

GHANA CHILD LABOUR SURVEY

Ghana Statistical Service
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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The issue of child labour is a major concern of the Government of Ghana, as it is for many other countries. The problem has long been recognized and the Government has enacted laws to prohibit child labour and to develop national programmes to meet the urgent needs of children in the country. The policies and programmes need monitoring and evaluation in order to assess their impact on the phenomenon of working children. The usual censuses and surveys in the country provide very limited information on the issue of working children because they were not designed with the specific objective of assessing the nature and extent of child labour.

The only study undertaken by the Ghana Statistical Service that focused mainly on the issue of working children was the Methodological Sample Survey on Child Labour conducted in 1992/1993 in collaboration with the ILO Bureau of Statistics. It was primarily designed to test the methodology and was implemented in only three of the 110 districts in Ghana. It therefore cannot provide any baseline data on child labour.

The Ghana Child Labour Survey, therefore, is the first nationwide survey in the country specifically designed to collect information on the various aspects of working children, within the framework of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). It is a two-in-one survey, which canvassed children in households as well as children on the street, using two different sample designs. The fieldwork was conducted in February 2001, with technical assistance from the International Labour Organization (ILO).

This Report on the Ghana Child Labour Survey is presented in four parts:

- Part I: general background and methodology;
- Part II: detailed results of the household survey;
- Part III: results of the street children survey; and
- Part IV: conclusions and recommendations.

It is expected that the results of the survey will generate more awareness of child labour issues, promote the campaign against its practice, and serve as the basis for the formulation of appropriate intervention programmes.

The successful completion of the Ghana Child Labour Survey has been the culmination of the invaluable assistance of all collaborating agencies, institutions, organizations and individuals, including those who dropped out of the project midstream. We wish to acknowledge the good work of the field survey personnel who are too many to mention by name. Their dedication to duty has produced data of very good quality.

Putting this report together has not been without its own problems, but through the hard work and selfless dedication of members of the Project Secretariat, this report has come to fruition, and we wish to acknowledge the contribution of everyone who, in one way or the other, has assisted in making this report a reality. Several days were spent outside the office in working sessions to prepare the report.

Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, the Project Manager (Data Processing) spent sleepless nights as well as juggled between classes for her M.A. course to clean the data and produce tabulations for those writing on different aspects of the report without complaining.

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Any demerits in the project implementation and in the quality of the Report remain the responsibility of the National Project Director.

DR. K.A. TWUM-BAAH
AG. GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN AND
NATIONAL PROJECT DIRECTOR

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

GCLS:	Ghana Child Labour Survey
JSS :	Junior Secondary School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
STDs:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
FCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
CWIQ:	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire
OAU:	Organization of Africa Unity
ILO:	International Labour Organization
GLSS:	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
MMDE:	Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment
SIMPOC:	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
IPEC:	International Programme on the Elimination on Child Labour
MDAs:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
EAs:	Enumeration Areas
GNCC:	Ghana National Commission on Children
IMPS:	Integrated Microcomputer Processing System
MOWAC:	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2001 Ghana Child Labour Survey (GCLS) field data collection took place in January-February 2001, after two months of preparatory activities that included a pretest of instruments and methodology. The objective was to provide quantitative data on children's activities (economic and non-economic) so as to determine the nature, magnitude, and reasons for child labour and the effect on children's education, health, morals and normal development. The survey covered children aged 5-17 years in both households and on the street.

A nationwide representative sample of 10,000 households were selected, out of which 9889 households were successfully interviewed. In addition, a purposive sample survey of 98 known locations of street children was conducted alongside the household survey.

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Household Population

The 9889 households interviewed contained 47,955 persons, with a sex ratio of 96.7. About one-fifth of the population is made up of household heads, while children constitute about a half (49.7%); children aged 5-17, in comparison, make up 35.5 percent of the population. The rural areas make up 60.3 percent of the population. Information collected on school attendance shows that nearly the same proportion of the sample population had never attended school (30.8%), as were those currently in school (34.4%) or had attended school in the past (34.8%). Marked disparities existed in school attendance at the regional level, with over 60 percent of the sample population in the three northern regions having never gone to school.

The economically active persons constituted 57.5 percent of the sample, the majority of whom were in agriculture/forestry/fishing (51.1%), followed by sales workers (16.9%). The pattern applied to all regions, except Greater Accra where sales workers predominated. Majority of the economically active population were self-employed, own account workers (54.7%), followed by unpaid family workers (29.8%). Over 90 percent of population worked in the informal sector.

Households in the country derive much of their income from self-employment in agricultural activities (49.1%); self-employment in non-agricultural activities accounts for 28.0 percent, while regular wage employment makes up 14.0 percent. With the exception of Greater Accra, agriculture is the major source of income for households in all the regions.

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Children aged 5-17

The number of children aged 5-17 is estimated by the survey to be about 6.4 million (6,361,111). Children aged 5-9 years constitute 41.8 percent (2,657,258); the 10-14

age group is 39.5 percent (2,515,463) while the 15-17 age group is 18.7 percent (1,188,390). Males constitute 52.9 percent of the 5-17 age group; indeed, there are more boys than girls in each of the three age groups. Most of the children live in rural areas (62.3%).

Ashanti Region has the largest share (15.5%) of the children, followed by Northern (14.0%) and Greater Accra (11.7%). Variations in regional distribution of children (5-17) from the 2000 census are attributable mainly to differences in the average household sizes for the various regions. The predominant ethnic groups of the children are Akans (44.3%) and Mole-Dagbani (18.7%).

Over three quarters (76.5%) of the children are attending school, while 17.6 percent have never attended school. With the exception of the three northern regions, more than 80 percent of the children in all the other regions are attending school. Nearly half (46.5%) of the children in the Northern Region have never attended school. Slightly higher proportion of males in all regions are attending school, compared with females.

The three major reasons for children never attending school are affordability (44.2%), distance from school (18.4%) and lack of interest in schooling (17.1%). These reasons apply to both males and females.

The highest level of schooling attained by majority of the children is primary (56.1%), which is what is expected of the age group. The survey shows that only 2.0 percent of the children are receiving training, with males being in fitting/mechanics and carpentry and females in dress making, catering/bakery and hairdressing. About 20 percent of the children are neither schooling nor receiving any training.

Background information on parents indicates that neither death nor divorce/separation of parents are significant factors for child labour. Virtually all the children (99.7%) reported that both parents were working. Majority of the parents were self-employed.

Activities of Children

Economic Activity

Information collected indicates that 2,474,545 children were engaged in usual economic activity, which is about 2 in every 5 children aged 5-17 years. Half of the rural children and about one fifth of the urban children were in economic activity. About 40 percent of working children (39.8%) worked for more than 6 months. More than a half of the children in Greater Accra, Central and Eastern regions worked for more than 6 months out of the year.

Estimates indicate that 1,590,765 children were attending school while working, which is 64.3 percent of children engaged in usual economic activity.

With respect to current economic activity, 31.3 percent (or 1,984,107) of the children aged 5-17 years were estimated to engage in economic activity during the 7 days preceding the interview; the proportion increased with age. A higher proportion of children in rural areas (39.7%) are more likely to engage in economic activity than urban children (17.6%).

About two-thirds of the children (68.7%) did no work; 80.5 percent of these were full-time students. Over 90 percent of children in urban areas did no work because they were attending school, compared to 71.7 percent in rural areas.

Nature and Conditions of Work

About 57 percent (1,128,072) of the working children were engaged in agriculture/forestry/fishing, while 21 percent worked as hawkers and street vendors, selling iced water, food and other items. Eleven percent engaged in general labourer work, such as washing of cars, fetching firewood and water, pushing trucks (males), and carrying goods as porters (mainly females). It is estimated that 1,338,794 of the working children were part-time workers. About a third were in full-time and permanent employment.

A significant proportion (88.0%) of the working children were unpaid family workers, and apprentices, while 5.9 percent were own-account workers (or self-employed). About 70 percent (68.7%) of the children worked between two and five hours a day.

Over a third of the children (36.7%) were paid daily, while 28.5 percent were on piece rate. Over 80 percent received payment themselves.

Most working children (60%) were satisfied with their jobs. Those who were not satisfied reported that their work was too tiring or wages and earnings were too low.

Non-economic activity

About 90 percent of the children engage in housekeeping activities on a regular basis. There are slight rural (92.0%) and urban (86%) and regional variations. On average, 73 percent of the children spend less than 3 hours a day on household chores. The older the child, the more time he/she spends on household chores. Only about one percent of the children spend more than 7 hours a day on household chores. Gender of the head of household does not affect children's involvement in household chores. Only about 5 percent of the children were reported by parents to have been idle, with the reason that either the child was too young to work or sick.

Health and Safety

According to parents, 29.4 percent of the children had suffered injuries, compared to 22.7 percent reported by the children themselves. More than half of the injuries occurred at home and were mostly cuts and wounds. About a quarter of the children who were injured at the work place worked in agriculture. The injuries, in a great

number of cases (40.0%), were not serious and did not require any medical treatment, while 38.6 percent were treated and discharged.

Parents Perception and Preferences

According to parents of 93 percent of the children, child work is basically to contribute to the economic welfare of households; either to supplement household income (58.8%) or help in household enterprises (34.2%). Parents of 44 percent of the children reported that household living standards would fall and household enterprises could not operate in 21 percent of the cases, if the children did not work. About 30 percent of children did not need to work as household welfare would not be affected.

If parents had the choice they would prefer their children to be either schooling or in training and to complete their education. Most of the children themselves (70.3%) also preferred to go to school or complete their education before starting work. Parents' and children's preferences were thus different from what the children were actually doing. This suggests that some policy measure could help enroll and keep more children in the classroom as expected of their age group.

STREET CHILDREN SURVEY

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Areas throughout the country, identified as sleeping places of street children, were purposely selected for the survey. A total of 2,314 street children were interviewed, out of whom 52.4 percent were females. The 15-17 age group constituted 50.1 percent of the total number. The highest proportion (56.6%) of the females was in the 10-14 age group, while that of the males (50.1%) was in the 15-17 age group. Greater Accra Region had the highest proportion (49.7%) of the street children, followed by Ashanti with 26.5 percent. Street children as a phenomenon, is virtually absent in the Upper West Region.

The street children were predominantly of Mole-Dagbani (40.2%) and Akan (32.2%) ethnic origins. Akans formed the greater proportion (53.4%) of male street children, while Mole-Dagbon made up 63.1 percent of the females. Only about 2 percent of the street children were married, with almost all of them being females.

School Attendance

A sizeable proportion of the street children (45.7%) had never attended school; only 11.2 percent (258) were attending school at the time of the survey. Of the 995 children who had attended school in the past, only 15.5 percent completed school. The rest had dropped out of school for one reason or the other, the major reason being the problem of affordability (60.9%). More than half (51.8%) of those attending school missed school for at least 3 days, while 35.8 percent missed school for the entire one week preceding the survey. The highest level of education attained by a

large proportion of the children (34.5%) is primary school, with the proportion declining to 16.3 percent for junior secondary school. About 70 percent of the children aged 15-17 could neither read nor write; a high proportion were females.

Parents Background

The survey indicates that both parents of over three quarters (78.4%) of the street children were alive, while an additional 18.6 percent had either mother or father alive. Over 60 percent of the children reported that their parents were still married to each other and were working.

Economic Activity

Street children need to work in order to survive on the street. Almost all the street children (98.1%) had engaged in economic activity within the last 12 months, while 96.6 percent had engaged in economic activity a week before the interview. (This is significantly higher than the 40% for usual economic activity and 31% current economic activity for children in households).

Majority of the street children (81.8%) reported that their work was demanding. Seventy-two percent of the street children who combined work with schooling reported that work affected their studies (much higher than the 25% for children in households). Over a quarter of the children (26.5%) had permanent jobs, while more than 70 percent were temporary workers. A large proportion (62.8%) was engaged as general labourers working as truck pushers and porters; 16.7 percent were sales workers.

Health and Safety

Majority (53.5%) of the street children had sustained some injury or illness in the form of cuts and wounds (this contrasts with the proportion of about 29% for children in households).

The major threats faced by children on the street come from harassment from the police and metropolitan officials as well as the bigger boys/girls on the street. Three out of every five of the street children mentioned marijuana (wee) as the illicit drug commonly found on the street. Only 3 percent of the children admitted taking any illicit drug.

Less than 10 percent of the children admitted they had boy/girl friends; the older children were more likely to be in a sexual relationship. While over 80 percent of the children had heard about HIV/AIDS (older children were even more aware), less than 48 percent of the children knew about other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). About 30 percent of the children knew about condoms as a means of protection; an additional 29 percent cited abstinence as protection against STDs.

The children cited free education (44%), free training (34%) and better jobs (19%) as the forms of government assistance that could improve their conditions.

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

It is observed that “working children” is not the same as child labour. Even though some children were engaged in both economic and non-economic activities, not all of them could be said to be in child labour as defined.

According to the 1998 Children’s Act (see Appendix I), children under 15 years are not supposed to be employed but can do light work if they are 13 years and above. The Act also stipulates 18 years as the minimum age for the engagement of a person in hazardous work.

Using the age limit set by the Act and hazardous nature of work as criteria, the following estimates of child labour are derived.

- An estimated number of 1,031,220 children under 13 years of age were engaged in economic activity;
- Mining and quarrying, hotels and restaurants and fishing are some of the areas considered to be hazardous to children’s health and morals. An estimated number of 242,074 children between 13-17 years were so engaged.
- Thus, an estimated total of 1,273,294 children were in child labour in the country, according to the Act.

It is, however, worth mentioning that some social and cultural considerations have not been reflected in the law and that not all the estimated number could “culturally” be said to be in child labour.

Looking at the specific areas of the law and the definition of child labour, the following estimates, included in the estimated total, are derived for various categories of children in child labour countrywide:

- The Act prohibits children from working at night (8.00 pm to 6.00 am). On this basis 220,891 children are engaged in night work; 14,221 of them work for more than 4 hours.
- The Act prohibits exploitative child labour, but does not specify the maximum number of hours of work that a child could be safely engaged. Assuming 4 hours as the maximum period children going to school can work (both in economic and non-economic activities), 2.7 percent or 171,752 children are estimated to be affected by long hours of work in the country.
- Engagement in economic activity affects school attendance of 254,447 children in the country.

Volta region (33.2%) recorded the highest proportion of child labour, while Brong Ahafo region (11.6%) recorded the least.

The underlying reasons for child labour are poverty and low incomes. Until parents are able to support themselves financially, children would continue to be used to help top up household incomes. Policy should therefore take this into consideration, guided by the following summary statistics of children aged 5-17 years:

- Estimated population of children: 6,361,111 (35.5% of national population)
- Working children (7 days before interview): 1,984,108 (31.2% of children)
- Children in child labour: 1,273,294 (20.0% of children)
- Children in child labour as percentage of working children (64.2%).

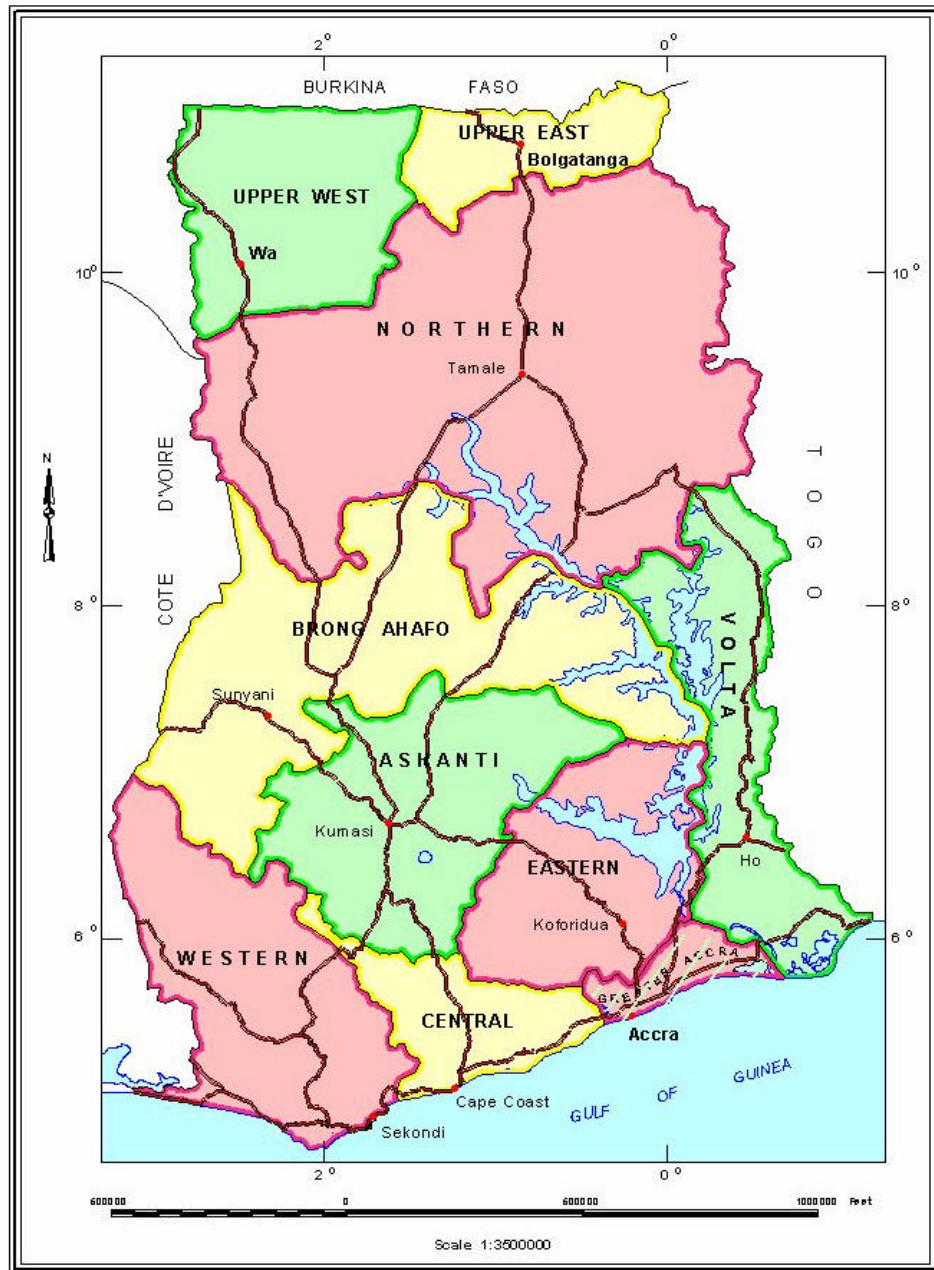
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Given the fact that poverty is the underlying cause for child labour, and that a high proportion of agriculture and fishing households are low-income earners, the Government's policy of creating wealth to reduce poverty should be given the needed local and international support, especially in the rural area to enable households improve on their income-generation potentials.
- The major reason for children not attending school is affordability, and given the fact that the children have indicated their willingness to go to school, the government should fully implement the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) to make education more accessible to poor households.
- In the three northern regions, where the proportion of children attending school is low, special programmes, including the provision of school uniforms, could be a good support for some poor households.
- The Children's Act must be reviewed to incorporate legislation on a maximum number of hours a child under 15 years of age could be engaged, beyond which he/she would be said to be exploited. The GCLS recommends 4 hours.
- The Act should be enforced and made fully operational. Legal and judicial practitioners, the police and other law enforcement agencies must be educated on the Act and also be sensitised on child labour issues.
- There should be a programme to educate parents, teachers and the general public on the relevant sections of the Act.
- The Child Labour Unit of the Department of Social Welfare should be supported in terms of staff and logistics to effectively monitor child labour programmes in the country.
- An integrated child labour inspection system must be established at district level, comprising labour and education inspectors, agriculture extension

officers, community development officers, the district assemblies and other relevant agencies to monitor child labour in each district.

