during interview**  
The survey was designed in a way that the children could not be interviewed privately. Consequently, the presence of the parents might have influenced some of the responses of the children. In the future, it is recommended that sufficient time be devoted to the survey such that interviewers could make repeated calls to the households for the purpose of familiarization and development of rapport with household members. With such rapport, they can politely indicate that they would like to interview the children alone. Of course, repeated visits have cost implications, which should be taken into consideration in budgeting.
- (vii). **Perception of child labour on socialization**  
Some of the parents who obtained assistance from their children in their work places, such as farms, shops, workshops, and factories perceived the routine as normal upbringing and training of the children and consequently did not subscribe to the definition of work as child labour. In view of the fact that children were interviewed in the presence of their parents, the latter's views might have affected the former's responses.

- (viii). Providing incentives and material inducement, such as items of clothing to the street children would have made them to cooperate better than they did with the field staff.
- (ix). **Capacity building**  
FOS now has the capacity to implement another round of the survey if given minimal support.
- (x). **Revisit of establishment component**  
The establishment of the Modular Child Labour Survey, which was dropped during survey preparation, can now be visited for implementation.
- (xi). **Workshop and seminar**  
Organizing workshops and seminars at national and international levels for the desk officers who will participate in future surveys would enhance better implementation of the surveys.

## ***Chapter Three***

### **SOCIO – ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF NIGERIA**

#### **3.0 Location of the country**

The country whose size has been estimated to be about 923,768 square-kilometers is situated between  $3^{\circ}$  and  $14^{\circ}$  North Latitude. The largest distance from East to West is about 767 kilometers and from North to South is 1,605 kilometers. The Republics of Benin and Niger, on the East by the Cameroon Republic, on the North by Niger and Chad Republics and on the South by the Gulf of Guinea, bound it on the West. Near the coast is belt of mangrove swamps traversed by a network of creeks and rivers and by the great Niger Delta. Beyond this lie successive belts of tropical rain forest that break into a more open woodland with hilly ranges and the undulating plateau with hills of granite and sandstones rising from 609.6 meters on the average to 1,828.8 meters east-wards. Midway north of the country, the vegetation is grassland interspersed with trees shrubs, which finally terminates in sahel savannah region of the semi-arid north east.

River Niger (Africa's Third Largest River) rises from the mountains to the east of Sierra Leone and flow for the first two-third of its 4,184 lengths outside Nigeria before entering the country from the northwest.

Nigeria is equally blessed with favourable and varied climatic conditions. The climate is equatorial and semi-equatorial in nature. It is characterized by high humidity and substantial rainfall. There are two seasons in Nigeria – the wet and dry season.

#### **3.1 The economy**

Nigeria is one of Africa's most richly endowed countries. The country has large oil and gas reserves; substantial agricultural resources; large deposits of solid minerals, precious metals and gemstones. It was rated as the sixth oil-producing nation in the world with an average production rate of 2.2 million barrels per day between 1996 and 1999. The exploration of the country's gas reserves has just begun with recent efforts to develop the sector.

Unfortunately these rich endowments have not been properly managed over the years. For over two decades, the growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been very sluggish resulting from the slump in oil prices. GDP grew by only 0.2 percent a year between 1979-89 and by 2.7 percent a year between 1989 – 99. However, available statistics

indicate that the GDP for years 2000 to 2001 stood at 3.9 percent and 4.1 percent respectively, a relative improvement to those of previous years.

The Per Capital income declined sharply from a peak of \$780 recorded in 1981 (towards the end of the oil boom) to as low as \$220 in 1995. The figure for 1999 is given as \$310, which was a modest recovery. In real terms the population is poorer than it was before the era of oil boom.

Economic growth and development is driven mainly by the oil sector and during the period 1994 to 1998, it accounted for 97 percent of export earnings, 57 percent of government revenue and 39 percent of GDP. The contribution to GDP for 2001 was estimated at 45 percent. The dependence of the economy on the oil sector has had negative effects on the economy considering the fact that fluctuations in the global oil market, resulted in large falls of oil revenue and high exchange rates.

Agriculture, on the other hand, as at 1995, contributed 30 percent to GDP, and 33 percent in 1998, while manufacturing had 5 percent of GDP during the same period. Capacity utilization slumped to 27 percent from 30.4 percent in 1994 and currently capacity utilization is estimated at 35 percent.

The poor state of infrastructure is one of the main factors hindering the development of the non-oil sector of the economy. The generation of power by the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) has been very epileptic and functioning below installed capacity. This has led to high cost of industrial production despite the huge government investment in the industry. It should be however; observed that there has been improvement in fuel supply for domestic consumption since the return of civilian rule in 1999.

With respect to telecommunications, there are only four telephone lines per 1,000 Nigerians, which is about one third of the average for sub Saharan Africa. However, with the introduction of the Global System of Mobile Communication (GSM), there has been improvement in telecommunication.

The country has very high debt burden with the Debt/GDP ratio increasing from 138.3 in 1991 to 157 in 1993. As at the end of 1999 the country's external debt amounted to \$28 billion (excluding an additional \$6 billion of interest charges). Borrowing by past governments before the return to civilian rule has also resulted in the accumulation of a large sum of federal government domestic debt that amounted to N1.07 trillion or 18.5 percent of GDP. As at 1995, the debt service rate was

given as 19 percent. On the other hand, exchange rate fell from N9/\$ in 1991 to N82/\$ in 1995 and currently the exchange rate is about N136/\$.

### **3.1.1 Unemployment**

Although, the country's total labour force is estimated at about 53.7 percent of the total population, the national unemployment rate as at June 2001 was estimated at 3.8 percent of the labour force (age 15 – 64 years). The figure for the urban centers was estimated at 5.4 percent compared to 3.1 percent in the rural areas.

These rates have generated some controversy among data users considering the low capacity utilization of all sectors of industrial establishments and the high turnover of university and secondary school graduates with little or no employment prospects.

Recently, FOS conducted a study, which was aimed at redefining the concept of unemployment as it relates to Nigeria. The study gave the unemployment rate as 13.6 percent of the labour force. The unemployment rates in urban and rural centers were estimated at 12.7 percent and 14.0 percent respectively.

The breakdown of unemployment rate by level of education shows increasing trend of unemployment with increasing level of education. The rate for unemployed persons with no schooling was 1.7 percent while the rates rose to 5.7 percent for those with post-secondary education. The national unemployment rates for age-group 15 – 24 years indicated a rise from 7.4 percent to 15.9 percent between 1997 and 2000. For secondary school leavers, the rates were 5.3 percent - 9.1 percent in 1992 and 9.1 percent in 2000. The major occupation groups for the employed in Nigeria are professional services with 42.9 percent, followed by agriculture with 34.1 percent, sales 14.6 percent and production 4.2 percent.

### **3.1.2 Some salient features of Nigeria's unemployment**

Utilizing the official data presented in the records of the Labour Force Sample Survey 1966-67 and 1974 and the National Rolling Plan since 1994-96, the following features of Nigeria's unemployment situation which have important consequences for child labour emerge:

1. That the incidence of open unemployment is disproportionately concentrated among people in the age-group 15-24 years;
2. That a higher proportion of the openly unemployed are young persons who have completed primary education;

3. That wage paid employment which is the line of work much sought after by most of the openly unemployed has increased only slowly from 1.19 million in 1966 to about 3.0 million in 1980;
4. That the government and predominantly foreign-owned large and medium scale establishments, furnished over 70 percent of wage paid employment; and
5. That there is a tendency for the incidence of open unemployment to occur with acute shortage of manpower in a wide range of occupations

### **3.1.3 Some major causes of unemployment in Nigeria**

Unemployment is a phenomenon which arises when the members of a country's labour force are faced with obstacles to the attainment of their goal of participation in gainful occupation either self-account or wage paid.

The obstacles to the attainment of gainful occupation participation can be said to be due to the existence of imbalance between demand and supply of labour services. More specifically unemployment results when the supply of labour exceeds the demand for it.

The demand of labour services is determined by many factors among which the following are probably the most important:

1. the size of the market for the product of the employing organizations;
2. the nature of the physical and social technology of production;
3. the taste of consumption preferences of the consumers;
4. the general distribution of income;
5. the choice imposed upon the consumers of the products in making their consumption decision due to time and other resources limitations; and
6. the availability of the factors of production namely: land, raw materials, labour, capital and organization with which the labour in question is mixed.

The supply of labour services either for self-account or wage-paid employment on the other hand is determined by:

1. the size of the population, its rate of increase, the proportion of it that falls into the category known as the working age;
2. the proportion of the working-age population that is in the labour force;

3. the proportion of the labour force that has the educational and skill levels needed for either self-account or wage-paid employment; and
4. the ability or otherwise of the suppliers of labour to meet their subsistence needs without supplying their labour.

The factors identified above obviously cannot be discussed as they relate to Nigeria in this report. However, it is pertinent to observe in passing that with respect to each of them, Nigeria is disadvantaged, and the cumulative effect of all the disadvantages is massive.

### **3.2 Education**

One of the most important goals of the World Summit for Children (WSC) is the world's children access to basic education. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment and influencing population growth.

Successive Nigerian governments over the years have recognised the rights of all Nigerians to education. Hence, it has featured prominently in Nigerian Constitutions.

In chapter 2, section 18 of the current 1999 constitution, the objectives of education is as follows:

- (i) Government shall direct its policy towards ensuring that there are equal and adequate educational opportunities at all levels.
- (ii) Government shall promote science and technology
- (iii) Government shall strive to eradicate illiteracy; and to this end Government shall as and when practicable provide.
  - a. Free secondary education
  - b. Free university education; and
  - c. Free adult literacy program

The achievement of Universal Primary Education has long been a goal of the Nigerian government. With the return to civil rule in 1999, this commitment has been extended to achieving universal access to basic education, which includes the three years of junior secondary school. In 1990, the World Summit for Children (WSC) set the following global goals:

***That all children should have access to basic education by the year 2000 and this was aimed at ensuring universal access to basic education and the completion of primary education by at least 80 percent of primary school age children and the reduction***

*of the adult illiteracy rate to at least half its 1990 level, with particular emphasis on raising the levels of female literacy (UNICEF, 2001)*

The global goals set at the WSC were translated into national goals, which were spelt out in the National Programme of Action (NPA) on the Survival, Protection and Development of the Nigerian Child, adopted by the Federal Government in 1992. These were even more ambitious than the WSC goals, since they were aimed at achieving 100 percent enrolment and completion of primary education.

It is pertinent to note that from results of a number of studies, not much progress has been made in achieving these goals. This has been a source of concern even at international levels. In a follow up meeting in April 2000, the Dakar World Education Forum adopted a new set of goals for achievement by the year 2015, as part of a renewed drive to make the right to education a reality for the millions of children still deprived of schooling.

When compared with the rest of Africa, Nigeria's performance on access to primary education looks very poor, particularly in the light of the huge oil revenue available to the country. The overall primary school net attendance rate (NAR) in Nigeria is well below the average for sub Saharan Africa; 61 percent for boys and 57 percent for girls (UNICEF, 2001). It can be deduced therefore from the net attendance ratio, that approximately 45 percent of children of primary school age (6-11) were not in school, a trend that has important implication for child labour.

Equally important is the adult literacy rate, especially the education of women, given the disadvantages faced by girls in education in many parts of the country and the much higher rate of female illiteracy. It has been found that the more educated a woman is, the less infant mortality, maternal deaths in childbirth and involvement in child labour (UNICEF, 2001).

### **3.2.1 Early childhood education**

There has been no proper legislation on early childhood education, though the National Council on Education (NCE) has approved a curriculum for nursery schools and guidelines for its application.

Only a minority of Nigerian children receives pre-primary education. The 1999 Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) data showed that nationally only 18 percent of children aged 36-59 months were attending some form of organized early childhood education programme. Children who do not attend school early enough may drop out from primary school because they lack the head start, which will sustain their schooling.

### **3.3 Demographic indicators**

Nigeria is the most populous country in the sub-Saharan, region with a population of about 120 million. About 30 percent of the population is of the age group 5-17 years with an average annual growth rate of 3.9 percent for females and 4.0 percent for the males in the urban population. It is also estimated that about 41 percent of the population live in urban areas.

Analyses of the 1991 population census gave life expectancy at birth as 53.2. The crude birth rate is 39 per 1000 while the crude death rate is 15 per 1000. The total fertility rate is given as 6.0,a trend which has implication for child labour in view of the finding that children who were vulnerable to street life and being trafficked originated from large families (ILO-IPEC, 2000,Oloko 1990, 1992, 1996).

### **3.4. Definition of child labour**

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) article 32, and ILO conventions 138 and 182 are major instruments recognized by ILO to be priority Conventions that deal with child labour in specific ways. Both instruments are complementary to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which stipulates that children should be protected from economic exploitation and any work that is hazardous, interferes with schooling or harmful to their health and development.

As used in this report, child labour refers to paid or unpaid work that occurs in any sector, including domestic, informal and agricultural sectors, that is harmful to children's mental, physical, social or moral development of the child in the modern society; any work that deprives children the opportunity to attend school, obliges them to leave school permanently or requires them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work is categorized as child labour.

Child work can best be conceptualized as forming a continuum. This includes children's participation in work in any sector that does not involve risks and danger, which does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with schooling. Child work includes such activities as helping parents care for the home and the family, assisting in a family business or any pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These contribute to the children's development, their self-esteem, welfare and their ability to be integrated within their families. It provides them with skills, attitude and experience, and helps to prepare them to be useful and productive members of the society during their adult life.

#### **3.4.1 Characteristics of child labour identified in previous studies**

The findings of previous studies indicated that in Nigeria, child labour does not occur in the organized private sector of the economy. Most of the child labour that occurs in the country is in the semi-formal and informal sectors. In the semi-formal sector, especially in the construction industry, contractors and sub-contractors employ child labour. An assessment of this sector a decade and a half ago indicated that child labour was on the increase (Ukpabi, 1979). Children's work in the formal sector of urban areas in recent times has been classified into three, namely; work in public places such as streets and markets, work in semi-public settings namely cottage industries and mechanical workshops, and domestic servants in private households.

### **3.4.2 Different forms of child labour**

Visible working children include street vendors, young beggars, shoeshine boys, car watchers/washers and touts. The most visible street workers are millions of children of both genders engaged in part and full time street trading in urban and semi-urban areas, notably: Lagos, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Aba, Onitsha, Kano, Maiduguri and Kaduna, and others.

Appearance to the contrary, street work is a complex activity. A previous study (Oloko, 1990) identified four categories of street vendors in urban areas with important implications for the profits made by children as well as the risks they run. The four categories are:

- 1) Those who sell in permanent or temporary stationary spots at or near street corners, gates of public and private buildings, fuel stations and motor parks.
- 2) Those who peddle their wares from place to place mainly along the streets and roads including highways.
- 3) Those who sell their wares from door to door in unplanned residential neighbourhoods in which alleyways and paths predominate over streets.
- 4) Those who sell their wares from door to door in closed and well-planned neighbourhoods such as college compounds, barracks and company towns.

### **3.4.3 Children who work in cottage industries and mechanics' workshops**

The work carried out by apprentices in the cottage industry and mechanics' workshops represent to some extent continuity and transformation of the traditional apprenticeship system. A previous study (Oloko 1992) identified seven types of apprenticeship, which are by no means exhaustive. These are:

- i) Mechanics and vulcanisers
- ii) Bus conductors

- iii) Iron and metal workers
- iv) Carpentry
- v) Tailors and weavers
- vi) Hairdressers and barbers
- vii) Workers in catering industries

Cottage industries are located all over the country but are found in huge numbers in Ibadan, Oshogbo, Benin, Kano, Jos, Bida, Onitsha and Owerri. Moreover, different towns specialise in particular crafts. To give an example young weavers were found in a few towns in Oyo state notably Iseyin, whilst raffia workers were found in Ikot-Ekpene. Brass and leather workers were found in Bida and Kano respectively.

Boys performed the first four mentioned categories of work listed above while girls predominated in the last two mentioned categories, although, boys also engaged in them. Boys and girls equally work in category (v), although, boys predominated in weaving and girls in tailoring. The ratio of boys to girls who worked in cottage industries was found to be 4 to 1 in some urban towns (Oloko, 1992)

#### **3.4.4 Young domestics in private household**

Young domestics were estimated as consisting of 40,000 boys and girls in an earlier study (Oloko, 1992,1999). The findings of the cited survey indicate that young children, especially girls aged 10 and above, mostly between 13 and 16 years served as young domestics who were paid wages in households of mostly highly educated persons. Although three-quarters of the young domestics employed by households in the survey were between the ages of 12-17 years, one quarter was about 18 years old. The more urban the towns in which children worked, the earlier they tended to start work (Oloko, 1992).

Young domestics work in urban areas located throughout the federation with Lagos, Ibadan, Enugu, Port Harcourt and other major centres employing large numbers of them. Young domestics were found to originate from several states including Akwa-Ibom, Cross River, Delta, Imo, Anambra, Oyo, Kwara, and Ondo (Oloko, 1992). Increasingly, a large number of them are migrating into Nigeria from neighbourhood countries such as Benin and Togo.

The problems associated with domestic employment as mentioned previously in chapter 2, were overwork, inadequate rest pauses and remuneration as well as severe exploitation.

#### **3.4.5. Work in agriculture**

Given the fact that 75.1 percent of Nigerians live in rural areas and only 24.9 percent live in urban areas, the majority of working children are to

be found in rural areas in which the dominant occupation is agriculture. Children work in various activities in the agricultural sector including fishing, cattle herding, and farming. It used to be assumed that children's work in agricultural areas is more benign than exploitative because they work with their parents. However, the finding of a study carried out in the Delta which found that 84 percent, 78 percent and 65.5 percent of school aged children in Bonny/Andoni, Brass/Kalabani as well as Sagbara and Yenegoa, respectively, were not in school for reasons associated with their work roles, suggest that agricultural work may be exploitative (Ezewu and Tahir 1997).

### **3.4.6 Emergence of new types of child labour**

New types of exploitative children work have emerged especially in urban areas. These include young bus conductors, child begging and scavengers and child prostitution (Oloko, 1999).

#### **(A) Young bus conductors**

One of the major adverse trends in child labour is the proliferation of young conductors in the transport industry. The only available study (Onuikwe 1998) based on a sample of 1,900 young bus conductors aged 10 to 18 years, from Lagos, Benin, Onitsha, Kano, Ibadan, Ilorin, Port Harcourt found that prior to 1972, the number of children who were involved in bus conducting was negligible. However, in the 1980s and 1990s, as the numbers of buses plying urban centers increased, young bus conductors increased. The cited study found that the ratio of child to adult bus conductors was 1 to 6 in the mentioned major cities. As documented in the study, young bus conductors were exploited by middlemen namely drivers with whom they work, and who gave them a pittance of their daily income. The young conductors were found to be addicted to drugs and consequently were stigmatized by the public as dishonest and irresponsible.

#### **(B) Child begging**

One of the most vulnerable categories of working children are those who work on the highways. Although begging is not ordinarily considered work, the amount of exertion, energy and scheming that goes into it, warrants its being considered as work in view of the fact that children work for organized groups, who use them to obtain sympathy money from passersby.

Child begging could be considered as worst forms of child labour because of its grave negative psychological and social consequences. It could create such a dependency syndrome in children that may impair their ability to carry out any normal work in future and child beggars may easily drift into deviant activities because of their lowered self-esteem.

Apart from the risk the children run from being assaulted, sexually exploited, beggars are from the poorest of the poor who often are homeless, live in public places and have to contend with inclement weather.

Three categories of child beggars are have been identified in urban centres:

- i. Those who lead blind parents or relatives
- ii. Those who are encouraged to beg in order to support their religious education, and
- iii. Those who act as fronts for parents especially mothers who are usually hidden from public view but supervise them from a close distance.

Child begging is much more widespread in the Northern parts of the country in which the Koranic system of education known as Almajiranci or Almajirai is widely practiced. Currently some abuses have crept into the formerly lofty and notable religious educational system. The teachers encourage their pupils or wards, Almajirai, to beg for sustenance in the course of which they imbibe some bad habits. Child begging has been severely criticized even in the communities in which the practice is rife (Imam, 1998).

Child begging is rapidly becoming prominent in some southern cities like Lagos and Ibadan. In beggar enclaves in Lagos Mainland hundreds of child beggars live and sleep in open spaces with their families eking out existence from begging in which children play active roles wheedling sympathy money from passersby.

### **(C) Child prostitution**

The sexual exploitation of children constitutes a grave abuse of their rights. Commercial sexual exploitation of female children has become a problem of special concern in some major cities, in view of its role in the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, which is now sweeping the country. It is particularly worrisome that the national average of HIV sero prevalence among commercial sex workers (CSW), has raised from 17.5 percent in 1992 to 34.2 percent in 1996.

The finding of the few available studies indicate that child prostitution is common in towns such as Port Harcourt, Calabar and Owerri in the South East, and South South geo-political zones, Markurdi and Ilorin in the North Central zone, Maiduguri in the North East and Lagos in the South West (UNICEF, FGN 2001).

## **(D) Child trafficking**

One of the most vicious trends in child labour is the increasing incidence of trafficking. The fact that there are about 20,000 Nigerian girls in prostitution in one European country, namely Italy, including 3,000 in Turin alone suggests that trafficking has been on for sometime although only recently uncovered (UNICEF, 2001).

## **3.5 Street children**

The numbers of children who live and sleep on the street and maintain little or no contact with their parents have visibly increased in major urban areas in recent times. The children who live under bridges, in motor parks, uncompleted buildings and unfrequented spots are exposed to inclement weather, and abuse by deviant gangs and hard drug pushers.

### **3.5.1 Other recent categories of child labour**

Young scavengers and 'any work' children are two of the most vulnerable groups of working children who originate from poorest of the poor homes. The former work bare-hands and foot in heaps and garbage, running the risks of cuts from sharp objects whilst the latter particularly, female ones, may be sexually exploited.

### **3.5.2 Problems and hazards of child labour**

One of the most pernicious aspects of child labour is its dynamism; rapid and adverse changes emerge in the work carried out by children in less than no time. The frequently identified hazards of child labour include accidents, assault, sexual harassment, rape, abduction and drifting into delinquent gangs.

Physical and health consequences of child labour include stunting, breathing problems owing to exposure to toxic substances, accident proneness, contamination of cuts and festering wounds.

Cognitive problems include, not attending schools, class retention, and high drop out rate and achievement deficits. Social and psychological consequences include, isolation of working children from their families and peer-groups, stigmatization of work by peers, lowering of self-esteem of children and perception of relative deprivation vis-à-vis peers. A few examples will suffice: When children were requested to state whether they considered themselves, as fortunate, less fortunate and more fortunate than their peers, significantly more working children than their non-working counterparts considered themselves less fortunate than their peers.

## **3.6 The legal framework and policies to control child labour in Nigeria**

### **3.6.1 Government policies**

Several policies and legal measures have been adopted by the Federal Government of Nigeria with the objective of improving the welfare of children by eradicating or reducing the problems associated with child labour. However, some of the legal measures and policies have been uncoordinated, not well implemented and largely un-enforced. Although, there is no direct labour policy in the country, there are several policies and programmes which cover a wide range of subjects including education, health, population, social development, child welfare and youth (UNICEF, 2001), which if implemented would have positive impact on the child labour problem.

Moreover, the fact that Nigeria is a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC), and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, implies that Nigeria has an indirect policy on child labour.

Article 32 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and Article 15 of the OAU Charter on the Rights of the Child address child labour in similar ways. State parties are to,

***recognise the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous as to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development***

Article 4 of the CRC and Article 1 of the OAU charter require state parties to undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for implementation of the rights recognized in these conventions.

State parties are to also provide for minimum ages for admission to employment, appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment and appropriate sanctions to ensure effective enforcement of the conventions.

***Nigeria's ratification of several ILO Conventions, which have bearing on child labour, is an indication of its commitment to eradicate or reduce the problems of child labour. Out of 30 ratified ILO conventions, five specifically relate to child labour.*** These are:

- Convention 15 on Minimum Age (Trimmer and Strokers, 1921)
- Convention 16 on Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea, 1921)

- Convention 58 on Minimum Age of Admission of Children Employment at Sea (1936)
- Convention 59 on Minimum Age (industry, revised 1937)
- Convention 123 on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment Underground in Mines (1967)

As far as can be ascertained these conventions are not contravened in the public sector, whilst there are scattered evidences that they are violated in varying degrees in the semi-formal and informal sectors.

### **3.6.2 The social development policy on child labour**

The Social Development Policy for Nigeria (1989) and the National Programme for the Survival, Protection and Development of the Nigerian Child adopted in 1992 in response to the goals set by the World Summit for Children (UNICEF, 2001), are indirectly aimed at reducing the problems of child labour; although, their manifest objectives were not specifically to eliminate child labour.

There are 17 objectives in the section of family and social welfare of the Social Development Policy for Nigeria (1989), three of which address the problem of Child labour. The objectives are to:

- ensure healthy development of the total personality of every Nigerian child given adequate opportunity to participate in social and cultural activities;
- reduce the incidence of the various forms of child abuse prevalent in the society with a view to eliminate them; and
- reduce the incidence of various forms of neglect either by parents or guardians.

### **3.6.3 The Constitution**

The constitution is the most important law providing protection for all citizens including children. There are provisions in Chapter 1V, sections 33 to 46 of the 1999 Constitution which contains fundamental rights that are justiciable. For instance, section 34 (1) states that “Every individual is entitled to respect for the dignity of his person and accordingly;

- (a) no person shall be subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment,
- (b) no person shall be held in slavery or servitude, and
- (c) no person shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour”.

However, illiteracy, ignorance and poverty in the country, act as obstacles to the ability of persons to demand these rights. The fact that

litigation is expensive, involves delays and has unpredictable outcome, inhibits its pursuance even by people who know their rights (UNICEF, FGN 2001). Ideally, the provisions of the fundamental rights as stated above, if implemented should reduce the problem of child labour.

### **3.6.4 Laws prohibiting children from street trading**

Apart from the constitution, the Children and Young Persons' Law (CYPL), which originated in colonial times, remain in force as state law. The law had been adopted by some states in the Federation including the old Northern Nigeria in 1963, old Bendel state (now Edo State) and in Kano state. Section 30 of the law prohibits trading in children by way of selling or barter.

Section 31 of Cap 32 of the laws of the Federation of Nigeria and Lagos 1958 ***Prohibits Children under 14 years and girls under 16 years from trading in the streets. Under the broad rubric of trading in the streets are activities such as hawking of newspapers, matches, flowers, food and goods or articles of whatever description, playing, singing or performing for profit, shoe-making and others like occupations carried on in the street or in any public place.***

In the military regimes, several edicts were promulgated in many states against street trading activities of children as well as adults. Since to all intent and purposes these edicts were motivated by sanitation rather than protection reasons (Oloko, 1990), they will not be reviewed here. However, in Bauchi State the edict against street trading specifically prohibits children's involvement in it for protection reason. Consequently, the edict deserves a brief mention.

#### **The Hawking by Children (Prohibition) Edict of Bauchi State**

The "Hawking by Children (Prohibition) Edict Cap.58 Law of Bauchi State" prohibits hawking, display of goods for sale, or roaming about in the street, market or any open public place in the state.

In section 3(2) of the edict, the Sole Administrator of Bauchi state Local Government is empowered to cause the arrest of a child found flouting the law.

Under Section 3(3), a child arrested for violating the provision of the edict may have his goods confiscated, destroyed if possible, or sold.

Apart from this, section 3(4) prescribes a fine of N50.00 or one month in imprisonment on parent or guardian of a child convicted for the second time for violating the edict provision.

### **3.7 The Labour Act 1974**

There are several provisions in the Labour Act of 1974 designed to limit age of admission to employment in various occupations as well as limits of working hours and exposure to hazards.

Section 59 stipulates that:

No child shall:

- (a) be employed or work in any capacity except where he is employed by a member of his family on light work of an agricultural, horticultural or domestic character approved by the Minister or
- (b) be required in any case to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to injure his physical development.

Provisions of the Labour Act (1974), include section 59(2), which forbids a young person under the age of 15 years to work in any industrial undertaking. Work in technical schools or similar situations are exempted. Section 59(3) says, inter-alia, a young person under the age of 14 years may be employed only;

- (a) on a daily wage,
- (b) on a day to day basis, and
- (c) so long as he returns each night to his parents' (or guardian) residence.

Section 59(4) stipulates that no young person under the age of 16 years shall be employed in circumstances in which it is not reasonably possible for him to return each day to the place of residence of his parents.

Section 59(6) establishes that no young person shall be employed in any employment, which is injurious to his health, dangerous or immoral.

Section 59(8) prohibits a young person under the age of 16 years from working for a long period of 4 consecutive hours and from working for more than 8 working hours in any one day.

It is noteworthy that no provision in the labour code protects young domestics. It merely states that the commissioner may make laws, which might address the problems. However, he has never done so.

### **3.8 Specific action programmes on the elimination of child labour.**

#### **3.8.1 Action programmes by government agencies**

Since the Government of Nigeria signed a Memorandum of Understanding with ILO –IPEC on August 2000, there has been increased commitment to implement programmes aimed at eliminating child labour.

However, before 2000, there were programmes designed to ameliorate the circumstances of working children rather than eliminate child labour.

The Nomadic Education Programme under the National Commission for Nomadic Education promulgated by Decree 41 of 1989, was the major programme that has been established for children who have never attended school. It was established in recognition of the fact that the migratory nature of pastoral nomads and migrant fisher-men, made it difficult for their children (who invariably work with their parents) to be enrolled in formal education.

The initiative started in 1986 with the establishment of 65 regular schools, and 45 special schools, called ‘on-site’ schools, which were sited along migratory routes at fixed points of reference. The response to nomadic education has been most encouraging in view of the fact that the enrollments in figures in 1989 – (16,575) alone, doubled the enrolment figures of the past ten years of individual state governments’ intervention programmes for nomads.

**The National Open Apprenticeship Scheme (NOAS)** established under the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) in 1986 was another programme established for unemployed children who have completed primary education or dropped out from secondary school. The apprentices in the scheme are attached to government or private trainer organizations and to local craftsmen and women to acquire skills for one or two years depending on the particular trade, the educational qualification and experience of apprentices.

#### **3.8.2 IPEC Direct Action Programmes**

**Women Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON)**, another NGO in partnership with IPEC focuses on the withdrawal and re-integration of children in prostitution and child domestic workers in Lagos, Nigeria. The organization succeeded in withdrawing 261 working children, which include 37 child prostitutes and 224 domestics. Of this number, there were a total of 171 females and 90 male children.

**Galilee Foundation** also implemented IPEC programme on the elimination of child labour in Nigeria. The NGO based in Ibadan, Oyo

state focuses on the withdrawal of headloaders and child prostitutes. The Project has withdrawn 165 working children (140 headloaders and 25 child prostitutes). Galilee Foundation has provided good accommodation for some of their street children in Ibadan.

### **3.8.3 Non-IPEC Direct Action Programmes by NGOs**

A few NGOs in Nigeria have established direct action programmes before the commencement of IPEC. One of such NGOs is D.Crown Volunteers operating in Elewi-Odo, Ibadan.

As assessed by Oloko (1995), the NGO had a programme implemented through the Institute for Self-Help (ISHEP), which provided pre-primary and primary education for children who otherwise would not have attended school because of their involvement in street trading. The objective was to ensure that children, who vended on the streets and were not attending school, did so.

**Child Life Line** is an NGO, which focuses on the rehabilitation of street children. With support from UNESCO it had rehabilitated 60 children withdrawn from the street. The Lagos State Government provided accommodation for 26 of such boys at Oregun, Lagos in 1995. Very recently the NGO acquired a permanent site and is building a permanent accommodation for the boys.

The **Human Development Foundation of Nigeria** (HDFN) is another NGO which has programmes for boys and girls aged 4 – 13 years who come from homes in which one or both parents are blind beggars and who guide their parents when they beg for alms. The objective of the programme is to provide psychological, educational and social services for disadvantaged youth. Some of its activities include educational outreach for the children, production of basic readers for nomadic education; housing equipment, environmental sanitation and health care for the inhabitants of the blind community.

**Friends of Working and Street Children in Nigeria** (FOWASCIN) create awareness of special problems and needs of working and street children especially, among NGOs. The NGO has a direct action programme for headloaders in Tejuosho market, Lagos. It has withdrawn some headloaders and provided scholarship to enable them to attend school on a full-time basis. It engages in resilience building of working children who otherwise would have lost hope.

**Centre for Non-Formal Education and Training** (CENFET) provides basic education for out-of-school and working children especially scavengers. It organizes skill acquisition schemes for youth, sensitizes and enlightens the public on the value of education for working children.

## ***Chapter Four***

### **SURVEY RESULTS**

#### **4.0 Characteristics of the survey population**

Nigeria, with a population of about 120 million people and with not less than 250 ethnic groups, is divided into 36 states and a Federal Capital Territory. It also has 774 local government area spread across the six geo-political zones into which the country is sub-divided.

#### **4.1 Population composition**

The weighted figures from this survey conducted by the Federal Office of Statistics, Nigeria show that a total number of 25,464,981 households were sampled and a total of 119,309,616 persons were estimated from those households nationwide as at the year 2000.