- The Ghana Child Labour Survey report must be widely disseminated by the Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment and Ministry of Women and Children Affairs as well as dialogue with parliamentarians and other policy makers to educate them on the problem.
- There are isolated reported cases of child slavery, child trafficking, child pornography and prostitution which this survey could not identify to cover and would need further research work of the qualitative community participation approach.
- About 90 percent of the children on the street want free education and job training. Provision of free education and job training alone would not necessarily take the children off the street. Establishment of some cooperatives and assured markets for products after training would be useful.
- Most street children are victims of rural-urban drift. Special programmes should be provided to improve infrastructure and create employment opportunities in the rural areas

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF GHANA



SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE - COUNTRY PROFILE

1.1 Geography and Administration

Geography

Ghana is on the west coast of Africa and bounded on the north and northwest by Burkina Faso, on the east by Togo and on the west by Côte d'Ivoire. The total area of Ghana is 238,537 sq km (92,100 sq mi).

Ghana is a lowland country, except for a range of hills in the middle to the eastern border where the highest point (Mt. Afadjato) of about 884 m (2,900 ft) above sea level is located. Three main ecological zones are distinguishable: the sandy coastline backed by a coastal plain that is crossed by several rivers and streams; heavily forested hills with many streams and rivers in the west and middle belt; and an undulating savanna in the north which is drained mainly by the Black and White Volta rivers. The Volta Lake, created as a result of a hydro-electric dam in the east, is one of the largest artificial lakes in the world.

The climate of Ghana is tropical, but temperatures and rainfall vary with distance from the coast and elevation. Except in the north, two distinct rainy seasons occur, from April to June and from September to November. In the north, the rainy season begins in March and lasts until September. Annual rainfall ranges from about 1,015 mm (40 in) in the north to about 2,030 mm (80 in) in the southwest, where the heaviest rainfall is experienced. The harmattan, a dry desert wind, blows from the northeast between December and March, lowering the humidity and creating hot days and cool nights in the north. In the south, the effects of the harmattan are felt mainly in January. In most areas, the highest temperatures occur in March, with the lowest in August. The average annual temperature is about 26° C (79° F).

Administration

Ghana gained its independence from British rule in 1957 and, in 1960, became a sovereign republic state. The administrative and political capital of the country is Accra, with a population of 1,658,937. Ghana is a unitary country and currently operates a multi-party democratic presidential system of government, following the promulgation of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana. The President is elected for 4 years for a maximum of two terms. There are also a 200-member Parliament elected every 4 years, and an independent judiciary as the other arms of government.

Ghana is divided into ten administrative regions: Western, Central, Greater Accra, Volta, Eastern, Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West arranged in serpentine order. The regions are further divided into 110 districts, which are the basic units of administration. District Assemblies have two-thirds of their membership elected by universal adult suffrage, with the remainder appointed by government, in consultation with traditional authorities. Under the district assemblies are the unit committees forming the

lowest level of decentralized authority. Membership of both the district assemblies and unit committees is non-political.

1.2 Economic Structure

The Economic Recovery Programme launched in 1983 succeeded, to a very large extent, in reversing the economic decline experienced in the late 1970's, leading to a sustained economic growth of an average of 4.6 percent per annum between 1996 and 2000. Ghana has a per capita income of about US\$300, with about 40 percent of the population being below the upper poverty line (about ₵1,800,000 per annum per adult-equivalent at time of survey).

The structure of the Ghanaian economy has not changed much over the years. It is still based on the production of a few primary agricultural and mineral products, mostly in the informal sector. Agriculture (including fishing, hunting and forestry) continues to be the principal economic activity, in which 52.3 percent of the economically active population are engaged. This sector contributes over 35 percent to Ghana's GDP, with an average annual growth of 3.9 percent between 1996 and 2000. Wholesale and retail trade employs 14.5 percent of the economically active population, followed by manufacturing with a share of 11.1 percent.

Ghana's principal exports are gold, cocoa, and timber; its principal imports are raw industrial materials, capital equipment and petroleum. Generally, the annual balance of trade has shown a deficit since independence. Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Germany are Ghana's leading trade partners.

1.3 Demographic Profile

The population of Ghana has increased more than threefold since independence in 1957, when the estimated population was about 6 million. The first population census after independence in 1960 pegged the country's population at 6.7 million, increasing to 8.6 million ten years later. This represented an inter-censal growth rate of 2.4 percent. The population of Ghana increased at an annual rate 2.6 percent from 1970 to reach 12.3 million in 1984 when the third census took place. The number of people recorded by the latest census in 2000 stood at 18.9 million, indicating an increase in the growth rate to 2.7 percent.

Population density, which is 79.3 persons per square kilometer, ranges from 25.9 in Northern Region to 895.5 persons per square kilometer in Greater Accra Region. Urbanization increased substantially from 32 percent in 1984 to 43.8 percent in 2000. Ghana therefore remains predominantly rural.

The proportion of the population below 15 years has decreased from 45 percent in 1984 to 41.4 percent in 2000, while the population over 65 years has increased from 4.0 to 5.3 percent over the same period, giving a dependency ratio of 46.6 percent. These significant changes in the structure of the population indicate declining fertility as well as improvements in the health of Ghanaians. Indeed, life expectancy at birth has increased

from about 45 years during independence to 57 years in 1998, while infant mortality also dropped from 133 per 1000 to 77 per 1000 over the same period.

1.4 Education System

A number of educational policies have been implemented in the most recent past resulting in some achievement of progress. Apart from the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (fCUBE) programme instituted in 1995, the government rehabilitated infrastructural facilities in some schools and colleges. Private individuals and organizations have been encouraged to establish schools (including pre-schools) to augment government's efforts. There has also been the promotion of girls' education towards gender equity in education. Both the number and the quality of teachers are being improved to increase the yearly output of teachers.

These, among others, were pursued with the aim of improving access to education as well as the quality of education in the country. As a result, enrollment in schools has increased over the years. According to the 2000 Ghana Population and Housing Census, 57.5 percent of males and 47.3 percent of females had ever attended school. Those who were in school constituted 30.6 percent (32.5% males and 28.7% females) of the population 5 years and over. The gap between males and females has narrowed considerably, compared to 1984 where 31.6 percent of males and 23.7 percent of females were in school. There is nevertheless a high level (46.7%) of illiteracy; about half (53.3%) of the population aged 15 years and older are literate in either English or a Ghanaian language, with 34.2 percent being literate in both.

1.5 Health System

Since independence, governments have pursued various strategies aimed at raising the health status of people in Ghana. Currently, the Ministry of Health is aiming at making primary health care delivery systems available and accessible to all communities, with the primary objective of reducing the rates of morbidity and mortality in the country.

There are two basic health systems in the country – the traditional and the orthodox health care systems. The traditional health practitioners provide health care for about 70 percent of Ghanaians, particularly those resident in rural areas. Quite a large number of the people also combine the traditional and modern systems of health care; the choice depends on the type of illness and the personality involved.

Modern health institutions are accessible to about half of the population and there is great disparity of access both between urban and rural areas and between regions. The 1997 CWHQ survey revealed that about 47 percent of Ghanaians take more than 30 minutes to reach the nearest health facility. Available statistics from the Ghana Health Service also indicate that currently, there are only 17,047 medical and paramedical personnel in government service including dentists, midwives, dispensers and pharmacists. Private practitioners are however supporting the policy of bringing health care closer to the people. The number of health personnel is not adequate, and both the doctor-patient and the

nurse-patient ratios in the country are quite high. In addition, cost of health delivery is reported to be high.

As a result, the present health status of most Ghanaians is not satisfactory. Data from the fourth round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey in 1999 shows that about a quarter (26.5%) of the population in the survey got ill/injured in the two weeks preceding the survey. Infant and under-five mortality rates are also quite high even though there were considerable declines of about 40 percent between 1975 and 1996. For every 1,000 live births, the 1998 GDHS estimated the infant and under-five mortality to be 57 and 108 deaths respectively.

1.6 Social Structure

Ghana, like any other society, has a set of cherished cultural values and norms, which are passed on from one generation to another through socialization. These cultural practices have been associated with some beliefs and practices which ensure that individuals with varying dispositions can live together in peace. Institutions like the family, marriage and kinship have well been established and maintained over the years to ensure that society perpetuate itself through birth and socialization.

Children in the traditional Ghanaian society learn by helping their parents and their communities to perform certain social and economic activities. The nature and magnitude of roles performed by children in Ghana differ, because there is cultural diversity in terms of language, religion, ethnicity, technology, moral and aesthetic values. In spite of this diversity, one common strand is that a child is initiated into a form of occupation and self-recognized role-plays in order to become a responsible adult who can be relied upon to perpetuate the culture of the people. In the light of this, the family (nuclear or extended) is seen as a unit with collective responsibilities working towards a common goal, and children are seen as playing a vital part of the shared responsibilities.

It is therefore considered normal for a child to play any role that his/her mental and physical abilities can support. Indeed, in Ghana, a child is considered a deviant, lazy or having poor upbringing if he/she cannot perform basic household chores like fetching water, washing plates, sweeping and running errands. In most cases, females are expected to assist their mothers in the kitchen, while males assist their fathers on the farms or in the family business. The situation becomes very challenging when parents, especially farmers, expect their children to take over from them.

Modernization has added new dimensions to traditional ways of socialization. In the traditional society, it costs little or nothing to train and prepare a child to acquire the basic skills needed for productive work. This has given way to formal education which accounts for a large proportion of the family's consumption expenditure. Since most families are poor, children are expected to support their parents to take care of the family, including the cost of education. Children are expected to spend much of their time in school and, therefore, during the out-of-school time, many children, in addition to performing their traditional roles in the house, are expected to work to generate needed income to support their education and family welfare.

CHAPTER TWO - PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

There is growing concern about the use of children's time and energy, particularly in activities that may be injurious to their health, education and development. This plight of children has been recognized by the Government of Ghana and a number of initiatives, over the years, have been taken to protect children against threats to their development.

The Government of Ghana recognizes the problem of working children and was among the first countries to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted at the end of the 1990 World Summit for Children. As a follow-up, Ghana developed a National Programme of Action dubbed "***The Child Cannot Wait***" in June 1992, which provided the initial policy framework, strategies and programmes, demonstrating the Government's commitment to meeting the urgent needs of children in the country.

Ghana's Labour Laws and Regulations also prohibit child labour, putting the minimum age of employment at 15 in consonance with ILO Standards and Regulations. Ghana has also ratified the OAU Charter on the Rights of the Child. Section 28(1) of the 1992 Constitution guarantees the child in Ghana to be protected from engaging in any work that is considered injurious to his or her health, education and/or development. The Government enacted, in December 1998, the Children's Act, which seeks to protect the rights of children, including the right of education, health and shelter. More recently, Ghana's Vision 2020 adopted a human-centered approach to development with emphasis on social welfare issues such as poverty, hunger and the problem of child labour.

Despite these laudable initiatives, the problem of working school-age children (either dropping out of the school system all together or combining work with schooling) is on the increase. Although the network of organizations (both government and non-governmental) interested in and concerned with the problem of working children has been expanding, their activities have been limited. In order to monitor and evaluate the success of these policies and programmes, current and more focused statistical indicators on all facets of the phenomenon of working children are required.

There are a number of nationwide household surveys and census data sets that can provide some insight into child labour in the country. These include the fourth round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey that broadened its scope of information by including a labour force module. So also is the methodological sample survey on street children conducted in three districts in 1992/1993. Recognising the need for such data, the 2000 Population and Housing Census also extended the economic activity questions to cover persons aged 7 years and older.

Most of these surveys, however, provide only limited information on working children since they were not designed with the specific objective of assessing the nature and extent of child labour. The data obtained do not adequately portray the depth and intensity of the various facets of child labour, nor do they provide answers to the numerous questions relating to this global problem, such as its magnitude, impact and causes.

It is for these reasons that the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), in collaboration with Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment (MMDE) and with support from the ILO, decided to conduct a comprehensive national survey into child labour in Ghana in 2001. The Ghana Child Labour Survey (GCLS) forms part of ILO's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) within the framework of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), aimed at promoting conditions which would enable participating countries to progressively regulate, restrict and prohibit child labour.

2.2 Objectives of the Survey

The 2001 Ghana Child Labour Survey, within the framework of the IPEC, is to collect, analyse and disseminate the required statistical information and to build an in-country capacity to carry out child labour surveys at regular intervals, thereby producing time series data that will facilitate the assessment of the impact of policies and programmes against child labour.

The child labour survey goes beyond the statistical count of the number of economically active children. This is because "child labour" is broadly defined as any work, economic or non-economic, that is either too dangerous or hazardous, and/or for which the child is too small to do. It also includes work that is likely to affect the health, education, moral and normal development negatively.

The survey provides needed information on children engaged in economic and non-economic activities, the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of all school-age children; for working children, information is collected on their working conditions, safety and health aspects, focusing on injuries/illnesses suffered, their frequency and gravity as well as reasons for working. The survey also identifies the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of parents of any child in the 5-17 age bracket, since there are correlations between these and the incidence of child labour.

The overall strategic objective, therefore, has been to provide quantitative data on children's activities, including schooling, economic, non-economic activities as well as household chores. It is also intended to establish a database that will serve as the benchmark for measuring progress with regard to the elimination of the problem.

Towards this end, the following specific and immediate objectives were envisaged:

- (i) To collect information on the character, nature, magnitude and reasons for child labour in Ghana and to determine the conditions of work and their effects on the health, education and normal development of the working child.
- (ii) To further improve the capacity of the GSS and its collaborating agencies in the collection of quantitative information critical for planning against child labour.
- (iii) To establish both a quantitative and qualitative information system (database) on child labour which will be updated on a regular basis as new information becomes available.
- (iv) To provide a comprehensive analysis of the state of working children in Ghana.

- (v) To produce and disseminate a comprehensive National Report on Child Labour in Ghana.
- (vi) To integrate the Ghana data with the ILO's child labour database in order to Broaden the global trend report on child labour.

2.3 Institutional Arrangement

The long-term objective of the survey is to provide the database that would permit the enactment of legislation and programmes that would progressively regulate, restrict and prohibit child labour in line with international labour standards. This obviously calls for the collaboration and active involvement of both public and private sector agencies that are directly concerned with the use of children's time, particularly in work-related activities that may be harmful to the well-being of children.

Thus, while the GSS was directly responsible for the implementation of the survey, institution-based national committees were set up to ensure the desired wider participation and cooperation of the relevant stakeholders, whose rich and varied experiences could be brought to bear on the several aspects of the issues at hand.

At the apex of the institutional arrangement was a 15-member National Steering Committee to guide the planning and implementation of the survey. Its composition was institution-based to reflect MDAs, NGOs and private sector agencies that have a responsibility for labour policy, programming and standards administration in the country. The Committee was chaired by an experienced demographer who, for several years, was an ILO Advisor on labour force issues. The institutions represented on the National Steering Committee are:

- Ghana Statistical Service
- Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment
- Ministry of Education
- National Commission on Children
- United Nations Development Programme (ILO Office)
- National Development Planning Commission Secretariat
- Trades Union Congress
- Ghana Employers Association
- United Nations Children Fund (UNCEF)
- National Commission on Women and Development
- National Population Council Secretariat
- Child Evangelism Fellowship
- National Youth Council
- Ghana NGO Coalition on Rights of the Child
- Vision Consult

The second was the Technical Advisory Committee, which was also institution-based and represented at the highest technical level. The Committee met regularly, under the chairmanship of the Acting Government Statistician and Project Director, to review the progress of work and provide needed advice. The institutions represented on the Technical Advisory Committee are:

Ghana Statistical Service
Ministry of Manpower and Development and Employment
Ministry of Education
National Commission on Children
Labour Department
Department of Social Welfare
National Programme Manager of ILO/IPEC.

The Head of the Child Labour Unit and ILO Schedule Officer at the UNDP were co-opted to be in attendance.

The final in the institutional framework was the Project Secretariat, based in the Statistical Service. The Secretariat was directly responsible for the technical direction and execution of the survey, in addition to servicing the two national project committees.

To ensure smooth and efficient implementation of the survey activities, responsibilities for specific aspects of the survey were assigned. The Project Director retained responsibility for overall policy and technical direction of the project. He was the main contact with other MDAs, NGOs and international organizations at that level. In addition to being the Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee, he was the Alternate Chairman of the National Steering Committee.

The Project Coordinator, under the direction of the Project Director, was responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Project Secretariat. The two were assisted by a number of Project Managers responsible for various aspect of the survey implementation.

2.4 Concepts and Definitions

2.4.1 Child Labour

The name of the survey might suggest interest in a statistical count of the number of children engaged in economic activities only, but the scope goes beyond this; it seeks information on the general use of children's time and the effect on their health, education and normal growth. It is observed that "working children" is not the same as child labour. Even though some children were engaged in both economic and non-economic activities, not all of them could be said to be in child labour as defined. In general, therefore, any activity, economic or non-economic, performed by a child, that is either too dangerous or hazardous and/or for which the child is too small to perform and that has the potential to negatively affect his/her health, education, moral and normal development would constitute child labour.

According to the 1998 Children's Act, children under 15 years are not supposed to be employed but can do light work if they are 13 years and above. The Act also stipulates 18 years as the minimum age for the engagement of a person in hazardous work. In determining what constitutes child labour for Ghana, using the 1998 Children's Act therefore, children under 13 years who worked, children of all ages who worked at night (8.00 pm – 6 .00 am), and children who engaged in economic activity which affect school attendance, health and the moral development of children have been taken into accounts.

2.4.2 Children's Activity

Economic activity refers to any work or activity performed during a specified reference period for pay (in cash or in-kind), profit or family gain. In the survey, two reference periods, last 7 days and last 12 months, were used. All other activities are considered non-economic (i.e. household chores or work of a domestic nature performed within the household, voluntary and charitable activities etc.). Since children do carry out housekeeping activities in their parent's/guardians' households, the survey also investigated children's activities of this nature.

2.4.3 Target Group

The legal definition of a child in Ghana is anyone who has not reached the age of majority, that is 18 years. It is accepted that children under 5 years are not physically capable of undertaking work of any significance, whether economic or non-economic. The target group for the survey, therefore, comprised all children aged 5-17 years (both boys and girls), in the formal and informal sectors, in urban and rural areas, engaged in economic or non-economic activities (including housekeeping/household chores in their own parent'/guardians' household).

2.4.4 Unit of Analysis for Household Survey

The unit of analysis was the individual within the target population, but since the individual is located in the household, information was collected on the household. Thus, information on all individuals between ages 5 and 17 within a selected household was collected. Also interviewed were the parents or guardians of eligible children. The parents or guardians or heads of household answered questions regarding the general demographic and economic characteristics of the household members as well as their perception of the use of children's time. Questions were also directed to the children (aged 5-17) themselves about their activities (including schooling), working conditions, with respect to safety and health aspects, focusing on injuries and illnesses suffered, their frequency and gravity, as well as their reasons for working, their perception about work and their future plans.

2.4.5 Street Children

As explained earlier, there are two types of children on the street; those who are on the street trading during the day but go home to sleep at night and those who work on the street and at night sleep in front of shops, markets and other such open places. The concept of street children, as used in the GCLS, refers to the latter group, that is children **of** the street, whose locations are their permanent sleeping places. Interviews of this group of children were conducted at night at their places of abode.

2.4.6 Household

The household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as

one unit. Members of a household need not necessarily be related (by blood or marriage) and not all those so related and living in the same house or compound are necessarily members of the same household. For purposes of this survey, usual members of a household were those who had stayed in the household the 3 months preceding the survey or had the intention of staying for 3 months beyond the period of the survey.

2.5 Sample Design and Sampling Procedure

The 2001 Ghana Child Labour Survey comprised both a nationwide probability sample survey of all households in Ghana and a supplementary non-probability survey of street children.

The sampling frame for the household-based sample survey was the list of all 26,555 Enumeration Areas (EAs) from the 2000 Population and Housing Census of Ghana with corresponding data on number of households. The household sample survey was based on a two-stage stratified cluster design. The frame was stratified into urban and rural localities of residence and by the 10 administrative regions in the country.

At the first stage, 500 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were systematically selected, with probability proportional to size, the measure of size being the number of census households. At the second stage, 20 households were selected from each of the 500 EAs to produce an overall sample size of 10,000 households. The design ensured that every household in the country had the same chance to be selected; in other words, the sample was self-weighting (see Appendix II for a detailed explanation of the sample design). The sampling process yielded the allocation of households to each stratum (urban/rural and region) shown in Table 2.1. The sample also yielded an average weight of 370.12 for each child. This means that each child in the survey represents about 370 children.

Table 2.1: Regional and Rural/Urban Distribution of Selected EAs and Households

Region	Selected EAs			Households Selected		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Western	50	13	37	1000	260	740
Central	43	20	23	860	400	460
Greater Accra	78	68	10	1560	1360	200
Volta	44	11	33	880	220	660
Eastern	57	22	35	1140	440	700
Ashanti	87	45	42	1740	900	840
Brong Ahafo	50	23	27	1000	460	540
Northern	51	14	37	1020	280	740
Upper East	25	5	20	500	100	400
Upper West	15	1	14	300	20	280
All	500	222	278	10000	4440	5560

2.6 Questionnaire and Pilot Survey

The questionnaires for the GCLS were based on the children's activities module of ILO Labour Force Survey instruments, which was adapted to Ghana's situation. Various drafts of the questionnaire were widely discussed with relevant organizations such as the Ghana

National Commission on Children (GNCC), National Council of Women & Development, National Youth Council, Department of Social Welfare, Labour Department, Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment and others.

Originally, one questionnaire was designed for both children in households and street children with several provisions for skip, where applicable. A decision to have separate questionnaires was taken after the pilot survey, which showed that it was not easy to administer one questionnaire in the field. A pilot survey was conducted in October 2000 in three EAs each of the ten regions in the country. (The Street Children Survey pilot was confined to a few known areas in Accra). Based on the experience from the pilot, the questionnaire was re-designed into two separate instruments, one for households and one for street children; some questions were re-worded and changes made in answer categories. The interviewer's manual and the work-load of field workers were extensively revised.

The household questionnaire collected information on housing/household characteristics, socio-demographic characteristics of all household members, information on economic activity, health and other conditions of children. The street children questionnaire collected information on socio-demographic characteristics, living arrangements, parental background, economic activities, health, safety and other related street issues and what assistance street children expected of society and government.

2.7 Main Training and Fieldwork

Field workers were recruited from GSS staff in all the 10 regions of the country, the field staff of Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment, and a reserved list of persons with various academic background who had been involved in GSS surveys.

Two separate training programmes were organized for the household and street children surveys. In each case, the content of the training programme covered the background to the problem of child labour, rudiments of sampling, use of EA maps, organization and procedures of the survey, explanation of concepts, completing the questionnaire, simulated interviews, field exercises reviews, discussions and class assessments.

Overall performance was based on class assessments, participation in class discussions and in field exercise. The best and the most experienced among the trainees were selected as supervisors.

Data for the household survey were collected by 25 teams under the direction of 10 zonal officers. Each team, consisting of a supervisor, four interviewers and one driver, was responsible for collecting data from 400 households. Interviewers were provided with lists of census households showing addresses/locations and names of heads of selected households in the EAs assigned to them. Where interviewers could not locate a selected household, a replacement was made from five reserved households on the lists.

Data for the street children survey were collected by twelve 5-member teams who visited already identified locations where people sleep at night and interviewed children aged 5-17 years. Six of the teams worked in Greater Accra, three in Ashanti and Brong Ahafo and three in the remaining regions.

Field control measures involved regular checks by zonal officers and inspection by officers from the Project Secretariat. Supervisors were also required to coordinate team editing once a week and effect any corrections while in the field. Data collection began in mid-January 2001 and lasted for four weeks (the street children data collection activity lasted two weeks). Completed questionnaires were returned to the Project Secretariat in Accra for office editing and processing.

2.8 Interviews and Response Rates

As much as possible, interviewers sought permission from parents/guardians to interview children themselves. For the very young ones, parents helped the children to answer the questions. In a very few cases, interviewers followed the children to school (after repeated calls at home) and interviewed them with the permission of their teachers.

Out of the 10,000 selected households, 9,889 were successfully interviewed, indicating a household response rate of 98.9 percent (Table 2.2). A similar response rate was achieved in all regions and in rural/urban areas.

Table 2.2: Regional and Locality Distribution of Selected Households and Sample Results

Region	Households Selected		Households Interviewed			Response Rate		
	% share	N	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Western	10.1	1000	998	259	739	99.8	99.6	99.9
Central	8.7	860	860	400	460	100.0	100.0	100.0
Greater Accra	15.5	1560	1534	1336	198	98.3	98.2	99.0
Volta	8.7	880	862	215	647	98.0	97.7	98.0
Eastern	11.4	1140	1124	435	689	98.6	98.9	98.4
Ashanti	17.3	1740	1707	881	826	98.1	97.9	98.3
Brong Ahafo	10.1	1000	995	458	537	99.5	99.6	99.4
Northern	10.3	1020	1016	279	737	99.6	99.6	99.6
Upper East	5.0	500	493	100	393	98.6	100.0	98.3
Upper West	3.0	300	300	20	280	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	100.0	10000	9889	4383	5506	98.9	98.7	99.0

2.9 Office Editing and Data Processing

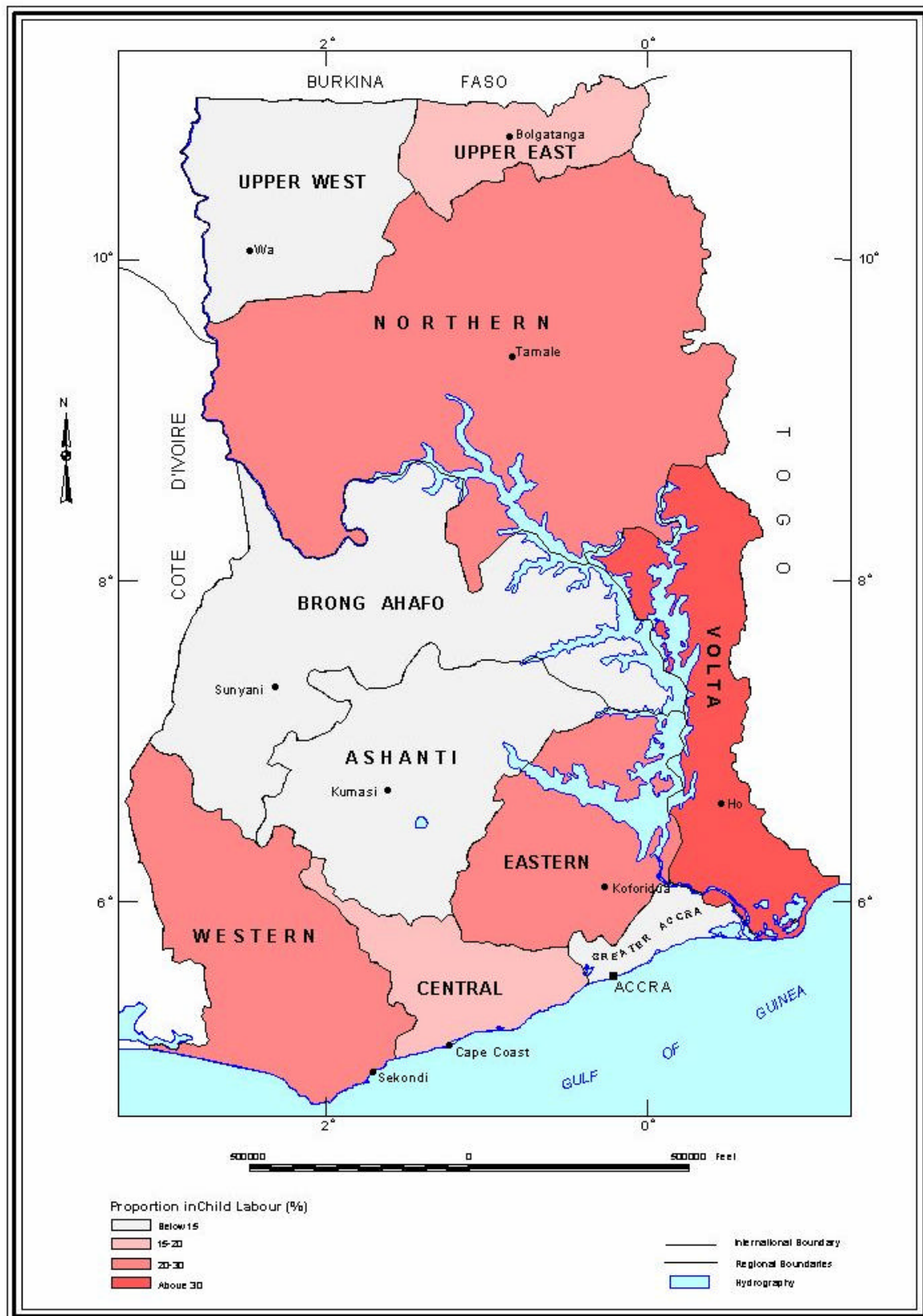
The household and street children questionnaires were subjected to rigorous office editing before data capture. Data Processing started after a one-week training of 15 data entry operators from the Statistical Service and Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment. In the end, 10 were selected for the data capture.

Data entry was centralized at the head office. The main data entry software was the IMPS (Integrated Microcomputer Processing System). The two questionnaires, street children

and the household questionnaires, were entered separately. Edit programs in CONCOR were used to edit the data, after which error listings were printed and corrected on EA level.

After editing, the ASCII data were put together and cleaned further, using SPSS and SAS. This was done by running consistency checks on every variable and the database was generated thereby. The analysis and tabulation were executed in SAS and SPSS. Estimates, standard errors, confidence intervals and design effects were generated using the CENVAR module in IMPs.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOUR IN HOUSEHOLDS BY REGION AND LOCALITY OF RESIDENCE



SECTION II - THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

CHAPTER THREE - HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Composition and Demographic Characteristics of Members

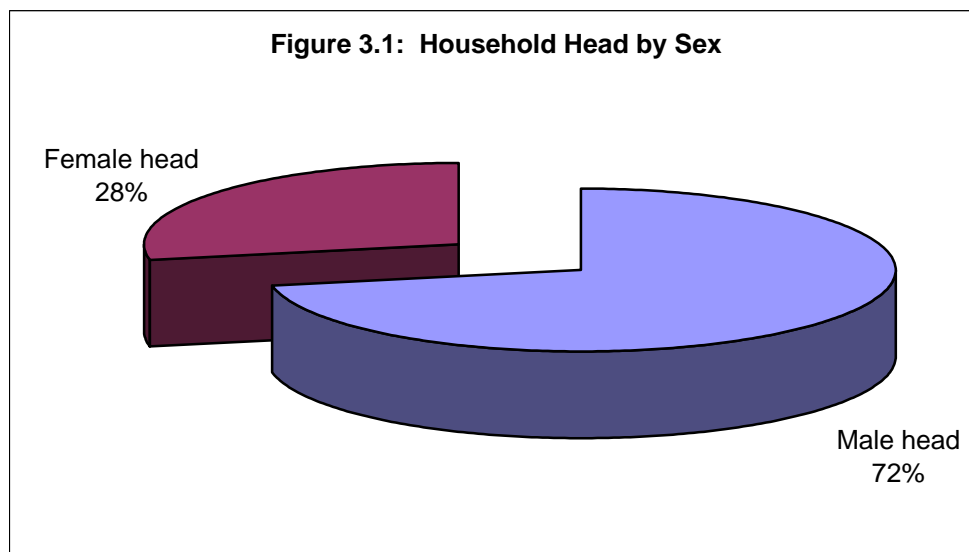
3.1.1 Relationship of Household Members to Head

Table 3.1 presents information on the relationship of the household members to the head. About one-fifth (20.6%) of the population is made up of heads of households, while 13.6 percent are spouses of the head. The larger number of heads than spouses is suggestive of a large number of single-person or one-parent households, particularly in urban areas. Children constitute about half (49.7%) of the household population. An additional 7.0 percent are grand children, while other relatives (including brothers/sisters of the head) make up 8.0 percent of the population.

Table 3.1: Relationship of Household Members to Head of Household by Locality of Residence

Locality of Residence	Head	Spouse	Child	Brother/ Sister	Grand child	Son/ Daughter -in-law	Other Relative	Non- Relative	Total	N
Urban	23.0	12.5	46.2	1.9	7.1	0.3	7.2	1.7	100.0	19017
Rural	19.0	14.4	51.9	1.6	7.0	0.5	5.0	0.7	100.0	28938
All	20.6	13.6	49.7	1.7	7.0	0.4	5.9	1.1	100.0	
N	9888	6529	23817	817	3373	211	2808	512		47955

Nearly three quarters (71.8%) of households are headed by males, with females heading the remaining 28.2 percent (Fig.3.1).



3.1.2 Age-Sex & Rural-Urban Distribution

Data from Table 3.2 indicate that the sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) is 96.7 (cf 97.9 for 2000 Population and Housing Census), which translates into a female share of 50.8 percent of the sample population. The population is still predominantly rural (60.3%), while the urban share remains at 39.7 percent (cf 43.8% from the Census). The age structure, showing a share of 42.3 percent for age 0-15 years and 4.3 percent for 65 years and older, is a reflection of the national picture. Indeed, the age-specific shares are not too different from the census figures. The eligible children (5-17) make up 35.5 percent of the survey population.

Table 3.2: Age-Sex Distribution of Household Members by Locality of Residence

Age group	Urban			Rural			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
0-4	11.5	10.6	11.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	13.7	13.3	13.5
5-9	13.7	11.9	12.8	16.7	15.7	16.2	15.6	14.1	14.8
10-14	13.8	13.9	13.9	15.7	12.6	14.2	15.0	13.2	14.0
15-19	12.3	11.6	11.9	11.6	8.9	10.2	11.8	10.0	10.9
20-24	9.1	9.6	9.4	6.3	7.0	6.6	7.4	8.1	7.7
25-29	7.4	8.6	8.1	5.3	7.3	6.3	6.1	7.9	7.0
30-34	6.2	7.3	6.8	4.4	6.6	5.5	5.1	6.9	6.0
35-39	6.1	6.5	6.3	4.8	6.2	5.5	5.3	6.3	5.8
40-44	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.6	4.4	5.1	4.8
45-49	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.1
50-54	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2
55-59	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8
60-64	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
65-69	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
70-74	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
75+	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	9030	9987	19017	14550	14388	28938	23580	24375	47955

3.1.3 Regional Distribution of Population

Table 3.3 gives the distribution of the population by region; Ashanti has the largest share (15.6%), followed by Northern (14.4%), Greater Accra (13.4%) and Eastern (11.0%), while Upper West has the lowest share (4.3%). Comparable figures from the 2000 Population and Housing Census (Census 2000) on the regional distribution of the population show some variation from that of the GCLS, in terms of the magnitude and order of the regional shares. Census 2000 also records Ashanti as having the largest share of the population (19.1%); then, the Greater Accra (15.4%), Eastern (11.1%) and Western (10.2%), follow in that order.

The larger Northern Region share of the survey population is a result of the relatively large household size. A comparison of Table 3.3 with Table 2.2 shows that the share of the survey population was larger than the share of households interviewed for all 3 northern regions, while the reverse is the situation for all other regions, a reflection of size of households, as clearly shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Regional Distribution of Population by Sex, Locality and Household Size

Region	Sex		Household Size	Locality of Residence		Total share	
	Male	Female		Urban	Rural	Population	Household
Western	9.5	10.2	4.7	5.9	12.5	9.9	10.1
Central	7.6	7.8	4.3	8.9	6.9	7.7	8.7
Greater Accra	13.2	13.6	4.2	28.8	3.3	13.4	15.5
Volta	8.3	8.7	4.7	4.5	11.2	8.5	8.7
Eastern	10.9	11.0	4.7	9.3	12.0	11.0	11.4
Ashanti	15.3	15.9	4.4	20.0	12.7	15.6	17.3
Brong Ahafo	9.8	9.7	4.7	10.7	9.1	9.8	10.1
Northern	15.1	13.7	6.8	8.5	18.3	14.4	10.3
Upper East	5.7	5.3	5.4	2.8	7.3	5.5	5.0
Upper West	4.5	4.0	6.8	0.6	6.6	4.2	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	4.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	23580	24375		19017	28938	47955	9889

3.1.4 Selected Social Characteristics

The population is made up mainly of Ghanaians by birth (97.6%), with an additional 0.2 percent being Ghanaians by naturalization.

Information on ethnic groups was recorded for the broad generic categories. Table 3.4 indicates that the largest ethnic group in Ghana is the Akan (43.9%), followed by Mole-Dagbon (18.3%), Ewe (12.1%), Ga-Dangme (7.6%) and Gurma (7.3%). Akans are the predominant ethnic group in Central (85.1%), Western (82.6%), Ashanti (76.9%), Eastern (56.1%), Brong Ahafo (56.0%), and Greater Accra (38.3%) regions. A fairly similar distribution of ethnic groups was recorded in the 2000 Census.

Table 3.4: Sample Population by Ethnicity, Region and Locality of Residence

Location	Akan	Ga-Adangme	Ewe	Guan	Gurma	Mole-Dagbon	Grussi	Mande	Other	Total
Region										
Western	82.6	3.7	3.7	1.0	1.5	5.3	1.8	0.4	0.1	100.0
Central	85.1	3.0	6.6	2.3	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	100.0
Greater Accra	38.3	32.2	18.5	1.7	0.9	3.5	2.0	0.9	2.0	100.0
Volta	2.1	1.3	77.7	8.3	8.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.0	100.0
Eastern	56.1	20.8	16.0	4.1	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	1.0	100.0
Ashanti	76.9	1.2	4.0	1.0	3.2	6.0	2.4	1.9	3.4	100.0
Brong Ahafo	56.0	0.8	1.8	7.0	8.6	16.2	3.4	1.8	4.3	100.0
Northern	0.6	0.3	0.4	9.1	26.2	59.1	3.0	1.1	0.3	100.0
Upper East	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.0	45.0	19.0	14.9	0.0	100.0
Upper West	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	76.9	21.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Locality										
Urban	53.8	9.8	11.5	4.2	2.3	12.2	2.6	1.4	2.2	100.0
Rural	37.4	6.2	12.5	3.6	10.6	22.4	4.5	1.8	1.1	100.0
All	43.9	7.6	12.1	3.8	7.3	18.3	3.7	1.7	1.5	100.0

The Mole-Dagbon is concentrated largely in Upper West (76.9%), Northern (59.1%) and Upper East (45.0%) regions, while the Ewes are mostly located in the Volta (77.7%), Greater Accra (18.5%) and Eastern (16.0%) regions. The Ga-Dangme group is concentrated mainly in the Greater Accra (32.2%) and Eastern (20.8%) regions.