##### **4.1.1 Percentage distribution of population by gender**

***In Nigeria males were more than females by 1.2 percent***

The distribution of the population by gender indicated that males constituted 50.6 percent of the population whilst the figure for females was 49.4 percent. Thus, males were more than females by 1.2 percent (**See Table 4.1**).

The survey statistics indicated that 25 out of the 36 states, including Abuja, had more male population than female.

Further analyses of the characteristics of the respondents indicated that males headed 83.9 percent of the households sampled while 16.1 percent had female heads.

**TABLE 4.1**

**Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group and by Gender**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
0 - 4	7.8	7.2	15.0
5 - 9	7.4	6.6	14.0
10 - 14	6.5	5.5	12.0
15 - 19	5.7	5.5	11.2
20 - 24	3.7	4.5	8.2
25 - 29	2.9	4.2	7.1
30 - 34	2.5	3.4	5.9
35 - 39	2.5	3.1	5.6
40 - 44	2.5	2.6	5.1
45 - 49	2.3	2.1	4.4
50 - 54	2.0	1.6	3.6
55 - 59	1.3	0.9	2.2
60 - 64	1.3	0.9	2.2
65+	2.2	1.3	3.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Nigeria has a dynamic population and children aged 0 – 19 years added together accounted for over 50 percent of the national population**

The preceding table 4.1 indicated that the younger the age bracket, the higher the percentage of the population it constitutes with the exception of 55 – 59 and 60 – 64 age groups which recorded the same figure lower than what was reported against the older age group 65+ (**See Figure 4.1**).

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP AND GENDER**

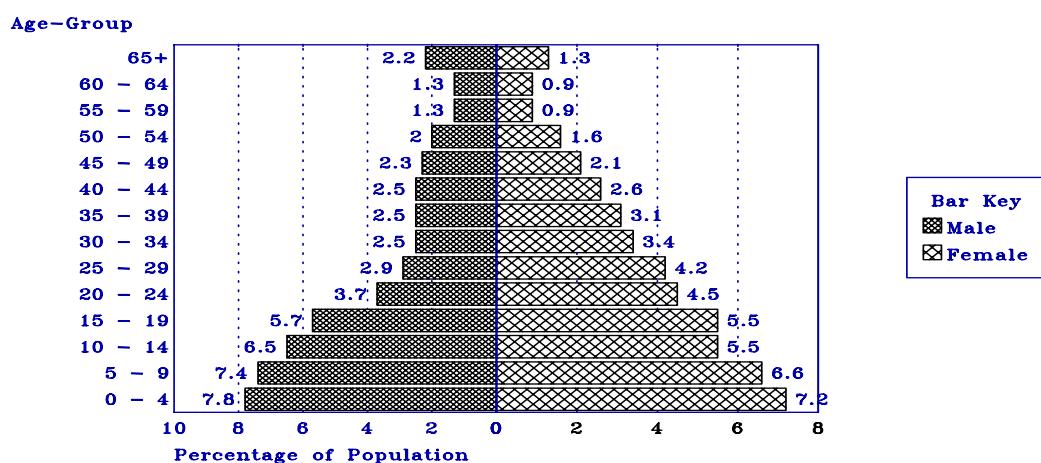
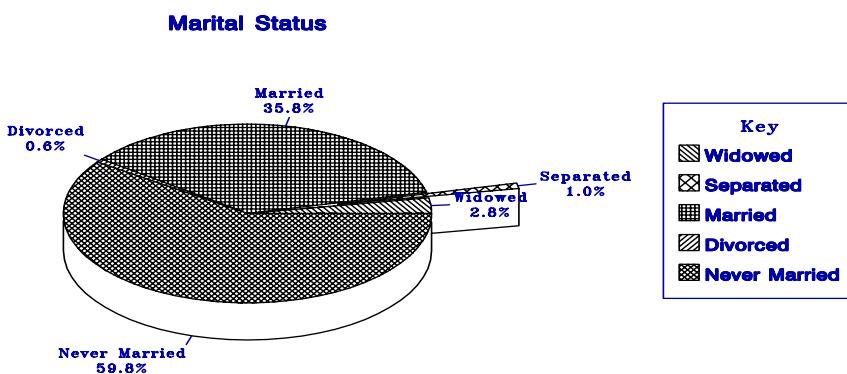


Figure 4.1

#### 4.1.2 Percentage distribution of population by marital status

Analyses of the respondents by marital status showed that 35.8 percent were married with males constituting 16.2 percent and females, 19.6 percent. Those who were single (i.e. never married) recorded 59.9 percent with males constituting 33.2 percent and females 26.7 percent. Further analyses showed that the “divorced” was 0.6 percent with 0.2 percent for males and 0.4 percent for females. Those who were in the “separated” category constituted 1.0 percent with 0.5 percent for males and 0.5 percent for females. The “widowed” recorded 2.8 percent (male 0.5 percent and female 2.3 percent) out of the population (**See figure 4.2**).

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS(NATIONAL)



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

Figure 4.2

It is significant to observe that a great number of the unmarried people were school children who were rather too young to get married.

#### 4.1.3 Percentage distribution of population by educational level

***Findings indicated that more males than females have received formal education***

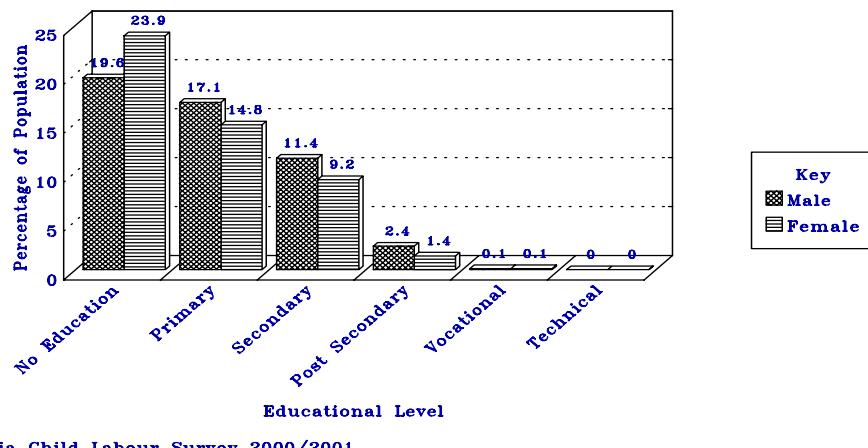
At the time of this survey, Nigeria operates three levels of education namely primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

The age at which children are admitted into primary school is 6 years and the duration of primary education is 6 years. The duration of secondary school education is also 6 years and it is broken down into

two stages – the Junior Secondary School (JSS) and the Senior Secondary School (SSS) with each stage having three years duration.

Analyses of the population showed that out of the 119,309,616 estimated population for this survey, 43.5 percent had no education of any form – male 19.6 percent and female 23.9 percent. Those who had primary school education constituted 31.9 percent - male 17.1 percent and female 14.8 percent. Those who had secondary school education constituted 20.6 percent - male 11.4 percent and female 9.2 percent. Persons who had post-secondary education constituted 3.8 percent. Of these, males were 2.4 percent and female 1.4 percent. Those who had received vocational education constituted 0.2 percent - males 0.1 percent and females 0.1 percent. Persons who have been exposed to technical education constituted 0.0 percent (**See Table 4.2 and Figure 4.3**).

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND GENDER (NATIONAL)



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001  
Figure 4.3

From the foregoing analyses of educational level of the population, it is evident that more males than females were in institutions of learning at all levels of education.

State analyses indicated that Yobe, Jigawa, Sokoto, Bauchi, Borno, Zamfara, Taraba and Gombe had the highest percentages of persons who had “no education”. The percentages of persons who never attended school in Yobe, Jigawa, Sokoto, Bauchi, Borno, Zamfara and Gombe were 85.9 percent, 80.6 percent, 76.1 percent, 75.3 percent, 70.2 percent, 72.6 percent and 65.7 percent respectively.

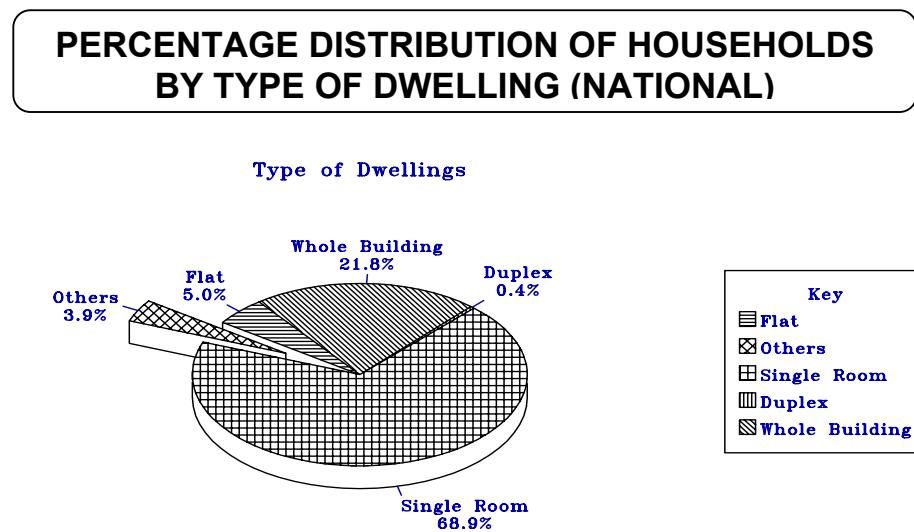
## 4.2 Housing characteristics of population

Survey findings on basic housing indices indicated the types of dwelling of population including their toilet facilities, source of drinking water, source of lighting and household goods owned.

### 4.2.1 Types of dwelling

***The survey found that 68.8 percent of all households lived in ‘single room dwelling’***

In a total of 25,464,981 households covered by the survey, the percentage distribution of household dwelling showed that 68.8 percent lived in “single room dwelling”, 21.8 percent lived in “whole building”, 5.0 percent lived in flats, 0.4 percent lived in duplexes, whilst 3.9 percent lived in other types of dwelling (**See Figure 4.4**).



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001  
**Figure 4.4**

It is clear from the data that three-quarters of all households covered, lived in single room dwellings, which indicate their relative lower socio-economic status and poverty.

### 4.2.2 Toilet facility

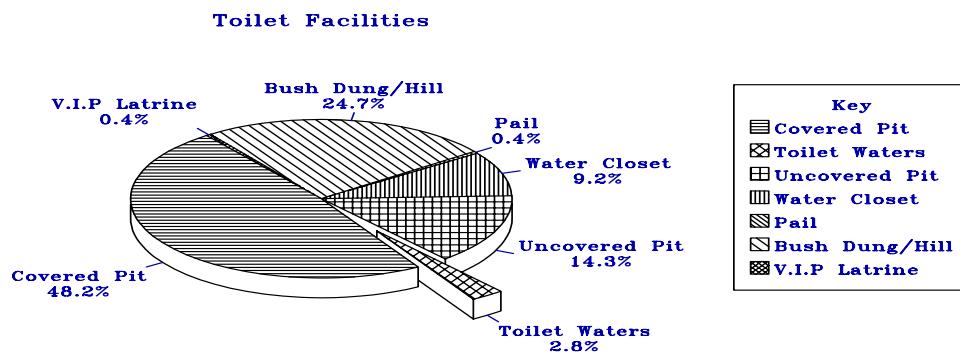
***The survey found that 48.2 percent of households used covered pit toilet facility***

The percentage distribution of households by toilet facilities revealed that about 90.4 percent had unsanitary toilet facilities such as covered pit toilet- 48.2 percent, uncovered pit toilet – 14.3 percent, pail latrine –

0.4 percent, toilets on waters, rivers, streams – 2.8 percent and bush/dung/hill latrine – 24.7 percent. Only 9.6 percent of households had modern toilet facilities namely water closet - 9.2 percent and V.I.P latrine - 0.4 percent (**See Figure 4.5**).

The data above underlines the fact that a majority of households – 90.4 percent - lack facilities, which promote hygienic disposal of human excreta. Consequently, children are likely to be exposed to a range of diseases such as cholera and diarrhea which may impede their growth potential as well as contribute to the high level of morbidity and mortality amongst children in the country.

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TOILET FACILITY (NATIONAL)



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

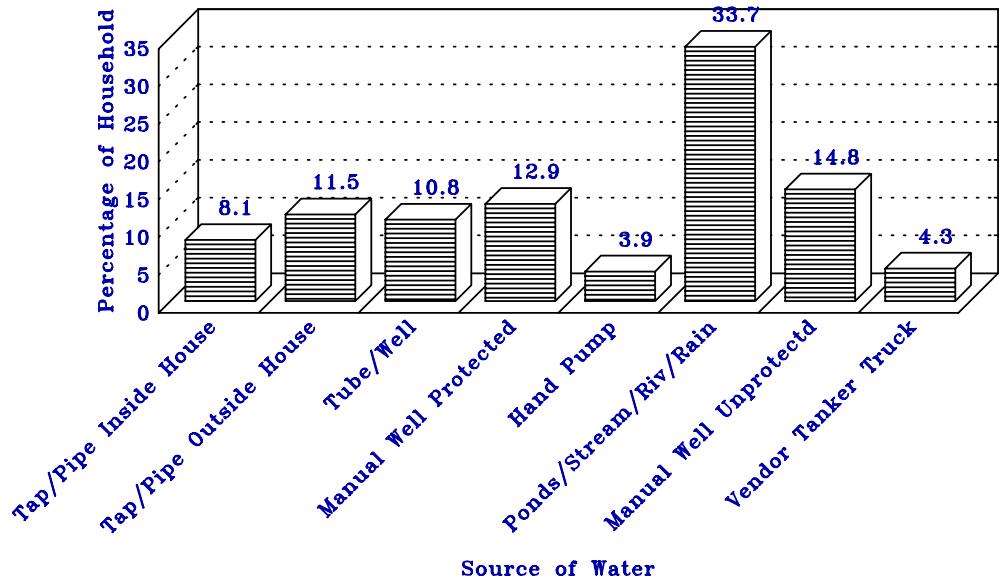
**Figure 4.5**

#### 4.2.3 Source of drinking water

***The survey indicated that the most common source – 33.7 percent - of drinking water in households was pond/river/stream/rain water***

The data gathered on percentage distribution of households by source of drinking water, indicated that only 19.6 percent of all households had pipe-borne water, which is regarded as safe for drinking. Other identified sources of drinking water included hand pump – 3.9 percent, tube well – 10.8 percent, protected manual well – 12.9 percent, unprotected manual well – 14.8 percent and vendor tanker truck 4.3 percent (**See Figure 4.6**).

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER (NATIONAL)



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

**Figure 4.6**

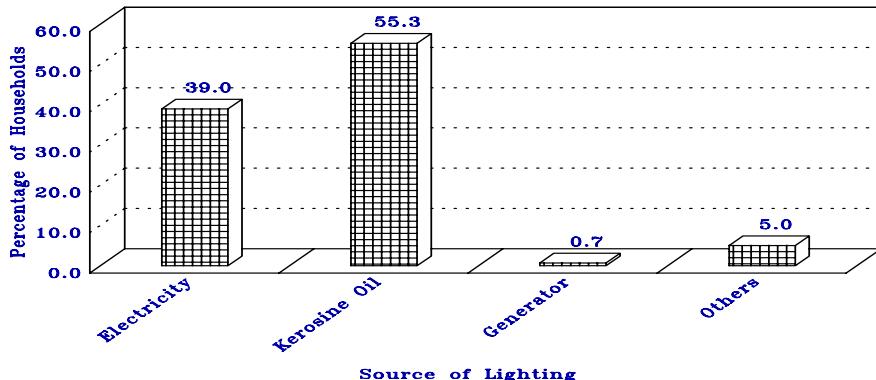
Importantly, 33.7 percent of households in Nigeria sourced their drinking water from unsafe sources such as ponds, stream or river and rainwater. Further analyses showed that these unsafe sources constituted the commonest source of drinking water even in the Federal Capital Territory in which they accounted for 42.8 percent.

### 4.2.4 Source of lighting

***Kerosine oil constituted the most common source – 55.3 percent - of lighting***

The percentage distribution of households by source of lighting reveals that kerosene oil was the most common source of lighting in Nigeria with 53.3 percent using it. Households which used electricity, constituted 39.0 percent. 0.7 percent of households used generator whilst other sources constituted 5.0 percent. The high percentage of households using kerosene as their source of lighting further reflects the poverty of sampled households. (See figure 4.7 and Table 8 in the appendix).

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS  
BY MAJOR SOURCE OF LIGHTING (NATIONAL)**



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001  
**Figure 4.7**

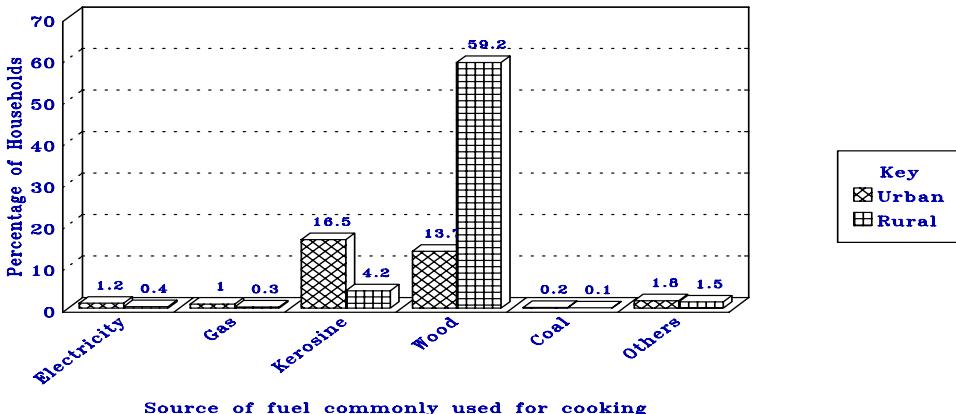
#### 4.2.5 Fuel used for cooking

##### **72.9 percent used wood for cooking in Nigeria**

Of the households covered in the survey, 72.9 percent used wood for cooking. Of these, 59.2 percent and 13.7 percent were located in the rural and urban areas respectively. Those who used kerosene constituted 20.7 percent. Of these 16.5 percent and 4.2 percent were located in the urban and rural areas respectively.

Only 1.6 percent of the households used electricity for cooking while 4.8 percent used other sources such as gas, coal etc (**See figure 4.8**).

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SECTOR  
AND BY FUEL MOST COMMONLY USED FOR COOKING (NATIONAL)**



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001  
**Figure 4.8**

#### **4.2.6 Selected household goods owned**

***Radio sets owned by 65.0 percent of households, constituted the most common household goods owned***

The data indicated that 65 percent of the households owned radio sets while 24.8 percent owned TV sets. Only 1.5 percent of the households had telephone<sup>1</sup>. Other household goods owned included cars, which represented 4.9 percent of household goods owned. Motorcycles were owned by 10.7 percent, refrigerators constituted 14.2 percent of households and unspecified household goods were owned by 2.9 percent.

In sum, the foregoing presentation of findings on housing characteristics:

- a. 68.8 percent of households lived in single room dwellings.
- b. 90.4 percent of households had unsanitary toilet facilities.
- c. 19.6 percent of all households had safe water for drinking and 33 percent of households sourced their drinking water from unsafe sources.
- d. 55.3 percent of households used kerosene oil for lighting.
- e. 72.9 percent of all households used wood for cooking and
- f. 65 percent owned radio, 24.8 percent owned television sets and only 4.9 percent owned cars, significantly underscores the level of poverty in households in Nigeria.

### **4.3 Household economic characteristics**

The survey included some economic indicators that provided data on employment rate, unemployment rate, household monthly income and household size. Since this report addresses child labour, it is important to know the relationship between household characteristics and the intensity of work children do.

#### **4.3.1 Percentage distribution of employment**

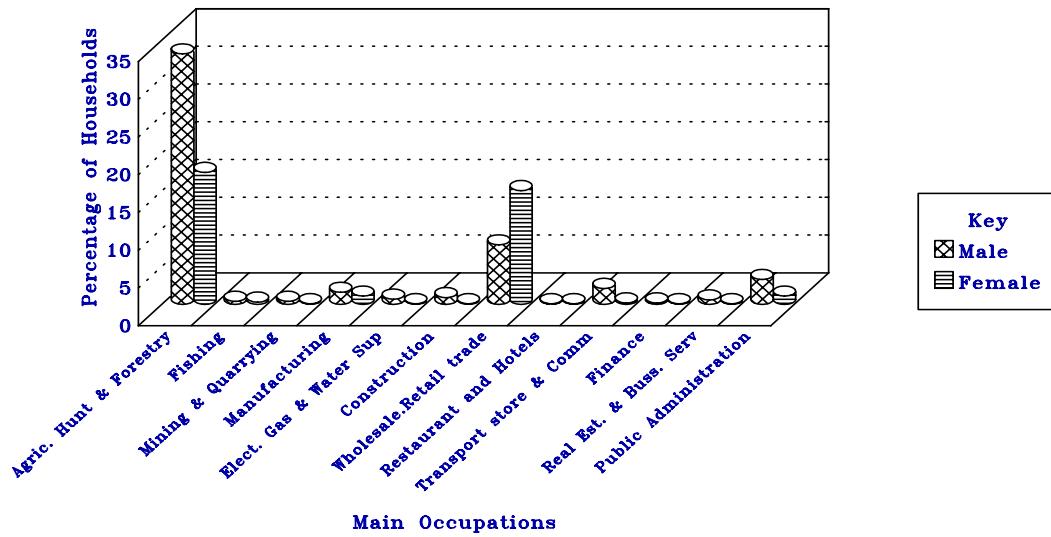
During the period of the survey, a total number of 41,536,657 persons aged 12-70 years, were employed. 51.5 percent of these persons were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery occupation (with males constituting 33.7 percent and female, 17.8 percent). In essence, over half of the working population was employed in the agricultural sector. Persons who worked in service shops and market sales constituted the second largest number of the employed with 26.2 percent of them - 10.6

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<sup>1</sup> (Survey was conducted prior to the introduction of GSM handsets, which increased the number of people using telephone in the country)

percent male and 15.6 percent females -, being involved in the work (**See Figure 4.9**).

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION AGED (12 – 70 )  
BY STATE,GENDER AND OCCUPATION (NATIONAL)**



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

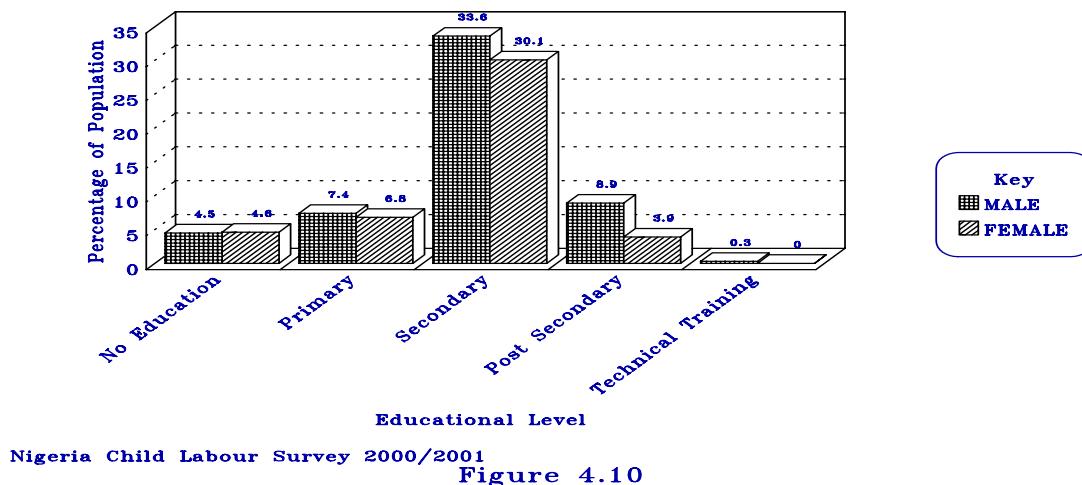
**Figure 4.9**

#### 4.3.2 Percentage distribution of unemployment

As defined by FOS, unemployment is the proportion of labour force who were available for work but did not work for at least 40 hours in the week preceding the survey period. Educational attainment refers to completed educational pursuit.

The percentage distribution of unemployed persons by educational levels showed that those who had completed their secondary education were the worst hit by unemployment with 63.7 percent - (male 33.6 percent and female 30.1 percent), whilst 12.8 percent of persons who had completed post secondary education were to be found among the unemployed (**See figure 4.10**).

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED POPULATION  
BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND GENDER (NATIONAL)**



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001  
**Figure 4.10**

#### **4.3.3 Percentage distribution of household monthly income**

The percentage distribution of households by monthly income indicated that 28 percent of the households belonged to the between ₦5,000 and ₦9,999 average monthly income category. 26.7 percent of the households were on less than ₦3,000 monthly income range, whereas 22.2 percent were on the average monthly income range of ₦10,000 and above<sup>2</sup>.

The low income earned by households is one of the reasons for engaging children in child labour (**See Table 14 in the Appendix**).

#### **Percentage distribution of children (attending school and in economic activity) who worked 15 hours and above, by monthly family income**

At the national level, it was found that the highest percentage - 26.6 percent - of children who worked 15 hours and above and who were schooling, were from rural families which had an average monthly family income of between ₦5,000 to ₦9,999. Children from rural families whose monthly family income was ₦10,000 and above constituted 24.4 percent whilst 10.9 percent were on the less than ₦3,000 monthly family income category.

Whereas children from urban families who worked 15 hours and above whose monthly income range was ₦10,000 and above, constituted 12.9 percent; the following distribution was indicated for other categories: ₦5,000 to ₦9,999 - 6.1 percent; ₦4,000 to ₦4,999 - 1.4 percent; ₦3,000

<sup>2</sup> The exchange rate in 2000/2001 was N112/\$

to N3,999 - 2.1 percent and less than N3,000 -1.4 percent (**See Table 4.3.1**).

**TABLE 4.3.1**

Percentage Distribution of children 5-17 years old by Zone, Age groups, Sector, Hour worked (15 hours and above) and <b>Monthly Family Income groups ATTENDING SCHOOL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</b>											
Zones of the Federation	15 hours and above										
	Urban						Rural				
	Less than N3,000	N3,000 - N3,999	N4,000 - N4,999	N5,000 - N9,999	Above N10,000	Less than N3,000	N3,000 - N3,999	N4,000 - N4,999	N5,000 - N9,999	Above N10,000	
<b>Nigeria</b>	1.4	2.1	2.1	6.1	12.9	10.9	5.4	8.2	26.6	24.4	
<b>Geographical zone</b>											
North Central	0.6	0.3	1.4	3.5	13	13.9	4.6	7.3	17.7	37.6	
North East	0.2	1.3	2.1	4.7	13.4	7.6	5.1	9	37.2	19.4	
North West	.	4	6.5	6.1	4.9	16.1	9.6	9	15.1	28.7	
South East	.	1.8	.	2.2	9.7	17.3	11.1	9.8	43.2	5.1	
South South	1.5	2	.	6	9.2	9	3.5	10.8	32.8	25.2	
South West	9.1	6.9	3.5	19.3	32.6	5.1	3.6	.	16.9	3.1	
<b>Age-group</b>											
5-9 yrs	1.3	3.1	3.4	4.1	11	7.4	7.8	9.2	30.4	22.2	
10-14 yrs	1.2	1.7	0.6	5.7	14.9	12.7	3.9	8.2	24.8	26.2	
15-17 yrs	1.8	2	3.5	8.5	10.9	10.4	5.9	7.3	26.8	22.9	
<b>Gender of child</b>											
Male	1	2	2.5	5.6	11.8	10.5	5.2	7.7	27.5	26.3	
Female	2.1	2.3	1.4	6.9	14.5	11.4	5.6	8.8	25.5	21.6	

**Percentage distribution of children (not attending school and in economic activity) who worked 15 hours and above, by monthly family income**

At the national level, it was indicated that children who were from rural families which earned an average monthly family income of between N5,000 to N9,999, consisted the highest percentage – 25.8 percentage -, followed by their 25.0 percent urban counterparts, whose families earned N10,000 and above monthly. Out of children who worked 15 hours and above and whose monthly family income was less than N3,000, 12.8 percent were found amongst rural families whereas 3.0 percent were from urban families. Children from rural families which belonged to the N3,000 to N3,999 and N4,000 to N4,999 monthly income category, constituted 7.4 percent and 7.9 percent respectively; whilst those from urban families were indicated thus: N3,000 to N3,999 - 2.4 percent; N4,000 to N4,999 - 0.7 percent; N5,000 to N9,999 - 6.5 percent and N10,000 and above -8.7 percent (**See Table 4.4.1**).

**TABLE 4.4.1**

Percentage Distribution of children 5-17 years old by Zone, Age groups, Sector, Hour worked (15 hours and above) and <b>Monthly Family Income groups</b> NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY											
Zones of the Federation	15 hours and above										
	Urban						Rural				
	Less than N3,000	N3,000 - N3,999	N4,000 - N4,999	N5,000 - N9,999	Above N10,000	Less than N3,000	N3,000 - N3,999	N4,000 - N4,999	N5,000 - N9,999	Above N10,000	
<b>Nigeria</b>	3	2.4	0.7	6.5	8.7	12.8	7.4	7.9	25.8	25	
<b>Geographical zone</b>											
North Central	2.3	0.3	0.5	2.4	5.1	14.5	9.6	10.5	29.2	25.7	
North East	2	1.7	0.2	3.2	1.1	13.5	7.2	9.4	33.3	28.3	
North West	.	.	1.8	4.9	0.9	21.6	7.6	4	22.4	36.8	
South East	.	.	.	7	29.3	22.8	5.6	2.8	13.4	19.2	
South South	.	.	.	.	8.8	12.3	7.2	18.7	29.8	23.1	
South West	9	9.2	1.7	22.4	32.9	2	4.5	0.7	7.1	10.4	
<b>Age-group</b>											
5-9 yrs	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.6	16.4	9.7	10.1	31.6	26.1	
10-14 yrs	4	0.9	0.6	6.2	5.6	11.2	6.9	10.4	29.8	24.3	
15-17 yrs	2.4	4.1	1	9.3	14.7	12.6	6.7	4.6	19.5	25.2	
<b>Gender of child</b>											
Male	2.7	1.8	0.8	4.1	5.5	12.9	7.9	8.6	27.6	28.1	
Female	3.4	3.2	0.5	10.4	13.7	12.5	6.4	6.8	22.9	20.1	

#### 4.3.3.3 Percentage distribution of children (attending school and in economic activity) who worked 15 hours and above by monthly family expenditure

At the national level, it was found that the highest percentage - 21.2 percent - of children who worked 15 hours and above and were schooling, belonged to rural families which had an average monthly expenditure of between N5,000 to N9,999. Whilst 15.4 percent, 14.3 percent, 12.3 percent and 12.1 percent of children from rural families belonged to the N4,000 to N4,999, less than N3,000, N10,000 and above and N3,000 to N3,999 monthly expenditure category, respectively; their urban counterparts who belonged to the N5,000 - N9,999 and N10,000 and above monthly family expenditure categories constituted 9.0 percent and 7.6 percent, respectively. However, those who belonged to the other identified monthly family expenditure categories namely: less than N3,000, N3,000 to N3,999 and N4,000 to N4,999, constituted less than 3.0 percent each (**See Table 4.5.1**).

The analyses across zones, age groups and gender followed a trend similar to the national findings, which indicated higher percentages in the rural than urban areas, across various categories of monthly family expenditure.

**TABLE 4.5.1**

Percentage Distribution of children 5-17 years old by Zone, Age groups, Sector, Hour worked (15 hours and above) and <b>Monthly Family Expenditure groups ATTENDING SCHOOL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</b>											
Zones of the Federation	15 hours and above										
	Urban						Rural				
	Less than N3,000	N3,000 - N3,999	N4,000 - N4,999	N5,000 - N9,999	Above N10,000	Less than N3,000	N3,000 - N3,999	N4,000 - N4,999	N5,000 - N9,999	Above N10,000	
<b>Nigeria</b>	2.6	2.9	2.5	9	7.6	14.3	12.1	15.4	21.2	12.3	
<b>Geographical zone</b>											
North Central	1.6	1.7	1.6	7.9	6	19.1	9.8	11.7	25.3	15.2	
North East	1.6	0.9	4.9	4.6	9.7	14.1	21	19.9	21.3	2	
North West	2.4	6.4	1.8	6.1	4.7	16.9	12.3	14.3	17.5	17.6	
South East	1.8	.	8.2	.	3.6	27.4	11.8	12.6	31.5	3.1	
South South	1.5	1.5	1	6.1	8.5	7.8	7.5	18.5	23.7	23.9	
South West	10.8	10.6	0.9	38.6	10.4	7.1	6.7	9.2	4.6	1	
<b>Age-group</b>											
5-9 yrs	1.5	5.1	2.1	8.8	5.5	9.2	16.6	20.6	22.9	7.8	
10-14 yrs	3	1.3	2.6	8.9	8.3	16.5	11.1	12.6	21.6	14.1	
15-17 yrs	2.6	3.9	2.7	9.4	8.1	14.4	10.5	16.2	19.4	12.9	
<b>Gender of child</b>											
Male	2.4	2.7	2.5	7.3	8	14.7	12.1	15.8	22.4	12.1	
Female	2.8	3.2	2.6	11.6	7	13.7	12.2	14.7	19.5	12.7	

#### **4.3.3.4 Percentage distribution of children (not attending school and in economic activity) who worked 15 hours and above by monthly family expenditure**

At the national level, it was found that children from rural families which had an average monthly expenditure less than N3000 constituted the highest percentage – 20.7 percent - amongst those who worked 15 hours and above and were not schooling. This was followed by 19.2 percent of children from rural families which had an average monthly family expenditure of between N5,000 – N9,999 and 14.1 percent of those from the sector, whose average monthly family expenditure ranged between N4,000 – N4,999. A significant percentage – 13.4 percent - of children who worked 15 hours and above and were not schooling, belonged to rural families whose monthly family expenditure ranged from N3,000 – N3,999 whilst the lowest percentage – 11.4 percent - was reported amongst those whose monthly family expenditure was N10,000 and above. The percentage distribution of children from urban families who worked 15 hours and above and were not schooling, was as follows N10,000 and above – 6.0 percent; N5,000 to N9,999 – 5.2 percent; less than N3,000 – 4.5 percent; N4,000 to N4,999 – 3.2 percent and N3,000 to N3,999 – 2.4 percent.

Across zones, children from rural families which had an average monthly family expenditure of less than N3,000, constituted the highest percentages – 35.4 percent, 28.3 percent, 25.3 percent and 21.3 percent in South East, North West, North East and North Central zones, respectively, among those who worked 15 hours and above and were not schooling, across the identified monthly expenditure categories.

Age group analyses indicated that 30.1 percent and 16.7 percent which constituted the highest percentage of children of 5 – 9 years and 15 – 17 years category, respectively, belonged to rural families which had less than N3,000 monthly family expenditure. Of 10 – 14 years children, the highest percentage – 22.8 percent - was reported of those from rural families which belonged to N5,000 – N9,999 monthly family expenditure category, followed by 20.5 percent of those from the same sector, which had less than N3,000 monthly family expenditure. On the other hand, children from urban families whose monthly family expenditure was less than N3,000, constituted the highest percentages – 3.5 percent and 6.2 percent - amongst 5 to 9 years and 10 – 14 years, respectively, across the identified monthly expenditure categories. Of urban children in the 15 to 17 years category, those whose families had an average monthly family expenditure of N10,000 and above constituted the highest – 10.9 percent -, followed by N5,000 to N9,999 – 7.5 percent, N4,000 to N4,999 – 5.4 percent, N3,000 to N3,999 – 4.1 percent and less than N3,000 – 3.1 percent.

Gender comparisons indicated that higher proportion of families of male than female rural children, were found across the identified monthly family expenditure categories, whilst higher proportion of families of female than male urban children, were spread across the various monthly family expenditure categories (**See Table 4.6.1**).

**TABLE 4.6.1**

Percentage Distribution of children 5-17 years old by Zone, Age groups, Sector, Hour worked (15 hours and above) and <b>Monthly Family Expenditure groups</b> NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY											
Zones of the Federation	15 hours and above										
	Urban						Rural				
	Less than N3,000	N3,000 - N3,999	N4,000 - N4,999	N5,000 - N9,999	Above N10,000	Less than N3,000	N3,000 - N3,999	N4,000 - N4,999	N5,000 - N9,999	Above N10,000	
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	
<b>Geographical zone</b>											
North Central	2.3	1.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	21.3	19.1	21	19.3	8.8	
North East	3.6	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.5	25.3	15.1	17.1	23.3	11.1	
North West	3.6	.	2.4	0.7	0.9	28.3	12.9	8.9	20.9	21.4	
South East	.	6.4	.	18.4	11.5	35.4	9.2	.	.	19.2	
South South	.	.	.	.	8.8	10.5	21.2	8.4	33.4	17.6	
South West	12.1	8.5	9.5	20.1	25.1	6.5	.	4.7	6.9	6.7	
<b>Age-group</b>											
5-9 yrs	3.5	1.2	0.5	1	.	30.1	14.1	19	18.1	12.4	
10-14 yrs	6.2	1	2	4.7	3.5	20.5	14.7	15	22.8	9.6	
15-17 yrs	3.5	4.1	5.4	7.5	10.9	16.7	11.8	11.1	16.4	12.5	
<b>Gender of child</b>											
Male	4.1	2	1.8	3.4	3.6	21.2	14.1	15.4	21.7	12.6	
Female	5.1	3	5.3	8.1	9.8	20	12.2	12	15.1	9.5	

### Household size

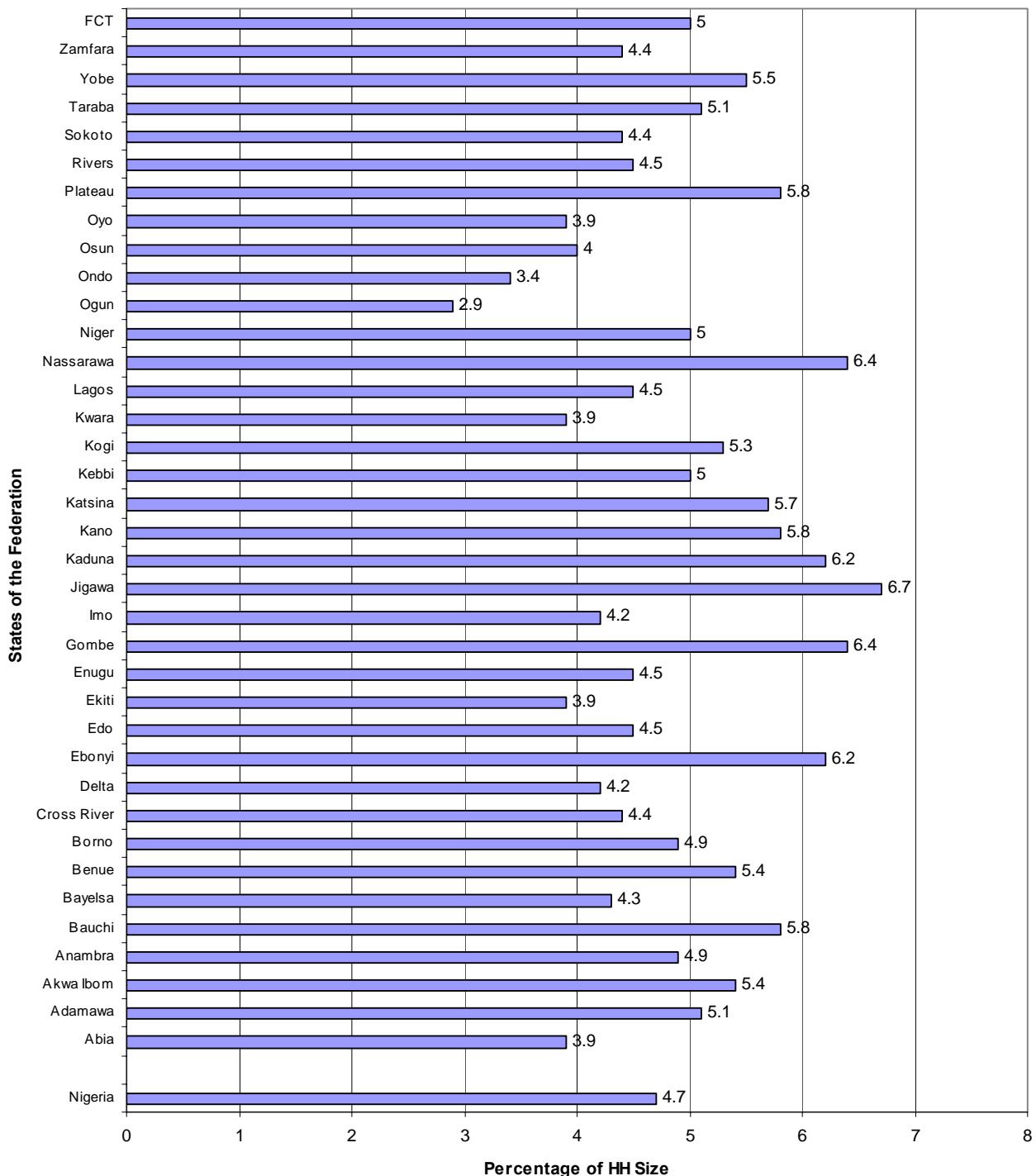
The national average household size was 4.7 persons. However, states located in the Northern part of the country had larger household sizes than their counterparts in the South. For instance, Jigawa state recorded 6.7 persons whilst Ogun state had an average of 2.9 persons per household. Similarly, Gombe had 6.4, Kaduna 6.2, Nassarawa 6.4, Kano 5.8, Katsina 5.7 persons in the household whereas states in the South like Lagos had 4.5, Abia 3.9, Bayelsa 4.3, Ondo 3.4 and Oyo 3.9 persons in the household (**See Table 4.7 and Figure 4.11**).

**TABLE 4.7**

**Percentage distribution of population by state and by household size**

<b>State</b>	<b>Household Size</b>
Abia	3.9
Adamawa	5.1
Akwa-Ibom	5.4
Anambra	4.9
Bauchi	5.8
Bayelsa	4.3
Benue	5.4
Borno	4.9
Cross River	4.4
Delta	4.2
Ebonyi	6.2
Edo	4.5
Ekiti	3.9
Enugu	4.5
Gombe	6.4
Imo	4.2
Jigawa	6.7
Kaduna	6.2
Kano	5.8
Katsina	5.7
Kebbi	5.0
Kogi	5.3
Kwara	3.9
Lagos	4.5
Nassarawa	6.4
Niger	5.0
Ogun	2.9
Ondo	3.4
Osun	4.0
Oyo	3.9
Plateau	5.8
Rivers	4.5
Sokoto	4.4
Taraba	5.1
Yobe	5.5
Zamfara	4.4
FTC	5.0
<b>ALL NIGERIA</b>	<b>4.7</b>

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION  
BY STATE AND BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE**



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2002/2001

Figure 4.11

#### **4.3.4.1 Percentage distribution of children (attending school and in economic activity) who worked 15 hours and above by household size**

At the national level, it was found that the highest percentage - 43.8 percent - of children who worked 15 hours and above and who were schooling, had 7 to 10 persons per household. 26.2 percent, 16.3 percent and 12.4 percent of children who had 5 to 6 persons, 11 or more persons and 3 to 4 persons per household, respectively, followed this. The least percentage – 1.3 percent - was reported amongst those children who had 1 to 2 persons per household.

Across zones, it was indicated that children who worked 15 hours and above and who had 7 to 10 persons per household constituted the highest percentages, thus: North East - 49.3 percent; South East – 48.6 percent; South South – 46.0 percent; North West – 45.4 percent and North Central – 43.1 percent. The lowest percentage –22.5 percent – of children in the above category was found in the South West. Amongst children who worked 15 hours and above and were schooling, those who had 5 to 6 persons per household constituted 38.3 percent, 28.9 percent, 27.0 percent, 24.4 percent, 21.9 percent and 17.1 percent in the South West, South South, North West, North Central, North East and South East respectively. The distribution for children who had 11 or more persons per household was – North Central, 23.0 percent; North East, 22.6 percent; North West, 14.5 percent; South East, 10.1 percent; South West, 9.7 percent and South South, 7.8 percent.

The trend of frequency distribution across age groups (5 – 9 years, 10 – 14 years and 15 –17 years), gender and rural-urban comparison, was similar to national and zonal figures (**See Table 4.8.1**).

**TABLE 4.8.1**

Percentage Distribution of children 5-17 years old by Zone, Gender, Sector, Hours worked (15 hours & above), Schooling status and Household size ATTENDING SCHOOL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
Zones of the Federation	15 hours and above					
	Schooling					
	1-2 pers	3-4 pers	5-6 pers	7-10 pers	11 or more	Total
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Geographical zone</b>						
North Central	0.8	8.7	24.5	43.1	23	100
North East	0.7	6.2	21.9	49.3	22	100
North West	1.2	11.9	27	45.4	14.5	100
South East	0.9	23.4	17.1	48.6	10.1	100
South South	2.2	15.1	28.9	46	7.8	100
South West	2	27.4	38.3	22.5	9.7	100
<b>Age-group</b>						
5-9 yrs	1.1	11.7	30.1	47.4	9.7	100
10-14 yrs	1.1	13.6	25.5	43.3	16.5	100
15-17 yrs	1.6	11	24.3	42	21.1	100
<b>Gender of child</b>						
Male	0.9	12.6	26.1	42.1	18.2	100
Female	1.8	12.1	26.2	46.4	13.5	100
<b>Place of residence</b>						
Urban	1	12.1	30.3	42.7	13.9	100
Rural	1.3	12.5	24.8	44.2	17.1	100

#### **4.3.4.2 Percentage distribution of children (not attending school and in economic activity) who worked 15 hours and above by household size**

At the national level, it was indicated that the highest percentage -37.2 percent – of children who worked 15 hours and above and who were not schooling, lived in houses in which there were 7 to 10 persons per household. This was followed by 31.0 percent, of those who had 5 to 6 persons per household. Whereas children who had 3 to 4 persons per household constituted 15.3 percent, those who had 11 or more persons per household constituted 13.5 percent. The least percentage – 3.0 percent - was found amongst those who had 1 to 2 persons per household.

Across zones, it was found that the highest percentages of children who worked 15 hours and above and who were not schooling, lived in houses which had either 5 to 6 persons per household or 7 to 10 persons per household. Whilst 71.9 percent of those children in the South East had 5 to 6 persons per household; 53.0 percent, 44.2 percent and 32.3 percent who were found in the North West, North East

and South South, respectively, had household sizes of 7 to 10 persons per household.

Age group analyses indicated that the highest percentage - 39.2 percent – of 5 to 9 years children who worked 15 hours and above and who were not schooling, lived in houses which had 5 to 6 persons per household; followed by 37.5 percent, 11.5 percent and 10.9 percent who had 7 to 10 persons, 3 to 4 persons and 11 persons or more per household, respectively. The least percentage -0.9 percent - was found amongst those who lived in houses, which had 1 to 2 persons per household. Of children in the 10 to 14 years category, those who had 7 to 10 persons per household constituted 37.0 percent whilst those who had 5 to 6 persons, 11 persons or more, 3 to 4 persons and 1 to 2 persons per household, constituted 32.8 percent, 16.0 percent, 10.8 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively. The same trends of distribution as above was maintained amongst children in the 15 to 17 years category who worked 15 hours and above and were not attending school.

Gender analyses indicated that the highest percentages - 39.3 percent, male; 34.0 percent, female - were recorded amongst children who had 7 to 10 persons per household, whilst those who had 1 to 2 persons per household, had the least -1.5 percent, male; 5.3 percent female.

Rural-urban comparison showed a trend of distribution similar to gender analyses indicated above (**See Table 4.8.1**).

**TABLE 4.9.1**

Percentage Distribution of children 5-17 years old by Zone, Gender, Sector, Hours worked (15 hours & above), Schooling status and Household size NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
Zones of the Federation	15 hours and above					
	Schooling					
	1-2 pers	3-4 pers	5-6 pers	7-10 pers	11 or more	Total
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Geographical zone</b>						
North Central	2.4	17.4	26.9	30.6	22.7	100
North East	1.1	10.3	31.3	44.2	13.1	100
North West	.	8.9	28.1	53	10	100
South East	7	12.7	71.9	8.5	.	100
South South	4	24.4	25.7	32.3	13.6	100
South West	9.1	24.7	35.3	25.9	5	100
<b>Age-group</b>						
5-9 yrs	0.9	11.5	39.2	37.5	10.9	100
10-14 yrs	3.4	10.8	32.8	37	16	100
15-17 yrs	3.5	21	25.7	37.4	12.5	100
<b>Gender of child</b>						
Male	1.5	14.3	31.9	39.3	13.1	100
Female	5.3	16.9	29.7	34	14.1	100
<b>Place of residence</b>						
Urban	6	21.7	37.7	27.5	7.1	100
Rural	2.1	13.5	29.2	39.9	15.2	100

#### 4.3.5 Percentage distribution of household by gender of household head

At the national level, it was indicated that male – headed households constituted 83.9% of all households leaving 16.1 percent headed by females. In all states of the country, there were more male-headed than female-headed households. Whilst Bauchi reported the highest percentage – 98.3% -, Osun had the lowest – 68.0% - of households headed by males.

**TABLE 4.10**

Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5 – 17 years Old who Worked 15 hours and above by Household Head and Schooling Status (National)		
Household Head	Attending	Not Attending
Father	2.9	3.7
Mother	9.6	8.0

**4.3.5.1 Percentage distribution of children (attending school and in economic activity) who worked 15 hours and above by gender of household head**

***Children from female-headed households were found to be more than those from male-headed household.***

At the national level, it was indicated that among the children who worked for 15 hours and above thereby constituting child labour and at the same time attending school, 9.6 percent were from female-headed households while only 2.9 percents were from male-headed households (**See Table 4.10 above and 2.a.1 in the appendix**).

**4.3.5.2. Percentage distribution of children (not attending school and in economic activity) who worked 15 hours and above by gender of household head**

***Children from male-headed households were discovered more than their male-headed household counterparts***

At the national level, it was indicated that among the children who worked for 15 hours and above, thereby constituting child labour and were not schooling, greater percentage of 8.0 percent belonged to the female-headed households while only 3.7 percent were from male-headed households (**See Table 2.b.1 in the appendix**).

## **Chapter Five**

### **THE WORKING CHILDREN**

#### **5.0 Estimate of the number of working children, 5 – 17 years old**

***The estimate of working children was 15,027,612 (39.4 percent)***

A total of 38,061,333 children aged 5-17 years were estimated during the survey. Out of this number, the children who were engaged in economic activity and in housekeeping activity constituted 39.4 percent. The breakdown of the figure showed that those who engaged in economic activity were 13.1 percent and those in non-economic activity (that is housekeeping) were 26.3 percent (**See Table 5.1**).

**TABLE 5.1**

**Percentage distribution of children 5-17 years old  
by activity status**

<b>Activity Status</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Economic Activity	13.1
Housekeeping	26.3
School Only	57.5
Idleness	3.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0

#### **5.1 Percentage distribution of children 5-17 years old (attending school)**

***The survey indicated that 80.9 percent of all children were attending school***

Out of the total number of children who were attending school 8.5 percent were engaged in economic activity, 14.9 percent engaged in non-economic activity (that is, housekeeping), and the remaining 57.5 percent were schooling only.

Across the geo-political zones, South South had the highest percentage - 20.1 percent - of children in economic activity but attending school, North East had 10.9 percent, North Central 9.8 percent, North West 4.8 percent, South West 4.3 percent, and South East had 3.0 percent.

However, South East recorded the highest percentage of children who were engaged in housekeeping activity and attending school with 32.6 percent, North Central had 19.8 percent, South South 19.5 percent, North East 12.7 percent, North West 10.6 percent, while South West had the lowest percentage with 2.8 percent.

Among children who were schooling only, South West with 86.7 percent reported the highest percentage; South East had 60.4 percent, South South - 55.2 percent, North-Central - 50.0 percent, North West – 49.0 percent while North East reported the lowest percentage 33.6 percent.

Gender analyses of children who were schooling indicated that whereas more male children- 9.1 percent - than female - 7.8 percent - were engaged in economic activity, more females - 15.4 percent - than males - 14.5 percent, were engaged in housekeeping activity. Of the children who were schooling only, there were more males - 58.8 percent - than females -55.9 percent.

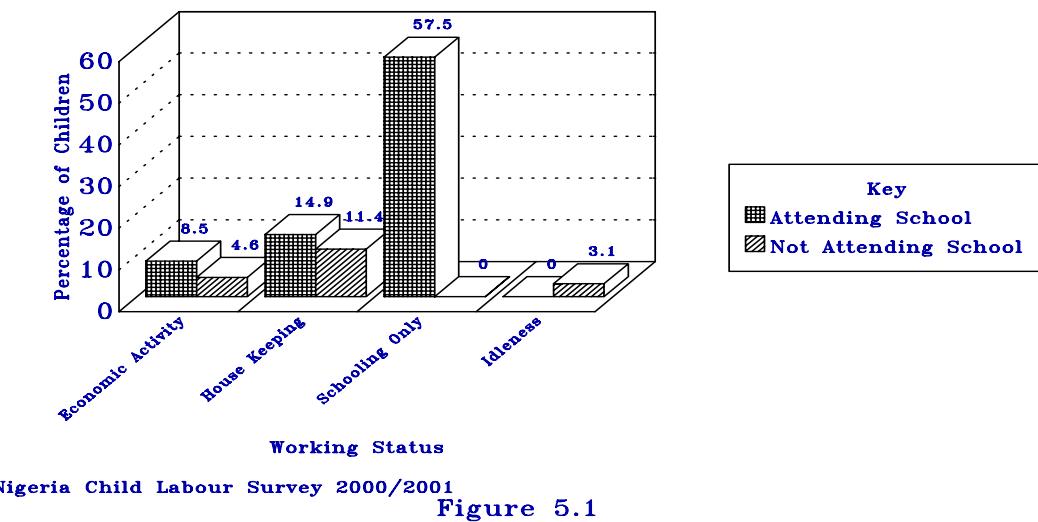
Rural – urban comparison indicated that whereas more rural – 9.4 percent - than urban children – 6.7 percent - who were attending school, were engaged in economic activity, more urban – 73.9 percent - than rural children – 49.5 percent - were schooling only. Of the children who were both schooling and engaged in housekeeping activity, more rural – 17.5 percent - than urban – 9.7 percent-, was found (**See Table 15 in the Appendix**).

#### **5.1.2 Percentage distribution of children 5-17 years (not attending school)**

*The survey found that 19.1 percent of all children were not attending school.*

Out of this figure, those engaged in economic activity were 4.6 percent, housekeeping 11.4 percent and idleness 3.1 percent. (Children who were categorized as idle were those who neither attended school nor were engaged in house keeping and economic activities) (**See Figure 5.1**).

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN BY WORKING STATUS (NATIONAL)



Of children in housekeeping, Sokoto reported the highest percentage – 49.0 percent whilst the following states had significant proportions thus: Jigawa – 47.0 percent, Yobe – 44.3 percent, Gombe – 32.9 percent, Taraba – 30.8 percent, Kano – 26.0 percent, Niger – 23.0 percent and Bauchi - 22.6 percent.

Across zones, it was indicated that North West had the highest percentage – 25.4 percent - of children who were not schooling and were engaged in housekeeping. North East –24.6 percent - and North Central – 11.4 percent, followed this. Of the above category of children, those in the South East, South South and South West constituted 2.7 percent, 2.3 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively.

Age group analyses showed that there were higher proportions- 13.9 percent -, of children in the 5-9 years age range who were engaged in housekeeping than those in the 10 to 14 years – 8.8 percent - and 15 to 17 years age range - 10.7 percent -.

Gender comparison found that more female – 13.9 percent - than male children – 9.2 percent - who were not schooling, were engaged in housekeeping.

Rural – urban comparison indicated that children in the rural areas who were not schooling and were engaged in housekeeping constituted 14.3 percent as against the lower percentage – 5.4 percent reported in the urban areas.

Of children who were considered idle because they were not schooling neither were they engaged in economic nor housekeeping activities, North West reported the highest percentage – 6.1 percent - followed by North East – 6.0 percent and North Central – 3.1 percent, South South, South West and South East reported 1.2 percent, 1.1 percent and 0.5 percent respectively. At the state level, Kebbi, Borno, Bauchi and the FCT recorded the highest percentages – 24.6 percent, 10.7 percent, 9.9 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively, of children who were idle.

#### **5.1.3 Percentage distribution of working children (attending school)**

Out of the total number of working children 15,027,612 -, 59.4 percent (8,925,206) were found to be attending school. The breakdown of the figure of schooling working children indicated that those who were engaged in economic activity were 3,242,669 and constituted 21.6 percent of all working children whilst the remaining 5,682,537 who constituted 37.8 percent of all working children, were engaged in housekeeping.

#### **5.1.4 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school)**

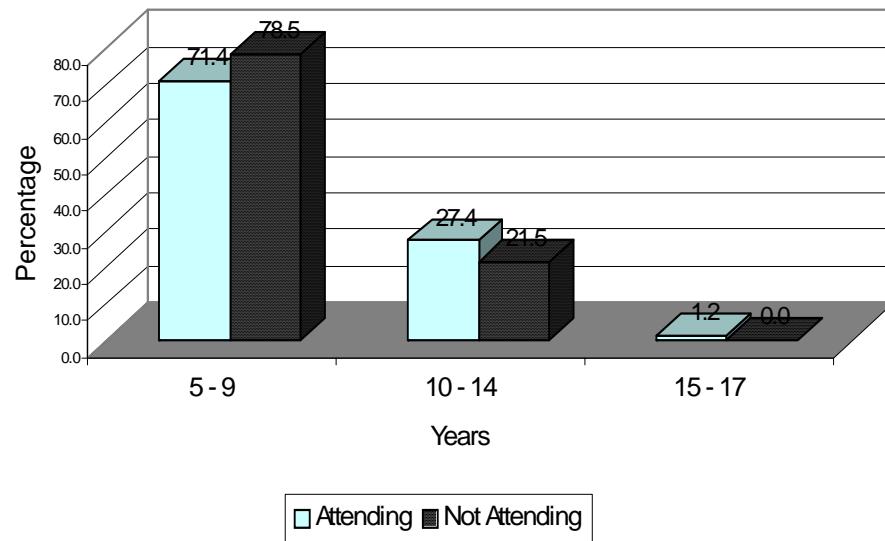
Of the total 15,027,612 working children, 40.6 percent (6,102,406) were found not to be attending school. These non-schooling working children consisted of 1,981,484 or 13.2 percent of all working children who were engaged in economic activity and another 4,120,922 or 27.4 percent of all working children who were engaged in housekeeping activity.

#### **5.1.5 Percentage distribution of working children (attending school) by age at first work**

***The survey found that 71.4 percent of children started work at ages 5-9 years***

At the national level, it was indicated that 71.4 percent of working children started work at ages 5 to 9. The percentage distribution of other age brackets included: 10 to 14 years (27.4 percent), and 15 to 17 years (1.2 percent) (**See Figure 5.2**).

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN 5 - 17  
YEARS OLD BY AGE AT FIRST WORK**



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

Figure 5.2

Gender analyses indicated that whereas male children who started work at ages 5 to 9 constituted 71.8 percent, those who started work at later ages, that is, 10 to 14 years and 15 to 17 years constituted 27.1 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively. Similarly, female children who started work at ages 5 to 9 constituted the highest – 70.8 percent; followed by those who started at ages 10 to 14 – 27.8 percent, whilst the lowest percentage – 1.4 percent, was reported by female children who began work at ages 15 to 17. Further analyses found that whilst a slightly higher percentage of male than female children, started work at ages 5 to 9, more female than male children started work at ages 10 to 14 and 15 to 17 years.

Rural – urban comparison indicated that the highest percentage – 61.7 percent - of rural children started work at ages 5 to 9 followed by 35.7 percent and 2.6 percent who started work at ages 10 to 14 and 15 to 17 years, respectively. In the same vein, more rural children – 74.8 percent - started work at ages 5 to 9 as against the 24.5 percent and 0.7 who started work at the older age groups namely 10 to 14 years and 15 to 17 years, respectively. Further analyses indicated that whereas more rural than urban children started work at ages 5 to 9, more urban than rural children started work at ages 10 to 14 and 15 to 17 years.

### **5.1.6 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school) by age at first work**

At the national level, it was found that 78.5 percent of non-schooling working children, started work at ages 5 to 9. The children who started work at ages 10 to 14, constituted the remaining 21.5 percent.

Across zones, 100 percent of sampled non-schooling working children in the North East, South East and South South, started work at ages 5 to 9. However, 100 percent and 76.1 percent of children in the North West and North Central, respectively, started work at ages 10 to 14.

Gender analyses showed that male children who started work at ages 5 to 9, constituted 86.4 percent whilst the remaining 13.6 percent started work at ages 10 to 14. Similarly, female non-schooling working children who started work at ages 5 to 9 constituted the majority – 65.5 percent whilst the remaining 34.5 percent began work at ages 10 to 14. Thus it was that a higher percentage of male children than female, started work at ages 5 to 9.

## **5.2 Economic characteristics**

**TABLE 5.2**

Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5 – 17 years Old by Major Economic Activity/Industry and Schooling Status (National)		
Economic Activity	Attending (%)	Not Attending (%)
Agric, hunting or forestry	0.8	42.1
Fishing	0.1	0.3
Construction	0.0	0.6
Wholesale/retail trade and repairs	0.6	5.9
Manufacturing	-	0.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	0.1
Restaurants and hotels	-	0.2
Transport, Storage/communication	-	0.4
Real estate/business services	-	0.2
Public administration	-	1.3
Education	-	0.2
Community/Personal services	-	2.3
Private households with employed persons	-	0.1
Not known	98.5	45.3
Total	100.00	100.00

### **5.2.1 Percentage distribution of children (attending school) who worked in last 12 months by major economic activity/industry**

At the national level, children working in agriculture/hunting and forestry were 0.8 percent. Another 0.6 percent of the children were in wholesale/retail trade and repairs, whilst 0.1 percent were engaged in

fishing, and none worked in construction industry. Other economic activities "not known" were reported by 98.5 percent of working children. The fact that a large proportion of the children did not identify the work they did probably reflects a lack of adequate understanding of the questions, on their part. Future studies should encourage interviewers to probe children to further elicit responses or alternatively, open-ended questions should be included to tap responses of children in important areas such as the specific work they did.

Across zones, North West had the highest percentage – 2.3 percent - of children who were engaged in agriculture, hunting or forestry; North East –2.0 percent -, North Central 0.7 percent, South East 0.4 percent and South South 0.2 percent followed this. Incidentally South West recorded nil percentage of children who were engaged in agriculture, hunting or forestry.

State analyses showed Nassarawa with the highest percentage - 7.3 percent - of children engaged in agriculture, hunting or forestry. In Kano, Zamfara and Jigawa, 3.2 percent, 3.1 percent and 2.9 percent children were thus engaged respectively. With respect to construction work, Delta state had the highest percentage of children – 0.3 percent -, engaged in it.

Age group analyses indicated that whilst 1.4 percent - of children of 15 to 17 years old were engaged in agriculture, hunting or forestry, for the lower age group namely 5 to 9 years and 10 to 14 years, 0.4 percent and 0.7 percent respectively, were engaged in the same activities. Whereas 0.9 percent of children of 10 to 14 years old were engaged in wholesale/retail trade and repairs, those in the age groups 5 to 9 years and 15 to 17 years who constituted 0.4 percent and 0.3 percent respectively, were engaged in the same economic activities.

The findings of gender analyses revealed that more male – 1.1 percent - than female – 0.4 percent - children were engaged in agriculture, hunting or forestry respectively. Of children who were engaged in "wholesale/retail trade and repairs both male and female constituted the same percentages 0.6 percent. In the same vein, male and female children who were engaged in construction work constituted 0.1 percent each. Interestingly, whilst 0.1 percent of female children were found to be engaged in construction, male children were not represented in the same trade.

As should be expected, more children from rural areas – 1.0 percent - were engaged in agriculture, hunting or forestry than children in urban areas – 0.2 percent. Amongst those engaged in wholesale/ trade and repairs, more rural – 0.7 percent - than urban – 0.5 percent children were represented.

## **5.2.2 Percentage distribution of children (attending school) who worked in the last 12 months by major occupational groups**

***Akwa-Ibom had a higher percentage of working children than other states in the country***

Whereas a majority – 98.5 percent of the children were reported as not specifying the category of work they did, 0.9 percent reported being engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery whilst 0.1 percent were engaged in craft and related trade work. The children who were in service shops and market sales constituted 0.4 percent (**See Table 5.3**).

Across the zones, it was indicated that majority of the children who could identify their work category, were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery. In the North Central, these children constituted 0.7 percent, in the North East – 2.0 percent, North West – 2.3 percent, South East – 0.4 percent and South South – 0.2 percent. Whereas in the other zones some work categories were not represented; in the South South zone, children in all the work categories were represented.

State analyses indicated that Akwa-Ibom had the highest proportion – 1.8 percent - of children engaged in “professional” work, 7.1 percent of children engaged in “craft and related” work as well as the highest percentage – 10.7 percent - for those in “service shops and market sales” Amongst children who were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work, Nassarawa had the highest percentage – 7.3 percent (**See Table 18 in the Appendix**).

**TABLE 5.3**

Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5 – 17 years Old by Major Occupational group and Schooling Status (National)		
Occupational group	Attending (%)	Not Attending (%)
Professional	-	0.9
Technical and associate professionals	-	0.9
Service, shops and market sales	0.4	7.2
Skilled agric and forestry workers	0.9	42.0
Craft and related trade workers	0.1	0.6
Elementary occupations	-	0.9
Legislators/senior managers	-	0.2
Clerks	-	0.2
Not known	98.5	47.1
Total	100.00	100.00

### **5.2.3 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school) by major economic activity/industry**

#### ***42.1 percent of the working children were engaged in agriculture, hunting or forestry***

Nationally, working children who were engaged in agriculture, hunting or forestry constituted 42.1 percent. Those in wholesale/retail trade and repairs were 5.9 percent, community/personal services were represented by 2.3 percent, while those in electricity gas/ water supply and the children working in private households were represented by only 0.1 percent. It is noteworthy that for 45.4 percent of the working children, their major economic activity could not be categorized (**See Table 19.1 in the Appendix**).