The majority of the survey population are Christians (67.2%), followed by Muslims (20.3%) and adherents of traditional religion (8.0%). Those who do not profess any religion constitute 4.5 percent of the population. The regional distribution of religion shows that Christianity is dominant in all regions, except Northern and Upper East, where Islam and traditional religion are adhered to by majority of the people (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Sample Population by Religious Affiliation, Region and Locality of Residence

Location	Catholic	Protestant	Pentecostal	Other Christian	Islam	Traditional	No religion	Other	Total
Region									
Western	23.9	21.8	24.0	15.0	9.6	0.6	5.2	0.0	100.0
Central	10.6	24.2	28.4	20.8	8.9	0.7	6.4	0.0	100.0
Greater Accra	10.1	24.2	39.8	9.1	11.7	1.1	3.9	0.1	100.0
Volta	19.7	23.0	19.0	7.7	5.2	19.5	5.2	0.7	100.0
Eastern	8.4	27.3	36.1	17.0	4.8	2.0	4.5	0.0	100.0
Ashanti	15.9	18.4	30.9	14.5	14.5	0.8	4.9	0.0	100.0
Brong Ahafo	20.9	19.1	20.0	11.0	18.6	3.4	7.1	0.0	100.0
Northern	12.6	3.4	3.5	1.4	57.5	19.3	2.2	0.0	100.0
Upper East	12.9	2.2	6.7	3.1	42.2	31.6	1.3	0.1	100.0
Upper West	32.6	6.8	1.0	0.7	33.9	21.6	3.4	0.0	100.0
Locality									
Urban	12.4	21.6	29.9	10.3	21.4	1.0	3.2	0.2	100.0
Rural	17.6	15.4	18.7	10.7	19.6	12.7	5.2	0.0	100.0
Total	15.6	17.8	23.2	10.6	20.3	8.0	4.5	0.1	100.0
N	7463	8558	11105	5060	9732	3857	2136	44	47955

A high proportion of the population who are 12 years or older have been in some form of marriage relationship before, with 40.0 percent being currently married. Persons who have never married (single) constitute 46.5 percent of the population. Persons who are currently married or have ever been in some form of marriage relationship are mostly aged 25 years or older. Most persons (98.2%) within the age group 12-17 years have never married.

Nearly the same proportion of persons currently in school (34.4%) was found to have attended school in the past (34.8%) or have never attended school (30.8%), as shown in Table 3.6. For the target population (children in the age group 5-17 years), 17.6 percent were recorded as having never attended school/training, 76.5 percent are still attending school and 5.9 percent as having attended school in the past. The target population constitute 22.4 percent of all household members who reported never attended school.

Marked differences exist in school attendance at the regional level. The proportion that have never attended school is highest for the three northern regions, Northern (67.5%),

Upper East (60.5%) and Upper West (64.2%) and least for Greater Accra (12.8%), Ashanti (18.5%) and Eastern (19.9%) as shown in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Regional and Residence Distribution of Population by School Attendance and Sex

Location	Never Attended			Still attending			Past (left school)			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Region										
Western	14.4	27.3	21.2	40.1	36.3	38.1	45.6	36.5	40.8	4019
Central	12.0	28.5	20.5	44.5	35.8	40.0	43.5	35.7	39.5	3193
Greater Accra	7.6	17.0	12.8	35.7	33.3	34.5	56.7	49.0	52.7	5774
Volta	19.5	31.5	25.8	38.0	31.8	34.8	42.5	36.6	39.4	3545
Eastern	13.3	26.2	19.9	41.4	33.9	37.6	45.2	39.9	42.5	4588
Ashanti	12.2	24.3	18.5	40.3	32.8	36.4	47.4	42.9	45.1	6524
Brong Ahafo	21.5	33.9	27.8	42.6	36.2	39.4	35.9	30.0	32.9	4033
Northern	60.7	74.8	67.5	28.7	19.6	24.3	10.6	5.7	8.2	5736
Upper East	54.7	66.5	60.5	31.6	26.1	28.9	13.7	7.3	10.6	2301
Upper West	58.5	70.6	64.2	31.8	21.6	27.0	9.7	7.8	8.8	1737
Locality										
Urban	10.9	21.3	16.4	40.4	34.4	37.2	48.7	44.3	46.4	16921
Rural	34.2	47.5	40.8	35.7	29.0	32.4	30.1	23.5	26.8	24529
All	25.0	36.4	30.8	37.6	31.3	34.4	37.4	32.3	34.8	
N	5087	7695	12782	7636	6607	14243	7605	6820	14425	41450

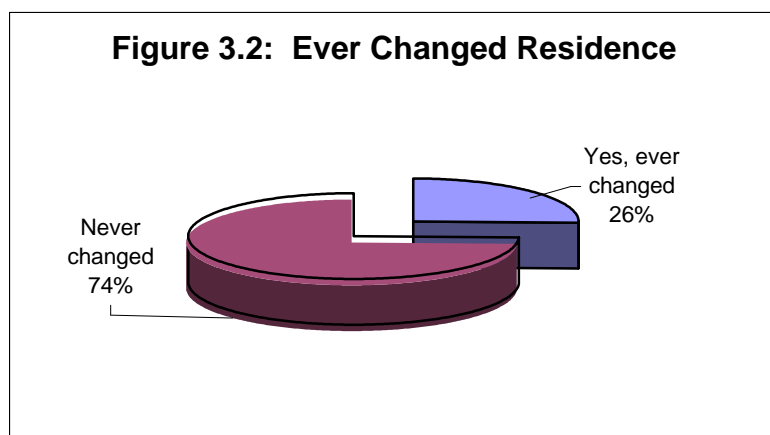
The survey results indicate that about half of the population (51.0%) is illiterate (defined as inability to read and write). Illiteracy is highest for the three northern regions (77%-83.5%) and, to some extent, Brong Ahafo (53.5%), and in rural communities (Table 3.7). Over a third (35.1%) of the target population (children 15-17 years) are illiterate, a level that is lower than the national average of 51.0 percent.

Table 3.7: Sample Population by Literacy, Region and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Not literate	English	Ghanaian Lang.	English and Ghanaian lang.	Other	Total	N
Region							
Western	47.4	18.1	4.2	30.1	0.3	100.0	2585
Central	45.7	15.3	6.0	32.9	0.0	100.0	2052
Greater Accra	25.4	38.8	3.3	31.8	0.7	100.0	4105
Volta	47.1	5.6	7.3	39.5	0.5	100.0	2395
Eastern	44.3	13.6	7.8	33.9	0.4	100.0	2932
Ashanti	42.5	15.5	10.1	31.4	0.4	100.0	4341
Brong Ahafo	53.5	9.2	6.6	30.5	0.3	100.0	2553
Northern	82.7	8.4	0.4	8.1	0.4	100.0	3655
Upper East	77.0	13.2	2.0	7.8	0.0	100.0	1357
Upper West	83.5	10.4	0.6	5.5	0.0	100.0	1074
Sex							
Male	40.2	19.4	5.2	34.7	0.5	100.0	12919
Female	61.0	13.5	5.3	19.9	0.3	100.0	14130
Locality							
Urban	32.8	24.5	5.3	36.9	0.5	100.0	11645
Rural	64.9	10.1	5.3	19.5	0.3	100.0	15404
Total	51.0	16.3	5.3	27.0	0.4	100.0	27049
N	13804	4416	1428	7298	103		27019

3.2 Household Migration

Changes in the usual place of residence give an indication of level of migration. The survey results indicate that majority of the households (74.0%) have never changed their usual place of residence (Fig. 3.2). This is true for both urban (70%) and rural (78%) residents. A similar trend is observed in all the regions, but the proportion of those who have never changed their place of residence reduces to less than 70 percent in Western and Brong Ahafo.



Movement of the 26 percent migrant households from their previous place of usual residence indicates a medium to long-term migrant population (53.1% moved over 5 years ago), with 41.5 percent moving within the last 1-5 years (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Duration of Stay at Present Residence by Region and Locality of Residence

Length of stay	Locality		Region										Total	N
	Urban	Rural	Western	Central	Gt. Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West		
Less than 6 months	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.5	3.7	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	54
6-12 months	3.9	2.5	0.6	1.8	2.7	4.6	2.2	7.1	3.0	2.6	25.0	0.0	3.2	80
1-5 years	44.9	37.9	37.3	39.6	45.3	38.8	42.1	48.9	37.9	41.2	40.0	34.6	41.5	1039
5-10 years	19.0	15.3	18.7	20.9	22.4	10.0	18.4	12.9	16.2	16.0	20.0	0.0	17.2	430
10+ years	29.8	42.4	41.7	35.6	27.5	44.7	34.8	27.4	40.7	39.7	15.0	65.4	35.9	898
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	1,291	1,210	343	225	437	219	316	325	396	194	20	26		2501

Reasons given by households for moving to the present place of residence include looking for job, found a job and job transfers. Several other reasons (35.2%) such as learning a trade, followed relation, marriage-related were also given for moving (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Main Reason for Moving to Present Residence by Region and Locality of Residence

Main reason	Locality		Region										All	N
	Urban	Rural	Western	Central	Gt. Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West		
Job transfer	19.8	9.3	11.3	16.4	11.7	21.9	17.1	16.0	13.5	11.2	33.3	18.5	14.7	368
Found job	15.4	31.6	34.0	19.9	14.2	22.3	23.5	13.5	34.1	23.5	27.8	14.8	23.2	581
Looking for job	18.6	30.1	47.4	28.8	19.0	11.2	12.1	25.5	31.0	7.7	22.2	25.9	24.2	605
School/training	4.0	1.3	1.5	6.2	3.7	3.1	3.5	2.2	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	68
Other	42.2	27.8	5.8	28.8	51.4	41.5	43.8	42.8	19.6	57.1	16.7	40.7	35.2	882
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	1,294	1,210	344	226	436	224	315	325	393	196	18	27		2,504

3.3 Economic Characteristics of Household Members

3.3.1 Economic Activity of Household Members

Information on the current activity status of persons aged 5 years or more was obtained with reference to the 7 days prior to the survey. Persons who engaged in activities for pay, profit or family gain constituted 57.5 percent of such persons (Table 3.10).

The proportion of persons who were involved in economic activity in Western (63.1%), Volta (68.9%), Eastern (63.5%) and Northern (63.4%) was higher than the overall average of 57.5 percent. A greater proportion of the rural population (62.5%) than the urban (50%) engaged in economic activities during the reference period.

Table 3.10: Distribution of Employment Status of Population 5+ by Sex, Region

Region	Worked	Had job but did not Work	Un-employed	Home-maker	Student	Old Age	Pensioner	Person with Disability	Other	N
Western	63.4	4.0	2.0	1.5	24.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	2.8	4007
Central	54.4	5.1	2.6	3.1	30.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.7	3172
Greater Accra	52.5	2.4	6.7	2.5	29.5	1.3	1.2	0.6	3.3	5710
Volta	69.1	0.9	2.5	1.7	18.9	1.9	0.3	0.9	3.8	3536
Eastern	63.8	2.6	2.5	1.4	23.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	3.8	4563
Ashanti	53.8	1.1	5.5	3.7	31.7	1.6	0.4	0.6	1.6	6501
Brong Ahafo	54.1	1.2	1.8	2.6	35.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	3.8	4025
Northern	63.5	7.5	0.9	2.3	18.5	1.7	0.1	0.2	5.2	5728
Upper East	48.8	22.1	1.0	3.8	18.6	2.0	0.1	0.6	3.0	2290
Upper West	43.7	17.5	0.3	3.2	24.8	2.7	0.3	0.8	6.6	1735
Sex										
Male	57.2	5.0	3.0	1.3	28.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	3.2	20236
Female	58.1	4.6	3.1	3.7	24.0	2.1	0.2	0.5	3.5	21031
Locality										
Urban	50.4	2.6	5.7	3.0	32.8	1.5	0.9	0.5	2.7	16798
Rural	62.7	6.3	1.2	2.2	21.5	1.5	0.2	0.6	3.9	24469
All	57.7	4.8	3.0	2.5	26.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	3.4	41267
N	23802	1982	1257	1044	10755	621	188	220	1398	

3.3.2 Occupation

The main type of work engaged in during the reference period is agricultural/forestry/fishery and related activities (51.1%), followed by sales (16.9%) and production and related work (12.2%). Comparable data from the 2000 Census show these three sectors as dominating the Ghanaian economy: agricultural and related work (49.2%), production and related work (15.6%) and sales work (14.2%).

The dominant occupation is agricultural/forestry/ fishery work in all regions, except Greater Accra, where sales work dominates (Table 3.11). Agricultural and related work is also more prevalent in rural areas (69.4%) than urban (17.9%). In the urban areas, sales work constitutes the predominant occupation (30.7%).

Agricultural and related work is the main occupation for persons in all the economically active age groups. The concentration is, however, higher (50% or more) for age groups 5-19 and 45 or older, than for the age group 20-44.

Table 3.11: Major Occupations by Sex, Region and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Prof. Work	Admin. & Manag	Clerical & Rel. Work	Sales Work	Service Work	Agric/ For/ Fish	Prod. & Rel. Work	Other Work	Total	N
Region										
Western	4.2	0.1	1.4	14.2	2.0	39.6	10.6	27.9	100.0	2540
Central	4.1	0.1	1.1	20.7	3.1	44.2	16.3	10.4	100.0	1724
Greater Accra	7.7	0.6	3.9	30.4	9.7	11.2	19.1	17.5	100.0	2996
Volta	4.2	0.1	1.1	15.6	1.9	60.2	12.5	4.5	100.0	2442
Eastern	3.6	0.0	0.8	14.8	2.8	61.3	10.4	6.2	100.0	2910
Ashanti	4.9	0.3	1.1	20.8	4.0	42.9	12.7	13.3	100.0	3498
Brong Ahafo	4.4	0.2	1.0	13.1	2.8	65.0	6.3	7.2	100.0	2176
Northern	1.6	0.1	0.2	9.7	0.9	73.6	9.1	4.8	100.0	3639
Upper East	1.8	0.1	0.3	16.7	2.0	59.6	12.7	6.9	100.0	1116
Upper West	1.1	0.1	0.5	5.4	1.3	70.9	14.5	6.2	100.0	759
Sex										
Male	5.4	0.3	1.5	7.9	2.6	58.6	5.9	17.7	100.0	11575
Female	2.8	0.1	1.0	25.5	4.0	43.9	18.1	4.6	100.0	12225
Locality										
Urban	8.4	0.5	2.8	30.7	6.7	17.9	17.2	15.9	100.0	8464
Rural	1.7	0.0	0.4	9.4	1.5	69.4	9.4	8.3	100.0	15336
All	4.1	0.2	1.2	16.9	3.3	51.1	12.2	11.0	100.0	
N	967	46	296	4033	790	12152	2894	2622		23800

3.3.3 Industry

Findings from the survey indicate that majority of the employed are engaged in agriculture/forestry/hunting activities (52.5%), followed by wholesale and retail trade (18.2%) and manufacturing (10.5%). It is worth noting that these figures are very close to corresponding figures obtained from Census 2000: agriculture/forestry (52.3%), wholesale

and retail trade (14.5%), manufacturing (11.1%). These activities constitute the dominant industries, irrespective of locality of residence, region, age or sex (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: Type of Economic Activity by Region and Locality of Residence

Location	Agric/ Hunt/ Forestry	Fish	Manuf.	Const.	Whole Sale & Hotel Retail & Trade	Transp / Storage/ Comm.	Public Admin.	Educ.	Other Comm./ Social Act.	Other	Total	N
Region												
Western	59.9	1.7	10.4	1.3	14.5	3.7	1.5	0.7	2.4	1.5	2.3	2,539
Central	42.9	2.0	12.7	3.1	21.9	5.9	1.8	1.6	3.0	3.2	1.9	1,724
Greater Accra	8.5	3.4	15.5	5.7	33.8	8.6	5.6	4.3	3.0	4.3	7.2	2,996
Volta	52.3	8.2	11.6	1.2	15.9	2.5	1.5	0.8	2.5	1.2	2.4	2,441
Eastern	59.0	3.4	8.6	1.4	15.4	3.4	1.5	0.9	2.7	2.3	1.4	2,910
Ashanti	45.2	0.0	10.7	2.0	23.6	4.3	3.0	1.1	3.1	2.9	4.0	3,498
Brong Ahafo	66.1	0.1	6.0	1.7	13.2	2.9	1.6	1.7	3.5	1.5	1.7	2,176
Northern	75.1	0.1	7.9	0.5	10.5	2.5	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	3,639
Upper East	60.4	0.3	10.2	1.5	17.2	3.5	0.7	0.5	2.2	0.5	3.0	1,115
Upper West	73.4	0.8	13.4	1.7	6.2	1.8	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.1	759
Locality												
Urban	18.1	1.2	14.8	3.7	33.6	7.1	4.3	2.9	4.9	3.9	5.6	8,464
Rural	71.5	2.6	8.1	1.1	9.7	2.4	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	15,333
All	52.5	2.1	10.5	2.0	18.2	4.1	2.1	1.3	2.5	2.0	2.7	100.0
N	12494	497	170	2489	4329	970	491	312	603	485	957	23,797

3.3.4 Status in Employment

Table 3.13 shows that 54.7 percent of the economically active population are own-account workers (self-employed without employees), followed by unpaid family workers (29.8%) and full time employees (9.3%).

Own account workers dominate the age 20 years and older, while unpaid family workers are most dominant in age 5-19 years. It may be noted that own-account workers are also predominant in all regions and in both urban and rural localities of residence.

Corresponding figures from the Census 2000, for the population 7 years and older, show a similar pattern for the employment status data: own account workers/self employed without employees (65.7%), unpaid family workers (8.8%) and full time employees (14.5%).

Table 3.13: Status in Employment by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Employer	Employee (Full-time)	Employee (Part-time)	Casual employee	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Domestic Employee	Paid apprentice	Unpaid apprentice	Total	N
Region											
Western	0.2	10.1	0.8	1.8	47.4	36.5	0.0	0.5	2.6	100.0	2,533
Central	0.6	9.0	0.9	1.0	59.1	25.1	0.3	0.6	3.4	100.0	1,720
Greater Accra	2.7	23.6	2.2	3.1	52.2	10.4	0.9	0.8	4.1	100.0	2,976
Volta	0.0	6.2	0.5	1.6	56.0	34.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	100.0	2,438
Eastern	0.3	7.5	0.5	1.5	56.8	31.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	100.0	2,895
Ashanti	0.6	11.5	1.5	1.7	64.3	15.6	0.4	0.7	3.8	100.0	3,492
Brong Ahafo	0.1	8.3	0.6	2.0	60.5	25.3	0.1	0.4	2.7	100.0	2,173
Northern	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.6	44.4	51.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	3,622
Upper East	0.2	3.5	1.4	0.8	55.3	38.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,106
Upper West	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.5	53.7	39.8	0.0	0.1	2.4	100.0	758
Sex											
Male	0.9	14.0	1.2	2.3	50.5	27.8	0.1	0.6	2.6	100.0	11,530
Female	0.3	4.9	0.6	1.0	58.6	31.7	0.4	0.2	2.4	100.0	12,183
Locality											
Urban	1.4	19.7	1.8	2.4	55.6	13.1	0.6	0.7	4.6	100.0	8,437
Rural	0.1	3.6	0.4	1.1	54.2	39.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	100.0	15,276
All	0.6	9.3	0.9	1.6	54.7	29.8	0.3	0.4	2.5	100.0	
N	134	2206	219	377	12969	7067	62	90	589		23,713

3.3.5 Sector of Employment

The vast majority (91.0%) of the economically active population are employed in the informal sector, followed by the public formal sector (4.8%) and the private formal sector (3.7%). Thus, the private sector (informal and formal) provides employment to about 95 percent of the population (5 years and older) who are engaged in economic activity (Table 3.14). Comparable figures recorded for Census 2000 are 91.2 percent for private sector and 5.9 percent for public sector.

The informal sector predominance is in both urban and rural areas, in all regions, for both sexes and across all age groups. It is also the main sector of employment for working children (98.9%).

Table 3.14: Sector of Employment by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Public Formal	Private Formal	Informal	Semi-Public/ Parastatal	NGO/ Int.. Org.	Other	Total	N
Region								
Western	4.2	4.6	90.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,522
Central	5.3	2.7	91.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,717
Greater Accra	9.0	11.5	78.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	2,969
Volta	4.9	1.9	92.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,432
Eastern	4.6	3.8	91.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,895
Ashanti	5.9	3.8	89.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,485
Brong Ahafo	4.9	2.5	91.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	2,163
Northern	1.7	0.8	97.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,601
Upper East	3.0	0.7	95.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,087
Upper West	1.5	0.8	97.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	743
Sex								
Male	6.7	5.6	87.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	11,482
Female	3.0	2.0	94.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	12,132
Locality								
Urban	10.0	7.9	81.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	8,390
Rural	1.9	1.5	96.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	15,224
All	4.8	3.7	91.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	
N	1132	885	21483	41	36	37		23,614

3.3.6 Persons who did not work

Table 3.15 indicates that persons who did not engage in any economic activity were either students (61.6%), persons who were temporarily away from their work (11.3%) or were unemployed (7.2%).

Table 3.15: The Economically Inactive by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Had job but did not work	Unemployed	Home maker	Student	Old age	Pen-sioner	Person with disability	Other	Total	N
Region										
Western	11.0	5.4	4.1	66.1	3.2	1.2	1.4	7.6	100.0	1,467
Central	11.3	5.6	6.8	67.5	2.9	1.1	1.2	3.7	100.0	1,448
Greater Accra	5.1	14.0	5.3	62.1	2.8	2.5	1.2	7.0	100.0	2,714
Volta	3.0	8.2	5.4	61.0	6.2	0.9	2.9	12.3	100.0	1,093
Eastern	7.3	7.0	4.0	63.9	4.0	1.9	1.6	10.4	100.0	1,653
Ashanti	2.5	11.8	8.0	68.7	3.4	0.8	1.3	3.5	100.0	3,003
Brong Ahafo	2.7	4.0	5.6	76.8	1.6	0.4	0.8	8.2	100.0	1,849
Northern	20.7	2.6	6.3	50.8	4.6	0.3	0.5	14.2	100.0	2,089
Upper East	43.2	2.0	7.4	36.2	3.9	0.3	1.1	5.9	100.0	1,173
Upper West	31.0	0.6	5.7	44.1	4.8	0.6	1.4	11.7	100.0	976
Sex										
Male	11.6	6.9	3.0	65.8	2.1	1.7	1.3	7.6	100.0	8,661
Female	11.1	7.5	8.9	57.4	4.9	0.5	1.2	8.4	100.0	8,804
Locality										
Urban	5.2	11.4	6.1	66.1	3.1	1.8	0.9	5.4	100.0	8,334
Rural	16.9	3.3	5.9	57.5	4.0	0.4	1.6	10.4	100.0	9,131
All	11.3	7.2	6.0	61.6	3.6	1.1	1.3	8.0	100.0	
N	1982	1257	1044	10755	621	188	220	1398		17,465

3.3.7 Income, Expenditure and Household Assets

Table 3.16 shows that households in the country derive much of their income from self-employment in either agriculture (49.1%), non-agricultural activities (28.0%) and from wage employment (14.0%).

Self-employment in agriculture is the main source of income for rural areas and all regions except Greater Accra, while self-employment in non-agricultural activities and wage employment are the major source for urban households and the Greater Accra Region.

Table 3.16: Main Source of Income by Region and Locality of Residence

Main Source of Income	Locality		Region											All	N
	Urban	Rural	Western	Central	Gt. Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West			
Self-empl (agric activity)	18.0	73.8	54.6	44.9	9.0	48.0	55.5	41.7	62.3	78.8	74.0	83.0	49.1	4853	
Self-empl. (non-agric activity)	45.0	14.4	18.9	33.7	51.8	31.8	27.0	31.5	18.3	11.5	10.3	9.3	28.0	2765	
Agricultural labour	0.6	1.5	3.4	0.3	0.7	2.6	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.1	111	
Other casual labour	3.7	1.0	3.1	1.2	3.7	0.3	0.9	3.9	1.9	1.0	2.4	0.0	2.2	218	
Regular wage employment	23.6	6.3	15.8	12.3	24.9	11.3	10.3	15.5	13.7	6.2	9.3	4.3	14.0	1381	
Pension, dividend, interest	4.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	5.2	1.7	2.8	3.6	0.4	1.3	2.4	1.0	2.6	258	
Other	4.7	1.7	2.0	5.5	4.8	4.3	2.8	3.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	3.1	303	
N	4383	5506	998	860	1534	862	1124	1707	995	1016	493	300		9889	

The 1998/1999 Ghana Living Standards Survey defined the upper poverty line as ₵900,000 a year per adult-equivalent. Translated into 2000 prices, this comes to about ₵1,800,000, which means that the average household of 5 persons would require over ₵9,000,000 a year or ₵750,000 a month to stay above the poverty line. Average monthly household expenditure for most households (71.6%) falls in the range of ₵101,000 - ₵500,000 (Table 3.17). This is true for both rural and urban localities and all regions, except Upper East and Upper West, where the average expenditure is between 51 and 200 thousand cedis.

Table 3.17: Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Region and Locality of Residence

Av. Monthly Household Expenditure	Locality		Region										All	N
	Urban	Rural	Western	Central	Gt. Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West		
Less than 50,000 cedis	1.0	4.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.7	3.9	22.9	17.7	2.9	283
51,000-100,000 cedis	7.5	16.5	12.7	10.3	8.6	9.6	11.0	8.3	14.8	14.2	27.8	37.3	12.5	1237
101,000 - 200,000 cedis	25.1	37.8	37.3	33.8	21.1	25.8	34.0	32.9	42.9	38.0	26.8	29.0	32.2	3183
201,000 - 500,000 cedis	45.3	34.6	39.4	43.6	43.6	49.7	43.2	42.3	34.3	33.2	19.3	15.3	39.4	3892
501,000 - 750,000 cedis	12.7	5.5	7.0	8.4	13.6	10.3	8.2	9.8	5.4	8.9	2.4	0.7	8.7	857
751,000 - 1,000,000 cedis	5.6	1.1	1.7	1.9	8.1	2.6	2.2	4.2	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.0	3.1	303
Over 1,000,000 cedis	2.7	0.3	0.9	1.3	4.2	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	134
N	4383	5506	998	860	1534	862	1124	1707	995	1016	493	300		9889

***Exchange rate: US\$1.00 to ₵6,991.52 (Bank of Ghana, January 2001)

Ownership of selected household assets could give an indication of the level of well being of households. The one asset owned by most households is the radio (63.0%). This is the case for households in both urban and rural areas as well as the regions, with the exception of Upper West and Northern, where ownership of bicycles is most common. About a quarter (27.3%) of households do not own any of the selected household item (Table 3.18).

Table 3.18: Possession of Household Assets by Region and Locality of Residence

Location	Cars	Bicycle	Motor-bike	Tele-phone	Refrigerator	Radio	TV set(s)	None of these	Other	N
Region										
Western	3.5	8.9	0.9	2.9	15.9	64.6	20.8	32.7	2.4	998
Central	3.0	4.8	0.4	1.3	12.4	58.2	19.7	37.8	3.9	860
Gt. Accra	9.5	7.3	0.4	10.9	44.4	78.8	54.0	15.5	1.1	1534
Volta	1.9	23.0	1.4	1.0	8.9	55.0	9.8	37.0	0.6	862
Eastern	2.4	7.7	0.4	1.5	10.5	65.9	16.2	29.8	0.8	1124
Ashant	5.4	7.4	1.0	4.0	24.7	67.8	30.9	26.4	0.7	1707
Brong Ahafo	2.6	38.9	1.5	0.5	11.2	62.0	16.6	29.3	1.0	995
Northern	1.2	71.0	3.8	0.2	3.6	47.6	7.1	19.8	0.6	1016
Upper East	0.9	53.6	4.4	1.2	3.9	52.6	7.1	33.3	0.0	493
Upper West	1.4	81.4	4.7	0.0	0.3	46.4	1.0	15.1	0.6	300
Locality										
Urban	7.3	14.0	1.6	6.9	35.0	73.3	44.0	19.8	1.8	4883
Rural	1.3	30.1	1.3	0.3	3.6	54.7	6.3	33.2	0.8	5506
All	4.0	23.0	1.5	3.2	17.5	63.0	23.0	27.3	1.2	
N	391	2272	145	312	1731	6231	2276	2697	119	9889

3.4 Housing Conditions

Housing conditions can be used to measure the quality of life of household members, including children. The survey collected information on the type of dwelling unit the household lived in, ownership status of the dwelling, availability of facilities such as toilet, bathroom and cooking space; type of cooking fuel used, main source of drinking water and lighting.

The type of dwelling most commonly used by households in the survey is the traditional compound house (with rooms) and it accounted for 61.2 percent of dwellings (Table 3.19). Majority of both urban (67.8%) and rural (55.9%) households live in compound houses. It is also the predominant type of dwelling in all regions of the country. The next most commonly used dwelling unit is the detached/separate type (18.7%), followed by huts or buildings in a compound (12.6%). The pattern closely follows that of the 2000 Census.

Table 3.19: Sample Population by Type of Dwelling Unit, Region and Locality Residence

Location	Detached/ Separate	Semi- Detached	Flat/ Apartment	Compound/ House (Rooms)	Huts/ Buildings	Hotel/ Hostel	Improved Home (kiosk)	Living Quarters Attached to office	Other	Total	N
Region											
Western	13.3	8.1	1.5	50.0	26.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	998
Central	30.6	3.0	0.8	62.2	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	860
Greater Accra	18.5	9.0	5.5	59.8	2.6	0.1	3.3	0.7	0.7	100.0	1,534
Volta	37.4	5.8	3.0	42.3	11.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	862
Eastern	17.3	0.6	0.4	66.6	14.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,124
Ashanti	21.2	3.2	4.3	66.6	2.8	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,707
Brong Ahafo	20.4	1.9	1.1	70.2	5.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	995
Northern	3.1	0.4	0.5	63.7	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,016
Upper East	3.0	0.6	0.0	53.8	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	493
Upper West	13.3	0.0	0.3	79.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	300
Locality											
Urban	16.2	6.0	4.7	67.8	2.8	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.3	100.0	4,383
Rural	20.7	2.2	0.4	55.9	20.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,506
Total	18.7	3.9	2.3	61.2	12.6	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	
N	1848	383	227	6050	1246	5	90	28	12		9,889

The ownership status of the dwelling provides information on whether the dwelling unit is privately owned (by households, private corporation), owned by the public sector/government, or provided free. Results from the survey (Table 3.20) indicate that most of the dwelling units (95.9%) are privately owned. About half (50.9%) of dwelling units are owned by private households, most of which are located in rural localities and constitute the predominant type of ownership for dwellings in all regions. An additional 24.0 percent of dwelling units is provided free by private owners, while 21.0 percent is rented from private owners.

Table 3.20: Sample of Population by Ownership Status of Dwelling, Region and Locality Residence

Location	Owned	Provided free by Employer	Provided free by Owner	Rented from Private Owner	Rented from Govt/Public Ownership	Subsidized by Employer	Other	Total	
Region									
Western	46.3	4.6	29.8	15.1	2.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	998
Central	42.1	1.0	32.6	23.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	860
Greater Accra	40.0	2.1	15.1	38.9	2.5	1.3	0.1	100.0	1,534
Volta	58.0	0.8	23.4	13.8	3.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	862
Eastern	53.4	1.5	22.5	21.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,124
Ashanti	36.3	1.8	31.0	29.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,707
Brong Ahafo	46.4	4.2	30.7	16.8	1.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	995
Northern	71.2	0.6	20.6	7.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,016
Upper East	87.8	0.2	7.3	3.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	493
Upper West	85.3	0.3	11.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	300
Locality									
Urban	32.8	2.2	23.5	37.6	3.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	4,383
Rural	65.3	1.7	24.4	7.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,506
Total	50.9	1.9	24.0	21.0	1.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	
N	5032	191	2377	2074	156	48	11		9,889

Of the households renting their dwelling units, about half (50.6%) pay rent in the range of ₵11,000-50,000, while 42.5 percent pay ₵10,000 or less (Table 3.21). The majority of renting households therefore pay rent of up to ₵50,000 each month. Findings from the study show that most rural residents (78.6%) pay less than ₵10,000 per month as rent for their dwelling units.

Table 3.21: Monthly Rent by Region and Locality of Residence

Location	Less than 10,000	11,000 - 50,000	51,000 - 100,000	101,000 - 200,000	201,000 - 300,000	301,000 - 500,000	Over 1,000,000	Total	N
Region									
Western	45.6	48.5	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	169
Central	59.3	36.8	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	204
Greater Accra	10.4	78.2	8.5	1.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	623
Volta	51.7	41.4	5.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	145
Eastern	55.7	41.0	2.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	244
Ashanti	49.8	43.9	4.1	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	508
Brong Ahafo	74.3	23.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	175
Northern	59.0	37.2	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
Upper East	69.6	13.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23
Upper West	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Locality									
Urban	33.8	58.1	5.7	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,750
Rural	78.6	19.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	425
All	42.5	50.6	4.9	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	
N	925	1100	106	30	6	4	4		2,175

***Exchange Rate: US\$1.00 to ₵6,991.52 (Bank of Ghana, January 2001)

Data from the survey show that about a third of all households (31.5%) do not have a kitchen in their homes. This situation is characteristic of both urban (43.8%) and rural (21.8%) households, while 18.8 percent of households have shared kitchens within their dwelling units; 27.8 percent have an exclusive facility within the dwelling unit (Table 3.22).

Table 3.22: Household Facilities by Region and Locality of Residence

Household Facility	Locality		Region											Total	N
	Urban	Rural	Western	Central	Gt. Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West			
Kitchen															
inside house, exclusive	23.0	31.6	26.5	25.9	23.9	43.4	27.9	23.0	18.3	29.3	17.0	83.3	27.8	2748	
inside house, shared	20.0	17.8	15.7	17.3	6.9	8.8	14.1	38.1	22.4	22.0	19.9	5.3	18.8	1858	
outside house, exclusive	8.0	22.4	31.9	15.2	8.0	16.6	23.7	9.0	18.5	5.3	42.8	1.3	16.0	1587	
outside house, shared	5.2	6.4	7.8	9.4	2.3	4.1	11.1	4.9	9.5	1.5	5.7	0.3	5.8	577	
not available	43.8	21.8	18.1	32.1	58.8	27.1	23.1	25.1	31.3	41.8	14.6	9.7	31.5	3119	
Bathroom															
inside house, exclusive	20.0	24.0	16.4	14.8	20.5	33.2	16.8	16.0	13.6	41.6	17.4	66.3	22.2	2196	
inside house, shared	43.3	25.1	20.0	27.3	37.2	21.2	23.0	53.4	28.9	41.6	29.0	22.0	33.2	3279	
outside house, exclusive	6.2	20.6	21.8	12.3	6.2	17.2	21.5	8.9	18.2	6.2	36.1	7.0	14.2	1404	
outside house, shared	22.9	19.4	28.0	33.8	24.4	15.0	30.3	13.7	30.3	5.1	13.6	1.7	21.0	2073	
not available	7.7	10.9	13.7	11.7	11.7	13.5	8.4	8.0	9.0	5.4	3.9	3.0	9.5	937	
Toilet															
Inside house(exclusive	14.4	3.5	7.9	7.0	17.0	12.5	9.0	9.1	3.9	1.6	0.8	1.0	8.4	827	
inside house shared	19.8	3.9	6.3	10.9	20.5	7.2	9.7	20.0	5.8	2.9	2.6	0.3	11.0	1085	
outside house exclusive	3.1	6.9	12.0	4.1	3.0	7.1	12.6	3.6	4.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	5.2	516	
outside house , shared	21.5	22.0	36.1	37.2	18.6	22.7	32.2	17.9	26.4	0.8	9.5	2.0	21.8	2154	
not available	41.2	63.6	37.7	40.8	40.9	50.5	36.5	49.3	59.4	94.3	86.8	96.7	53.7	5307	
Main source of cooking fuel															
Wood	27.2	85.7	69.1	59.2	11.6	69.5	73.8	52.7	76.2	87.4	55.4	94.3	59.7	5907	
Charcoal	55.8	10.0	24.1	35.3	60.6	25.6	21.4	38.1	21.2	11.3	12.8	5.7	30.3	2994	
Coconut husk	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	13	
Kerosene	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	74	
Gas	14.1	0.8	4.8	3.8	23.9	4.1	3.0	6.8	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	6.7	662	
Electricity	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	17	
Millet straw	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.0	1.5	151	
Other	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	71	
Main source of drinking water															
Pipe-borne inside house	27.9	1.5	9.4	10.2	30.7	8.0	9.0	21.1	4.1	6.3	3.4	0.3	13.2	1307	
pipe-borne outside house	46.2	12.5	23.7	41.7	56.4	26.3	23.2	21.0	20.9	16.1	5.7	2.0	27.4	2714	
Tanker service	2.5	0.8	0.2	4.5	5.5	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.6	154	
River stream	2.9	25.1	24.1	11.3	2.3	29.8	25.0	10.5	21.0	17.3	4.3	3.3	15.2	1507	
Bore hole	8.0	39.5	24.8	20.1	0.7	11.7	20.1	28.5	37.5	34.3	60.9	87.0	25.6	2527	
Well	11.3	12.0	13.9	10.5	2.0	14.8	17.6	13.9	12.1	9.5	20.9	4.3	11.7	1155	
Dugout/pond/dam	1.0	8.5	3.7	1.6	2.3	7.8	4.9	4.0	4.1	16.1	4.9	2.7	5.2	515	
other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10	
Main source of lighting															
Kerosene	21.3	82.6	58.6	48.8	18.6	68.1	61.5	44.3	61.8	82.7	84.0	96.7	55.5	5484	
Electricity	78.1	16.7	41.1	50.5	80.6	31.4	38.0	55.2	37.7	16.4	14.4	1.7	43.9	4339	
Gas lamp	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	15	
Solar energy	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	11	
No light	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	24	
other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	16	

Information was collected on the availability of a facility within the dwelling unit or outside the house for bathing. Findings from the survey indicate that the predominant type of bathing facility available to households is a shared facility within the dwelling unit (33.2%), followed by facility within the dwelling for the exclusive use of the household (22.2%) and a shared facility outside the dwelling unit (21.0%). It is important to note that 9.5 percent of households do not have any bathing facility and this is more of a rural phenomenon than urban.