Across zones, North East had the highest percentage - 62.5 percent - of children working in agriculture, hunting or forestry. North Central had 44.4 percent, North West – 42.4 percent and South East had the lowest, 1.3 percent. It is noteworthy that only South West had children working across all the major economic activities.

With 86.8 percent, Borno state recorded the highest percentage of children working in agriculture, hunting or forestry, Plateau had 77.6 percent whilst Bauchi recorded 74.2 percent. The following states were significantly represented amongst children who were not schooling and were engaged in agriculture, hunting or forestry thus: Kaduna – 68.3 percent, FCT – 57.1 percent, Gombe – 56.6 percent, Katsina - 50.0 percent and Sokoto - 47.8 percent. On the other hand, children from Abia, Anambra, Bayelsa, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Imo and Ondo were not represented amongst those who were not attending school and were engaged in agriculture, hunting or forestry. Whereas Enugu, Ogun and Bauchi reported 50.0 percent, 7.7 percent and 1.6 percent respectively, of children who were engaged in construction work, children from the other 33 states and the FCT were not represented amongst this category. It is noteworthy that children who worked in restaurant and hotels though not represented in any other states, constituted 50 percent in Ondo.

Age group analyses showed that the children who were between 10 to 14 years old, were more engaged in agriculture, hunting or forestry – 46.2 percent -, than those children from either the 5 to 9 years old or 15 to 17 years old who constituted 38.9 percent and 40.4 percent respectively.

Gender analyses indicated that more male children - 52.2 percent - were engaged in agriculture, hunting or forestry than female children who constituted 24.7 percent.

Rural – urban comparison indicated that 51.5 percent of children in the rural areas were engaged in agriculture, hunting or forestry whilst children in urban areas who were engaged in the same economic activity constituted 4.3 percent. In the urban area the following work categories reported a nil percent, namely: fishing, electricity, education, and private household employment, whereas the corresponding figures in the rural area were 0.4 percent, 0.1 percent, 0.3 percent and 0.1 percent respectively.

#### **5.2.4 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school) by major occupational groups**

At the national level, 42.0 percent of children were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work. The children working in the service shops and market sales were 7.2 percent.

Across zones North East recorded the highest percentage - 62.7 percent - of children engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work. Other zones recorded as follows for the same occupational group: North Central - 44.6 percent, North West - 42.2 percent, South South - 17.2 percent, South West - 4.4 percent and South East - 1.3 percent. Amongst children who were engaged in service, shops and market sales, South South reported the highest percentage – 14.1 percent. South West – 11.3 percent, North Central – 6.4 percent, North East – 6.2 percent and North West - 4.7 percent, followed this. 3.0 percent of children in the South East constituted the least percentage within this category.

At the state level, Borno state recorded the highest percentage of children – 87.4 percent – working in skilled agriculture and fishery category whilst Plateau recorded 77.6 percent, Bauchi 75.4 percent and Kaduna 66.7 percent. Of the children who were engaged in service, shops and market sales, Ondo recorded the highest percentage – 50.0 percent -, followed by Akwa Ibom – 29.2 percent, Cross River 28.6 percent and Rivers 20.0 percent.

Interestingly, children of 10 to 14 years old had the highest representation – 46.6 percent - amongst those engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery while children in the 5 to 9 years and 15 to 17 years category constituted 39.5 percent and 39.3 percent respectively. Amongst the children who were engaged in service shop and market sales, those of 15 to 17 years old had the highest representation – 10.6 percent, while those in 5 to 9 years and 10 to14 years category, constituted 4.7 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively (**See Table 20.1 in the Appendix**).

Gender analyses indicated that a higher percentage of male children – 52.4 percent - than female – 24.0 percent - were found in skilled

agriculture and fishery work. Conversely, more female – 11.9 percent - than male – 4.4 percent - children were engaged in service, shops and market sales. The gender distribution of children who were engaged in ‘professional’ work, ‘technicians and associate professionals’ and ‘craft and related trade’ work indicated thus: 0.2 percent male/2.3 percent female, 0.7 percent male/1.4 percent female and 0.2 percent male/1.2 percent female respectively.

Rural-urban comparison showed as expected, that more rural children – 51.7 percent - than urban – 3.3 percent were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work. However, more urban than rural children were represented in all the other identified major occupational categories.

### **5.3 Analyses of working hours of children in economic activity**

#### **5.3.1 Percentage distribution of working children (attending school) by numbers of hours worked daily**

##### ***41.2 percent of working children (attending school) worked for 15 hours or more***

Nationally, it was indicated that children who worked for 15 hours or more constituted the highest proportion – 41.2 percent - followed by those who worked for less than 5 hours – 22.8 percent. The children who worked for between 5 to 9 hours and 10 to 14 hours constituted 19.8 percent and 16.2 percent respectively. These indicated that 77.2 percent of the sampled children worked for more than 5 hours.

Across zones, there were more children who worked for 15 hours or more than those who worked for below 5 hours, 5 to 9 hours and 10 to 14 hours. The only exception was in the South South where children who worked for 5 to 9 hours, had the highest representation – 34.3 percent followed by below 5 hours – 27.8 percent, 15 hours or more – 25.8 percent and 10 to 14 hours – 12.1 percent.

At the state level, it was found that Gombe reported the highest percentage – 84.7 percent of children who worked 15 hours or more; followed by 79.4 percent of such children found in Kaduna. In the following states, children who worked for 15 hours or more, constituted over 70 percent thus; FCT (77.8 percent), Borno (74.6 percent), Ebonyi (70.9 percent) and Lagos (70.4 percent). Whilst Sokoto was the only state not represented amongst children who worked 15 hours or more, those who worked 5 to 9 hours and 10 to 14 hours in the state constituted 50 percent each. Of the children who worked for less than 5 hours, Adamawa reported the highest percentage – 89.4 percent -,

followed by Imo – 79.3 percent, Enugu – 61.5 percent and Ogun 45.5 percent.

Age-group analyses reported that of the children who worked for 10 to 14 hours those in the age range 5 to 9 constituted the highest percentage – 17.6 percent - followed by those in the 10 to 14 years and 15 to 17 years who constituted 16.7 percent and 13.8 percent respectively

Gender analyses indicated that there were more male children who worked for 15 hours or more – 42.6 percent – than those who worked for less than 5 hours, 5 to 9 hours and 10 to 14 hours. Similarly, there were more female children who worked for 15 hours or more than those who worked for less than 5 hours, 5 to 9 hours and 10 to 14 hours. It was also indicated that whilst more male than female children worked for 10 to 14 hours and 15 hours or more, more female than male children worked for 5 to 9 hours and below 5 hours (**See Table 5.4 and Figure 5.3**).

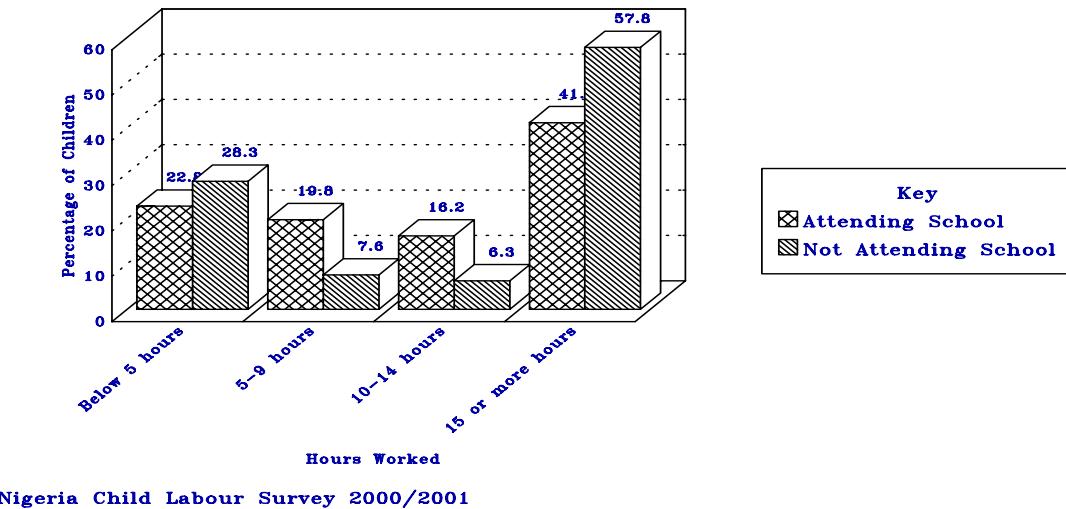
Rural – urban comparison indicated that more rural – 24.1 percent, 21.3 percent and 41.9 percent - than urban children – 19.2 percent, 15.6 percent and 39.1 percent - worked for below 5 hours, 5 to 9 hours and 15 hours or more, respectively. There was, however, a majority of urban children – 26.1 percent - over rural – 12.7 percent - amongst those who worked for 10 to 14 hours.

**TABLE 5.4**

**Percentage distribution of working children 5-17 years old and in economic activity by hours worked, schooling status and gender**

Hours worked	Attending school		Not attending school	
	Male (percent)	Female (percent)	Male (percent)	Female (percent)
Below 5 hrs	22.1	23.9	28.6	27.7
5-9 hrs	18.6	21.5	9.2	5.0
10-14 hrs	16.7	15.4	6.2	6.4
15 or more hrs	42.6	39.2	56.0	60.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN BY HOURS WORKED (NATIONAL)



**Figure 5.3**

### 5.3.2 Percentage distribution of children in economic activity (attending school) who worked for 15 hours or more by age group

*Of all the children who worked for 15 hours or more (who can be described as working most intensively), those in the age range 10 – 14 years and 15 – 17 years who constituted 42.8 percent and 45.0 percent respectively, were significantly more than those in the 5-9 years age category who constituted 34.4 percent*

The above data indicates a correspondence between increase in the age of children and the number of hours worked.

### 5.3.3 Percentage distribution of children in housekeeping (attending school and not attending school) by number of hours worked

*All children who were attending school and were engaged in housekeeping activity, worked for less than 5 hours*

The survey indicated that all the sampled 5,682,537 children – i.e. 100.0 percent - who were schooling and were engaged in housekeeping activity, worked for less than 5 hours. Of children who were not schooling and were engaged in housekeeping activity, 99.7 percent worked for less than 5 hours whilst those who worked for 10 to 14 hours and 15 hours and above, constituted 0.1 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively. Given the definition of child labour in the survey as

consisting of children who work more than 5 hours, children in housekeeping activity in this category, cannot be included among those in child labour (**See Tables 23 & 24 in the Appendix**).

#### **5.3.4 Percentage distribution of working children in economic activity (not attending school) by number of hours worked**

***Children who were not attending school were more represented amongst those who worked 15 Hours or more, than those who were attending school***

The percentage of children (not schooling) who worked for 15 hours or more - 57.8 percent - exceeded those who worked for less than 5 hours - 28.3 percent -. Children who worked for 5 to 9 hours and 10 to 14 hours recorded 7.6 percent and 6.3 percent respectively.

Across zones, the percentage of children who worked for 15 hours or more exceeded others who worked for less hours, except in South East and North West in which the percentage of those who worked for less than 5 hours exceeded those of children who worked for 15 hours or more by 3.1 percent and 2.2 percent respectively.

At the state level, it was found that all the sampled children (100.0 percent) in Osun who were not schooling and were engaged in economic activities worked for 15 hours or more. The percentages of children who were not schooling and who worked 15 hours or more, were over 70 percent in the following states: Borno (90.1 percent) Kaduna – 88.9 percent, Abia – 87.5 percent, Benue – 80.6 percent, Ogun – 79.5 percent, FCT – 78.6 percent, Lagos – 77.8 percent, Plateau – 77.6 percent, Gombe – 77.4 percent, Edo – 71.4 percent and Akwa Ibom – 70.8 percent. Interestingly, over 50 percent of children in the above-mentioned category were found in Ekiti, Enugu, Kebbi, Kogi, Nassarawa, Ondo, Rivers, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara states.

Age group analyses indicated that amongst those who worked for 15 hours or more, children in the age category 15 to17 years constituted 65.3 percent, those who were 10 to 14 years old constituted 60.3 percent whilst those who were 5 to 9 years constituted 43.4 percent.

Of children who worked for below 5 hours, 5 to 9 hours and 10 to 14 hours those in the age range 5-9 years were more represented than others, followed by those who were 10 to 14 years old

Gender analyses revealed that female children - 60.9 percent - who worked for 15 hours or more exceeded their male counterparts - 56.0 percent.

The study also indicated that working children in urban areas who worked for 15 hours or more surpassed their counterparts in the rural areas by 4.7 percent (**See Table 5.5**).

**TABLE 5.5**

**Percentage distribution of working children 5-17 years old and in economic activity by hours worked, schooling status and sector**

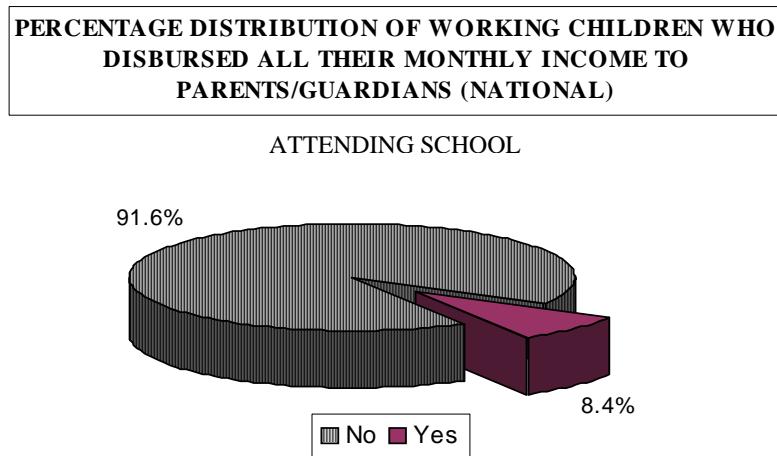
Hours worked	Attending school			Not attending school		
	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural	National
Below 5 hrs	19.2	24.2	22.8	27.7	28.4	28.3
5-9 hrs	15.6	21.3	19.8	4.0	8.6	7.6
10-14 hrs	26.1	12.7	16.2	6.8	6.2	6.3
15 or more hrs	39.1	41.9	41.2	61.5	56.8	57.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### **5.4 Working children's savings and contribution to household income**

##### **5.4.1 Percentage distribution of working children (attending school) who disbursed all their monthly income to parents/guardians**

It was found that 8.4 percent of the working children gave all their income to parents or guardians, while 91.6 percent of them did not do so.

Across the geo-political zones, North West recorded the highest number



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

Figure 5.4

of children – 41.6 percent - who gave all their income to parents/guardians. South West followed it with 11.3 percent while the smallest number – 2.0 percent - came from South South. Whereas 7.5

percent of children in the rural sector disbursed all their monthly income to parents/guardians, 11.1 percent of their urban counterparts did so (**See Figure 5.4**).

#### **5.4.2 Percentage distribution of working children (attending school) who disbursed part of their monthly income to parents/guardians**

*Of the total of 3,242,669 working children (attending school), the survey found that 5.7 percent of the children usually gave part of their income to parents/guardians whilst 94.3 percent did not*

Across zones, North Central recorded the highest percentage – 16.4 percent - of those who gave part of their income to parents/guardians and South East recorded the lowest – 1.7 percent.

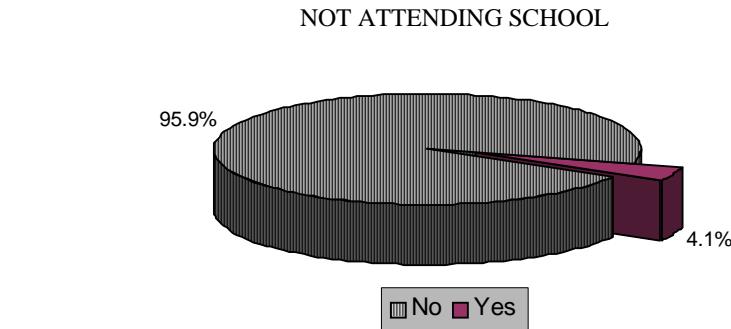
At the state level, it was found that 50.0 percent of children in Sokoto gave part of their income to parents, followed by Kano with 41.9 percent whilst Jigawa and Ogun recorded 28.6 percent and 27.3 percent, respectively. Interestingly, a number of states recorded 100 percent of children who did not give part of their income to parents/guardians. These included; Anambra, Borno, Cross-River, Edo, Enugu, Kaduna, Kwara, Lagos, Ondo, Oyo and the FCT (**See Table 26 in the Appendix**).

#### **5.4.3 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school) who disbursed all their monthly income to parents/guardians**

It was found that 4.1 percent of children who were not attending school and engaged in economic activities gave all their income to their parents or guardians, whilst 95.9 percent of them did not disburse all their income to parents/guardians.

Across zones, South South had the highest percentage – 7.0 percent - of children who disbursed all their income to parents or guardians. South West followed it with 6.0 percent while the lowest percentage was recorded in the South East – 2.7 percent (**See Figure 5.5**).

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN WHO  
DISBURSED ALL THEIR MONTHLY INCOME TO  
PARENTS/GUARDIANS (NATIONAL)**



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

Figure 5.5

At the state level, Bayelsa recorded the highest number of children – 22.2 percent – who gave all their income to parents/guardians. Akwa-Ibom and Ekiti, which recorded 16.7 percent each for children who disbursed all their monthly income to parents/guardians, followed this. In the following 15 states; Adamawa, Anambra, Cross River, Ebonyi, Edo, Enugu, Gombe, Imo, Kano, Katsina, Kogi, Ogun, Ondo, Rivers and Taraba, a nil percentage of children who were not schooling and who disbursed all their income to parents or guardians, was recorded (**See Table 27 in the Appendix**).

Gender analyses showed that the highest percentage – 6.4 percent - of children who gave all their income to parents/guardians were females whilst males constituted only 2.8 percent.

#### **5.4.4 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school) who disbursed part of their monthly income to parents/guardians**

***Urban children gave part of their monthly income to their parents or guardians more than the rural children.***

At the national level, 6.6 percent of children who earned income and who were not attending school indicated that they often disbursed part of it to their parents/guardians whilst 93.4 percent of them did not.

Across zones, it was found that South South had the highest percentage – 15.3 percent - of children who gave part of their income to parents/guardians followed by South East with 11.6 percent whilst the lowest percentage – 2.9 percent - was from the North Central.

At the state level, Enugu recorded 50.0 percent of children who gave part of their income to parents or guardians. Cross River followed with

42.9 percent, Ekiti recorded 33.3 percent of those who gave part of their income to parents/guardians whilst the following states recorded a nil percentage each: Abia, Benue, Delta, Edo, Imo, Kwara, Oyo, Plateau, Sokoto, Taraba, Zamfara and the FCT.

Rural-urban comparison indicated that 7.5 percent urban children shared their earnings with parents/guardians whilst 6.4 percent children in the rural areas reported that they disbursed part of their income to parents/guardians.

Age group analyses indicated that children in the age group 15-17 years with 10.8 percent had the highest part disbursement to parents/guardians. Whereas children in the 10 to 14 years group constituted 6.1 percent, the lowest part disbursement – 1.2 percent - was recorded for the age group 5-9 years (**See Table 28 in the Appendix**).

## 5.5 Reasons for saving part of income among working children

### 5.5.1 Percentage distribution of working children (attending school) by reasons for saving

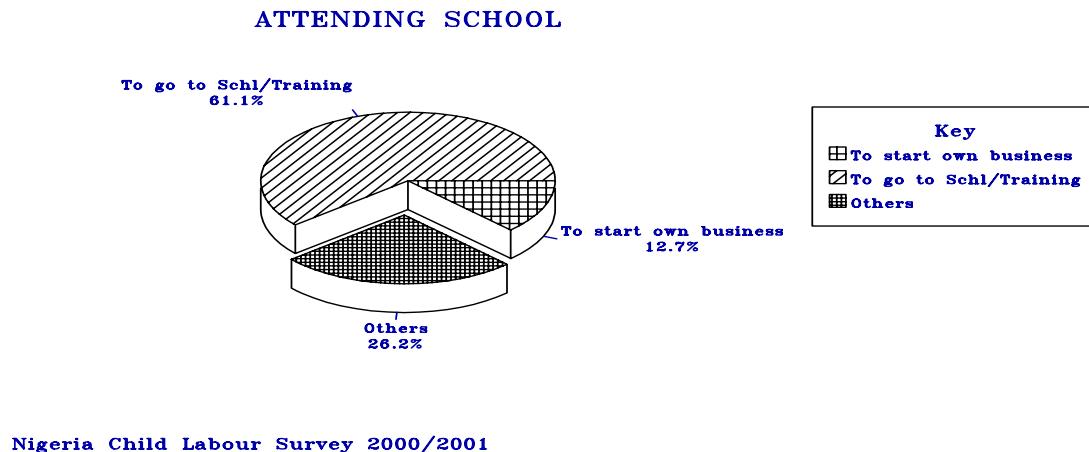
*More than half of the children who attended school and were engaged in economic activities saved part of their income to go to school*

At the national level, 61.1 percent of the children in economic activity saved “to go to school” whilst 12.7 percent saved “to start own business”. The remaining 26.2 percent saved for other reasons.

The findings indicated that more children in the rural areas – 63.7 percent - than urban areas – 56.3 percent - saved to go to school, whilst more children in the urban areas – 13.7 percent - than rural areas – 12.2 percent - saved to start own business (**See Figure 5.6**).

Across zones, North East and North West recorded the highest percentages – 69.8 percent - of children who saved ‘to go to school’, followed by South South and North Central with 67.9 percent and 54.4 percent respectively, while the lowest – 27.2 percent - came from South East. Further analyses indicated that more children saved ‘to go to school’ than ‘to own business’ and for other reasons except in South East zone where the saving for ‘other reasons’, - 72.8 percent - exceeded those who saved to go to school. It should be observed that saving to go to school could have two meanings namely saving to sustain present level of schooling or saving to further education.

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN 5 – 17 YEARS OLD  
(ATTENDING SCHOOL) BY MAIN REASON FOR SAVING (NATIONAL)**



**Figure 5.6**

It is very interesting that 5 of the 6 states in which 100 percent of the children saved to go to school are located in the educationally disadvantaged northern zones. These states are Jigawa, Kaduna, Kebbi, Taraba and Benue. Only in one state in the South, namely Enugu did 100.0 percent of the children save to go to school.

Gender analyses indicated that more males – 63.0 percent - than females – 56.6 percent saved to go to school whereas more females – 13.6 percent - than males – 12.4 percent -, saved to start own business (**See Table 5.6**).

**TABLE 5.6      Percentage distribution of working children by  
reasons for saving, schooling status  
and gender (National)**

Reasons for saving	Attending school	
	Male	Female
To Start Own Business	12.4	13.6
To go to School/Training Institution	63.0	56.6
Others	24.6	29.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0	100.0

### 5.5.2 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school) by reasons for saving

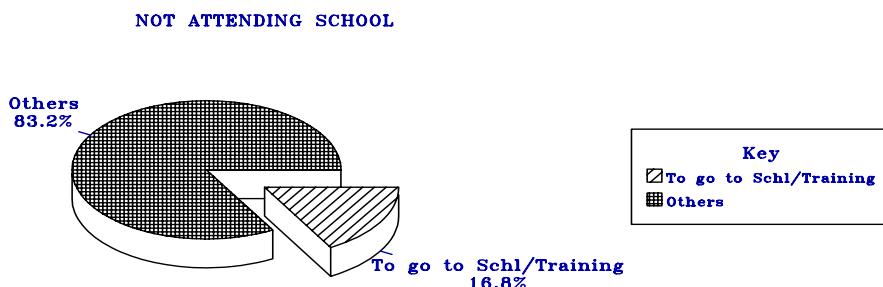
**About 83.2 percent of the children (not attending school) and who were engaged in economic activities, saved part of their income for other reasons**

83.2 percent of children not attending school and who are engaged in economic activity saved part of their income "for other things", the remainder – 16.8 percent - saved to go to school whilst none saved to own business (**See Figure 5.7**).

It is noteworthy from the viewpoint of formulating intervention programmes that 16.8 percent of non-school attending working children, saved to go to school.

Rural – urban analyses indicated that all the savings made in the urban areas were for the purpose of schooling, whereas in the rural areas, "others" constituted 93.7 percent while the remainder – 6.3 percent - were savings to go to school" (**See Table 30 in the Appendix**).

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN 5 – 17 YEARS OLD (NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL) BY MAIN REASON FOR SAVING (NATIONAL)



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

Figure 5.7

## **5.6 Whether working children operated tools, machine and equipment**

### **5.6.1 Percentage distribution of working children who operated tools, machines and equipment:**

***A greater proportion - 72.2 percent - of the working children, who were schooling, did not operate tools, machines and equipment***

At the national level, the percentage of working children – 27.8 percent - who reported that they operated tools, machines and equipment was relatively low as against 72.2 percent of children who did not operate any machine.

Across zones, 87.9 percent, 84.2 percent and 81.1 percent of children in the North West, North Central and South West, respectively, did not operate any machine, tool or equipment. The lowest percentage – 59.0 percent - of children, who did not operate any machine, was reported in the South East.

Analyses on the basis of gender revealed that more male working children – 29.3 percent - than their female counterparts – 25.9 percent - operated machines at work.

Children in rural areas – 31.1 percent - more than their urban counterparts – 18.5 percent - operated machines, tools and equipment at work (**See Table 31 in the Appendix**).

### **5.6.2 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school) who operated tools, machines and equipment at work**

At the national level, children who did not operate any tool machine or equipment at work, constituted the majority – 76.7 percent -, whilst those who reported that they did, constituted 23.3 percent.

Across zones, North West reported the highest percentage 89.2 percent - of children who did not operate any tool, whilst the lowest – 65.8 percent - was found in the South West.

At the state level, it is interesting that in 5 states namely Abia, Edo, Enugu, Ondo and Sokoto, all the sampled children – i.e 100 percent – did not operate any tool, machine or equipment.

Age group analyses indicated that whereas 82.1 percent of children in the 5 to 9 years age range were not required to operate any machines, those in the 10 to 14 years and 15 to 17 years age category who did not operate any equipment constituted 78.5 percent and 71.3 percent respectively.

Gender analyses found that more male – 25.6 percent - than female children – 19.3 percent - were required to operate tools, machines and equipment.

Rural – urban comparison showed that more rural children – 77.2 percent - than their urban counterparts 74.7 percent - did not operate any equipment.

## **5.7 Awareness of health problems of the working children**

### **5.7.1 Percentage distribution of working children (attending and not attending school) by awareness of the health problems at work**

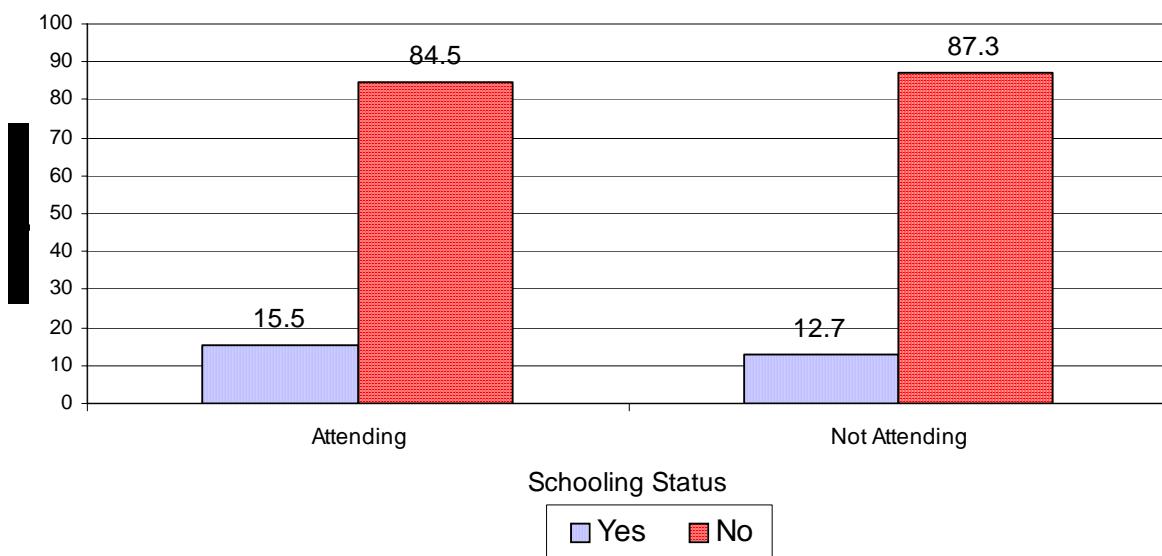
At the national level, it was found that the highest percentage – 84.5 percent – of children who were schooling, were not aware of the health problems in their working places; whereas 15.5 percent of them were aware of it. A similar distribution was maintained amongst children who were not schooling. Whereas, 87.3 percent indicated that they were not aware of health problems, 12.7 percent reported that were aware of health problems at work (**See Figure 5.8**).

Across zones, South East had the highest percentage 96.7 percent - of children who were schooling and who reported that they were not aware of any health problem at work whereas South South reported the least percentage – 74.9 percent. Amongst children who were not schooling, whilst North West reported the highest percentage –94.6 percent - of working children who were not aware of health problems South South had the least percentage – 65.6 percent - of those children.

Gender analyses indicated that amongst schooling children, more male – 16.1 percent - than female – 14.6 percent - were aware of health problems at work Similarly, more males – 14.1 percent - than female children – 10.4 percent - were aware of health problems amongst non-schooling children.

Among schooling and non-schooling children, more rural than urban children were aware of health problems at work.

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN (ATTENDING AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL) BY AWARENESS OF THE HEALTH PROBLEMS AT WORK (NATIONAL)**



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

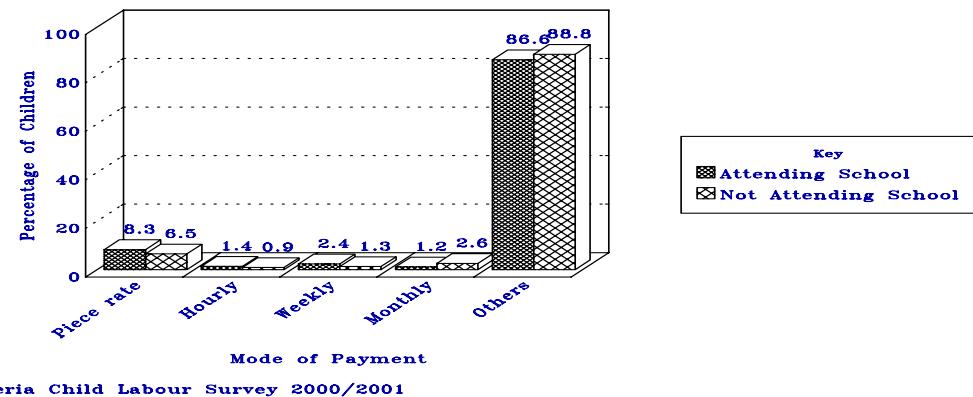
**Figure 5.8**

## 5.8 Working children's mode of payment

### 5.8.1 Percentage distribution of working children (attending school) by mode of payment

Whilst 1.2 percent of children were paid monthly, those whose mode of payment was categorized under "others" constituted 86.6 percent. Whereas children who were paid by "piece-rate" method constituted 8.3 percent, those who received their income "weekly" and "hourly" constituted 2.4 percent and 1.4 percent respectively (**See Figure 5.9**).

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN 5–17 YEARS OLD  
BY MODE OF PAYMENT (NATIONAL)**



**Figure 5.9**

Across zones, it was found that the children who were paid “monthly” constituted the least percentages in four zones – North Central 0.8 percent, South East 0.0 percent, South West 0.0 percent and South South 0.1 percent, whilst in the two other zones – North East and North West – those who received their income “hourly” were lowest with 0.8 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively. The highest percentage across zones was recorded in the mode of payment known as “others” as follows: North Central 87.1 percent, North East 84.7 percent, North West 78.4 percent, South East 87.1 percent, South West 76.8 percent and South South 92.8 percent.

Gender analyses indicated that amongst male children, those who were paid ‘hourly’ constituted the least percentage – 1.6 percent - followed by ‘monthly’ – 1.7 percent. The number of male children who were paid by ‘piece-rate’ constituted 9.2 percent. Amongst female children, those who received their income ‘monthly’ constituted the least percentage – 0.6 percent, followed by ‘hourly’ – 1.2 percent. Female children who were paid by ‘piece-rate’ were 7.1 percent. The highest percentage of male and female working children were paid by the method coded “others” and constituted 84.8 percent and 89.2 percent respectively.

The highest percentage of the children were paid through the means classified ‘others’ in both the rural – 88.9 percent - and urban – 80.1 percent. Whilst the rural areas had the least percentage – 1.1 percent - among those paid hourly, children who received their income monthly constituted the lowest percentage – 1.2 percent - in the urban areas (**See Table 34 in the Appendix**).

### **5.8.2 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school) by mode of payment**

At the national level, it was found that the least percentage – 0.9 percent – of children were paid ‘hourly’ followed by those paid ‘weekly’ who constituted 1.3 percent. Whilst those who were paid ‘monthly’ constituted 2.6 percent and 6.5 percent of children were paid by the ‘piece-rate’ method, the highest percentage of children – 88.8 percent - received their income by other unspecified means (i.e. “others”)

Across the geo-political zones, a trend similar to the national one was observed. The frequency distribution of children’s mode of payment showed that those who were paid by other unspecified means (i.e. ‘others’) constituted the highest percentage. Whereas such children in the South West constituted 86.4 percent, North West had 89.4 percent, South East – 82.4 percent, North East – 90.1 percent, North Central – 93.9 percent and South South recorded the least figure – 67.5 percent. Amongst the children who received their income by the piece-rate method, South South recorded the highest percentage – 24.3 percent-, followed by South East – 11.9 percent, North East – 7.8 percent, North West – 4.6 percent and North Central – 3.3 percent. The lowest percentage – 2.6 percent was reported in the South West. Of children across zones who received their income monthly, South West reported the highest percentage – 8.6 percent -, followed by South East – 5.8 percent -, South South – 5.7 percent, North Central – 1.7 percent and North East and North West – 0.7 percent each.

A comparison between male and female mode of payment indicated that whereas 6.8 percent, 1.0 percent and 1.6 percent of male working children were paid by piece-rate, hourly and weekly respectively, the corresponding percentages for females were 5.9 percent, 0.9 percent and 0.6 percent. However, a higher percentage of female children – 4.5 percent - than male – 1.4 percent - were paid monthly

Working children who were paid by ‘other’ means constituted the highest percentages in both the rural – 89.8 percent - and urban – 84.7 percent - areas. Whereas children who were paid by ‘piece-rate’ in the rural areas constituted 6.7 percent, those in the urban areas constituted a slightly lower percentage – 5.5 percent. The lowest percentage – 0.8 percent - of rural children were paid ‘hourly; whilst urban children paid ‘weekly’ were not represented, those who were paid ‘hourly’ constituted 1.2 percent. However, more urban – 8.5 percent - than rural children – 1.1 percent - received their income monthly (**See Table 35 in the Appendix**).

## **5.9. Working children 5-17 years old who were more fortunate than peers**

### **5.9.1 Percentage distribution of working children 5-17 years old (attending school) who were more fortunate than peers**

At the national level, 35.0 percent of school attending working children considered themselves more fortunate than peers, whereas 31.3 percent constituted the category of children who considered themselves as “not more fortunate than peers”, 33.7 percent could not tell if they were more fortunate or not.

Across zones, North West had the highest percentage - 46.9 percent - of children who considered themselves more fortunate than peers. This was followed with 36.3 percent - North East, 35.8 percent - South South, 34.0 percent - North Central, 31.3 percent - South East and the least, 21.8 percent in the South West. Significantly more children – 57.6 percent - in the South West did not know if they were more fortunate than peers or not. Similarly, the highest percentages of children – 35.3 percent and 38.2 percent - in the North Central and North East zones, respectively, did not know if they were more fortunate than peers or not. It is noteworthy that 43.3 percent and 36.1 percent of children in the South East and South South respectively who did not consider themselves as more fortunate than peers were in majority over children in these zones who either considered themselves more fortunate than peers or did not know if they were more fortunate than peers or not.

Age group analyses indicated that more children in the 5 to 9 years range – 36.2 percent - than in the 10 to 14 years- 35.0 percent - and 15 to 17 years – 33.9 percent - range were represented amongst those who considered themselves more fortunate than peers. It was also found that majority – 37.3 percent - of the 5 to 9 years children did not know if they were more fortunate than peers or not.

Gender analyses showed that whereas more females – 36.8 percent than males – 33.7 percent - considered themselves more fortunate than peers, more males – 34.1 percent - than females – 33.2 percent did not know if they were more fortunate than peers or not.

Rural – urban comparison found that urban children recorded a higher percentage – 38.7 percent - over their rural counterparts – 33.7 percent - amongst those who considered themselves more fortunate than peers. Of those who did not know if they were more fortunate than peers or not, 37.1 percent and 32.5 percent were from urban and rural areas, respectively.

### **5.9.2. Percentage distribution of working children 5-17 years old (not attending school) who were more fortunate than peers**

At the national, level it was indicated that the highest percentage – 47.1 percent - of children who were not schooling, did not consider themselves as more fortunate than peers. Whereas 32.2 percent of these children did not know if they were more fortunate than peers or not, 20.7 percent were of the opinion that they were more fortunate than peers.

Across zones, children who did not consider themselves as more fortunate than peers, were significantly more in all zones - except the South West, - than those who either considered themselves more fortunate or could not tell if they were more fortunate or not. Whilst these constituted the highest – 79.4 percent - in South East, South South, North Central, North West and North East reported 74.9 percent 55.8 percent, 46.4 percent and 39.3 percent respectively. It is noteworthy that South East had a nil percentage of children who considered themselves as more fortunate than peers, whereas, 20.6 percent did not know if they were more fortunate or not. In South West, majority – 40.8 percent - belonged to the category of children who did not know if they were more fortunate or not, 38.6 percent did not consider themselves as more fortunate and the remaining 20.6 percent, were of the opinion that they were more fortunate than peers.

Age-group analyses, gender analyses and rural – urban comparison, indicated a trend similar to the national finding. Whilst more than 40 percent of non-schooling children in the various categories did not consider themselves more fortunate than peers over 30 percent could not tell if they were more fortunate than peers or not (**See Table 5.7**).

**Tables 5.7 Percentage distribution of children 5-17 years old who reported that they were more fortunate than peers.**

Zone	Attending School			Total	Not Attending School			Total
	Yes	No	Don't Know		Yes	No	Don't Know	
<b>National</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Geographical Location								
North Central	34.0	30.7	35.3	100.0	13.6	55.8	30.6	100.0
North East	36.3	25.5	38.2	100.0	24.3	39.3	36.4	100.0
North West	46.9	31.8	21.4	100.0	28.1	46.4	25.4	100.0
South East	31.3	43.3	25.4	100.0		79.4	20.6	100.0
South South	35.8	36.1	28.12	100.0	12.9	74.9	12.3	100.0
South West	21.8	20.6	57.6	100.0	20.6	38.6	40.8	100.0
Age of Child								
5-9 Yrs	36.2	26.5	37.3	100.0	17.8	42.7	39.5	100.0
10-14 Yrs	35.0	31.4	33.6	100.0	20.4	49.1	30.6	100.0
15-17 Yrs	33.9	35.8	30.3	100.0	23.2	48.2	28.7	100.0
Sex of Child								
Male	33.7	32.3	34.1	100.0	21.1	47.6	31.3	100.0
Female	36.8	30.0	33.2	100.0	20.2	46.1	33.7	100.0
Place of Residence								
Urban	38.7	24.2	37.1	100.0	23.3	42.8	33.9	100.0
Rural	33.7	33.8	32.5	100.0	20.1	48.2	31.7	100.0

## Chapter Six

### EFFECTS OF WORK ON CHILDREN

#### 6.0 Education

Universal access to free basic education is a key element of the rights of children as embodied in Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which prescribes that “the child has a right to education and the state’s duty is to ensure that primary education is free and compulsory” (UNICEF/FGN, 2001).

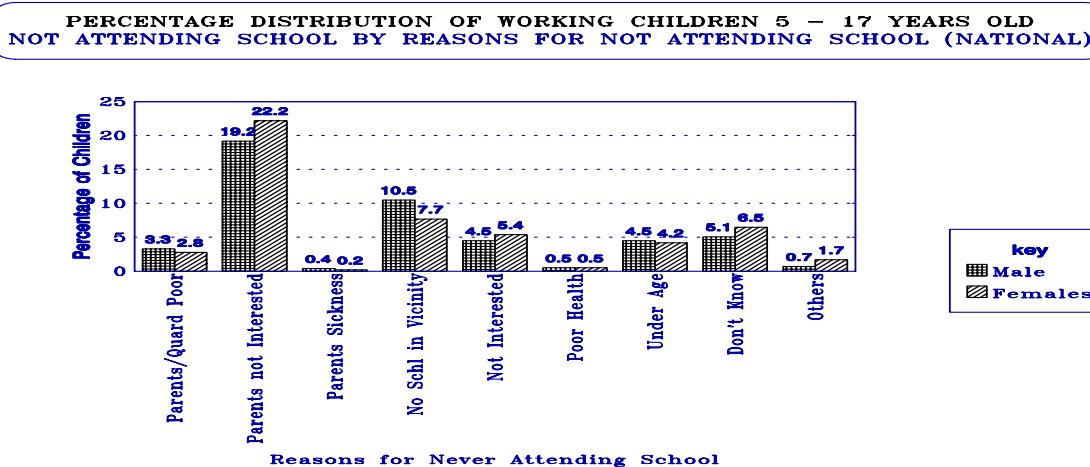
When children are denied education, its consequences manifest in various forms, among which is child labour. The effects of work on children become visible when:

- (i) they are not attending school.
- (ii) they are attending school but have poor academic performance.
- (iii) they are dropping out of school.

#### 6.1 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school) by reason for not attending school

***The survey found that more children attributed their not attending school to parents not interested***

At the national level, it was found that more working children – 19.2 percent male and 22.2 percent female - gave ‘parents not interested’ as reason for not attending school. Those children who gave ‘no school in the vicinity’ constituted 10.5 percent male and 7.7 percent female whilst the least percentage – 0.4 percent male and 0.2 percent female – reported ‘parents sickness’ as reason for not attending school. Although low, a significant percentage – 4.5 percent male and 5.4 percent female – gave ‘not interested’ as reason for not attending (**See Figure 6.1**).



Across zones, most of the children, especially in the Northern part, gave ‘parents not interested’ as reason for not attending school as follows: North Central – 17.5 percent male and 22.4 percent female, North East – 21.9 percent male and 23.3 percent female and North West – 18.9 percent male and 22.9 percent female. Whereas South West recorded 14.4 percent male and 13.5 percent female for ‘parents not interested’, South East and South South had 6.6 percent male and 1.1 percent female as well as 1.4 percent male and 1.4 percent female, respectively for the same reason.

At the state level, Imo state recorded 33.3 percent each for male children who gave ‘parents/guardian poor’, ‘poor health’ and ‘under age’ as reasons for not attending school. Notably, 75.0 percent female children and 50.0 percent male children gave ‘no school in the vicinity’ as reasons for not attending school in Ekiti state and Abia state respectively. Whilst Osun state recorded 50.0 percent male for ‘parents not interested’, Ondo state had 60.0 percent male for ‘under age’ as reason for never attending school.

A comparison between rural and urban areas, indicated that 17.7 percent male and 27.9 percent female in the urban areas reported ‘parents not interested’ as reason for never attending school, whereas 19.4 percent male and 21.4 percent female gave the same report in the rural areas. The least percentage – 0.2 percent - for both male and female children in the urban areas gave “parents’ sickness” as reason for not attending school (**See Table 37 in the Appendix**).

## **6.2 Percentage distribution of working children (attending school) by effect on education**

***Survey results indicated that out of a total of 3,242,669 working children (attending school), 88.5 percent reported that their work did not affect their academic performance while 11.5 percent indicated that it affected them***

In all the six geopolitical zones, over 80 percent of the children reported that their work did not affect their school performance. In the North West 97.0 percent, North East 91.6 percent, North Central 89.0 percent, South South 84.9 percent and South West 84.4 percent of children were of the opinion that their work did not affect their academic performance.

Gender analyses indicated that 88.5 percent male and 88.5 percent female reported that their work did not adversely affect their academic performance.

A similar trend was recorded in the sectors with 88.7 percent and 88.5 percent of children in the urban and rural areas respectively, who

reported that their work did not affect their school performance (**See Table 38 in the Appendix**).

### **6.3 Percentage distribution of working children by reason for dropping out of school**

***Of all the reasons given by the children for dropping out of school, 'failure to pay fee' was the most reported with 9.9 percent male and 9.8 percent female***

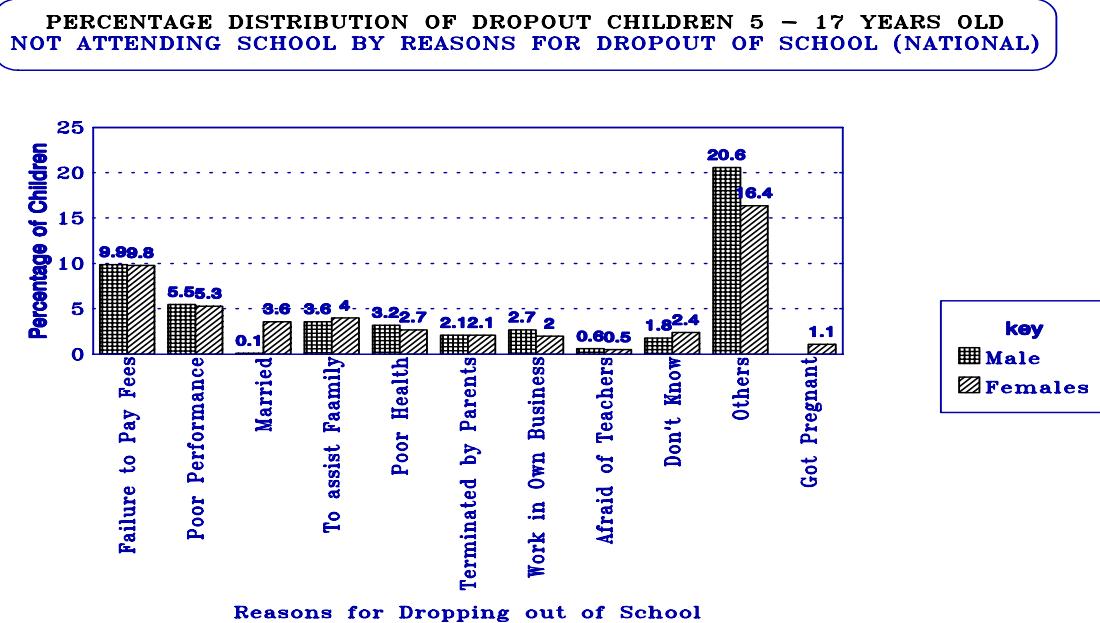
This was followed by 'poor performance', which 5.5 percent male and 5.3 percent female children gave as reason for dropping out of school. 'Marriage' for males and 'pregnancy factors' for females constituted the lowest percentages – 0.1 percent and 1.1 percent respectively – of the children's reasons for dropping out of school. Other reasons not clearly identified recorded 20.6 percent for males and 16.4 percent for females as reason for dropping out. The fact that some of the children could not identify their reason for dropping out of school probably shows that some of them were not totally aware of the benefits of schooling to them (**See Table 6.1 and Figure 6.2**).

**TABLE 6.1**  
**Percentage distribution of children (5-17 years)  
who dropped out of school by reasons  
for dropping and gender**

Reasons for dropping out	Attending school	
	Male percent	Female percent
Failure to Pay Fee	9.9	9.8
Poor Performance	5.5	5.3
Married	0.1	3.6
To Assist Family	3.6	4.0
Got Pregnant	-	1.1
Poor Health	3.2	2.7
Terminated by		
Parents/Guardians	2.1	2.1
To Work in Own Business	2.7	2.0
Afraid of Teachers	0.6	0.5
Don't Know	1.8	2.4
Others	20.6	16.4

In the South East and South South zones, a higher percentage of the children – 18.3 percent males/24.2 percent females and 24.5 percent males/29.6 percent female respectively –, gave ‘failure to pay fees’ as reason for dropping out of school. In the North West, 14.6 percent male attributed their dropping out of school to ‘poor performance’ and so did 11.8 percent of females in the South West zone.

State analyses revealed that while 100.0 percent of male children in Sokoto gave ‘to assist family’ as reason for dropping out of school, the same percentage (i.e. 100.0 percent) of males in Zamfara attributed their plight to ‘terminated by parent/guardian’. In Kwara, whilst the same percentage of female children in Ebonyi gave ‘failure to pay fee’ as reason for dropping out of school, 50.0 percent of male children dropped out for ‘poor performance’ (**See Table 39 in the Appendix**).



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

**Figure 6.2**

#### 6.4 Percentage distribution of working children by number of school days skipped last week before survey

***Majority of the working children who were attending school – 34.2 percent - , skipped school for one day***

At the national level, 34.2 percent of children who were working and attending school reported that they skipped school for one day only whilst 24.0 percent, 21.9 percent and 9.9 percent of children indicated that they skipped school for two days, throughout the week and for three days respectively. Those who skipped school for four days

constituted 2.3 percent; leaving 7.7 percent of those who could neither tell nor remember the number of days they skipped school (**See Figure 6.3**).

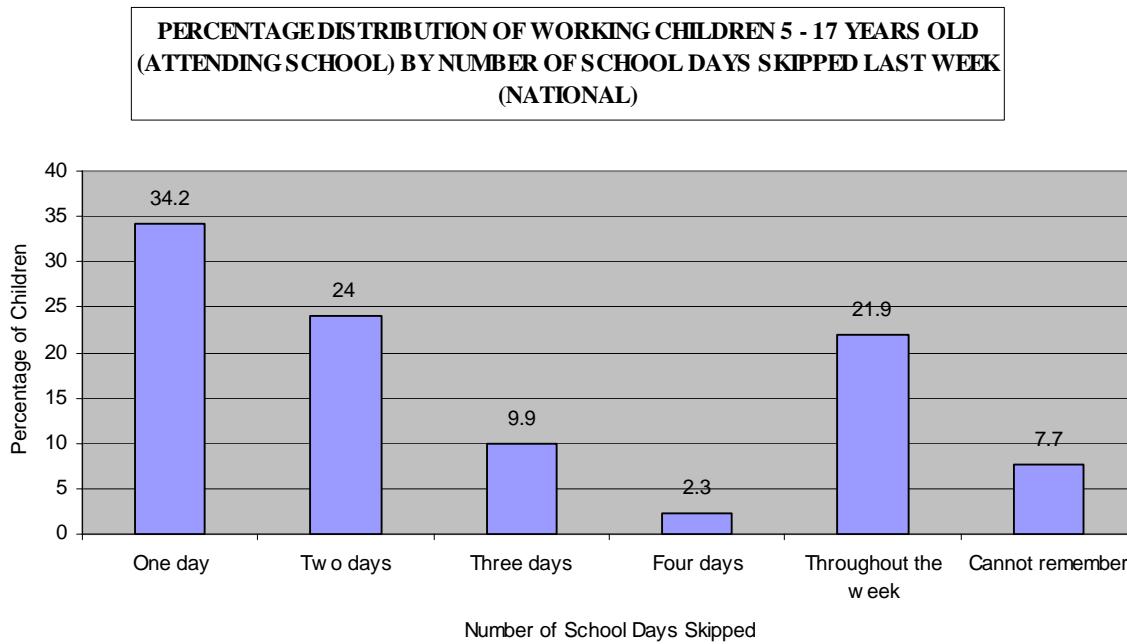


Figure 6.3

Gender analyses indicated that 31.5 percent of male and 38.1 percent of female working children skipped school for one day in the week before the survey, 22.4 percent male and 26.4 percent female skipped 2 days schooling, whilst those who skipped school throughout the week were 22.7 percent male and 20.8 percent female.

At the state level, the following states recorded high percentages of children who skipped school for one day in the week preceding the survey:

Osun 100.0 percent, Oyo 100.0 percent, Rivers 66.7 percent, Delta 64.7 percent, Borno 62.5 percent, whilst Akwa Ibom, Cross River and Taraba recorded 50.0 percent each. There was a prevalence of children who skipped school for two days in Kebbi – 66.7 percent and Ebonyi – 60.0 percent - whereas Ekiti, Ogun, Taraba and Zamfara states recorded 50.0 percent each for same. Significantly, Yobe state recorded 100.0 percent of children who skipped school for three days, followed by Ekiti – 50.0 percent. Only three states, namely Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa and Benue had records of children who skipped school for four days with 100.0 percent, 40.0 percent and 25.0 percent respectively. The highest percentage – 100.0 percent of children who skipped school throughout

the week preceding the survey was recorded in Gombe, followed by Kaduna 83.3 percent, Nassarawa 73.7 percent, Edo 59.3 percent and Ogun – 50.0 percent.

In analyzing the number of school days skipped across zones, it was found that none of the zones recorded up to 50.0 percent of children who skipped school for either one day, two days, three days, four days or throughout the week.

A comparison of rural and urban areas indicated that more urban than rural children skipped school for one day, two and three days whilst more rural than urban children skipped school for four days and throughout the week before survey (**See Table 40 in the Appendix**).

## 6.5 Health

Article 32 of the convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which focuses on child labour, recognizes:

*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 (UNICEF/FGN, 2001)*

Owing to the attendant risks of child labour on the health of working children, the study analyzed the types of injury/illness suffered by working children, the frequency of injury/illness and seriousness of injury.

### 6.5.1 Percentage distribution of working children (attending school) by branch of economic activity and type of injury/illness

At the national level, it was found that 0.3 percent of children who had cold, body infection and 0.2 percent each for those who reported tiredness and headache, worked in the agric/hunting and forestry industry. In the industry category 'not known', headache recorded the highest percentage – 31.1 percent - of injury/illness suffered. Other injury/illness recorded under this category were cold/body infection 4.1 percent, body pain 10.3 percent, tiredness 14.9 percent and stomach trouble 7.3 percent. The children who worked in agric/hunting and forestry, fishing, wholesale/retail trade and repairs and the industry 'not known' and who could possibly not identify the injury/illness suffered, recorded 0.8 percent, 0.1 percent, 0.3 percent, and 30.3 percent respectively.

Across zones, the highest percentage – 3.9 percent of children in the North West working in agriculture/hunting and forestry had cold, body infection, as types of injury/illness suffered.

In the industry category, ‘not known’, in North Central the highest percentage – 54.0 percent - of children who suffered headache was reported, followed by 53.6 percent of those who had headache in the South East.

Gender comparison indicated that more males than females who worked in agriculture/hunting and forestry, fishing, wholesale/retail trade and repairs, suffered various types of illness. In the industry category ‘not known’, more males – 31.3 percent - than females – 30.8 percent -, suffered headache. Within the same industry, more females than males suffered cold/body infection, body pain, tiredness and stomach trouble. The survey further indicated that more males – 32.4 percent - than females – 27.1 percent - suffered from ‘others’ (or unidentified injury/illness).

A comparison of rural and urban areas indicated that more rural than urban children suffered injury/illness in the agriculture/hunting and forestry, fishing and wholesale/retail trade industry category. In the industry ‘not known’, more urban than rural children suffered body pain, stomach trouble and headache.

At the state level, 33.3 percent of children who worked in agriculture/hunting and forestry in Kano suffered cold/body infection. The greater percentage of children who suffered various types of illness/injury, worked in the industry category ‘not known’ indicating a data collection problem (**See Table 41 in the Appendix**).

#### **6.5.2 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school) by branch of economic activity and type of injury/illness**

*Nationally, the highest percentage of the children who suffered various types of injury/illness were found amongst those who worked in agriculture/hunting and forestry*

Of these, tiredness – 15.5 percent (56,307) -, headache – 15.1 percent (54,725) -, body pain – 6.2 percent (22,492) -, stomach trouble – 4.0 percent (14,400) - and cold/body infection – 2.5 percent (9,047) - were the types of injury/illness suffered. The survey indicated that only 0.7 percent (2,533) of children in the manufacturing industry suffered body pain whilst 0.8 percent (3,006) and 0.3 percent (1,002) of children who worked in the construction industry had cold/body infection and headache as illnesses suffered, respectively.

The analyses of the geo-political zones indicated that there was a majority of children (especially in the Northern zones) who were engaged in agriculture/hunting and forestry, and who suffered from 'tiredness' than other types of injury/illness. Whilst North East recorded 21.4 percent of such children, North Central and North West had 16.7 percent and 14.5 percent respectively. In the Southern zones, South South reported 4.9 percent of children who had 'tiredness' while South East and South West recorded nil percentages.

Incidentally, North East recorded the highest percentage – 24.0 percent of children who worked in agriculture/hunting and forestry and reported 'headache' as their types of injury/illness whilst the majority of children – 15.2 percent - in the North West reported cold/body infection.

In the North East, 0.6 percent of children who did construction work and 1.0 percent of those who were engaged in wholesale/retail trade and repairs, suffered 'headache' and 'body pain' respectively, as type of injury/illness (**See Table 42 in the appendix**).

Analyses of the state figures indicated that 50.0 percent of children who worked in agriculture, hunting and forestry in Kebbi reported cold/body infection as types of injury; 100.0 percent of children in Zamfara suffered various types of illness, which they could not specify. In Lagos, 100.0 percent of children who were engaged in community/personal services suffered headache whilst Anambra, Ebonyi, Ekiti and Kano recorded 100.0 percent each of children who had headache in the industry 'not known'. Taraba state reported 100.0 percent of children in the industry 'not known' who had 'stomach trouble'.

It was found that more males than females, who worked in 'agriculture/hunting and forestry', 'fishing', 'manufacturing' and 'community/personal services', suffered various types of injury/illness. On the other hand, more females than males who were engaged in construction, wholesale/retail trade and repairs as well as restaurant and hotels, suffered various types of injury/illness.

A comparison between rural and urban areas indicated that more children in the rural areas than urban ones who worked in agriculture/hunting and forestry, fishing, construction, education and community/personal services, suffered various types of injury/illness. However, more children in the urban than rural areas who worked in manufacturing, had body pain whilst those who worked in wholesale/retail trade and repairs had body pain and headache. Also, more children in the urban than rural areas who were engaged in community/personal services, suffered cold/body infection and headache whilst more urban than rural children engaged in restaurant/hotels work, suffered unspecified injury/illness (**See Table 42 in the Appendix**).

### **6.5.3 Percentage distribution of working children (attending school) by frequency of injury/illness**

The survey found that the highest percentage – 65.7 percent or 561,658 - of children, who attended school, reported that they suffered injury/illness ‘occasionally’, followed by those who ‘seldom’ or ‘rarely’ suffered injury – 31.8 percent or 271,939 -. The number of children who had injury/illness often or frequently constituted the least – 2.5 percent or 21,357 (**See figure 6.4**).

Across zones, South East recorded the highest percentage – 16.4 percent - of children who suffered injury often, followed by children in the North West who recorded 7.8 percent. Whilst South South, South West and North Central recorded 2.8 percent, 2.9 percent and 1.1 percent respectively, North East had the least percentage – 0.9 percent - of children who suffered injury ‘often’. Of children who had injury occasionally, North Central reported the highest number – 77.7 percent -, followed by North East – 69.5 percent, South West 68.4 percent and South South – 64.5 percent. The least percentage – 23.1 percent - of ‘occasional injury’ amongst working children was found in the North West (**See Table 43 in the appendix**).

At the state level, the highest number – 100.0 percent - of working children reported that they suffered injury “occasionally” or “seldom/rarely”. Whilst 100.0 percent of children in Jigawa, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and the FCT suffered injury/illness occasionally, the same percentage of children in Akwa Ibom, Imo, Katsina and Zamfara reported that they suffered injury ‘seldom/rarely’. Of all those who suffered injury/illness often, Ebonyi and Kano constituted the highest percentage – 33.3 percent followed by Kebbi which recorded 18.2 percent whilst Benue and Cross River state constituted 12.5 percent each.

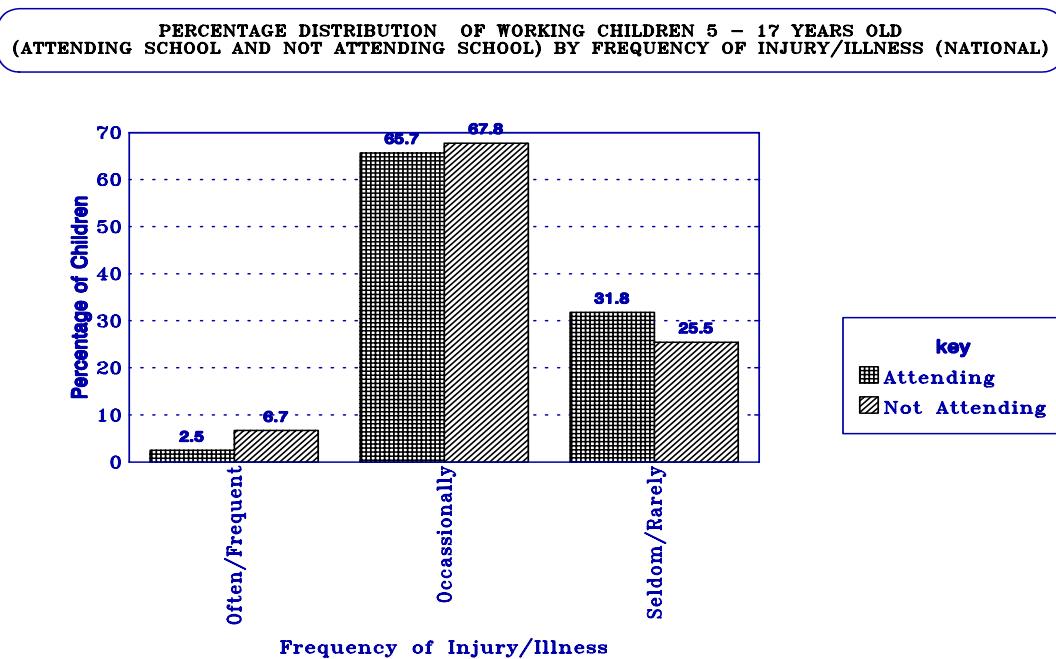
Gender analyses indicated that the highest number of males – 64.8 percent - had injury/illness occasionally, followed by 32.2 percent who seldom or rarely suffered injury/illness whereas only 3.0 percent reported that they had injury/illness often. Similarly, female children who suffered injury/illness occasionally – 67.1 percent - out numbered those who had injury/illness often – 1.7 percent. The remaining 31.2 percent seldom suffered injury illness.

A comparison of rural and urban areas found that amongst urban children, those who suffered injury/illness ‘occasionally’ - 68.5 percent - exceeded those – 2.1 percent - who suffered injury/illness ‘often’. Similarly, rural children – 65.1 percent - who suffered injury/illness ‘occasionally’ were more than those – 2.6 percent - who suffered injury /illness ‘often’ (**See Table 43 in the Appendix**).

#### 6.5.4 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school) by frequency of injury/illness

***Survey found that 6.7 percent of working children not attending school were frequently injured***

At the national level, children who suffered injury occasionally recorded the highest percentage – 67.8 percent (246,419). Children who had injury/illness ‘seldom/rarely’ constituted 25.5 percent (92,818), whereas those who were often injured or ill recorded the least but very significant percentage – 6.7 percent (24,262) (**See figure 6.4**).



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

**Figure 6.4**

Across zones, North West reported the highest number – 16.3 percent - of children who often had injury/illness. South East – 9.8 percent, North East 9.3 percent, North Central 3.5 percent and South South 3.1 percent followed this. South West reported a nil percentage of children who had injury/illness often. Of all children who had injury/illness occasionally, South West recorded the highest percentage – 91.3 percent -, followed by North Central – 79.6 percent, North East – 63.0 percent and South South – 61.7 percent. The lowest percentage – 34.0 percent - of the above-mentioned children was found in the North West (**See Table 44 in the appendix**).

State analyses indicated that whilst 100.0 percent of children in Ebonyi and Kano had injury/illness often; children in Borno, Cross River, Ekiti, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo and Taraba who suffered injury/illness

'occasionally' constituted 100.0 percent. Similarly, 100.0 percent of children in 5 states namely: Imo, Katsina, Kwara, Lagos and Zamfara, reported that they were 'seldom/rarely' injured or ill.

A comparison of male and female working children indicated that the males who suffered injury/illness occasionally – 68.0 percent - outnumbered those who were often injured or ill – 7.2 percent. The same trend was observed amongst female children who recorded 67.3 percent of those who suffered injury/illness occasionally as against the 5.4 percent of those who often had injury/illness (**See Table 6.2**).

**TABLE 6.2**

**Percentage distribution of working children 5-17 years old, who suffered injury at work by frequency of injury/illness, schooling status and gender**

<b>Frequency of injury</b>	<b>Attending school percent</b>		<b>Not attending school percent</b>	
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Often/Frequently	3.0	1.7	7.2	5.4
Occasionally	64.8	67.1	68.0	67.3
Seldom/Rarely	32.2	31.2	24.8	27.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A comparison of rural and urban areas revealed that the highest percentage – 76.1 percent - of urban children suffered injury/illness 'occasionally' whilst the least percentage – 2.6 percent - suffered injury/illness 'often'. The same trend was maintained amongst rural children who constituted 66.7 percent of those who suffered injury/illness 'occasionally', whilst 7.2 percent had injury/illness 'often' (**See Table 44 in the Appendix**).

#### **6.5.5 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school) by major occupational groups and type of injury/illness**

The national survey indicated that children who suffered tiredness – 15.8 percent (57,309) - are more represented amongst those who were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work. The children who suffered headache constituted 14.7 percent (53,274) whilst those who had stomach trouble and cold/body infection constituted 4.0 percent (14,400) and 2.5 percent (9,047) respectively. However, a significant proportion – 14.6 percent (53,060) - of children who were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work suffered unspecified types of injury/illness (i.e. others). Children who were engaged as "professionals" recorded the least percentage – 0.2 percent (667)

each – of those who suffered tiredness and headache. Amongst the children who were engaged in service shop and market sales, those who reported cold/body infection, body pain, tiredness and headache constituted 1.1 percent (4,008), 0.7 percent (2,686), 0.5 percent (2,509) and 2.8 percent (10,314) respectively. There was a similar trend amongst those children who suffered body pains and who were engaged in ‘craft and related trade’ and ‘elementary occupations’. Whereas children in the former group constituted 0.3 percent, those in the latter, reported 0.4 percent.