A feature from the results of the survey that is worth noting is that more than half of households (53.7%) reported the absence of a toilet facility for their use. Surprisingly, this is the situation for both urban (41.2%) and rural (63.6%) households. Toilet facilities available within the housing unit and shared with other households (21.8%) and facilities within the housing unit, but shared with other households (11.0%) follow in that order.

Wood is the main source of cooking fuel of majority of households (59.7%); charcoal (30.3%) and LP gas (6.7%) are other sources of fuel for cooking. For urban households, charcoal is the main source of cooking fuel (55.8%), followed by wood (27.2%) and LP gas (14.1%). In the rural areas, however, wood is the main source of fuel for most households (85.7%).

Piped water outside the dwelling unit (house) is the major source of drinking water by households (27.4%), followed by borehole (25.6%) and river/stream/rainwater (15.2%). In urban areas, piped water outside the dwelling unit is the major source (46.2%), followed by piped water inside the dwelling unit (27.9%), while in rural areas, bore-holes (39.5%) and river/stream (25.1%) are the most commonly used.

Within the regions, the bore-hole is the main source of drinking water in Upper West, Upper East, Northern, Brong Ahafo, Ashanti and Western regions. Use of stream/river water is the dominant source in Eastern and Volta Regions; it is also common in Western, Brong Ahafo and Northern regions. Piped water outside the dwelling is the main source of drinking water in Greater Accra (56.4%) and Central (41.7%) regions; it is widely used by households in all other regions, except Upper East and Upper West. Piped water inside the dwelling unit is also a significant source of drinking water for households in Greater Accra (30.7%) and Ashanti (21.1%).

Kerosene is the main source of lighting for the majority of households (55.5%) nationwide, followed by electricity (43.9%). While electricity is the widely used source of lighting in urban households (78.1%), kerosene is most commonly used in rural communities (82.6%).

On regional basis, kerosene is the predominant source of lighting in Western, Volta, Eastern, Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions (which, coincidentally, have large rural populations), while electricity is the main source of lighting in Central, Greater Accra and Ashanti regions.

CHAPTER FOUR - SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

4.1 Age Distribution of Eligible Children (5–17 Years)

Of the 17,034 children canvassed, 7,120 (41.8%) are aged 5-9 years, while 6,737 (39.5%) are 10-14 years and 3,177 (18.7%) are 15-17 years (Table 4.1a). Thus, about four-fifths (81.4%) of the eligible children fall within the young dependency age group (5-14 years). The sex ratio of children 5-17 years is 108.7, indicating that there are more boys than girls; this is true for all three age groups.

Table 4.1a: Age-Sex Distribution of Children (5-17 years) by Region and Locality of Residence

Location	5 - 9 Years			10 –14 Years			15 – 17 Years			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Region										
Western	41.2	40.1	40.7	40.6	42.2	41.5	18.5	17.6	17.9	1724
Central	42.2	39.9	41.1	39.2	40.4	39.8	18.6	19.7	19.1	1396
Greater Accra	36.5	36.4	36.4	42.3	41.5	41.9	21.2	22.1	21.7	2009
Volta	42.6	43.1	42.8	38.8	38.2	38.5	18.6	18.7	18.7	1372
Eastern	42.2	44.5	43.3	39.5	37.1	38.4	18.3	18.4	18.3	1951
Ashanti	39.9	38.6	39.2	40.8	43.6	42.2	19.3	17.8	18.6	2623
Brong Ahafo	40.7	39.6	40.2	40.8	41.2	41.0	18.5	19.2	18.9	1765
Northern	44.5	51.3	47.6	37.3	32.4	35.1	18.2	16.3	17.3	2394
Upper East	40.8	45.7	42.9	40.9	36.0	38.7	18.3	18.3	18.3	1027
Upper West	43.9	50.6	46.6	37.0	34.7	36.1	19.1	14.6	17.3	773
Locality										
Urban	39.8	36.0	37.8	40.1	41.9	41.1	20.1	22.1	21.1	6422
Rural	42.2	46.5	44.2	39.6	37.5	38.6	18.2	16.0	17.2	10612
All	41.4	42.2	41.8	39.8	39.3	39.5	18.8	18.4	18.7	
N	3672	3448	7120	3527	3210	6737	1672	1505	3177	17034

The distribution of children by region and by urban/rural residence is important for identifying the spatial concentration of children to ensure effective planning and targeting/focusing of interventions and programmed on children. Applying the derived proportions to the estimated population of 6,361,111 children in the target population generated the figures in Table 4.1b. The Table indicates that 2,657,260 were aged 5-9 years, 2,515,463 aged 10-14 years and 1,188,390 aged 15-17 years. The greater number of 3,313,458 (52.1%) were males.

The regional distribution of the children (5-17) follows similar proportions as the survey population. Variations in the pattern from the 2000 Census are attributable mainly to differences in the average household sizes for the various regions. Thus, Ashanti recorded the highest concentration of children of 988,769 (15.5%), followed by Northern with 891,087 (14.0%) and Greater Accra with 747,155 (11.7%), with Upper West recording the lowest number of 286,103 (4.5%) children. The data further show that the majority of the children 3,963,040 (62.3%) reside in rural areas.

Table 4.1b: Estimated Number of Children by Age-Sex Distribution, Region and Locality of Residence

Locality of Residence										
Location	5 - 9 Years			10 –14 Years			15 – 17 Years			Estimated Population
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Region										
Western	127,185	132,717	259,902	125,412	139,691	265,103	56,044	58,382	114,426	639,431
Central	113,997	98,452	212,449	105,854	99,562	205,416	50,336	48,486	98,822	516,688
Greater Accra	129,698	142,379	272,077	150,366	162,561	312,927	75,485	86,667	162,,152	747,155
Volta	113,962	108,237	222,199	103,847	96,062	199,909	49,879	47,015	96,894	519,001
Eastern	164,655	152,742	317,397	154,336	127,595	281,931	71,295	63,150	134,445	733,773
Ashanti	201,515	186,515	388,030	206,251	210,832	417,083	97,712	85,945	183,657	988,769
Brong Ahafo	137,447	126,516	263,963	137,892	131,364	269,256	62,576	61,325	123,901	657,121
Northern	218,416	205,534	423,950	182,930	129,707	312,637	89,351	65,149	154,500	891,087
Upper East	87,641	76,409	164,050	87,841	60,096	147,937	39,430	30,567	69,997	381,983
Upper West	75,504	57,739	133,243	63,661	39,603	103,264	32,941	16,655	49,596	286,103
Locality										
Urban	462,555	444,479	907,034	465,987	518,473	984,460	233,033	273,543	506,576	2,398,070
Rural	907,463	842,759	1,750,222	852,403	678,600	1,531,003	392,018	289,797	681,815	3,963,040
Estimated Population	1,370,018	1,287,239	2,657,257	1,318,390	1,197,073	2,515,463	625,050	563,340	1,188,390	6,361,111

4.2 Selected Social Characteristics

4.2.1 Relationship to Household Head

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of children in terms of their relationship to the head of household. The household is the basic social and economic unit of society and information on relationship of children to the heads of household gives indication of the type of social setting for the development and up bringing of the child. Most children were found to be sons and daughters (77.3%) of the head of household, while an additional 19.6 percent were grand children and other relations of the head. Very few children were either household heads (3 out of 17,034) or spouses of the head (15).

Table 4.2: Children's Relationship to Head of Household by Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Head	Spouse	Child	Brother /Sister	Grand Child	Son/ Daughter -In-law	Other relative	Non-relative	Total	N
Region										
Western	0.1	0.1	75.7	1.6	12.5	0.2	8.1	1.8	100.0	1724
Central	0.0	0.1	71.0	0.7	18.1	0.1	8.5	1.5	100.0	1396
Greater Accra	0.0	0.1	72.1	1.4	14.5	0.2	9.2	2.4	100.0	2009
Volta	0.1	0.0	69.2	1.5	17.6	0.6	9.8	1.3	100.0	1372
Eastern	0.0	0.2	68.1	0.7	18.2	0.1	10.5	2.1	100.0	1951
Ashanti	0.0	0.0	75.9	1.6	13.6	0.2	7.0	1.7	100.0	2623
Brong Ahafo	0.1	0.1	81.6	0.6	9.0	0.0	6.6	1.9	100.0	1765
Northern	0.0	0.1	86.5	1.6	5.7	0.3	5.5	0.4	100.0	2394
Upper East	0.0	0.1	93.6	0.5	3.8	0.2	1.8	0.1	100.0	1027
Upper West	0.0	0.1	87.3	4.5	4.3	0.1	3.5	0.1	100.0	773
Age Group										
5 - 9 Male	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.7	13.3	0.1	5.2	0.6	100.0	3672
Female	0.0	0.0	78.2	0.8	13.6	0.2	6.3	1.0	100.0	3448
All	0.0	0.0	79.1	0.8	13.4	0.2	5.7	0.8	100.0	7120
10 -14 Male	0.0	0.1	78.7	1.9	12.0	0.2	6.3	0.9	100.0	3527
Female	0.0	0.1	73.0	1.3	13.0	0.0	10.0	2.6	100.0	3210
All	0.0	0.1	76.0	1.6	12.5	0.1	8.1	1.7	100.0	6737
15 - 17 Male	0.1	0.1	79.5	2.4	8.2	0.2	8.1	1.3	100.0	1672
Female	0.1	0.5	71.7	2.1	9.9	0.5	11.4	3.9	100.0	1505
All	0.1	0.3	75.8	2.2	9.0	0.3	9.7	2.5	100.0	3177
Locality										
Urban	0.0	0.1	73.9	1.3	13.0	0.2	9.4	2.1	100.0	6422
Rural	0.0	0.1	79.3	1.4	11.7	0.2	6.2	1.1	100.0	10612
All	0.0	0.1	77.3	1.4	12.2	0.2	7.4	1.5	100.0	
N	3	15	13161	233	2083	32	1258	249		17034

4.2.2 Ethnic Groups

Out of the 17,034 eligible children 16,657 responded. Table 4.3 shows that Akan (44.3%) is the predominant ethnic group of the children surveyed, followed by the Mole-Dagbon (18.7%) and Ewe (11.7%). In terms of regional distribution, Akan is dominant in both urban and rural areas and in all regions except in Volta and the three northern regions.

Table 4.3: Ethnic Groups of Children by Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics		Akan	Dangme	Ewe	Guan	Gurma	Mole-Dagbon	Grussi	Mande	Other	Total	N
Region												
Western		82.0	4.1	4.0	1.0	1.6	5.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	1711
Central		86.0	2.3	6.2	2.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	1326
Greater Accra		37.4	34.2	17.4	1.9	0.7	3.4	1.9	1.0	2.1	100.0	1956
Volta		2.1	1.6	81.0	7.5	5.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	1261
Eastern		56.2	20.9	16.1	4.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	1914
Ashanti		75.9	1.0	3.8	1.2	3.6	6.4	2.3	2.4	3.3	100.0	2584
Brong Ahafo		59.0	0.9	1.4	6.0	8.1	16.3	2.5	2.0	4.0	100.0	1743
Northern		0.6	0.4	0.3	9.1	26.8	58.5	2.6	1.3	0.3	100.0	2386
Upper East		0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	48.0	16.4	15.9	0.0	100.0	1009
Upper West		0.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	75.7	23.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	767
Age Group												
5 - 9	Male	44.0	6.7	11.0	3.5	7.5	20.5	4.1	1.6	1.1	100.0	3587
	Female	41.2	7.4	12.0	3.8	8.1	21.1	3.1	1.6	1.7	100.0	3366
10 -14	Male	43.5	7.3	11.9	3.8	7.6	18.7	3.5	2.3	1.4	100.0	3452
	Female	48.7	8.2	11.3	3.7	5.8	15.5	3.5	1.9	1.6	100.0	3145
15 - 17	Male	42.4	7.6	11.6	3.9	7.7	19.5	3.7	2.2	1.4	100.0	1629
	Female	47.3	7.8	13.7	4.1	6.0	14.4	3.1	2.0	1.5	100.0	1478
Locality												
Urban		55.0	8.8	10.4	4.7	2.5	12.5	2.3	1.6	2.2	100.0	6248
Rural		37.9	6.6	12.5	3.2	10.0	22.4	4.3	2.1	1.0	100.0	10409
N		7387	1240	1953	621	1200	3111	590	318	237		16657

4.2.3 Religious Affiliation

Majority of the children (5-17) were recorded as Christians (69.4%), while about 20 per cent were recorded as Muslims. This is true for all ages, both sexes and for both urban and rural areas (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Children's Religious Affiliation by Sex, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics		Catholic	Protestant	Pentecostal	Other Christian	Islam	Trad.	No Religion	Other	Total	N
Age Group											
5 - 9	Male	15.8	16.4	24.0	11.1	21.5	7.9	3.2	0.1	100.0	3672
	Female	16.6	17.5	22.5	11.3	20.5	8.2	3.3	0.1	100.0	3448
	All	16.2	17.0	23.3	11.2	21.0	8.0	3.3	0.1	100.0	7120
10 -14	Male	16.4	17.9	22.7	11.0	20.4	7.8	3.7	0.1	100.0	3527
	Female	16.7	20.2	25.4	11.7	18.1	5.8	1.9	0.2	100.0	3210
	All	16.6	19.0	24.0	11.3	19.3	6.8	2.8	0.1	100.0	6737
15 - 17	Male	16.3	18.1	22.2	10.8	21.4	7.1	4.1	0.1	100.0	1672
	Female	17.3	19.8	25.6	10.6	19.5	5.4	1.7	0.2	100.0	1505
	All	16.7	18.9	23.8	10.7	20.5	6.3	2.9	0.1	100.0	3177
Locality											
Urban		12.4	21.7	30.5	10.8	21.6	0.7	2.0	0.2	100.0	6422
Rural		18.9	16.0	19.5	11.3	19.4	11.2	3.6	0.0	100.0	10612
All		16.4	18.1	23.7	11.1	20.2	7.2	3.0	0.1	100.0	
N		2800	3089	4030	1898	3448	1234	517	18		17034

4.2.4 Marital Status

Most of the children (12-17) have never married (98.2%), and this situation pertains to children in all regions and urban/rural locality of residence. The 115 (1.6%) of the children who were either married or in informal/consensual union, were mainly (81 of them) children of the head of household (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Children's Marital Status by Relationship to Head of Household

Relationship to Head of Household	Married	Informal/ Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never Married	Total	N
Head	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3
Spouse (husband/wife)	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	100.0	14
Child	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	98.3	100.0	5400
Brother/Sister	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	100.0	140
Grandchild	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	98.5	100.0	742
Son/Daughter -in-law	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.7	100.0	15
Other Relative	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	97.9	100.0	632
Non-Relative	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	100.0	153
All	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	98.2	100.0	
N	64	51	4	1	8	6971		7099

4.3 Education and Training

The age bracket selected for study (5-17) broadly defines the school going age for most children, if the free compulsory universal basic education (fCUBE) programme were being implemented in full. The survey collected information on education and training activities of the children to assess the extent to which children are benefiting from the system.

4.3.1 School Attendance

About three quarters (76.5%) of the children were currently attending school, while 17.6 percent had never attended school. The remaining children (5.9%) had attended school in the past (Table 4.6). More than 80 percent of children in all the regions, except the three northern regions were attending school. The proportion of children who were attending school was lowest for the Northern Region (51.0%). Slightly more males than females for all the age groups were still attending school. The proportion of males who were attending school ranged from 63.8 percent for the 15-17 age group to 82.8 percent for the 10-14 age group; about 75.7 percent of female children were found in school.

Table 4.6: School Attendance/Training by Sex, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Table 10: School Attendance: Training by Sex, Age Group and Locality of Residence						
Selected Characteristics	Never Attended	Still Attending (Left school)	Past	Total	N	
Region						
Western	8.7	84.3	7.0	100.0	1721	
Central	7.6	84.3	8.1	100.0	1395	
Greater Accra	6.3	86.4	7.4	100.0	2008	
Volta	13.4	80.9	5.7	100.0	1370	
Eastern	10.1	83.0	6.9	100.0	1951	
Ashanti	8.2	84.4	7.4	100.0	2623	
Brong Ahafo	10.5	83.7	5.8	100.0	1764	
Northern	46.5	51.0	2.5	100.0	2394	
Upper East	37.8	58.9	3.3	100.0	1027	
Upper West	42.4	54.1	3.5	100.0	772	
Age Group						
5 - 9	Male	21.1	77.9	1.0	100.0	3667
	Female	21.5	77.7	0.8	100.0	3448
	All	21.3	77.8	0.9	100.0	7115
10 -14	Male	13.8	82.8	3.4	100.0	3526
	Female	13.9	81.4	4.7	100.0	3208
	All	13.8	82.2	4.0	100.0	6734
15 - 17	Male	15.6	63.8	20.6	100.0	1671
	Female	18.9	59.1	22.1	100.0	1505
	All	17.2	61.6	21.3	100.0	3176
Locality						
Urban	6.2	87.4	6.4	100.0	6420	
Rural	24.5	69.9	5.7	100.0	10605	
All	17.6	76.5	5.9	100.0		
N	2991	13022	1012		17025	

The proportion of children who had never attended school ranged from 6.3 percent in the Central Region to 46.5 percent in the Northern Region. In terms of locality of residence, the proportions of children that have never attended school were 6.2 percent for urban and 24.5 percent for rural areas.

On the average, 18.0 females children, compared to 17.2 percent male children, had never attended school. Indeed, a relatively higher proportion of females in all age groups had never attended school.

4.3.2 Reasons for Not Attending School

Of the 2991 children who had never attended school, 2860 provided reasons for not doing so. The major reasons for school non-attendance are that parents cannot afford education cost (44.2%), the school is too far away (18.4%) or that the child was not interested in school (17.1%). Non-affordability by parents/guardians was the main reason given for all regions, except Upper West, where the distant location of school was the major explanation given for children never attending school. Similar reasons were given for both male and female children, as well as for children in both rural and urban areas who had never been to school (Table 4.7a).