Zonal analyses indicated that the children who were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work had significant representations among those who suffered various types of injury/illness across the zones. The highest percentage of those who suffered headache and tiredness – 24.0 percent and 22.0 percent respectively – were found in the North East, whilst North West reported the highest percentage – 15.2 percent - of those who had cold/body infection. Also amongst children who did skilled agriculture and fishery work, 31.7 percent and 30.8 percent were reported of children in the North Central and North West respectively, who suffered unspecified (i.e. ‘others’) types of injury/illness.

At the state level, it was found amongst children who were engaged in service shop and market sales that 100.0 percent of those in Lagos and Ondo, suffered headache and unspecified injury/illness respectively, whereas 66.7 percent of such working children in Cross Rivers and 25.0 percent in Rivers, suffered headache and tiredness respectively. Of the children who were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work, 53.3 percent in Kaduna reported tiredness, 50.0 percent in Kebbi had cold/body infection and 40.0 percent constituted those who reported tiredness as type of injury/illness. Also amongst the children who were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work, significant percentages were reported of those who suffered unspecified injury/illness (i.e. others) thus: Zamfara – 100.0 percent, Plateau 74.2 percent, Katsina and Benue – 60.0 percent respectively.

Of all children who were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work, craft and related trade and elementary occupations, more males than females suffered various types of reported injury/illness. On the other hand, more females than males suffered cold/body infection, body pain, tiredness and unspecified injury/illness, amongst those who were engaged in service shop and market sales. Similarly, more female than male children suffered tiredness amongst those who did ‘professional’ work.

Rural – urban comparison found that more rural than urban children who were engaged in ‘skilled agriculture and fishery’ work, ‘craft and related trade’ work, ‘professional’ work and ‘technicians and associate professionals’ work, suffered various types of reported injury/illness. On the other hand, more urban than rural children who were engaged in

'elementary occupations' suffered cold/body infection and body pain. The same trend was maintained among those who were engaged in unspecified occupational groups (i.e. 'not known') and who suffered various types of reported injury/illness (**See Table 46 in Appendix**).

#### **6.5.6 Percentage distribution of working children (attending school) by occupational branch and seriousness of injury**

The national statistics indicated that all children who were engaged in agriculture/hunting and forestry, 0.8 percent (6,439) were medically treated and released immediately whilst 0.5 percent (4,556) did not need any medical treatment. This possibly signifies the non-seriousness of the injuries/illnesses suffered by the children. However, 0.1 percent (944) of the children stopped work temporarily – hereby indicating the seriousness of injuries/illness involved. Amongst the children who worked in wholesale/retail trade, 1507 children (0.4 percent) was medically treated and released immediately. Of children whose occupational branch were 'not known', the highest percentage – 52.6 percent - constituted those who were medically treated and released immediately, followed by 28.2 percent of children who did not need any medical treatment. However, 24,933 (2.9 percent) of children were hospitalized, 79,203 children (9.3 percent) was reported as having stopped work temporarily whilst 749 children (0.1 percent) was prevented from working permanently. The above data are obviously indicative of the seriousness of injury/illness suffered.

Zonal analyses indicated that the highest percentage – 3.9 percent - of children who were engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry and who did not receive any medical treatment for injury/illness suffered was reported in the North West, whilst the lowest percentage – 0.2 percent - was recorded in the South South. It is worthwhile to mention that only North East had record – 0.5 percent - of children who were engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry and who stopped work temporarily. Amongst the children who were engaged in occupational branch "not known", South East recorded the highest percentage – 42.4 percent -, of those who did not need any medical treatment, followed by North East 38.5 percent and South South 31.6 percent. Of the children who stopped work temporarily, South West recorded the highest percentage –20.7 percent - followed by South South – 13.9 percent, and South East 11.0 percent, amongst children who worked in occupational branch 'not known'. The lowest percentage – 2.2 percent - was reported in North East. Only North Central had record – 0.4 percent - of children in this category who were prevented from working permanently (**See Table 47 in the appendix**).

Gender analyses indicated that more male than female who were engaged in agriculture/hunting and forestry; fishing and wholesale/retail trade, were among those who either did not need any medical treatment

or stopped work temporarily. Same for those who were medically treated and released immediately.

A comparison of urban and rural children indicated that more urban than rural children who were engaged in agriculture, hunting, and forestry, fishing and wholesale/retail did not need medical treatment, stopped work temporarily or were medically treated and released immediately.

#### **6.5.7 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school) by occupational branch and seriousness of injury**

Nationally, it was found that of the identified occupational categories, agriculture/hunting and forestry recorded the highest percentage – 25.2 percent (91,680) - of working children who were medically treated and released immediately after injury/illness. The children whose injury/illness did not need any medical treatment constituted 23.5 percent (85,332), whilst those who were either hospitalized or stopped work temporarily recorded 3.0 percent (10,963) and 2.7 percent (9,735) respectively. Other occupational branches did not have records of those who were prevented from working permanently, those who stopped work temporarily or those who were hospitalized except:

- (i) amongst children who were engaged in wholesale/retail trade and repairs and who recorded 0.4 percent (1,301) each of children who stopped work temporarily and those prevented from working permanently (1,507).
- (ii) amongst children who were engaged in community/personal services, who constituted 0.1 percent (472) of children who were hospitalized and
- (iii) amongst children in the occupational branch ‘not known’ and who recorded 2.1 percent, 0.4 percent and 1.2 percent of children who were hospitalized, prevented from working permanently and who stopped work temporarily, respectively.

Across zones, it was indicated that 6.1 percent of children in the North Central and 3.3 percent of those in the North East who were engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry work were hospitalized as a result of seriousness of injury/illness. Amongst the children who stopped work temporarily, North Central recorded 4.6 percent whilst South South and North East had 3.7 percent and 2.5 percent of children who were engaged in agriculture/hunting and forestry, respectively. Interestingly, only South South had representations – 3.7 percent - of children who were engaged in ‘wholesale/retail trade and repairs’ and who were ‘prevented from working permanently by seriousness of injury/illness’. Of the children who were engaged in wholesale/retail trade and repairs, only South West had representations - 3.4 percent - of those who

stopped work temporarily whilst North East reported 0.3 percent of children in community/personal services who were hospitalized owing to seriousness of injury (**See Table 48 in the Appendix**).

At the state level, it is noteworthy that whilst 25.0 percent of children in Rivers state who were engaged in agriculture/hunting and forestry stopped work temporarily, the same percentage – 25.0 percent - of those engaged in “wholesale/retail trade and repairs” in the same state, were prevented from working permanently owing to seriousness of injury/illness. Also amongst the children who worked in agriculture/hunting and forestry, Kaduna had the highest percentage – 13.3 percent -, followed by Yobe with 12.5 percent being reported of children who were hospitalized. Within the same occupational branch as above, 20.0 percent of children in Borno stopped work temporarily whereas Gombe reported 11.1 percent of those children who stopped work temporarily, due to seriousness of injury/illness. Of all children who stopped work temporarily within the wholesale/retail trade and repairs category, only Osun had record – 14.3 percent.

Gender analyses indicated that more males than females were either hospitalized or stopped work temporarily in all identified occupational branch except in wholesale/retail trade and repairs in which the percentage of females -1.4 percent - who were prevented from working permanently by seriousness of injury/illnesses exceeded those of males – 0.0 percent. In the unidentified occupational branch (i.e. not known), more females than males were “hospitalized” and “prevented from working permanently” whilst more male than female children “stopped work temporarily” owing to seriousness of injury/illness.

More urban than rural children either stopped work temporarily or were prevented from working permanently in identified occupational branches, by seriousness of injury/illness. However, more rural – 3.5 percent - than urban children – 2.9 percent - who were engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry work, were hospitalized. In the occupational branch ‘not known’, more rural – 2.7 percent - than urban children – 1.0 percent - stopped work temporarily as a result of injury/illness.

### 6.5.8 Percentage distribution of working children (attending school) by major occupational activity and seriousness of injury/illness

**TABLE 6.3**

Percentage Distribution of Economically Active children 5-17 years old by Zone, Age group, Gender, Sector, by Major Occupational activity in the past 12 months and seriousness of Injury/Illness ATTENDING SCHOOL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY												
Zones of the Federation	Agric/Hunting or Forestry			Fishin g	Wholes ale/retai l trade and repairs	Not known					Total	
	Seriousness of injury			Seriou ssness of injury	Serious ness of injury	Seriousness of injury						
	Did not need any medical treatment	Medic ally treated and released immediately	Stoppe d work temporar ily	Others	Medi cally treated and release d immedi ately	Did not need any medi cal treatmen t	Medi cally treated and release d immedi ately	Hospit alised	Preve nted from working perma nently	Stoppe d work temporar ily	Others	
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Geographical Locations</b>												
North Central	0.8	2.3	0.5	.	0.3	11.3	74.5	3.2	0.4	5.2	5.1	100
North East	3.9	2.6	.	.	.	38.5	47.8	4.2	.	2.2	3.3	100
North West	.	.	.	.	.	24.8	58.9	1.9	.	5.8	1.9	100
South East	0.2	.	.	0.3	0.8	42.4	35.7	11	.	11	.	100
South South	.	.	.	.	.	31.6	44.4	2.4	.	13.9	6.4	100
South West	.	.	.	.	.	25.9	50.1	.	.	20.7	3.4	100
<b>Age of Child</b>												
5-9 yrs	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	24.3	60.4	1.9	.	6.3	6.9	100
10-14 yrs	1.6	1.6	.	.	0.6	30.7	51.6	2.4	.	9.3	4.3	100
15-17 yrs	.	.	.	.	.	27.9	47.4	4.5	0.3	11.7	4.3	100
<b>Gender of Child</b>												
Male	0.9	1	0.1	0.2	0.5	27.2	53.8	2.9	0.1	7.8	5.4	100
Female	.	0.4	0.1	.	0.3	29.7	50.8	3	.	11.4	4.2	100
<b>Place of residence</b>												
Urban	.	.	.	.	.	21.9	54.3	4.3	.	18.3	1.2	100
Rural	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	52.2	52.2	2.6	0.1	7.2	5.8	100

At the national level only 0.1 percent of children who were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work stopped work temporarily because of seriousness of injury/illness. In the occupational activity ‘not known’, the working children who were hospitalized and those who stopped work temporarily constituted 2.9 percent and 9.3 percent respectively. The highest percentage of children – 52.6 percent - who were medically treated and released immediately was found in the major occupational activity ‘not known’, 28.2 percent of children who did not need any medical treatment for injury/illness suffered, was reported amongst those in the major occupational activity ‘not known’.

Across the zones, only North East had record – 0.5 percent - of children who were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work and who stopped work temporarily due to seriousness of injury/illness. In the occupational activity not specified, South East reported the highest percentage – 11.0 percent - of children who were hospitalized, followed by North East, which recorded 4.2 percent whereas North Central reported 3.2 percent. Of those who were prevented from working

permanently amongst children in major occupational activity “not known”, only North Central had record – 0.4 percent - across all zones. Whereas South West recorded the highest percentage – 20.7 percent - of children who stopped work temporarily, South South and South East recorded 13.9 percent and 11.0 percent respectively.

Gender analyses indicated that an equal percentage – 0.1 percent - of male and female children, who were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work, stopped work temporarily. In the major occupational activity not specified, more females than males either stopped work temporarily or were hospitalized owing to seriousness of injury/illness. In the same work category as above, more males – 0.1 percent - than females – 0.0 percent - were prevented from working permanently.

Rural – urban comparison showed that whilst 0.1 percent of urban children who were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work, stopped work temporarily, the rural children recorded nil percentage. In the major occupational activity ‘not known’, more rural than urban children were either hospitalized or stopped work temporarily whilst more urban than rural children were prevented from working permanently due to seriousness of injury/illness (**See Table 6.3**).

#### **6.5.9 Percentage distribution of working children (not attending school) by major occupational activity and seriousness of injury/illness**

At the national level, children who were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work recorded the highest percentage – 3.0 percent - of those who were hospitalized, owing to seriousness of injury/illness. Similarly, these children constituted the highest percentage – 2.7 percent - of those who stopped work temporarily in view of the seriousness of their injury/illness. Amongst children who were engaged in services shop and market sales, 0.4 percent was reported to have been prevented from working permanently by seriousness of injury/illness (of children who performed ‘elementary occupations’, 0.4 percent were reported to have stopped work temporarily, whereas 0.1 percent were hospitalized as a result of injury/illness). Whilst 24.3 percent of children who were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work were ‘medically treated and released immediately’ for injury/illness, another 24.1 percent children in this occupations activity, did not need any medical treatment.

Zonal analyses indicated that the highest percentage - 4.6 percent - of children who stopped work temporarily within specified occupational activities, was recorded amongst children in the North Central zone who were engaged in agriculture and fishery work. This was followed by 3.7 percent of children in the same occupational activity in the South South whilst 3.4 percent of children in the South West who were engaged in elementary occupations stopped work temporarily. Of the children who

were hospitalised, North Central recorded the highest - 6.1 percent - amongst those who were engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work, North East reported 3.3 percent and 0.3 percent amongst the children who were engaged in skilled agriculture/fishery work and those who performed 'elementary occupations', respectively. Children in the south South who were engaged in service shop and market sales, recorded the highest percentage - 3.7 percent - of those who were prevented from working permanently, by seriousness of injury/illness. The only other available record of such children - 0.9 percent - was found amongst those in the North East who belonged to the occupational activity not specified (i.e. 'not known').

At the state level, the survey indicated that 25.0 percent of children who were engaged in service shop and market sales in Rivers, were 'prevented from working permanently' by injury/illness. Of the children who stopped work temporarily, Rivers, Benue and Gombe recorded 25.0 percent, 20.0 percent and 11.1 percent respectively, amongst children within the skilled agriculture/fishery occupational activity. Children, who were engaged in elementary occupations in Osun, recorded 14.3 percent of those who stopped work temporarily due to seriousness of injury/illness. The highest percentage - 13.3 percent - of children, who were hospitalized, was recorded in Kaduna amongst those engaged in skilled agriculture/fishery whilst the lowest percentage - 6.0 percent - was found amongst children in Bauchi who performed 'elementary occupations'. Interestingly, in the occupational activity 'not known', Ebonyi, Taraba and Ekiti recorded 100.0 percent of children who were hospitalized, prevented from working permanently and those who stopped work permanently respectively.

Age group analyses indicated that children of 15 to 17 years old constituted the highest percentage - 4.7 percent - of those who were engaged in skilled agriculture/forestry and who stopped work temporarily owing to seriousness of injury/illness suffered. Children of lower age groups - 5 to 9 years old and 10 to 14 years old – who stopped work temporarily, recorded 2.7 percent and 0.5 percent respectively. However, children of 5 to 9 years old constituted the highest percentage - 3.8 percent - of those hospitalized within the skilled agriculture/fishery work category; whilst 15 to 17 years and 10 to 14 years recorded 3.1 percent and 2.4 percent respectively. With 1.0 percent, children of 15 to 17 years old who were engaged in service shop market sales, constituted the only age group that recorded those prevented from working permanently, by injury/illness.

Gender analyses showed that more females - 1.4 percent - than males - 0.0 percent - in service shop and market sales, were 'prevented from working permanently'. On the other hand, more males than females engaged in skilled agriculture and fishery work were either hospitalized or stopped work temporarily. Whereas those who were hospitalized

constituted 3.3 percent males/2.3 percent females, those who stopped work temporarily constituted 3.5 percent males/0.7 percent females. Of children who were engaged in elementary occupations, more males than females were either ‘hospitalized’ or ‘stopped work temporarily’. Whilst male children constituted 0.2 percent and 0.5 percent of those who were ‘hospitalised’ or ‘stopped work temporarily’ respectively, female were not represented in either categories.

Rural – urban comparison indicated that whilst more rural - 3.5 percent - than urban - 2.9 percent children in skilled agriculture and fishery, were hospitalized, more urban - 3.0 percent - than rural - 0.6 percent - children stopped work temporarily. Of children who did service shop and market sales, more urban - 0.5 percent - than rural - 0.0 percent -, were prevented from working permanently as a result of seriousness of injury/illness. Amongst children involved in elementary occupations more urban than rural were either hospitalized or stopped work temporarily. Whereas urban children constituted 0.1 percent, and 0.4 percent of those who were ‘hospitalised’ or ‘stopped work temporarily’ respectively, rural children were not represented in either categories.

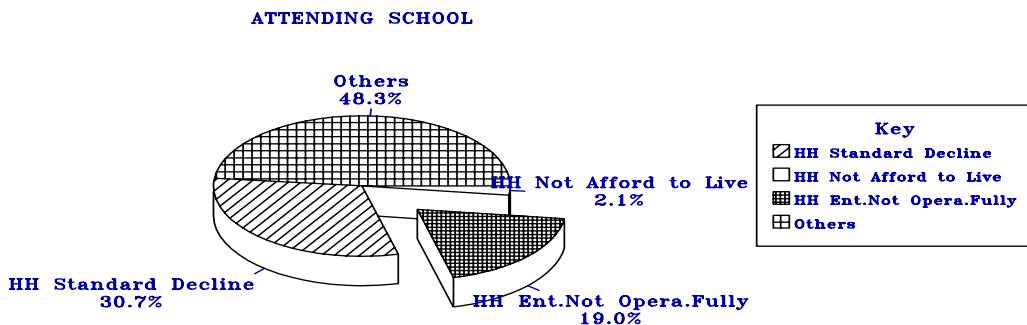
## **6.6 Analyses of consequences to household if working children stopped work**

In order to make an estimation of the working children’s contribution to their households and the significance of such towards the mainstay of that household, parents/guardians were asked what the consequences would be to their households if the children stopped work.

### **6.6.1 Percentage distribution of consequences to household if working children (attending school) stopped work**

At the national level, 30.7 percent of parents guardians indicated that their ‘household standard will decline’ if the children stopped work. Those who reported that their ‘household enterprise cannot operate fully’ constituted 19.0 percent whilst 2.1 percent were of the opinion that their ‘household cannot afford to live’. Parents who could not categorise the consequence to their household if their children stopped work (i.e. those under ‘others’) constituted 48.3 percent (**See figure 6.5**).

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN 5–17 YEARS OLD BY CONSEQUENCE  
TO HOUSEHOLD IF CHILDREN STOP TO WORK(ATTENDING SCHOOL) (NATIONAL)**



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

**Figure 6.5**

At the zonal level, it was found that South South had the highest percentage – 42.3 percent - of parents who reported that their 'household standard will decline', followed by North East – 33.9 percent and North West – 24.5 percent. Whereas parents/guardians in the North Central and South West, who gave the same report constituted 21.5 percent and 17.5 percent respectively, those in the South East constituted the least percentage – 12.0 percent. Of those who were of the opinion that their 'household enterprise cannot operate fully', North East reported 33.4 percent, whilst South East, North Central, South South, North West and South West reported 31.3 percent, 27.5 percent, 11.1 percent, 10.3 percent and 9.2 percent respectively. There was a similar trend across zones of parents/guardians who reported that their 'household cannot afford to live' if their children stopped work thus: South West – 2.6 percent, North West – 2.4 percent, North Central and South South – 2.3 percent each and North East – 1.5 percent. Parents/guardians in the South East were not represented amongst those who reported that their 'household cannot afford to live' if their children stopped work.

State level analyses indicated that 80.0 percent of parents/guardians In Jigawa reported that their 'household living standard will decline' if their children stopped work. This was followed by 62.5 percent of parents/guardians in Kwara and 55.7 percent of those in Edo who gave the same report. Whereas Yobe reported the least percentage – 3.0 percent -, Oyo and Sokoto were not represented amongst parents/guardians who indicated that 'their household living standard will decline' if their children stopped work. With 13.0 percent, parents/guardians in Katsina constituted the highest percentage of

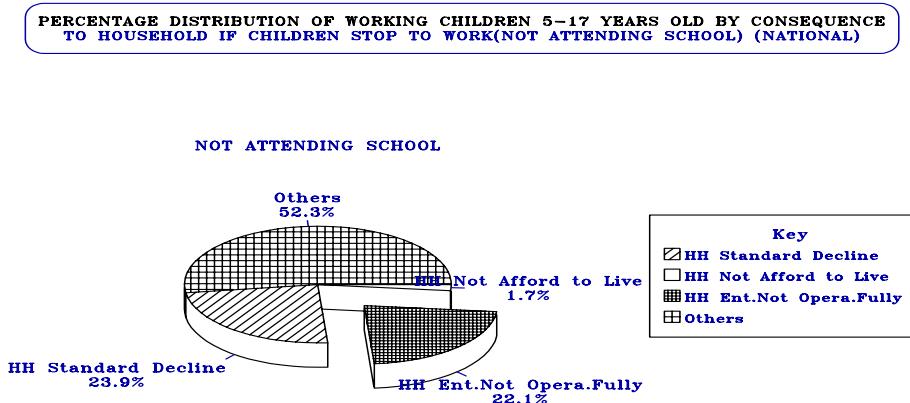
those who reported that their 'household cannot afford to live' if their children stopped work. Other significant representations included 12.1 percent, 9.7 percent and 9.4 percent reported by Bayelsa, Taraba and Kwara respectively.

Gender analyses found that more male – 31.6 percent - than female – 29.3 percent - parents/guardians reported that their 'household living standard will decline' if their children stopped work. Similarly, 21.3 percent males and 15.8 percent females reported that their 'household enterprise cannot operate fully' whilst 2.3 percent males and 1.8 percent females were of the opinion that their 'household cannot afford to live' if their children stopped work.

Rural and urban areas comparison, showed that more rural – 32.8 percent - than urban parents/guardians – 24.6 percent - reported that their 'household living standard will decline'; whereas more urban – 20.9 percent - than rural parents/guardians – 46.8 percent - were of the conclusion that their 'household enterprise cannot operate fully' if their children stopped work. The same trend was maintained amongst rural parents/guardians – 2.1 percent - who exceeded urban – 2.0 percent - who reported that their 'household cannot afford to live' if their children stopped work.

#### **6.6.2 Percentage distribution of consequences to household if working children (not attending school) stopped work**

Nationally, 23.9 percent of parents/guardians reported that their 'household living standard will decline' if their children stopped work. Whereas 22.1 percent were of the opinion that 'household enterprises cannot operate fully' only 1.7 percent reported that their 'household cannot afford to live' if their children stopped work (**See figure 6.6**).



At the zonal level, those in the South South constituted the highest percentage – 38.2 percent - of parents/guardians who reported that their ‘household living standard will decline’ if their children stopped work. Whilst North West, North East and North Central reported 27.9 percent, 26.4 percent and 25.7 percent respectively, South West constituted the least percentage – 7.8 percent - of parents/guardians who maintained that their ‘household living standard will decline’ if their children stopped work. Parents/guardians in the North East who constituted 34.8 percent, reported that their ‘household enterprise cannot operate fully’ if children stopped work. Those in the North Central – 25.9 percent, South South – 11.6 percent and South West – 10.2 percent, followed this. In the South East, the least percentage – 2.7 percent of parents/guardians, who gave the same report, was found. Of those who reported that their ‘households cannot afford to live’, South South reported the highest percentage – 3.8 percent -, followed by South East – 2.8 percent and North East – 2.1 percent -. The least percentages – 1.6 percent, and 1.5 percent were reported by North West and North Central respectively; whereas parents/guardians in the South West were not represented amongst those who were of the opinion that ‘household cannot afford to live’.

State analyses showed that that highest percentage – 86.9 percent - of parents/guardian in Jigawa, reported that their ‘household living standard will decline’ if their children stopped work. This was followed by 70.8 percent and 61.0 percent of parents/guardians in Akwa Ibom and Kogi respectively, who gave the same report. Those parents/guardians who reported that ‘household enterprise cannot operate fully’ if their children stopped work, constituted 62.5 percent, 57.6 percent, 56.5 percent and 47.2 percent in Osun, Plateau, Bauchi and Gombe respectively. It is noteworthy that 50.0 percent of parents/guardians in Enugu reported that their ‘households cannot afford to live’ if their children stopped work. Rivers and Bayelsa reported significant percentages – 20.0 percent and 11.1 percent respectively – of parents/guardians whose ‘households cannot afford to live’ if children stopped work.

Gender analyses found that more males – 25.9 percent - than females – 20.4 percent - reported that ‘household living standard will decline’ if children stopped work. Of parents/guardians who reported that ‘household enterprise cannot operate fully’ if children stopped work, there were 23.9 percent males and 19.1 percent females; whilst those who reported that ‘household cannot afford to live’ constituted 2.0 percent males and 1.0 percent females (**See Table 6.3**).

**TABLE 6.3 Percentage distribution of consequences to household if working children stopped work by schooling status and gender**

Consequent	Attending School		Not attending school	
	percent		percent	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Household Living Standard will decline	31.6	29.3	25.9	20.4
Household cannot afford to live	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.0
Household Enterprise cannot operate fully	21.3	15.8	23.9	19.1
Others	44.8	53.1	48.2	59.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A comparison of rural and urban areas indicated that 25.0 percent rural and 19.5 percent urban parents/guardians reported that their 'household living standard will decline' if their children stopped work. Similarly, more rural – 25.7 percent - than urban – 7.7 percent - parents/guardians were of the opinion that their 'household enterprise cannot operate fully'; whilst those who reported that their 'households cannot afford to live' if their children stopped work, constituted 1.7 percent rural and 1.3 percent urban parents/guardians.

## ***Chapter Seven***

### **SOME IDENTIFIED WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR**

#### **7.0 As defined by Convention 182, the worst forms of child labour consist of**

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

In this report, one of the criteria of identification of worst forms of child labour is; working and living on the streets.

A caveat needs to be entered before street children are discussed. The survey did not identify other categories of work, which are recognized as worst forms of child labour as contained in Convention 182 cited above. Begging, child prostitution, bonded labour, trafficked children and so on were not identified during the survey owing largely to the fact that the major instrument was household based. If as done for street children, relevant scenes of action of children usually identified, as worst forms of labour had been included, the result would have been different.

#### **7.1 Children working and living on the street**

A total of 5,992 street children were interviewed nationwide in the survey. Of this number, 5,458 of them adequately responded to interviews conducted, while 534 others did not respond. A further break down of the figure shows that 5,097 (93.4 percent) of the street children were not attending school, but were engaged in economic activity. Another 193 (3.5 percent) were attending school and engaged in

economic activity, 116 (2.1 percent) were said to be attending school only, and 52 (0.9 percent) were idle.

The percentage distribution of street children interviewed across states indicates that Lagos (7.2 percent) and Kano (6.4 percent) had greater numbers of street children than other states whose figures ranged from 0.2 percent in Benue to 5.8 percent in Edo.

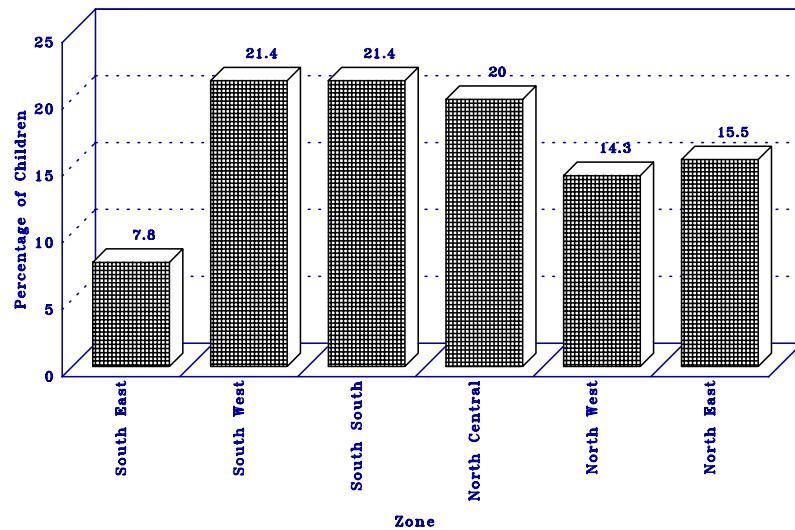
## 7.2 Percentage distribution of working street children 5-17 years old (not attending school) and in economic activity

***The working street children were involved in a form of menial jobs like washing plates, pushing truck etc. but were not employed in establishing institutions***

5,097 street children not attending school were engaged in economic activity nationwide. Male children predominated among street children – 95.1 percent whilst females constituted only 4.9 percent.

Zonal analyses indicated that South West recorded the highest number of street children 21.4 percent. North Central and South-South reported as high as 20.0 percent and 21.4 percent respectively, whilst other zones, recorded as follows: North East (15.5 percent), North West (14.3 percent), and South East (7.8 percent) (**See Figure 7.1**).

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING STREET CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY ZONE (NATIONAL)



Nigeria Child Labour 2000/2001

Figure 7.1

### 7.3 Percentage distribution of working street children 5-17 years old (attending school) and in economic activity

It was found that 193 street children were engaged in economic activity and at the same time schooling. Males were 91.2 percent, and 8.8 percent females of these. The finding of the survey is unique in this instance since street children were never identified in previous studies as attending school (**See figure 7.2**).

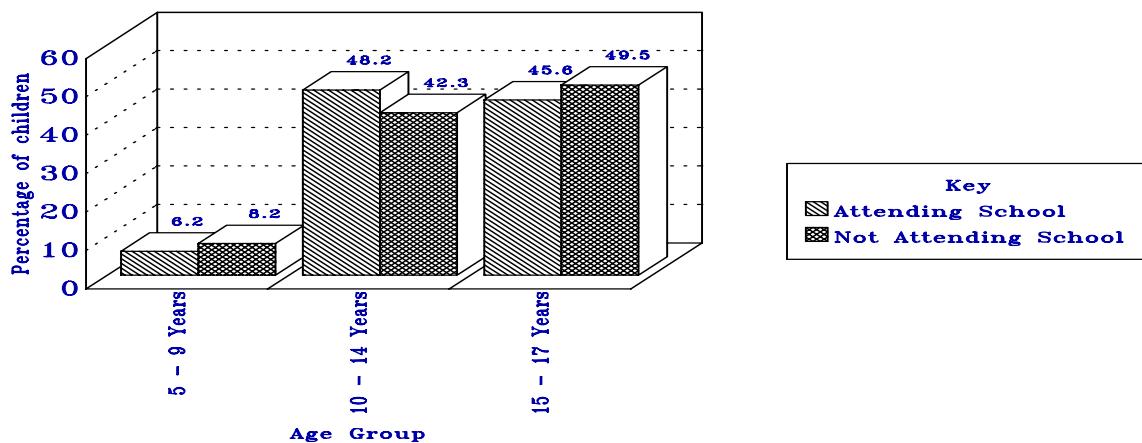
At state level, Ondo recorded the highest percentage (20.2 percent) of street children who combined work with schooling; Ebonyi and Anambra came next with 14.0 percent and 13.0 percent respectively. The percentage of street children who attended school was negligible in other states.

The percentage distribution of street children in age groups is as follows, 10-14 years –48.2 percent, 15 to 17 years –45.6 percent and 5 to 9 years – 0.25 (**See Table 7.1**).

**TABLE 7.1 Percentage distribution of working street 5-17 years old in economic activity by age group and schooling status**

Age Group	Attending School	Not Attending School
5 – 9	6.2	8.2
10 – 14	48.2	42.3
15 – 17	45.6	49.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING STREET CHILDREN 5 – 17 YEARS OLD BY (ATTENDING IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY AGE GROUP AND SCHOOLING STATUS)**



#### **7.4 Percentage distribution of working street children 5-17 years old (attending school) by income earned**

Analyses of income earned by street children showed that majority of them who were attending school and engaged in economic activity earned below ₦500.00. The income ranged from less than ₦500.00 (85.5 percent), ₦500.00 to ₦999.00 (10.9 percent) to above ₦1000.00 (3.6 percent).

A similar pattern of percentage distribution of income was also observed among children not attending school but who were engaged in economic activity. For instance, 77.7 percent of such children earned income of less than ₦500.00 from their economic activity.

#### **7.5 Percentage distribution of working street children 5-17 years old by hours of work (attending and not attending school)**

*Among street working children, a higher percentage of females than males worked over 16 hours*

59.1 percent of employed street children in economic activity and schooling spent over 16 hours in discharging their routine activities. 19.2 percent spent below 5 hours, 15.5 percent spent between 6-10 hours, while 6.2 percent spent between 11 and 15 hours.

At state level, thirteen states had all their street working children who spent over 16 hours (100 percent) in economic activities. However, Edo and Jigawa states had 75.1 percent of children who spent between 6 and 10 hours, while all the children (100 percent) in Taraba spent between 11 and 15 hours.

Gender analyses of the preceding trend indicated that 57.9 percent of male street children spent over 16 hours in economic activity, whereas 70.6 percent among the females worked for these numbers of hours (See Table 7.2).

**TABLE 7.2 Percentage distribution of working street children 5-17 years old by hours worked schooling status and gender**

Hours worked	Attending school		Not attending school	
	Percent		Percent	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Below 5 Hours	20.5	5.8	9.8	7.6
6 – 10 Hours	15.9	11.8	4.5	2.0
11 – 15 Hours	5.7	11.8	3.1	0.8
16 + Hours	57.9	70.6	82.6	89.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

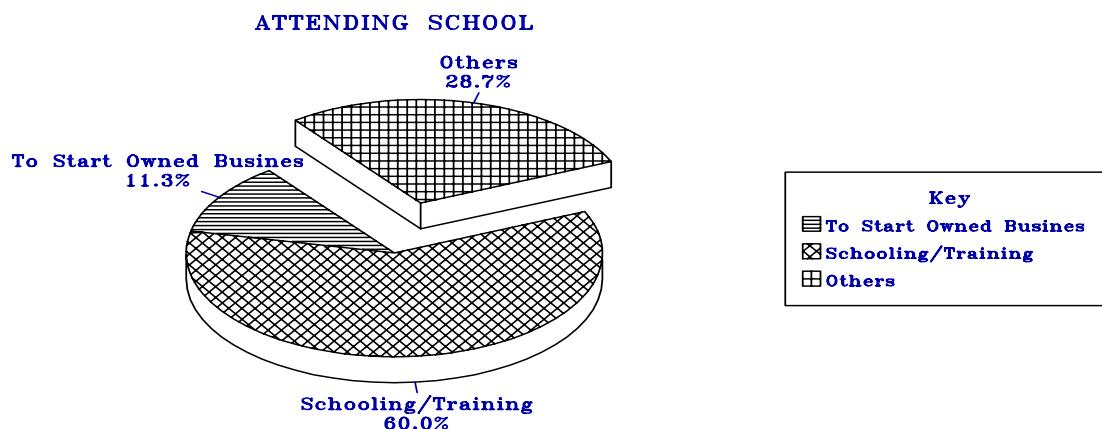
The same pattern of distribution discussed above was found among street working children not attending school, except that a higher percentage – 82 percent - of them spent over 16 hours in economic activity. It reveals that children not attending school and engaged in economic activity spend more hours than their counterparts.

## 7.6 Reasons for savings among street children (attending school)

***Among street children who were engaged in economic activities and were attending school, saving for training or schooling was the most frequently reported reason***

Out of the 115 street children interviewed, 69 (60.0 percent) saved for the purpose of schooling or training self, 33 (28.7 percent) saved for “other things”, while saving to start own business was the lowest with 13 (11.3 percent) (See figure 7.3).

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING STREET CHILDREN  
5 – 17 YEARS OLD BY REASONS FOR SAVINGS (NATIONAL)



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

Figure 7.3

Across zones, savings made for training or schooling were highest in South East with 78.6 percent. South South followed with 75.0 percent, while North Central recorded the lowest (36.4 percent).

Among those who saved to own business, North Central recorded the highest with 18.2 percent. South East followed with 14.3 percent while South West recorded 10.5 percent. None of the children from North West saved for schooling or training, 11.1 percent saved to own

business, while the greatest percentage (88.9 percent) of children saved for other things.

Gender analyses indicated that 56.7 percent of male children saved for schooling/training while 12.5 percent saved to start own business. Among the females savings were more or less entirely for schooling or training with 90.9 percent, while the remaining 9.1 percent were for other things. (**See Table 7.3**).

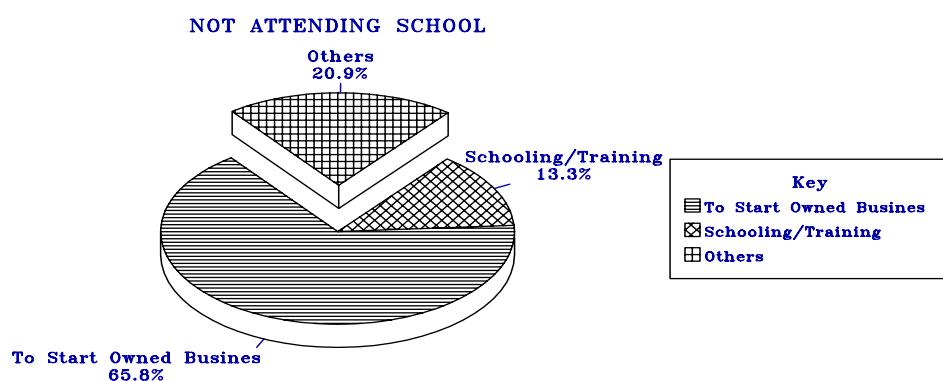
**TABLE 7.3 Percentage distribution of working street 5-17 years old and in economic activity by age group and schooling status**

Hours worked	Attending school		Not attending school	
	percent		percent	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
To Start own Business	12.5	0.0	66.0	60.0
Schooling/Training	56.7	90.9	13.0	21.2
Others	30.8	9.1	21.0	18.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## 7.7 Reasons for savings among street children (not attending school)

Out of the total 2,188 employed street children who were not schooling and who saved their income, 1439 (65.8 percent) saved part of their earnings in order to start own business, 292 (13.3 percent) of them saved for schooling or training. The remaining 457 (20.9 percent) saved for other unspecified purpose (**See figure 7.4**).

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING STREET CHILDREN  
5 – 17 YEARS OLD BY REASONS FOR SAVINGS (NATIONAL)**



Across zones, North Central had the highest percentage – 82.2 percent - of those who saved to own business. Followed by South East with 78.0 percent while the lowest of 49.5 percent was recorded in the North East.

Among zones, 30.2 percent of employed children (not schooling) in South South saved toward their schooling or training. And for the same reason the following proportions were recorded in other zones; North Central (5.7 percent), North East (5.9 percent), North West (1.2 percent), South East (15.7 percent) and South West (15.1 percent).

When the preceding finding was gender-disaggregated it was found that males saved more than females in all categories of saving except for those who saved for training or schooling. Among males, 66.0 percent saved to start own business, while 13.0 percent saved for schooling or training.

Among age groups, those who saved to start own business were more than other categories. Even among those who saved to start own business, children of age-group 5-9 years saved most with 72.9 percent, followed by age group 15-17 years with 66.6 percent and the lowest among age group 10-14 years with 63.4 percent (**See Table 7.4**).

**TABLE 7.4 Percentage distribution of working street children 5-17 years old by age group, schooling status and reasons for saving**

Age Group	Attending School				Not Attending School			
	To start own Business	School/ Training	Others	Total	To start own business	School/ Training	Others	Total
5 - 9 Years	0.0	85.7	14.3	100.0	72.9	7.4	19.7	100.0
10 – 14 Years	10.9	56.4	32.7	100.0	63.4	12.6	24.0	100.0
15 – 17 Years	13.2	60.4	26.4	100.0	66.6	14.4	18.9	100.0

### **7.8 Percentage distribution of street children 5-17 years old by major branch of economic activity (attending school)**

***Majority of the street children who attended school and engaged in economic activities were engaged in load carrying***

About one-third, that is, 71 (36.8 percent) of the street children who were engaged in economic activities were head-loaders, followed by 39 hawkers constituting 20.2 percent. The lowest number of 1 (0.5

percent) was found among children who engaged in bricklaying. The major economic activities the children were engaged in were scavenging, 13 (6.7 percent); water fetching, 21 (10.9 percent); sweeping, 9 (4.7 percent); bus conducting, 12 (6.2 percent) and others, 27 (14.0 percent) (**See figure 7.5 and Table 7.5**).

**TABLE 7.5 Percentage distribution of working street children 5-17 years old and in economic activity by age group and schooling status**

Major branch of economic activity	Attending school	Not attending school
	percent	percent
Bricklaying	0.5	2.9
Scavenging	6.7	5.4
Water Fetching	10.9	7.6
Domestic Sweeping	4.7	1.0
Bus Conductor	6.2	17.3
Load Carrying	36.8	32.7
Hawking	20.2	9.6
Others	14.0	23.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0	100.0

Across zones, of the children who engaged in load carrying, South West recorded the highest figure of 73.5 percent. South South followed it with 57.1 percent, while the lowest percentage of 9.4 percent was recorded in the South East zone.

Among the street children who engaged in scavenging, North West recorded the highest figure of 40.9 percent. The lowest percentage of 3.1 percent was recorded in the South East while North Central, South South and South West had none of such children who were engaged in scavenging.

Gender analyses of the preceding, indicated that whereas 82.4 percent of the females were into hawking activity, only 14.2 percent of males hawked.

Moreover, among males, load carrying was the most common economic activity –39.2 percent. Hawking activity was the second most common economic activity with 14.2 percent, while 0.6 percent of street children were engaged in bricklaying activity (**See Table 7.6**).

**TABLE 7.6 Percentage distribution of working street children 5-17 years old and in economic activity by age group and schooling status and gender**

Major branch of economic activity	Attending school		Not attending school	
	percent		Percent	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bricklaying	0.6	0.0	3.1	0.0
Scavenging	7.4	0.0	5.6	1.2
Water fetching	11.9	0.0	7.6	6.0
Domestic Sweeping	5.1	0.0	0.9	3.2
Bus Conductor	6.8	0.0	18.0	3.6
Load Carrying	39.2	11.8	33.4	18.8
Hawking	14.2	82.4	8.6	28.8
Others	14.8	5.8	22.8	38.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### **7.9 Percentage distribution of street children by major branch of economic activity (not attending school)**

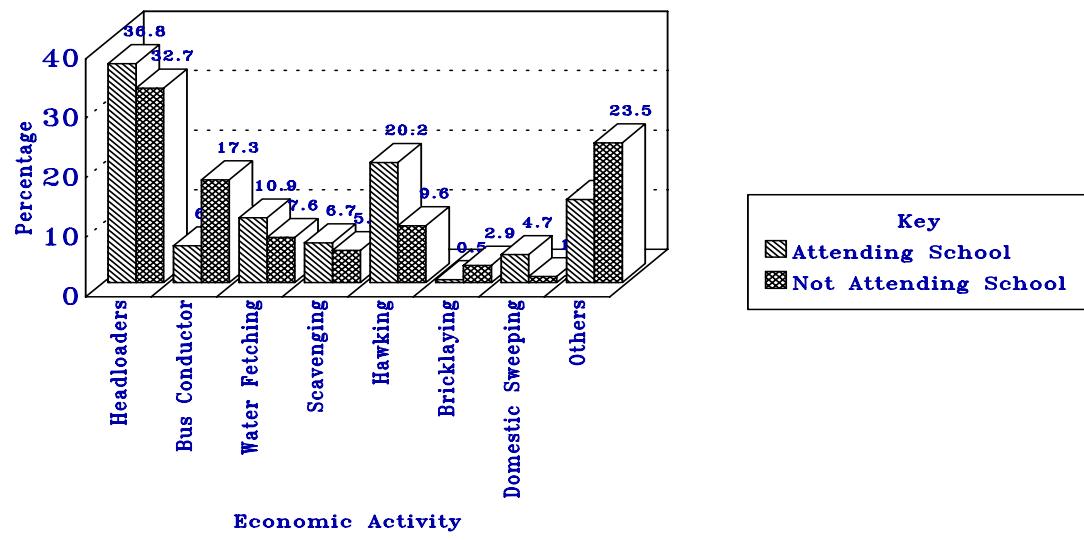
There were more street children in load carrying than any in other economic activity with 1,667 (32.7 percent); bus conducting followed with 883 (17.3 percent); water fetching 385 (7.6 percent); scavenging 273 (5.4 percent); hawking 489 (9.6 percent); bricklaying labourer 152 (2.9 percent); 52 (1.0 percent) were in domestic sweeping and other unspecified activities 1,196 (23.5 percent) (**See figure 7.5**).

Across zones, of the children who engaged in load carrying, South-south recorded the highest figure of 47.9 percent. North East followed it with 34.3 percent and South East with 24.0 percent, recorded the lowest percentage.

Among street children who engaged in bricklaying, the highest number of 3.5 percent was recorded in South South, while the lowest of 2.2 percent was recorded in the North East.

With respect to gender, male street children who engaged in load carrying activity accounted for over one-third (33.4 percent) of involvement in economic activity. Bus conducting followed with 18.0 percent, while domestic sweeping recorded the lowest figure 0.9 percent.

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING STREET CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD BY SCHOOLING STATUS AND BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (NATIONAL)**



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

**Figure 7.5**

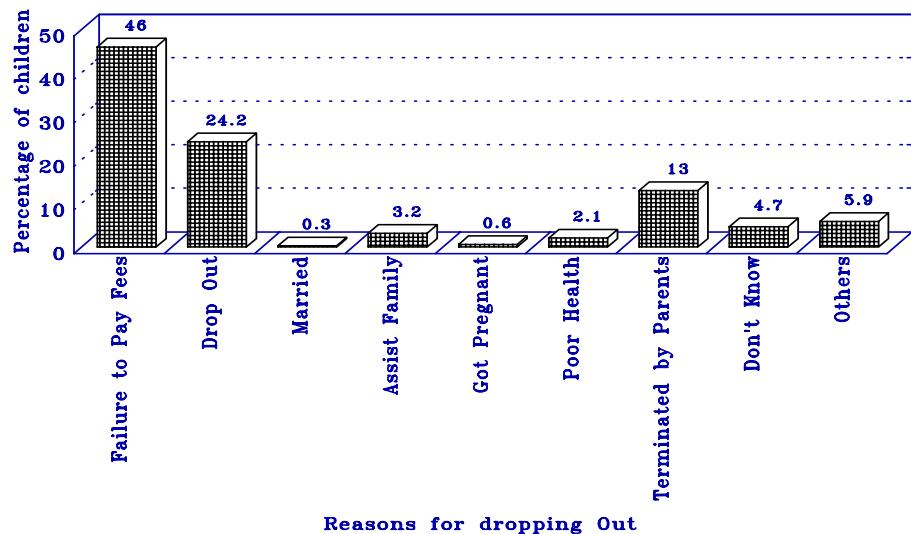
However, more males than females engaged in all the economic activities except in domestic sweeping and hawking activities. The percentage of both males and females participation in domestic sweeping and hawking activities were from 3.2 percent to 0.9 percent and 28.8 percent to 8.6 percent respectively.

## 7.10 Reasons street children dropped out of school

***Failure to pay fees accounted for the most reported reason why street children dropped out of school***

Out of 2,674 street children who dropped out of school, 1229 (46.0 percent) were due to failure to pay fees. School phobia accounted for 648 (24.2 percent). Those who got “married” were 7 (0.3 percent); poor health 57 (2.1 percent); schooling terminated by parent 348 (13.0 percent); don’t know 126 (4.7 percent); assisting family 86 (3.2 percent) and others 157 (5.9 percent) (**See figure 7.6**).

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED STREET CHILDREN 5 – 17 YEARS OLD BY REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL (NATIONAL)**



Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2000/2001

**Figure 7.6**

Percentage distribution across zones showed that failure to pay school fees was highest among children from South East with 69.0 percent, followed by South South with 54.6 percent, while the lowest figure was recorded in North West zone with 20.0 percent

Analyses of the group of street children whose schooling were terminated by parents revealed that North West recorded the highest number with 27.7 percent, followed by North East with 25.1 percent, while the lowest came from South East with 2.1 percent.

Gender analyses indicated that the highest percentage of male – 46.4 percent-and female – 36.1 percent-street children who dropped out of school were due to failure to pay fees. Those who dropped out of school due to poor performance consisting 23.7 percent males and 34.4 percent females followed this. Interestingly, 7.4 percent of female street children reported that they dropped out of school because they got pregnant whilst 9.0 percent had their schooling terminated by parents. The lowest percentage of male street children - 0.1 percent - who dropped out of school was recorded amongst those got married whilst for females, those who dropped out school to “assist families” and who belonged to the identified categories constituted the lowest - 2.5 percent.

Among age groups, children aged 15 – 17 years constituted 48.6 percent of those who dropped out of school due to failure to pay school fees. Children in age groups 4 – 9 years and 10 – 14 years who

dropped out school for the same reason accounted for 46.2 percent and 41.9 percent respectively.

For children who dropped out of school due to termination by parents, age group 5-9 years had the highest figure with 26.9 percent; age group 10-14 years had 14.3 percent, while age group 15-17 years was lowest with 11.8 percent (**See Table 6.3.1 in the appendix**).

#### **7.11 Percentage distribution of street children 5 - 17 years old by reasons for never attending school**

***Street Children who never attended school indicated that their parents were not interested in sending them to school***

Among children who were never in school, 33.6 percent said their parents were not interested in sending them to school. Those whose parents were poor, accounted for 26.4 percent while the lowest number of them (1.5 percent) said poor health was responsible for their never attending school.

Across zones, and among children who said their parents were not interested in sending them to school, North East had the highest figure of 45.1 percent, followed by North Central with 42.1 percent while the lowest figure of 14.4 percent was recorded in South South.

For those whose parents were too poor to send them to school, South East recorded the highest figure (41.2 percent). The lowest figure of 20.1 percent came from North Central.

Gender comparison showed that 34.1 percent of male and 24.0 percent of female street children reported that their parents were not interested in sending them to school. Whilst those male children who reported that poor health was responsible for their never attending school constituted 1.5 percent, the female children constituted 2.4 percent.

#### **7.12 Percentage distribution of working street children (attending and not attending school) by work conditions**

***Some of the working children were exposed to inadequate ventilation, light, sanitation and water, crowdedness of work places, nearness of explosive materials and high-tension cables in work places***

Another caveat, which need to be discussed, is the condition of harmful work, which jeopardize the health, safety, moral, or education of working children. The extent, to which condition of work of children exposed them to hazards, is their report on 7 specific work conditions. These are inadequacy of ventilation, light, sanitation and water, as well

as the crowdedness of work places and nearness of explosive materials and high-tension cables in work places.

Nationally, the percentage of children who worked under intolerable condition as assessed by the foregoing 7 indicators was low. However, at the state level, there were significant variables in the extent to which working children were exposed to each of the 7 indicators.

Gombe and Bauchi seem to be the states in which most of the children worked in adverse circumstances; particularly poor sanitary environment and poor water supply were located.

Among the children working in crowded environment and attending school, 36.3 percent were from Akwa Ibom, 37.8 percent from Yobe and 20.4 percent were in Lagos. Of those who were schooling and were fully engaged in work, 30.4 percent worked in crowded environment in FCT (Abuja). Among those children who were attending school, 26.0 percent of them who worked in an environment where light was insufficient were from Osun and 22.9 percent in Oyo. In Bauchi and FCT, 23.8 percent and 21.7 percent respectively worked in insufficiently lit environment. With respect to children who were schooling and worked in poor sanitary environment, 54.2 percent were in Gombe, 33.7 percent were in Rivers, 27.4 percent were in Osun, 26.0 percent were in Edo, 22.5 percent were in Akwa Ibom, and 21.4 percent were in Oyo. Considering the children who were schooling and working in poor water supply environment, 46.3 percent were in Gombe, 29.9 percent were in Rivers, 25.7 percent were in Delta and 21.4 percent were in Oyo. Those who were not schooling but were working in poor water supply environment constituted 47.4 percent in Bauchi and 26.1 percent in FCT (Abuja).

With respect to children who were schooling and worked near explosives, Oyo state recorded 22.9 percent. But FCT (Abuja) recorded 26.1 percent for those who were not schooling and were working near explosives. In the same vein, Oyo state recorded 22.9 percent for children who were schooling and were at the same time working in environments where there were high-tension cables, while FCT (Abuja) recorded 26.1 percent for the non-schooling children who were working in environment where there were high-tension cables. Coincidentally, 30.4 percent of the children working in poorly ventilated environment and were not schooling were found to be residing in FCT (Abuja).

It should be observed that the seven specific conditions briefly discussed above are not the only work conditions that jeopardize the health and other aspects of welfare of children.

Some of the work conditions, which could be logically considered in this chapter as constituting worst forms of child labour or harmful work are:

- 1 exposure to long hours of work (15 hours or more),
- 2 frequency of injury/Illness and seriousness of injury, and
- 3 lack of school attendance, all of which were discussed in chapter 5 and need not be repeated here.

## ***Chapter Eight***

### **EXISTING CHILD LABOUR INTERVENTION PROGRAMMES**

#### **8.0 Response by Nigerian government to combating child labour**

The Federal Government of Nigeria has in many ways demonstrated its commitment to combating child labour directly or indirectly. The 1974 Nigerian Labour Act protects several categories of children except young domestics from exploitation and abuse. However, the enforcement of these laws have been weak.

In March 1991, the government ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and in 1994 inaugurated the National Child Rights Implementation Committee with similar structures at some state and local government levels.

The government has also initiated a number of programmes providing employment, credit, food, housing, education, sanitation, water, health services, and facilities to poor families, which should potentially impact on child labour. However, the implementation of these programmes has been plagued with several incapacitating problems including the size of the national population and the population of needy clients.

Other problems, which have been identified as plaguing government programmes, as identified in an evaluation report (*Situation and Policy Analyses of Basic Education in Nigeria, 1993*) include inadequacy of planning and educational structure for co-ordination, monitoring and supervision. Nevertheless, some of these programmes have been successful. Outstanding among these are the Nomadic Education Programme and the National Open Apprenticeship Programme under the National Directorate of Employment. Some of the programmes have failed, notably among these are the Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP) and the Peoples' Bank, which were hailed for providing credit for poor persons, had flopped before IPEC came into the scene.

#### **8.1 Intervention programmes before IPEC**

The Nigerian Government through relevant organs and agencies had in the past taken measures aimed at reducing and eliminating the child labour phenomenon in Nigeria. Some of such programmes are briefly discussed below.

### **8.1.1 Nomadic education:**

The major programme that has been established for children who have never attended school is nomadic education established through the National Commission for Nomadic Education, which was promulgated by Decree 41 of 1989. It was established in recognition of the fact that the migratory nature of pastoral nomads and immigrant fishermen make it difficult for their children (who invariably work with their parents) to be enrolled in formal education.

One of the objectives of nomadic education is to make the nomadic child able to improve his living thus eliminating the hardships and constraints in his life, to help him modernize his techniques of herdsmanship and animal management (National Commission for Nomadic Education, 1990).

The children of nomads rather than the nomads themselves were the targets. Special schools, called “on – site” schools were sited along migratory routes at fixed points of reference. Mobile schools were provided for children, depending on their number within a clan cluster. In 1989, the existing 121 schools had enrolment of 16,575, a figure that doubled the enrolment figure of the past ten years of state governments' intervention in nomadic education (UNESCO, 1990).

The data from the National Commission for Nomadic Education (1996) shows 49,617 as enrolment figures for 1994, out of which 28,448 were male, while 21,169 were female. For 1995, a total of 64,459 pupils were reported enrolled in the nomadic schools across the country comprising of 38,990 males (60.5 percent) and 25,469 females (39.5 percent). Also in 1995/96 school years, there were about 2,482 teachers nationwide for the nomadic education programme with qualifications ranging from Grade II referred (12.09 percent) to NCE (6.69 percent), Grade III (2.30 percent), Degree holders (0.16 percent) and Grade II passed (41.54 percent). With respect to type of school structures, out of 861 nomadic schools, 199 were permanent structures, 166 were semi-permanent, 199 mobile collapsed and 376 under tree shade.

In view of the fact that the children of nomads work with their parents the intervention has relevance for child labour. For the first time the education that was relevant for the occupational need of a group was provided at the primary level of education in order among other things:

- to teach basic literacy and numeracy skills to the children; and
- facilitate their contribution to their families through pastoral work.

The response to nomadic education has been most encouraging. The only major problem with it is that child labour will not be eradicated

through the programme but work of children will be located within a relatively benign tradition in which they will be employable after leaving school. The very fact that the children were encouraged to work whilst studying will moderate their ambition with respect to white-collar employment, thus reducing child labour among the nomads.

### **8.1.2 Education for working children**

Access to Universal Primary Education (UPE) is believed to be one means of curbing the problem of Child labour. However, various factors such as compatibility between schooling and work and high drop out rate may reduce the effectiveness of educational expansion in curtailing the problem of child labour. The Universal Primary Education was launched in Nigeria in 1976. As statistics from the Federal Ministry of Education indicate, there was a sharp rise in schools from about 21,000 in 1975/76 to about 31,000 in 1976/77. The rise continued steadily, so that by 1982/83, Nigeria had about 38,000 schools.

However, by 1987 the number of schools had decreased to about 34,000. The decline was attributed to cultural, religious and economic factors. Two of the economic factors are firstly, the excessive burden of financing educational expansion especially in adverse economic conditions. Secondly, the ability of a high proportion of parents to afford incidental school expenses even when tuition was free in some states was greatly reduced by harsh economic circumstance.

With the introduction of Universal Basic Education (UBE) in 1999 by the Federal Government, although data to ascertain the significant impact recorded are not readily available, it was believed that the measure will result in increase in secondary school enrolment as more disadvantaged children from poor family would benefit.

One great benefit which working children, derive from schooling is reduction in their working hours. As found in the study of Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (CEDC) by Oloko (1992), whilst most working children allocated about 9 – 12 hours daily to work, those who combined schooling with work devoted 6 – 8 hours only before and after school hours. Another benefit is that education will impart to them skills that are employable in the formal sector (provided they can pursue education to a reasonable level) and they may eventually be able to break the vicious circle of poverty into which they are trapped.

Schooling also increases children's awareness of their rights and enables them to benefit directly from the work they do.

### **8.1.3 The National Open Apprenticeship Scheme. (NOAS)**

The National Open Apprenticeship Scheme (NOAS) embodied in the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) was established in 1986 as a means of coping with massive youth unemployment and sustaining acquired literacy among those who had some years of formal education.

NOAS, which operates in urban and rural areas in all the states of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory Abuja, focus on four categories of youth namely:

- Those who have never had the advantage of any formal education and thus need a second chance of acquiring essential knowledge and skills.
- Those who prematurely dropped out of the formal primary school system.
- Those who could not proceed further upon the completion of formal primary education.
- Those who have completed other forms of formal education systems, secondary school leavers and dropouts there from.

The apprentices who participated in the scheme registered through the local Labour Exchanges of the Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity (FMEL&P). They are then attached to government or private trainer organizations and to local craftsmen and women to acquire skills (mostly through on the job training) for one or two years, depending upon their particular trade, educational qualification and experience of functional literacy. The programme is based upon 80 percent practical training and 20 percent theory (UNESCO, 1989).

The Saturday Theory Classes (S.T.C) is heterogeneous consisting of apprentices of various educational attainment levels learning different trades. Mathematics and English are compulsory subjects for all apprentices, while the various trade subjects constitute electives. Resettlement officers of the NDE monitor and evaluate performance of apprentices and assist with their jobs placement. Identified problems of the programme include inadequate syllabuses and learning facilities, heterogeneity of classes and inadequate monitoring of trainees.

## **8.2 Collaboration programmes of agencies with IPEC**

Five action programmes by five implementing agencies have been put in place in the national programme for the elimination of child labour.

The action programme that is being implemented by the Child Labour Unit (CLU) of the Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and

Productivity (FMEL&P) is on capacity building of government to tackle child labour problems. The agreement between IPEC and CLU took place only in November 2001.

The progress made in the implementation of this programme consists of sensitization of the officials of the inspectorate department through their participation in the various workshops organized by the national programme. Furthermore, CLU has executed one of its activities in the action programme, namely the training of 50 labour inspectors in the detection and awareness of child labour issues.

Recent contact with CLU for the purpose of preparation of this report revealed that not much progress has been made since the Mid-Term Self Evaluation. Report of the ILO-IPEC National Programme was completed.

The ILO-IPEC National Programme has four (4) principal areas of intervention:

### **Types of intervention**

- 1 Policy Development and Legislative Reform
- 2 Capacity Building
- 3 Awareness Raising & Mobilization
- 4 Direct Action (Withdrawal & Rehabilitation of working children) and the establishment of a Monitoring Data Base.

#### **I. Policy development and legislative reforms**

One of the aims of the National Program is to assist the Federal Government in its effort to carry out necessary legislative reforms in line with international standards on elimination of worst forms of child labour. The signing of ILO conventions 138, 182 by the President of the country is a major milestone in the process of eradication of child labour in the country.

Although the National Programme did not control the signing and ratification of the two mentioned conventions, it is believed that the programme contributed to the achievement of the milestone through the sensitization workshops of the child labour unit and the campaigns manned by the Nigeria Labour Congress.

However, the throwing out of the Nigerian Children 's Bill on October 30, 2002 by the House of Representatives for flimsy reasons is a retrogressive step, which needs urgent correction. It is noteworthy that three NGOs, one of whom has implemented direct action programme – HDI, carried out a protest walk on December 7, 2002. Some leading

opinion leaders, politicians and members of government participated in the walk, which was well covered by televisions and newspapers.

## **II. Capacity building**

The Federal Ministry of Labour & Productivity has the core mandate, through its Inspectorate Department, of enforcing legal provisions relating to conditions of work and the protection of workers. However, since child labour is basically an informal sector problem and the Inspectorate covers the formal sector; child labour concerns were relatively new to the Ministry. An expected IPEC intervention is the sensitization of the Ministry. Officials of the Inspectorate Department have received sensitization through participation in the various workshops organized by the National Program especially the seminars. Overview of Problems and Responses to Child Labour in Nigeria; Training in Child Labour Action Programme Design; Stakeholders' Workshop on Combating Child Trafficking for Exploitative Labour in West and Central Africa, - the 1<sup>st</sup> Deliberative Workshop on National Policy and National Plan of Action to Combat Child Labour.

Furthermore, in order to equip labour inspectors with appropriate knowledge, skills and orientation to function in the informal sector where child labour is rife, the program provided technical support of two international experts and one national expert for the training of 50 labour inspectors, an activity that was part of CLU's Action Program. A trainer document to facilitate the training of future labour inspectors was also made available at the workshop, thus building sustainability into the programme. The publication of the report on the in-depth study of Nigeria's informal manufacturing sector by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) and Nigeria Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) should facilitate the work of inspectors through the availability of documentation which was formerly unavailable.

## **III. Awareness raising and mobilization**

The National programme has certainly increased awareness of the dangers of child labour among parents and the members in those communities in which IPEC activities were undertaken. The IEC materials developed by each of the direct action programmes has penetrated several sections of the civil society. Commendably, the NGOs have continued to advance the cause of elimination of child labour even when IPEC programme officially ended. The commitment of members of communities in which the programmes were executed was considered by one expert who has been associated with efforts to address child labour situations in the country, as outstanding.

#### **IV. IPEC Direct Action Programmes by NGOs.**

There has been increased commitment by Government Agencies and Non-governmental Organizations directed at curbing and eliminating child labour in Nigeria, more so after the signing of Memorandum of Understanding with ILO-IPEC in August 2000.

There was a National Programme developed and implemented by three NGOs - Galilee Foundation, WOCON and HDI - which had head start in signing agreement with IPEC. The NGOs were to reach 3,000 child workers over a period of two years. The working children were made up of 450 head loaders, 100 child prostitutes, 450 domestic servants and 2,000 children involved in hazardous informal sector work. All the 3,000 children were expected to benefit from educational programmes with at least 1,500 of them being absorbed into regular schools. The expected output of the programme was to improve and adapt the curriculum, materials and teaching methods to the needs of the ex-working children.

The national programme, which also expected provision of resources for between 250 to 500 parents of working children, worked with these three NGOs namely Galilee Foundation, WOCON and HDI who between them targeted to withdraw 650 children between August 1, 2001 and July 31, 2002.

These working children targeted were; 200 underage domestic servants, 125 children in prostitution, 75 head-loaders, 150 underage bus conductors and 100 children of mixed categories. Also, the three Action Programmes targeted between them 150 parents for support with income generating activities.

The three NGOs-Galilee Foundation, WOCON and HDI, have successfully withdrawn 510 of the targeted number of child workers in Ibadan and Lagos. The problems encountered by the NGOs in the withdrawal of workers include limited time and funds, mistrust by partners and children and relapse among withdrawn children.

#### **Galilee Foundation**

Galilee foundation is an NGO implementing IPEC intervention programme. The action programme was the withdrawal of child prostitutes and headloaders in Ibadan, Oyo state. The programme implemented in 12 months was planned to withdraw 125 children (100 headloaders and 25 prostitutes) and to improve the working condition of another 100 working children.

With the establishment of sub-committees taskforce on child labour and street schools in target areas, the project achieved withdrawal of 165

working children (140 headloaders and 25 child prostitutes). It also improved the working condition of 440 working children as against 100 planned for. In addition, micro-credit support was given to 15 widowed mothers of street children.

The constraints of the programme were the difficulty in penetrating brothels where the child prostitutes were, and resistances among street children to street educators who for lack of awareness of the latter's objectives, took them for ritual killers.

Two strategies were used to address problems encountered during the project implementation:

- human trafficking section of the Nigerian Police was used to raid the girls in the brothels who were later released to the project to work with; and
- street working children were reached through respected market leaders and law enforcement agents indicating to the people government involvement.

The major challenge of the programme that is ongoing is the academic improvement and achievement of the working children.

### **Human Development Initiatives (HDI)**

HDI is another NGO in partnership with IPEC on the elimination of child labour in Nigeria. The Project's action programme was the withdrawal and rehabilitation of child conductors within Lagos mainland area of Lagos. It was implemented in 16 months, with the objective of withdrawing 150 child bus conductors. However, it was reviewed downward to 75 mid-way into the project with the approval of IPEC National Programme manager.

Using effective mobilization strategies HDI secured the withdrawal and registration of 84 child bus conductors from motor parks within Lagos Mainland, although without the cooperation of National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW). Of this number, 64 remained on the programme till the terminal date, 20 absconded and of the number that remained on the programme, 10 were registered with a Continuing Education Centre, while 54 were registered for vocational training. The constraint of the programme was that NURTW was uncooperative, whilst the local government had little or no capacity to enforce the Union's cooperation.