Table 4.7a: Reasons for Never Attending School by Sex, Age Group, Region and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics		Parents cannot afford	School too far	Not interested in school	Family does not allow schooling	Illness/ disabled	Both parents not alive	Father not alive	Mother not alive	Other	Total	N
Region												
Western		34.5	27.6	13.1	3.4	2.1	1.4	2.1	0.7	15.2	100.0	145
Central		50.5	6.9	21.8	3.0	8.9	0.0	2.0	1.0	5.9	100.0	101
Gt. Accra		62.1	4.3	6.9	5.2	5.2	0.0	1.7	2.6	12.1	100.0	116
Volta		28.5	27.9	15.1	7.0	2.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	16.9	100.0	172
Eastern		38.8	24.6	15.8	0.0	5.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	13.1	100.0	183
Ashanti		35.1	6.9	20.8	10.9	5.9	0.5	2.0	2.5	15.3	100.0	202
Brong Ahafo		30.7	28.4	24.4	1.1	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	11.9	100.0	176
Northern		52.1	16.8	10.0	6.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.5	11.3	100.0	1088
Upper East		63.7	9.3	15.6	3.1	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.3	5.1	100.0	353
Upper West		16.7	31.2	41.7	2.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	5.2	100.0	324
Age group												
5 - 9	Male	38.9	22.3	13.2	3.5	2.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	17.7	100.0	736
	Female	41.9	23.2	8.9	3.6	1.3	0.3	1.1	1.5	18.2	100.0	719
	All	40.3	22.7	11.1	3.6	2.0	0.3	0.8	1.2	17.9	100.0	1455
10 -14	Male	42.9	17.5	23.9	6.0	2.3	0.2	2.6	1.1	3.6	100.0	469
	Female	50.6	12.5	21.1	5.8	2.6	0.2	1.6	1.2	4.4	100.0	431
	All	46.6	15.1	22.6	5.9	2.4	0.2	2.1	1.1	4.0	100.0	900
15 - 17	Male	47.2	15.4	23.6	7.7	1.6	0.4	2.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	246
	Female	54.8	8.1	25.5	6.9	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	100.0	259
	All	51.1	11.7	24.6	7.3	1.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.6	100.0	505
Locality												
Urban		52.2	2.7	14.2	5.2	4.6	0.3	3.3	0.8	16.7	100.0	366
Rural		43.0	20.7	17.5	4.9	1.7	0.3	1.0	1.1	9.8	100.0	2494
All		44.2	18.4	17.1	5.0	2.1	0.3	1.3	1.0	10.7	100.0	
N		1264	526	488	142	60	8	37	30	305		2860

Of the 1,012 children who had attended school before but were currently out of school, 971 offered reasons for their not being in school. Of the 971 children, 39.6 percent had completed school, while the greater proportion had dropped out for a variety of reasons but principally because they were poor in their studies (27.1%) or could not afford schooling (19.6%) as shown in Table 4.7b.

The main reasons given for not being in school varied with the regions. The major explanation, in Central, Greater Accra, Volta, Eastern, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo and Upper East, for children leaving school was that they had completed school; for Western, Northern and Upper West regions, the major explanation was that the children were poor in studies.

Slightly less than half of children in urban areas (48.9%) and about a third (33.3%) in rural areas were not in school because they had completed. In the rural areas, a fairly large proportion (31.2%) of children also dropped out of school because they were poor in their studies.

Table 4.7b: Reasons for stopping schooling by Sex, Age-Group, Region and Locality of Residence

Table 4.7b: Reasons for Stopping Schooling by sex, Age-Group, Region and Locality of Residence

	Completed school	School too far	Cannot afford schooling	Poor in studies	Failed at sch.	Afraid of teachers	Got pregnant	Illness/disabled	To work to support self	To work to support self and family	Work to obtain capital to set up business	Family does not allow schooling	Both parents not alive	Father not alive	Mother not alive	Other	All	N
Region																		
Western	28.2	5.1	16.2	34.2	3.4	0.9	1.7	4.3	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	117
Central	49.1	0.9	10.7	32.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	112
Greater Accra	53.3	0.0	27.0	10.2	1.5	0.7	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.2	100.0	137
Volta	38.2	1.3	14.5	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	6.6	100.0	76
Eastern	40.8	0.8	20.8	28.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	4.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	130
Ashanti	43.5	2.2	19.4	24.2	1.6	1.1	0.0	3.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	186
Brong Ahafo	33.3	7.1	21.2	30.3	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	99
Northern	21.8	1.8	18.2	32.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	100.0	55
Upper East	37.5	0.0	34.4	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Upper West	14.8	18.5	22.2	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27
Age Group																		
5 - 9	9.4	14.1	32.8	28.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	64
10 -14	9.8	4.3	31.0	38.4	2.0	2.4	0.8	3.9	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.8	2.7	100.0	255
15 - 17	54.3	0.9	13.8	22.5	1.1	0.3	0.8	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.4	100.0	652
Sex																		
Male	43.2	2.9	16.4	24.4	0.8	1.5	0.4	4.0	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	2.5	100.0	475
Female	36.3	2.4	22.6	29.6	1.6	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.6	100.0	496
Residence																		
Urban	48.9	0.5	19.4	21.2	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.5	100.0	397
Rural	33.3	4.2	19.7	31.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	3.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.2	2.4	100.0	574
All	39.6	2.7	19.6	27.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	2.7	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.3	2.1	100.0	
N	385	26	190	263	12	9	7	26	10	4	1	3	1	11	3	20		971

4.3.3 Highest Level Attained

The highest level of schooling attained by the majority of children was primary (56.1%), followed by junior secondary school (16.4%) as shown in Table 4.8. The proportion of children with primary level ranged from 42.7 percent in Northern to 61.9 percent in Brong Ahafo, while that with JSS as the highest level ranged from 7.1 percent in Northern/Upper West to 23.8 percent in Central.

The majority of children with primary level schooling (52.7%) were males. As expected, children with primary level schooling were mainly concentrated in the age groups 5-9 and 10-14 while those with JSS were mostly in the 15-17 age group.

Table 4.8: Highest Level of Schooling by Sex and Age Group

Age Group		No Education	Pre-School	Primary	JSS	Secondary/SSS	Voc/Tech/Commercial	Post sec (Agric/Nursing/Teacher Training)	Total	N
5 - 9	Male	21.2	19.7	59.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3652
	Female	21.6	19.7	58.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3434
	All	21.4	19.7	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7086
10 -14	Male	13.8	0.0	69.2	16.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3520
	Female	13.9	0.0	67.7	18.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3200
	All	13.9	0.0	68.5	17.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6720
15 - 17	Male	15.7	0.0	25.6	50.5	7.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	1661
	Female	18.9	0.0	21.2	50.5	8.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	1500
	All	17.2	0.0	23.5	50.5	8.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	3161
All		17.6	8.2	56.1	16.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	
N		2991	1393	9524	2776	258	24	1		16967

4.3.4 Literacy

Literacy, defined as ability to read and write, is measured for those who have completed basic education, that is for those aged 15 years and older. Table 4.9 shows that 64.4 percent of the children aged 15-17 were functionally literate (in English or a Ghanaian language). Functional literacy was much higher (79.8%) for children in urban than in rural areas (53.0%) and only slightly higher for males (65.1%) than females (63.7%). Functional literacy was highest for children in Greater Accra (81.4%) and lowest for Northern (3.0%); indeed, the three northern regions recorded the lowest levels of literacy among children.

Table 4.9: Literacy of Adult Children by Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Not literate	English	Ghanaian Lang.	English and Ghanaian lang.	Other	Total	N
Sex							
Male	34.5	29.6	4.8	30.7	0.4	100.0	1622
Female	35.8	27.3	5.3	31.1	0.5	100.0	1471
Locality							
Urban	19.7	35.7	4.4	39.7	0.5	100.0	1322
Rural	46.6	23.2	5.5	24.3	0.4	100.0	1771
All	35.1	28.5	5.0	30.9	0.4	100.0	
N	1086	882	156	956	13		3093

4.3.5 Status of Training

In addition to collecting background information on school attendance, questions were asked on whether the children were receiving any training. Table 4.10 shows that only 2.0 percent of the children were receiving any training at the time of the survey: 1.6 percent in full-time and 0.4 percent in part-time. About four-fifths of the remaining 98 percent of the children were schooling full time. This suggests that about 20 percent of the children interviewed were neither being trained nor schooling full-time, as expected of their age.

Table 4.10: Status of Training by Sex, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Table 1.16: Status of Training by Sex, Age Group and Locality of Residence										
Selected Characteristics	Full Time Training			Part Time Training			No Training			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Age Group										
5 - 9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	99.3	99.4	99.4	6910
10 -14	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	98.0	98.6	98.3	6646
15 - 17	4.7	5.3	5.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	94.3	94.2	94.2	3048
Locality										
Urban	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	97.7	98.5	98.1	6262
Rural	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	98.0	97.9	98.0	10342
All	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	97.9	98.2	98.0	
N	143	124	267	41	22	63	8468	7806	16274	16604

4.3.6 Type of Training

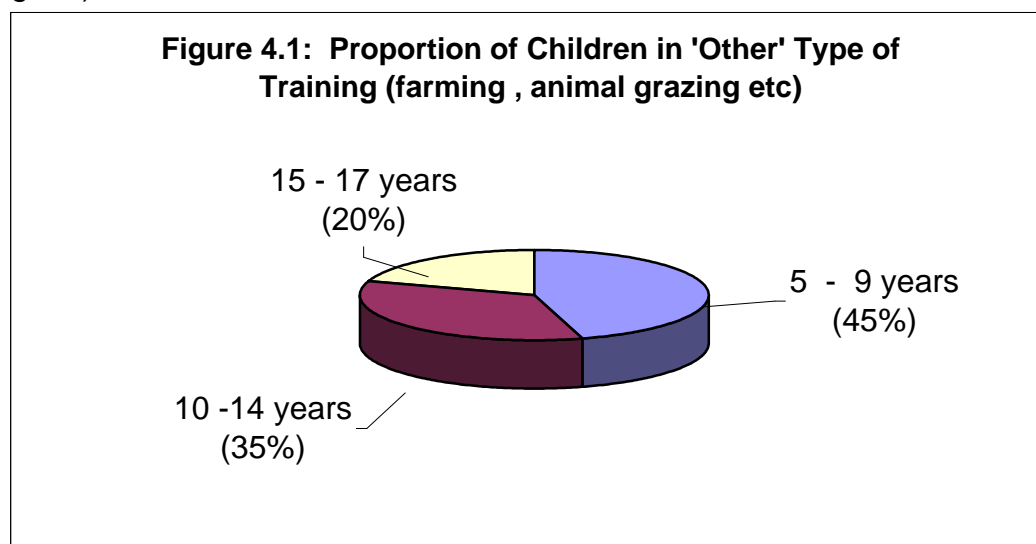
Table 4.11 shows the distribution of the type of training the children were receiving. There were marked differences in areas of concentration for male and female training. The main trades for the males are fitting/mechanics (12.1%) and carpentry (10.3%). More than 5 percent each of the males were into masonry, tailoring and blacksmith/goldsmithing; a few of them were in other areas, such as textile/weaving, driving and electricals. The females were, however, concentrated in three trades; dressmaking (27.5%), hairdressing (13.8%) and bakery/catering (12.3%).

Table 4.11: Type of Training Received by Sex, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Carp-entry	Mas-onry	Fitting/ Mech	Hair Dressing	Tailoring/ dress Making	Driving	Blacks mithing/ goldsmith	Electrical	Draugh tsman ry/cat ship ering	Bake Textile/w eaving	Other	Total	N	
<u>Male Children</u>														
Age group														
5 - 9	9.1	4.5	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	68.2	100	22
10 -14	6.5	1.6	4.8	-	8.1	0.0	9.7	0.0	1.6	4.8	6.5	56.5	100	62
15 - 17	13.3	7.8	20.0	-	4.4	4.4	3.3	5.6	1.1	0.0	3.3	36.7	100	90
<u>Locality</u>														
Urban	8.7	10.1	24.6	-	4.3	1.4	10.1	7.2	2.9	4.3	1.4	24.6	100	69
Rural	11.4	1.9	3.8	-	5.7	2.9	2.9	0.0	1.0	1.0	6.7	62.9	100	105
All	10.3	5.2	12.1	-	5.2	2.3	5.7	2.9	1.7	2.3	4.6	47.7	100	174
N	18	9	21	-	9	4	10	5	3	4	8	83	174	
<u>Female Children</u>														
Age group														
5 - 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	5.9	76.5	100	17
10 -14	2.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	17.9	2.6	-	-	-	15.4	2.6	51.3	100	39
15 - 17	0.0	1.2	3.7	19.5	34.1	0.0	-	-	-	13.4	2.4	25.6	100	82
<u>Locality</u>														
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	40.4	0.0	-	-	-	8.5	4.3	17.0	100	47
Rural	1.1	1.1	3.3	5.5	20.9	1.1	-	-	-	14.3	2.2	50.5	100	91
All	0.7	0.7	2.2	13.8	27.5	0.7	-	-	-	12.3	2.9	39.1	100	138
N	1	1	3	19	38	1	-	-	-	17	4	54		

Almost a half of the children (47.7%) who reported being trained were classified under “other” or unskilled trades (farming, cattle grazing and fishing). This phenomenon was more prevalent in rural areas and among younger children. Exposure to farming and cattle grazing is no formal training as such. It can therefore be inferred that a large proportion of children, especially in the rural areas work on farms or graze animals in the early years and go on to learn some trade in the later years.

The proportion of children in this type of unskilled training, decreases with age and is made up of 45.0 percent of children aged 5-9 years decreasing to 20.0 percent for the 15-17 age group (Fig 4.1).



4.3.7 Reasons for not Receiving Training

About 20 percent of the children were neither attending school nor receiving training and Table 4.12 presents reasons the children gave for not receiving training. Over a third of the children (35.5%) could not afford the cost of training, while 12.8 percent were not learning any trade because they were assisting in household enterprises. Distance to training institution accounted for 7.4 percent while 5.9 percent each were either not interested in training or helping in household chores. Distance was more a problem for the children in rural areas (8.8%) than urban (0.4%).

There was no marked difference in the proportion of males who could not afford the cost of training compared with females. For children aged 10-17 years cost of training accounted for over 44 percent of those who were not receiving training, compared with 21.5 percent for the 5-9 age group. Upper East had the highest proportion of children (56.6%) who could not afford training, followed by Central (45.4%) and Ashanti (41.8%). Volta had the lowest proportion (18.1%) of those who could not afford the cost to training but also had the highest percentage (20.5%) of children assisting in household enterprise.

Table 4.12: Reason for Not Receiving Training by Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Training institution too far	Cannot afford cost of training	Not interested in training	Illness/disabled	Help in household chores	Assist in household enterprise	Work to support self	Work to support self and other family members	Family does not allow training	Currently schooling full time	Other	Total	N
Region													
Western	1.0	28.2	7.3	2.4	10.2	15.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.9	28.6	100.0	206
Central	1.6	45.4	11.4	2.2	10.3	4.3	3.2	2.2	1.1	3.8	14.6	100.0	185
Greater Accra	0.6	27.5	4.7	2.3	9.9	8.2	5.8	2.9	0.0	7.6	30.4	100.0	171
Volta	6.5	18.2	11.7	1.9	1.9	20.6	0.5	1.4	4.2	4.2	29.0	100.0	214
Eastern	4.5	30.0	4.9	3.6	6.9	7.3	1.6	4.0	0.0	9.7	27.5	100.0	247
Ashanti	0.8	42.2	10.5	3.5	6.6	7.4	3.1	1.9	0.4	5.4	18.2	100.0	258
Brong Ahafo	5.2	27.5	9.9	1.3	12.0	12.0	0.9	1.7	0.4	3.9	25.3	100.0	233
Northern	8.6	34.1	4.7	0.5	4.2	21.0	0.6	2.5	2.1	1.1	20.6	100.0	1027
Upper East	7.1	56.6	1.1	1.4	5.2	6.3	0.0	2.7	0.8	1.4	17.3	100.0	364
Upper West	24.0	35.3	2.7	1.5	1.8	4.2	0.3	4.2	0.6	0.3	25.2	100.0	337
Age Group													
5 - 9	7.5	21.6	3.6	1.4	6.2	8.8	0.2	1.2	1.9	2.4	45.2	100.0	1313
10 -14	8.8	44.2	7.1	2.0	6.5	16.1	0.9	3.3	1.4	2.3	7.5	100.0	1013
15 - 17	5.8	45.7	8.0	1.5	4.7	15.0	3.3	3.8	0.4	4.8	7.0	100.0	916
Locality													
Urban	0.4	35.1	7.4	2.5	11.7	9.4	3.0	1.9	0.0	5.1	23.6	100.0	530
Rural	8.8	35.5	5.6	1.5	4.8	13.5	0.9	2.7	1.6	2.7	22.5	100.0	2712
All	7.4	35.5	5.9	1.6	5.9	12.8	1.3	2.6	1.3	3.1	22.6	100.0	
N	240	1150	192	53	191	415	41	84	43	99	734		3242

4.3.8 Studies and Work

Of the total number of children interviewed, 3057 (18.0%) were either attending school or receiving training and at the same time engaged in economic activity. The interest was to find out how the children combined schooling/training with work. Table 4.13 reports that less than a quarter of the children found their work adversely affecting regular school attendance or studies. Most children in Upper East (68.1%) and Upper West (95.0%) reported that work affected their schooling. The great majority of children in Eastern (91.4%), Brong Ahafo (86.6%), Northern (83.0%) and Greater Accra (79.5%) could both study and work without difficulty. The pattern was similar for both males and females.

Table 4.13: Effect of Work on Regular Studies by Sex, Age Group, Region and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Work Affects Studies			Work Does Not Affect Studies			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Region							
Western	21.1	27.0	24.1	78.9	73.0	75.9	540
Central	23.6	28.5	26.1	76.4	71.5	73.9	264
Greater Accra	21.8	19.4	20.5	78.2	80.6	79.5	268
Volta	27.7	20.9	24.3	72.3	79.1	75.7	477
Eastern	10.1	6.6	8.6	89.9	93.4	91.4	555
Ashanti	23.4	25.4	24.4	76.6	74.6	75.6	390
Brong Ahafo	14.8	11.7	13.4	85.2	88.3	86.6	209
Northern	17.6	16.1	17.0	82.4	83.9	83.0	223
Upper East	69.4	66.7	68.1	30.6	33.3	31.9	91
Upper West	91.3	100.0	95.0	8.7	0.0	5.0	40
Age Group							
5 - 9	20.5	24.8	22.6	79.5	75.2	77.4	668
10 -14	22.1	21.8	21.9	77.9	78.2	78.1	1700
15 - 17	23.6	21.1	22.5	76.4	78.9	77.5	689
Locality							
Urban	17.9	16.7	17.2	82.1	83.3	82.8	703
Rural	23.1	24.5	23.7	76.9	75.5	76.3	2354
All	22.1	22.3	22.2	77.9	77.7	77.8	
N	356	323	679	1254	1124	2378	3057

4.4 Migration Status Of Children

4.4.1 Migration Selectivity

Migration is age-selective mainly because of the cost involved and the possibility of having to stay alone in the place of destination. Child migrants often, therefore, have migrated in the company of parents or guardians. It is not surprising that 15,161 of the 17,034 children (89.0%) have been living with their household since birth (Table 4.14). This is more so with children aged 5-9 years (92.9%), after which it decrease with age. Children living in rural areas (91.4%) are also more likely than children in urban areas (85.1%) to have been living

in the same household since birth. In terms of region, children living in the four coastal regions are less likely than children in the other regions to have lived their entire lives with their current households. An observation worth noting from the Table is that male children (91.4%) are more likely than female children (86.5%) to have remained with their households; this is true of all ages, urban/rural residence and regions.