However, HDI achieved the activity through its approval/monitoring meetings and other separate meetings held with parents, vocational trainers and transporters (represented earlier in the programme by NURTW).

It is pertinent to note that 3 ex-child bus conductors had notified HDI of the impending completion of their training since the expiration of the programme. The children will need support to complete their programme and set themselves up as local artisans.

### **Women Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON)**

WOCON is one of the three NGOs, which implemented IPEC direct action programme in Lagos. The focus was on the withdrawal and re-integration of children in prostitution and child domestic workers in Lagos. At the completion of the programme that lasted 16 months, a total of 320 children comprising of 240 young domestic and 80 child prostitutes, were reached. However, only 261 children – 171 female and 90 male children – were sustained meaningfully in the project. These comprised of 224 young domestics and 37 child prostitutes.

The problem encountered by WOCON includes lack of fund to rehabilitate the withdrawn children who sometimes relapsed. Similar problems, which confronted the three NGOs that implemented the direct action programme, include those of design, as there was no base line study carried out. Other problems were; late start of the projects, lack of sufficient time to form the right partners in child labour issues and mobilize them for collaboration, inadequate funds and unavailability of shelters to facilitate re-orientation of withdrawn children. The problems highlighted above notwithstanding, the record of the projects have shown that given length of time, adequate fund and shelter for re-orientation and rehabilitation of withdrawn children, direct action programme in child labour more especially in its worst forms will impact the communities for speedy elimination of child labour in Nigeria.

## **8.3 Non- IPEC Direct Action Programmes by NGOs.**

A few NGOs in Nigeria have established direct action programmes before the commencement of IPEC such NGOs include Development Crown Volunteers, Child Life Line, Human Development of Nigerian (HDFN), Friends of Working and Street Children in Nigeria (FOWASCIN), among others. Some of the programmes implemented are briefly discussed below.

### **8.3.1 Development Crown Volunteers (D. Crown Volunteers)**

The Institute for Self-Help (ISHEP) established by an NGO; Development Crown Volunteers (**D. Crown Volunteers**) in 1988 is located at Elewi Odo Village, Kilometer 149, Lagos-Ilorin Road, Ibadan. ISHEP carried out its programme in a semi-urban community. The programme, which is largely educational, had 60 children aged 5 to 12 years with equal gender mix. D. Crown Volunteer classifies the

children in their programme as the poorest of the poor. Most of the children were not attending pre-primary or primary institutions before they were enrolled in the programme and still work in extra-school hours.

The objective of ISHEP is to ensure that children who vend on the streets and are not attending school have an alternative, namely schooling and vocational training. As put by D. Crown Volunteers themselves, the specific objectives of ISHEP include:

- Prevention of potential working children in the community from joining their friends on the streets for survival reasons;
- Resettling some of those already working for survival;
- Mobilization of working children's parents, especially mothers for improved economic ventures and subsequent better care for the target children.

The astuteness of the NGO in encouraging parents of beneficiaries of the programme to form an NGO within De Crown Volunteers provides opportunities for increased participation on the part of parents as well as for frequent feed back.

One of the strengths of ISHEP is high participation by the Community. The community is involved in planning, implementation and evaluation of the programme. To give a few examples, the teachers in the institute are volunteers who are given token 'salaries' when the programme, which is run on a stringent budget, can afford it. D. Crown Volunteers, support ISHEP and other programmes by giving small loans to children to purchase appropriate trade equipments when they leave the center after the completion of their primary education.

### **8.3.2 Child Life Line**

Child Life Line was formed in Lagos in 1994. The organization with support from UNESCO, carried out a survey of 600 street children - 80 percent male and 20 percent female - in February 1995. The NGO commenced its rehabilitative work in February 1995 when the first pitiable street child was picked up. In September 1995, six boys were added.

One of the aims of the programmes which focuses on boys from ages 9 to 19, is to as much as possible, return the children to their parents, if it is in the best interest of the child. Other objectives include literacy, numeracy and vocational training of the children who cannot be integrated into their families. 60 Children have so far benefited from the programme. Most of the programme implementers are professional educators and lawyers. Very little use is made of volunteer workers.

Companies, embassies and international bodies funded the programme. The Lagos State Government provided an accommodation for 26 boys at Oregun in November 1995 and has further supported the programme by providing an expanse of land in Lekki, which is being developed as a permanent site.

### **8.3.3 The Human Development Foundation of Nigeria (HDFN)**

HDFN is an NGO founded in Kaduna in 1985. It has programme for boys and girls aged 4-13 who come from homes in which one or both parents are blind beggars and who guide their parents when they beg for alms. The aims and objectives of the programme are namely: providing psychological, educational and social services for disadvantaged youth. Some of the activities of the foundation include the following: educational outreach for children aged 10 to 14; production of basic readers for nomadic education; housing improvement, environmental sanitation and health care for the inhabitants of the blind community.

Some of the major projects are: HDFN Model Primary School for Children in Difficult Circumstances which offers a five day academic programme in English, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, Health and Environmental Education as well as vocational studies such as horticulture, agriculture and sewing. The programme implementers consist of volunteers and employees.

### **8.3.4 Friends of Working and Street Children in Nigeria (FOWASCIN).**

FOWASCIN, which first began to work informally in 1992, was formally established in 1994. The aims and objectives of the NGO include: carrying out research on street and working children for the purpose of effective advocacy and public enlightenment; networking and sharing information among relevant institutions, agencies and organizations. Friends of working and street children create awareness of their special problems and needs, network, link working and street children with educational, health and welfare agencies for the provision of identified needs. Another objective of the NGO is the reduction of the number of working children through the empowerment of families and communities.

FOWASCIN has withdrawn 2 head-loaders and provided scholarships to enable them attend school on full-time basis. It has also built up resilience among working children who would otherwise have lost hope informally and formally disseminated information of working children to NGOs and CBOs. It has participated in media events in which it has facilitated exchange of views between media personnel and working

children. The Organization has been successful in motivating other NGOs to be concerned with child labour.

The organization is funded through voluntary donations from members and relies exclusively on volunteers.

#### **8.4 Conclusion**

Although there was delay in the commencement of the Nigerian IPEC country programme, the National Programme have been very relevant in that it has recorded some significant impact on the national effort to combat exploitative child labour. The programme, though not yet evaluated has the following notable achievements:

- Having an office and administrative structure in place.
- The programme being of assistance to the facilitation of processes necessary for the country's ratification of appropriate ILO Convention, which has led to the ratification of the ILO conventions 138 and 182.
- Increased awareness among traditional ILO partners and new social partners on the issue of child labour.
- Enhanced skill in designing action programmes to combating child labour with increased formulation of proposals.
- Successful mobilization of all the strategic stakeholders to work together to foster synergy in the activities among partners working on combating child labour.
- Continued efforts towards assisting the government with policy formulation.
- Sensitization of target communities to the ills of child labour.
- Implementation of direct action programmes by three NGOs, which has led to withdrawal of children from exploitative labour, and provision of educational or vocational alternatives.

## ***Chapter Nine***

### **CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **9.0 Conclusions**

The Modular Child Survey 2000 was the first national survey on child labour in Nigeria. It has generated long awaited statistical information on child labour, which will be useful in planning, formulating and implementing multi-sectoral integrated intervention, monitoring the implementation and assessing the impact of policies and programmes. Importantly, the survey has made some aspects of child labour, which were relatively invisible, visible. In all, 15,027,612 are identified as working children consisting of 7,812,756 males and 7,214,856 females.

Although, it is well known that poverty is a major determinant of child labour, the level of poverty documented in Chapter 4 which presented the characteristics of the survey population seem deeper than those portrayed in other known national report such as: The Socio-Economic Profile of Nigeria (FOS, 1996). The parents recognized and articulated the contribution of the working children to their survival. Approximately one quarter of parents –23.9 percent - indicated that the standard of living of households would decline if children were to stopped work, whilst another 22.1 percent reported household enterprises cannot operate fully if they stopped work. In a sense the family is part of the problem of child labour since it would seem that most children work for their families. Even though the survey did not specifically determine the employers of children, from other available indicators, the household appropriated the labour of their children.

Assessment of working conditions of children in chapter 5 indicates that about one-quarter of working children began work by 5 – 9 years. Even though the findings was not nuanced to determine whether children worked alone by themselves at that age or merely tagged along with adults, the trend is worrisome. Equally worrisome is the finding that over 2 million children (2,366,449) were exposed to very long hours of work (15 hours or more). Of this number 1,334,605 (56.4 percent) were attending school whereas 1,021,764 (43.2 percent) were not attending school and 10,080 (0.4 percent) engaged in housekeeping activity were also not attending school.

Perhaps, the most pernicious of the trends documented in the report is that over 6 million (6,102,406) children consisting of 3,110,033 (51 percent) girls and 2,992,373 (49 percent) boys were found not to be attending school. Of these 987,155 (16.1 percent) had dropped out of school for various reasons. Even though the survey did not differentiate

between those who have never attended school, and those who have completed their schooling, and therefore could not be in school, it is evident that working constituted a major obstacle to the ability of working children to benefit from education. Whilst it is noteworthy, howbeit surprising, that about 22 million (21,870,624) children aged 5 – 17 years were not working as they attended school, those who combined work with school are sizeable. Not surprising, working children are documented as losing valuable school days. However, they are unaware of the importance of regular school attendance since a majority of them reported that work had no adverse effect on their schoolwork. School absenteeism it seems has become part of the culture of working children that they are inured to its deleterious effect. The survey has documented the well-recognized trend in which parents disesteem schooling because of the incommensurate benefits they derive from it. About one quarter of children dropped out of school because of parental disinterestedness.

In view of the fact that the government has declared in the National Policy on Education (Revised, 1998) that education is the single most important factor in transforming the Nigerian society, the foregoing finding on the education of working children is intolerable and requires urgent intervention. Not attending school and combining work with schooling especially among the majority of children who worked 15 hours or more or even 10 to 14 hours, indicates that the survival value of work has taken precedence over the developmental needs of children. Whilst it is true that children from poor homes have no alternative but to work, it is equally true that such work will perpetuate poverty. Work will constitute a cause of poverty and not just its cause. Unable to benefit from education, the children cannot break their equilibrium trap and will tend to have children who will work in the future.

Any government and especially a democratic one, which has the mandate to promote the interest of all and provide a conducive environment to right social ills, should not tolerate the hindrance which work constitutes for the education of children. To do this is to automatically sentence millions of children at present and in the future, to a vicious cycle of poverty. Of course, the development potential of the country will be impaired if millions of children cannot obtain qualitative education with which they could become productive members of the society.

## **9.1 Recommendations**

The analyses of the circumstances of working children in Chapter Four to Seven have shown the adverse consequences of child labour on the physical, social, educational and psychological welfare of children, which constitute strong reasons for the bid to eradicate it. Effective policy measures need to be taken to begin, sustain and accelerate the process of its eradication.

## **9.2 Policy proposals**

### **Legislation**

It is well known that legislation alone cannot solve the problem of child labour as shown by the experience of other countries. Nevertheless, legislative action is important and should undergird all other strategies designed to eradicate child labour.

Nigeria has signed and ratified international conventions, which target elimination of child labour. These conventions include United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child, ILO Conventions 138 and 182. These conventions need to be indigenised in national laws.

A minimum age has to be legislated for engagement in work. The minimum age legislation should include agriculture, domestic service, cottage industries and family undertakings to be effective; otherwise, it would leave gaps, which will defeat the intention of the law.

The worst forms of child labour should be prohibited by legislation and vigorously enforced.

A child labour policy, which has been drafted and submitted, needs to be approved.

### **Poverty alleviation**

There have been over a dozen sectoral and multi-sectoral poverty alleviation schemes and facilities providing employment, credit, food, housing, education, sanitation, water and health services on a priority grounds to the poor. The impacts of those programmes on families of working children have not been documented. There is need for a correct identification of needy families, which tend to involve their children in work more, so that they could constitute the majority of beneficiaries of poverty alleviation programmes.

The possibility of providing income replacement for children in particularly hazardous work categorized as worst forms of child labour should be considered. The literature on child labour from Latin America and Asia indicate that income replacement is effective in initially removing children from hazardous work and that strategies could be put in place to prevent dependency and sustainability problems, which are usually associated with income replacement. The experience of other countries indicate that the provision of subsidized school meals, textbooks, as well as loans, grants, scholarships have impaired school attendance and scholastic achievement of working children.

## **Education**

Historically, compulsory education has proved to be an effective instrument for eradication of child labour. Universal Basic Education (UBE) Programme, which has been launched in Nigeria, needs to be vigorously implemented and enforced. School leaving age has to be matched with minimum age of work to prevent premature work after school completion.

The National Policy on Education and the Universal Basic Education scheme needs to be implemented in a manner in which they will constitute part of the solution, rather than part of the problem of child labour. Communities need to be involved in school administration sufficiently to develop a feeling of ownership of schools. Some aspects of school curriculum need to be decentralized to reflect community peculiarities. The inclusion of local crafts in the syllabus of primary and secondary schools will provide incentives to parents and children to take school attendance more seriously.

Importantly, education for the prevention of child labour necessitates the inclusion of the causes, problems and consequences of child labour into the syllabus at all levels of education.

### **9.3 Practical action**

**Agenda for action:** The foregoing recommendations on various fronts need to be integrated and sequenced in a time-bound agenda for action with structures for supervision, monitoring and evaluation put in place.

**Awareness raising:** The entire civil society needs to be mobilized against child labour, as government alone cannot effectively solve the problem.

**International assistance is critical:** In view of the head start, which other countries have had in addressing the problem of child labour, assistance of the international community is helpful for capacity building and financial support to address a Herculean problem.

In sum, the foregoing discussion points to a number of actions that need to be taken which is presented in bullet points below:

## **9.4 Summary of recommendations**

### **Policy measures**

- Assess existing poverty alleviation programmes for their impact on families of working children as a first step to action to curb child labour.
- Institute poverty alleviation schemes so that parents are not compelled by necessity to give their children out as domestics, hawkers or vendors.
- Withdraw children from the most intolerable forms of child labour and make adequate provisions for more rewarding alternatives for them and their families.
- Implement social service scheme for the unemployed and support parents for loss of income once the child is withdrawn from work.
- Improve on systems of birth registration to enhance the exercise of children's right for health care, education and other social services as well as to provide employers and labour inspectors with data of child's age.
- Encourage the design of comprehensive action programmes by trade unions especially by involving them in the drafting and in the implementation of national plan and policies against child labour.
- Draw up and implement a time bound programme of action to prevent and eliminate all forms of child labour starting with worst forms namely those activities conducted under hazardous, abusive or slave like conditions.
- Ensure that the views of all stakeholders – Children, parents, and the general community are heard in developing policies aimed at eliminating child labour.
- Establish multi-sectoral mechanism that involves workers and employers' organization, local authority, NGOs and other relevant organization and promote the coordination of activities among them.

- Promote social and economic policies and programmes, which provide for universal access to quality education and attack the root causes, namely the poverty in the nation, community and the families.

### **Educational measures**

- Ensure full implementation of the Universal Basic Education (UBE) Scheme, with provision of free, and compulsory education covering primary and junior secondary education as well as rural population, nomadic population, persons in physically isolated settlements, urban slums, adult illiterates, street children, “almajirai”, children and adolescents with special needs, the ‘girl child’, the ‘boy child’, and other special areas of need.
- Develop assessment method that will not work against working children.
- Prepare teachers who will teach the working children in the areas of curriculum content, need and methodology.
- Make formal education attractive rather than burdensome through adequate supply of necessary facilities, uniforms, textbooks, mid-day meals, etc.
- Encourage all stakeholders in the educational sector including the family to participate in school processes.
- Enrich school curricula need that will be relevant to the need of children in particular communities.
- Provide scholarship for gifted working children, which will serve as an incentive to reduce the rate of drop out.
- Take practical measure to eliminate discrimination in education at all levels on the basis of gender, race, religion, national origin, age and disability.
- Create vocational training opportunity and apprenticeship programmes for both boys and girls above school age, which focus on education and training, and to be monitored by competent authorities.
- Provide adequate learning facilities such as classrooms, furniture and well-equipped laboratories in order to enhance conducive learning atmosphere.

- Create a gender sensitive educational system in order to ensure equity in educational opportunities, and full and equal participation of women in educational administration and policy and decision-making.
- Integrate working children, where ever possible into the formal education system. Non-formal education, such as part-time schools and open schools could be used in transitional measure for reaching working children.
- Supply trained teachers so as to improve the quality of education, as well as provide nutritional food for lunch to improve the children's abilities.
- Raise the awareness of employers' organizations, including the corporate sector and involve them in the fight against child labour.

### **Legal measures**

- Adopt and implement national legislation and policies on child labour in conformity with international standards and harmonize child labour legislation and policies.
- Strengthen and improve the judiciary and the legal enforcement processes by sensitizing and training such personnel as prosecutors and judges, police and correction officers in child labour related legislation.
- Create an organ with the responsibility of informing, sensitizing and mobilizing the public against child labour
- Complement national legislation on child labour by establishing, at national and local levels, an enforcement mechanism including government, workers, employers, and non-governmental organization.
- Enact law that will totally prohibit work of children less than 12 years in all sectors of activity and in all types of enterprise or employment.
- Provide special protection for girls who are particularly vulnerable to various forms of exploitation and abuse.
- Establish a national mechanism for the harmonization of existing legislation (state and local) on minimum age for employment and in compulsory education.

- Strengthen the agencies charged with enforcement of child labour legislation more especially the labour inspectorate which, in addition to its supervisory function and its advisory roles, should develop its education function, diversify its means of actions and also concentrate on selected target groups that can help it to give its activities a greater multiplier effect.

### **Practical actions**

- Promote awareness in the community with regards to the right of child, especially the right to basic education and to protect children from economic exploitation.
- Include traditional leaders and religious organizations in awareness raising of the dangers and negative effects of child labour.
- Hold advocacy meeting with the policy makers especially with the law makers at all the level of government on the relevance of passing the bill on the Child's Right, recently rejected by lower house of the National Assembly.
- Identify all stakeholders on child labour and define the different strategies necessary for creating awareness within each group.
- Establish effective zonal and sectoral cooperation to eliminate child trafficking (including sale, prostitution and abduction), and other cross border crimes.
- Promote the empowerment of women, starting with the girl child, and ensure their full, equal participation in all aspects of society, including decision-making and participation in education and economic development on all levels.
- Develop programmes that will monitor specific health problems of working children.
- Encourage and support the replacement of child workers by unemployed adults, preferably from the same extended family where possible.
- Support the non-governmental sector in its effort to supplement and stimulate government action against child labour.
- Establish a unit that will coordinate and promote networking among grassroots organizations involved in activities that will curtail and eliminate child labour.

- Re unite street children with their families
- Monitor and discourage children in industrial labour and domestic services.
- Sponsor radio and television campaign to attack the root causes of child labour.
- Increase the international cooperation, both technical and financial, in the fight against child labour.
- Support and encourage the media professionals who may contribute to social mobilization by providing information of the highest quality, reliability and ethical standard covering all aspects of child labour.

## **9.5 New intervention programmes**

Prevention, removal and rehabilitation are the cornerstone of a multi-programme strategy. Whilst new ways have been sought to address child labour problems, effort should be extended on protection of children from swelling the rank of those who are already working. IEC materials can facilitate prevention if persons are expected exposed to them early enough before they begin to make decisions which impact negatively on child labour. To give an example IEC material on consequences of trafficking ought to be shown in donor and receiving communities.

In sum, the implications of issues, which emerge from the foregoing discussion on intervention, are captured in bullet presentation.

## **9.6 Further areas of research**

- What effective, or adequate alternative source(s) of income would be provided for parents when their working children are withdrawn?
- How can sectoral, zonal and national organizations be effectively utilized for awareness raising of child labour?
- What types of enforcement mechanisms are required to combat the most intolerable forms of child labour?
- How can we build networks, share information, widen awareness, and mount pressure on governments to play their policy making, legislative and supportive role in solving the problem of child labour in their countries?

- Future child labour results should provide nuanced information on some key factors. To give an example, who are the employers of children; to what extent do children work remittingly or unremittingly; what proportion of children who were not schooling and who completed their schooling and therefore need not go to school? Importantly, other categories of worst forms of child labour should be included in the study. These include: child pornography and prostitution, children in debt bondage, domestic servants and children who work in dangerous factories.

List of selected variables for sampling error, Nigeria 2000/2001

**Household Composition**

SNo.	Variable Name	Questions asked	Standard Error
1.	ST	States of the federation	0.073
2.	SEC	Sector (Urban\ Rural)	0.003
3.	RES	Response status	0.005
4.	TEN	Tenure system	0.010
5.	TYPE	Type of dwelling	0.009
6.	JQ71Z	Monthly income of household	0.010
7.	JQ72Z	Monthly expenditure of household	0.010
8.	JQ73Z	Main income activity of household	0.012
9.	AGE	Age of household members	0.058
10.	SEX	Sex of household members	0.002
11.	RELA	Relationship to head	0.004
12.	MARI	Marital status	0.006
13.	EDU	Education of members	0.003
14.	LIT	Literacy	0.002
15.	BQ11Z	Current economic activity previous week	0.008
16.	BQ19Z	Do you like to change job	0.001
17.	BQ21Z	Primary main occupation	0.007
18.	BQ22Z	Primary industry	0.024
19.	BQ24Z	Hours of work per week	0.070

List of selected variables for sampling error, Nigeria 2000/2001

**Children Composition**

SNo.	Variable Name	Questions asked	Standard Error
1.	LIV	Whom are you living with?	0.005
2.	CHD	How many children does your mother have?	0.019
3.	WORK	Is your mother working?	0.003
4.	SCH	Are you currently in school?	0.002
5.	DQ20Z	Were you engaged in any economic activity at any time during the last 12 months?	0.003
6.	HQ60Z	Were you engaged in any household chores on a regular basis during last week?	0.002
7.	IQ65Z	If he\she is working what is the main reason for letting him\her work?	0.007

## **TECHNICAL APPENDICES**

### **CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**

#### **Child**

A child is a person who is under 18 years of age (i.e. 5-17years) and is still undergoing physical, psychological and emotional changes. He is also a young, vulnerable and very inquisitive person.

#### **Child activities**

Normally, a child spends his time in a day on four major activities, namely: leisure (Relaxation), education (study), domestic work (household chores) and work for pay.

#### **Child labour:**

Child labour refers to paid or unpaid work that occurs in any sector, including domestic, informal and agricultural sectors, that is harmful to children's mental, physical, social or moral development of the child in the modern society; any work that deprives children the opportunity to attend school, obliges them to leave school permanently or requires them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

#### **Street children:**

These are children who live, work and sleep on the streets and who often do not maintain contact with their parents or guardians.

#### **Household facilities**

These are the facilities available in the dwelling, such as toilets, kitchen major source of lighting, major source of drinking water and fuel most commonly used for cooking.

#### **Household**

A household consists of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same house or compound sharing the same house keeping arrangements and catered for as one unit.

## **Housing unit**

A housing unit is a unit of accommodation, which is occupied by one or more households.

## **House keeping**

These are activities which a person engages in within the household and which does not attract any payment or any form of remuneration.

## **Idleness**

A person who does not engage in any economic or housekeeping activity is said to be idle

## **Literacy**

A person is literate if he can read and write in any language, and can carry out simple activities such as writing letters or engage in simple conversation in a language.

## **Concurrent jobs**

These are jobs, which are performed at the same time, such as working as a house-help in the morning and also engaged in street trading in the afternoon.

## **Economic activity**

This is a form of work or services rendered by a person in order to contribute to the national accounts and are a component of the gross domestic product (GDP).

## **Occupation**

This refers to the type of work, trade or profession that a person does to earn a living. Examples are:

- (a). **Executive, managers, senior officials** including those who decide policies or plan, direct and coordinate the policies and activities of enterprises/establishments or their internal departments or sections.
- (b). **Professionals** which require high level of professional knowledge and experience in the field of physical and life sciences or social sciences and humanities. E.g. computer programmer, engineer, doctor, teacher, etc.

- (c) **Technicians and associate professionals** are those who carry out technical work requiring technical knowledge and experience in the same fields as professionals, but at a lower skill level.
- (d). **Clerks** are those whose main task require the knowledge and experience necessary to organize, store, compute and retrieve information. E.g. Office Secretary, Library Clerk, Cashier, Telephone Operators, etc.
- (e). **Service workers/shop and market sales workers** are those people who provide services related to travel, house-keeping, catering, personal care, protection of individuals and property, services related to maintaining law and order, or selling goods in shops or at market. E.g. travel guide, cook, child-care workers, police officer, shop assistant, security guard etc.
- (f). **Skilled agriculture and fishery workers** are those whose task require the knowledge and experience necessary to produce farm, forestry and fishery products. E.g. Poultry producers, markets gardeners, loggers, fishery workers, subsistence farmers etc.
- (g). **Craft and related trade workers** are those whose task require the knowledge and experience of skilled traders or handicrafts, including an understanding of materials and tools to the used and of all stages of the production process. E.g. miner, carpenter, painter, welder, electrical mechanic, glassmaker, handcraft worker, baker, butcher, tailor etc.
- (h). **Plant and machine operators and assemblers** are those whose task requires the knowledge and experience to operate and monitor large scale and often highly automated industrial machinery and equipment. E.g. wood processing plant operator, printing machine operator, electronic equipment assembler, and bus driver crane operator etc.
- (i). **Elementary occupations** involve, mostly simple and routine task using hand-held tools and in some cases considerable physical strength. E.g. janitor, messenger, labourer, garbage collector etc.

#### **Status in employment:**

This gives an indication of the nature of a person's working situation.

- (a) **Employees**  
These are workers with employment contracts (explicit or implicit, written or oral), which give them a basic remuneration in cash (in

form of wages, salaries, bonuses, commission from sales, piece rates etc) or in kind (in form of food, fuel, housing or training). These include paid apprentices and paid trainees, casual and seasonal workers, employees of producers' cooperative, etc, whether in the private or public sector.

(b) **Employers**

These include those who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and they may engage, on a continuous or regular basis, one or more persons to work for them in their business as employees. Their business may be a corporation or a household or unincorporated enterprise.

(c) **Own-account workers**

These include those who work on their own account or with one or more partners and do not engage any employee on a continuous or regular basis. However, they may engage employees as long as it is not on a regular or continuous basis and they may work with the help of (unpaid) contributing family workers.

(d) **Members of producers' cooperatives**

These are those who work in a cooperative environment, producing goods and services, in which each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organization of production, sales and other work, etc.

(e) **Contributing family workers**

These are those who work in a market-oriented establishment operated by a relation living in the same household who is not a partner in the business. They include young persons who work without pay in a business operated by a relation (e.g. Uncle, grandmother) and do not necessarily live in the same household.

(f) **Others**

This is the residual category of workers who could not be classified under any of the previously mentioned groups.

**NATIONAL ADVISORY/TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON MODULAR CHILD  
LABOUR SURVEY (2000/2001)**

**List of members**

S/N	Names	Agency
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2.	Mr. G. O. Adewoye	FOS (Project Co-ordinator)
3.	Mr. J. O. Oladoye	FOS
4.	Mr. S. A. Adeyemi	FOS
5.	Mrs. A. O. Owodunni	FOS
6.	Mr. J. K. Balogun	FOS
7.	Mr. P. E. Awoh	FOS
8.	Mr. J. O. Nwokoroku	FOS
9.	Mr. F. B. Ladejobi	FOS
10.	Mrs. F. B. Adewinmbi	FOS
11.	Mr. E. O. Ekezie	FOS
12.	Mrs. A. N. Nwosu	FOS
13.	Mrs. M. A. Babalola	FOS
14.	Mr. A. L. Sanusi	FOS
15.	Mr. A. O. Ofunne	FOS
16.	Mr. M. A. Sipasi	FOS
17.	Mrs. B. O. Adeniji	FOS
18.	Mrs. P. O. Majekodunmi	FOS
19.	Mr. P. Chiemeke	FOS
20.	Mr. I. B. Ogundana	NMB
21.	Mr. P. Mokwe	NMB
22.	Mr. C. M. Okafor	CBN
23.	Dr. (Mrs) A. Sere-Ejembí	CBN
24.	Mr. J. C. Arinze	FMEL&P
25.	Ms. M. Edet	NPOPC
26.	Mr. A. Ogieagbegah	FMWA&YD
27.	Mr. J. S. Obende	FMWA&YD
28.	Dr. B. O. Sogunro	National Consultant on Data-Base
29.	Prof. S.B.A. Oloko	National Consultant on Report Writing
<b><u>Secretariat</u></b>		
1.	Mrs. M. A. Babalola	FOS
2.	Mr. A. L. Sanusi	FOS
3.	Mrs. F. B. Ajayi	FOS
4.	Mrs. H. I. Ogunkoya	FOS
5.	Mrs. R. Nkenchor	FOS

**ANALYSES/REPORT WRITING COMMITTEE ON MODULAR CHILD LABOUR SURVEY (2000/2001)**

**List of members**

S/N	Names	Agency
1.	Alhaji A. Umaru	FOS (Director-General)
2.	Mr. G. O. Adewoye	FOS (Project Co-ordinator)
3.	Mr. J. O. Oladoye	FOS
4.	Mr. J. K. Balogun	FOS
5.	Mr. J. O. Nwokoroku	FOS
6.	MR. F. B. Ladejobi	FOS
7.	Mrs. A. N. Adewinmbi	FOS
8.	Mr. E. O. Ekezie	FOS
9.	Mrs. M. A. Babalola	FOS
10.	Mr. A. L. Sanusi	FOS
11.	Mr. A. O. Ofunne	FOS
12.	Mrs. A. A. Olufolabo	FOS
13.	Mr. M. A. Sipasi	FOS
14.	Mrs. B. O. Adeniji	FOS
15.	Mrs. P. O. Majekodunmi	FOS
16.	Prof. S. B. A. Oloko	National Consultant on Report Writing
<b><u>Secretariat</u></b>		
1.	Mrs. M. A. Babalola	FOS
2.	Mr. A. L. Sanusi	FOS
3.	Mr. A. O. Ofunne	FOS
4.	Mr. A. L. Adetoyese	FOS
5.	Mr. P. C. Chiemeka	FOS
6.	Mrs. F. B. Ajayi	FOS
7.	Mrs. H. I. Ogunkoya	FOS
8.	Mrs. R Nkenchor	FOS
9.	Mrs. S. A. Adeoye	FOS
10.	Mr. M. A. Oduola	FOS
11.	Mr. N.M. Ogbuehi	UNILAG
12.	Mr. E.I.Akomolafe	UNILAG
13.	Mr. J.U. Nwagugo	UNILAG

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CEDC	Children In Especially Difficult Circumstances
CENFET	Centre for Non-Formal Education and Training.
CLU	Child Labour Unit
CMIS	Computer Management and Information Services
CSW	Commercial Sex Workers
CYPL	Children and Young Persons' Law
EA	Enumeration Area
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FEAP	Family Economic Advancement Programme
FMEL&P	Federal Ministry of Employment Labour and Productivity
FMWA&SW	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Welfare
FOS	Federal office of Statistics
FOWASCIN	Friends of Working and Street Children in Nigeria
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHS	General Household Survey
GSM	Global System of Mobile Communication
HDFN	Human Development Foundation of Nigeria
HDI	Human Development Initiatives
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPEC	International Programmes On Elimination of Child Labour
ISHEP	Institute for Self-Help
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NCE	National Council on Education
NDE	National Directorate of Employment
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NISH	National Integrated Survey of Household

NMB	National Manpower Board
NOAS	National Open Apprenticeship Scheme
NPA	National Programme of Action
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Programme
NpopC	National Population Commission
NURTW	National Union of Road Transport Workers
OAU	Organisation of African Unity (Now known as African Union)
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
STC	Saturday Theory Classes
UBE	Universal Basic Education
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child
UNICEF	United Nation Children Fund
UPE	Universal Primary Education
WOCON	Women Consortium of Nigeria
WSC	World Summit for children

## **APPENDICES**

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<u>Questionnaires</u>	
• Household Questionnaire and	
• Street Children Questionnaire	

Response rate by states and state codes  
Nigeria 2000/2001

State code	State name	Response rate
<b>National</b>	<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>97.6</b>
1	Abia	99.8
2	Adamawa	100.0
3	Akwa-Ibom	99.8
4	Anambra	100.0
5	Bauchi	100.0
6	Bayelsa	99.5
7	Benue	100.0
8	Borno	100.0
9	Cross River	94.2
10	Delta	95.7
11	Ebonyi	99.8
12	Edo	96.5
13	Ekiti	91.5
14	Enugu	99.8
15	Gombe	100.0
16	Imo	99.3
17	Jigawa	99.2
18	Kaduna	100.0
19	Kano	93.6
20	Katsina	98.3
21	Kebbi	98.8
22	Kogi	99.2
23	Kwara	96.6
24	Lagos	97.4
25	Nassarawa	98.1
26	Niger	98.3
27	Ogun	94.9
28	Ondo	89.2
29	Osun	98.7
30	Oyo	95.8
31	Plateau	96.3
32	Rivers	93.6
33	Sokoto	96.7
34	Taraba	99.6
35	Yobe	98.5
36	Zamfara	100.0
37	FCT Abuja	84.8