Table 4.14: Migration Status by Sex, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected	Never Moved Since Birth			Moved from Parents Before			N
Characteristics	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Age group							
5 - 9	93.9	91.9	92.9	6.1	8.1	7.1	7116
10 -14	90.5	83.9	87.4	9.5	16.1	12.6	6728
15 - 17	87.8	79.9	84.1	12.2	20.1	15.9	3168
Locality							
Urban	88.6	81.9	85.1	11.4	18.1	14.9	6410
Rural	92.9	89.7	91.4	7.1	10.3	8.6	10602
All	91.4	86.5	89.1	8.6	13.5	10.9	
N	8100	7053	15153	761	1098	1859	17012

4.4.2 Place of Origin of Migrant Children

Preliminary examination of the survey results shows that children who had ever changed residence in most cases are the older children (15-17 years), urban dwellers and those recorded in the southern sector of the country. More than half of the 1,859 children who had ever moved, lived in another locality within the same region, which confirms much of the literature on migration that migration is often step-wise and over short distances, on account of the economic, social and emotional cost of migration. This is true for both sexes for all ages and for all regions, except Greater-Accra, where less than a third (28.8%) of such children migrated from other localities within the region.

4.4.3 Type of Activity at Place of Origin

Of the children who had migrated 37.2 percent were neither working nor schooling at the place of origin; most of these were in the young age group (5-9 years), and this proportion decreases naturally with age. For the rest, 51.3 percent were in school or training to acquire a trade. An additional 9.2 percent were either working or combining work with schooling. These activities tended to increase with age and the pattern is the same for both sexes (Table 4.15).

Table 4.15: Type of Children's Activity at Place of Origin by Sex, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Working/ Had a job.	Attending school/training	Working/had a job and attending School	Not working nor schooling	Other	Total	N
Age group							
5 - 9	1.6	39.4	5.6	51.1	2.2	100.0	497
10 -14	3.7	53.8	4.5	35.6	2.4	100.0	840
15 - 17	8.4	59.0	4.8	25.9	2.0	100.0	502
Sex							
Male	3.3	54.5	5.2	34.5	2.5	100.0	751
Female	5.1	49.2	4.7	39.0	2.0	100.0	1088
Locality							
Urban	3.3	55.2	4.8	34.0	2.8	100.0	942
Rural	5.6	47.3	5.0	40.5	1.7	100.0	897
All	4.4	51.3	4.9	37.1	2.2	100.0	
N	81	944	90	683	41		1839

4.4.4 Reasons for Moving from Place of Origin

As observed earlier, migrant children often do so in the company of parents/guardians or in circumstances that can be described as involuntary. Table 4.16 shows that more than half (53.9%) of the children either came with parents (9.3%), were sent by parents to live with their current households (37.4%), or were forced by the loss of parents (7.2%) to move. For those who may have moved voluntarily, schooling or training for a trade (31.2%) is the one major factor; work-related (4.5%) and marriage-related (0.9%) reasons were of not much importance. These general observations are true for all age groups and for both sexes, though work-related factors seem to increase in importance with age, while the involuntary circumstances appear to decrease in importance with age.

The involuntary conditions for moving appear dominant in all regions except Brong Ahafo, but there were very wide differences among the regions. In five regions (Central, Ashanti, Northern, Upper East, Upper West), close to two-thirds or more had moved under involuntary circumstances. It is also worth noting that a much larger proportion than the national average of migrant children in these regions had been sent by parents, and that half of migrant children in Upper East had accompanied their parents.

Table 4.16: Reason for Change of Place of Residence by Sex, Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Job transfer	Found job	Looking for job	Attending school /training	Came with parents	Sent here by parents	Lost parents	Marriage	Other	Total	N
Region											
Western	2.6	0.4	1.5	41.6	12.0	32.1	6.2	0.4	3.3	100.0	274
Central	0.0	0.5	0.5	25.2	15.8	46.5	5.9	1.0	4.5	100.0	202
Greater Accra	0.9	2.8	5.3	34.0	7.2	29.1	5.3	1.6	13.4	100.0	320
Volta	1.1	0.0	0.5	33.8	10.1	29.1	5.3	1.6	18.5	100.0	189
Eastern	0.9	1.7	1.3	29.8	9.0	36.8	9.8	0.4	10.3	100.0	234
Ashanti	0.0	0.3	2.4	25.1	7.8	45.1	11.2	1.4	6.8	100.0	295
Brong Ahafo	1.1	1.6	5.9	44.4	4.8	27.3	4.8	0.0	10.2	100.0	187
Northern	1.7	1.7	0.0	7.7	2.6	65.8	9.4	0.9	10.3	100.0	117
Upper East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	43.8	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	16
Upper West	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.3	50.0	8.3	0.0	25.0	100.0	12
Age Group											
5 - 9	0.8	0.4	1.2	29.2	11.7	43.1	5.8	1.2	6.6	100.0	497
10 -14	0.9	1.1	1.3	33.0	9.3	36.4	8.6	0.9	8.3	100.0	845
15 - 17	1.2	2.0	5.4	30.2	6.9	33.3	6.2	0.6	14.3	100.0	504
Sex											
Male	1.2	0.9	2.6	32.9	10.4	35.7	7.7	1.1	7.5	100.0	757
Female	0.8	1.3	2.2	30.0	8.5	38.6	6.9	0.8	10.8	100.0	1089
Locality											
Urban	1.5	1.3	3.2	32.6	7.9	37.7	5.5	0.6	9.7	100.0	946
Rural	0.4	1.0	1.6	29.8	10.8	37.0	9.0	1.2	9.2	100.0	900
All	1.0	1.1	2.4	31.2	9.3	37.4	7.2	0.9	9.5	100.0	
N	18	21	44	576	172	690	133	17	175		1846

4.4.5 Duration of Stay in Current Place of Residence

The very age group of the children in question rules out long-time migrants as a major component, and this is reflected in the fact that less than a fifth (19.0%) had lived at current place of residence for six years or more, while nearly a third (31.4%) had stayed for less than a year. This pattern, again, is true for both sexes and all ages, except that short-time stay naturally decreases with age while long-time stay increases with age (Table 4.17).

Table 4.17: Length of Stay at Present Residence by Sex, Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years	6-10 years	10+ years	Total	N
Region							
Western	14.6	13.9	51.1	16.8	3.6	100.0	274
Central	11.7	16.2	56.3	9.1	6.6	100.0	197
Greater Accra	14.7	22.5	41.3	15.3	6.3	100.0	320
Volta	12.2	16.9	53.4	12.2	5.3	100.0	189
Eastern	17.9	17.5	52.6	9.4	2.6	100.0	234
Ashanti	12.9	21.8	48.0	11.9	5.4	100.0	294
Brong Ahafo	13.0	17.3	53.0	14.6	2.2	100.0	185
Northern	12.0	7.7	46.2	23.1	11.1	100.0	117
Upper East	6.3	12.5	31.3	43.8	6.3	100.0	16
Upper West	8.3	8.3	50.0	25.0	8.3	100.0	12
Age Group							
5 - 9	16.7	21.0	53.2	9.1	-	100.0	496
10 -14	12.8	16.7	50.4	15.3	4.7	100.0	843
15 - 17	12.4	15.6	44.5	17.8	9.6	100.0	499
Sex							
Male	13.0	16.0	50.8	15.1	5.0	100.0	754
Female	14.3	18.6	48.7	13.2	5.2	100.0	1084
Locality							
Urban	13.2	20.4	48.3	12.2	5.8	100.0	939
Rural	14.3	14.6	50.8	15.8	4.4	100.0	899
All	13.8	17.6	49.6	14.0	5.1	100.0	
N	253	323	911	257	94		1838

4.5 Living Arrangements Of Children

There is the perception that children who are subjected to tasks that may jeopardize their schooling or health are those who live with people other than their parents. The study therefore looked at the living arrangements of the children of interest.

Of the 17,034 children there were 16,974 valid responses. Table 4.18 shows that of the 16,974 eligible children, 61.9 percent lived with both parents, while an additional 14.6 percent lived with the mother and 16.4 percent lived with relatives other than the immediate family. Only 3.1 percent of the children lived with the father alone, an indication that men are less likely than women to stay as single parents. It is also significant to note that only 2.7 percent of the children lived with a step parent.

Table 4.18: Living Arrangements of Children by Region, Sex, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Father Alone	Mother Alone	Both Parents	Father & Step Mother	Mother & Step Father	Relatives	Emp-loyer	Friends	Co-workers	Other	Total	N
Region												
Western	1.5	11.8	59.9	3.1	1.5	20.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	1720
Central	3.0	19.4	48.1	2.8	2.4	23.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	1394
Greater Accra	3.8	18.4	52.5	2.6	1.5	19.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	2007
Volta	6.3	16.4	49.6	1.8	1.1	21.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.0	100.0	1368
Eastern	3.4	16.7	53.1	1.7	1.5	20.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.3	100.0	1951
Ashanti	3.0	19.5	54.8	1.3	0.4	20.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	2600
Brong Ahafo	4.5	18.5	58.7	0.7	0.9	15.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	1745
Northern	1.0	4.9	84.5	1.0	0.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	2391
Upper East	2.2	9.0	84.7	1.1	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	1026
Upper West	2.3	5.1	89.4	0.3	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	772
Age Group												
5 - 9	2.2	13.4	67.1	1.2	0.8	14.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	7099
10 -14	3.6	14.9	59.1	2.0	1.2	17.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	6713
15 - 17	4.0	16.4	56.0	2.2	1.3	17.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.8	100.0	3162
Sex												
Male	3.4	14.1	64.0	1.9	1.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	8838
Female	2.7	15.1	59.6	1.5	1.0	18.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	8136
Locality												
Urban	3.4	19.1	52.6	1.9	1.1	20.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	6400
Rural	2.8	11.8	67.4	1.6	1.0	14.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	10574
All	3.1	14.6	61.9	1.7	1.0	16.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	
N	520	2472	10499	289	177	2779	47	24	1	166		16974

This general pattern is true for both sexes and the three age groups, except that boys were more likely than girls to live with both parents, while the reverse is the case with living with a single parent. Similarly, the proportion of children living with both parents decreases with age, while it increases in the case of children living with a single parent.

The three main types of living arrangements and order of magnitude are also apparent for all regions. A very significant observation is that children in the three northern regions are more likely than those in the south to live with both parents; while the proportion of children living with both parents is in the 50-60 range for regions in the south, it is in the 80-90 range for the north. On the other hand, living with mother alone or with other relatives is an important arrangement for children in the south and less so in the north.

Similarly, living with both parents is the norm for children in both rural and urban areas, except that it is more prevalent in rural areas. Conversely, living with mother alone or with other relatives is more common in urban areas.

4.6 Parental Background

4.6.1 Family Cohesion

Children in the age group under consideration are expected to be in school and it takes special circumstances, such as poverty, loss of parents, parental neglect, to take such children out of school and into economic activity. In studying child labour, therefore, the social and economic background of parents becomes crucial in an understanding of the phenomenon. Table 4.21 shows that both parents of the majority (91.4%) of the children are alive, while one parent (more often the mother) of 7.9 percent of the children is alive. Loss of parent is therefore not a major factor in explaining child employment, even though older children are more likely than others not to have both parents alive.

Parents may be alive, but if they live apart from each other, it does not provide the conducive atmosphere for the proper upbringing of children. Divorce or separation is a major cause of broken homes, which provide the fertile ground for children to cultivate untoward behavior or send children to work to supplement the household income. This is more so if the children live with only the mother, which is often the case with children of broken homes. Table 4.19 shows that 88.6 percent of the children, both of whose parents are alive, reported that their parents were still married. Parents of the older children are less likely to remain married, which may support the view that a broken home may force older children out to work to bring in income to the household.

Table 4.19: Survival Status of Parents by Sex, Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence of Children

Selected Characteristics	Both Parents Alive	Father Alive	Mother Alive	None Alive	Don't Know	Total	N
Region							
Western	91.4	1.6	6.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	1713
Central	86.9	3.1	9.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	1395
Greater Accra	92.2	1.4	5.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	1990
Volta	91.1	2.6	5.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	1366
Eastern	90.6	1.9	6.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	1949
Ashanti	90.3	2.9	5.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	2588
Brong Ahafo	91.5	2.2	5.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	1756
Northern	94.5	0.7	4.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	2390
Upper East	90.9	2.1	6.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	1025
Upper West	95.6	0.6	3.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	772
Age Group							
5 - 9	94.3	1.1	4.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	7081
10 -14	90.6	2.4	6.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	6705
15 - 17	86.8	2.8	9.1	1.1	0.2	100.0	3158
Sex							
Male	91.6	2.0	5.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	8824
Female	91.3	1.9	5.9	0.8	0.1	100.0	8120
Locality							
Urban	90.3	2.2	6.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	6353
Rural	92.1	1.8	5.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	10591
All	91.4	1.9	5.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	
N	15492	330	1008	98	16		16944

4.6.2 Economic Activity of Parents

A great majority of children (79.2%) reported that both parents were working and a further 17.9 percent reported one parent working (Table 4.20). This shows that children are not drawn into economic activity only when the parents are not working. Indeed, in many instances, such children may be engaged in family or household businesses. It could also be that the parents may not be earning enough from their jobs and the children are encouraged by their parents/guardians to work to earn additional income for the household.

Table 4.20: Status of Work of Parents by Sex, Age Group and Locality of Residence of Children

Selected Characteristics	Both parents working	Father Alone working	Mother Alone Working	No Parent Working	Don't know	Total	N
Age Group							
5 - 9	82.7	6.9	8.5	1.1	0.8	100	7050
10 –14	77.6	7.3	11.3	2.1	1.7	100	6654
15 - 17	74.7	7.4	14.8	1.9	1.3	100	3117
Sex							
Male	79.9	6.9	10.5	1.6	1.1	100	8773
Female	78.4	7.4	11.1	1.7	1.4	100	8048
Loclaity							
Urban	69.7	11.8	13.9	2.7	1.9	100	6284
Rural	84.9	4.3	8.9	1.0	0.9	100	10537
All	79.2	7.1	10.8	1.6	1.2	100	
N	13326	1200	1809	276	210		16821

Table 4.21 shows that the majority of parents (77.6% of fathers and 76.6% of mothers) were self-employed without employees. In addition, a fifth of mothers were engaged as family workers and apprentices (18.0%) or casual/part-time wage earners (0.9%); only 4.2 percent of mothers were full-time employees or self-employed with employee. The picture is slightly better with fathers, 19.7 percent of whom were in full time employment as employers or wage earners.

Table 4.21: Employment Status of Parent by Children, Sex, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristic s	Employer	Casual Employ- ment	Own account worker	Paid/ unpaid apprentice	Don't know	Total	N
<u>Father</u>							
<u>Age Group</u>							
5 - 9	18.1	1.9	79.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	6315
10 -14	20.9	1.8	76.3	0.3	0.7	100.0	5667
15 - 17	20.8	1.6	76.5	0.2	0.9	100.0	2564
<u>Sex</u>							
Male	18.4	1.9	78.7	0.2	0.7	100.0	7626
Female	21.1	1.7	76.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	6920
<u>Locality</u>							
Urban	37.9	3.0	58.0	0.2	1.0	100.0	5137
Rural	9.8	1.1	88.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	9409
All	19.7	1.8	77.6	0.3	0.7	100.0	
N	2864	261	11287	38	96		14546
<u>Mother</u>							
<u>Age Group</u>							
5 - 9	3.6	0.9	75.5	19.8	0.2	100.0	6423
10 -14	4.5	0.9	77.2	16.9	0.4	100.0	5929
15 - 17	4.8	0.9	77.5	16.4	0.4	100.0	2793
<u>Sex</u>							
Male	3.9	0.9	76.1	18.8	0.3	100.0	7936
Female	4.6	0.9	77.1	17.1	0.3	100.0	7209
<u>Locality</u>							
Urban	9.1	1.4	83.4	5.6	0.5	100.0	5263
Rural	1.6	0.7	72.9	24.6	0.2	100.0	9882
All	4.2	0.9	76.6	18.0	0.3	100.0	
N	637	138	11595	2728	47		15145

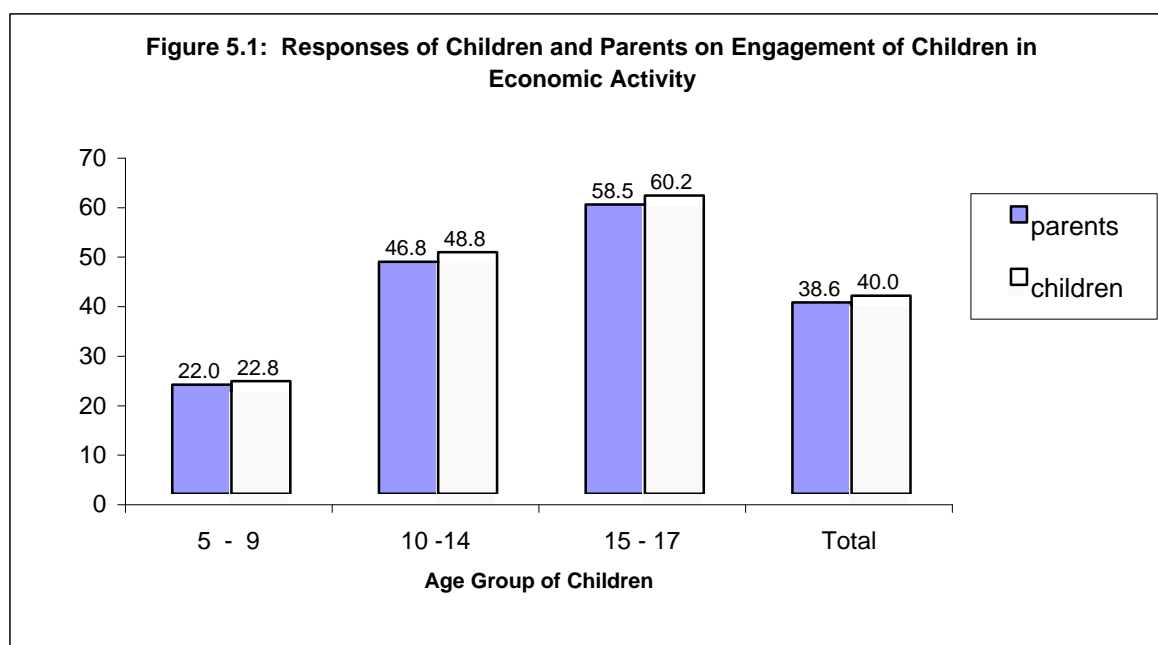
CHAPTER FIVE - ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN

5.1 Economic Activity

5.1.1 Usual Activity

The survey enquired about the economic activities of children in the age group under consideration. In the 12 months preceding the interview, 2,474,545 children out of a total of 6,361,111 were estimated to have engaged in some economic activity. This means that 2 in every 5 children had engaged in some economic activity (Fig. 5.1). The parents or guardians, with whom the children lived, confirmed what the children reported: 38.6 percent of the children were confirmed to have been engaged in some economic activity.

Responses from children on engagement in economic activity are slightly higher than those from parents, for all age groups. This could either be that some parents did not know the activities of their children or parents were reluctant to disclose the activity status of their children, if such work was not expected of the children.



Half of the rural children and a fifth (19.8%) of the urban children were engaged in economic activity. The results also confirm that the older children were more likely to engage in economic activity.

Reported engagement in economic activity in the 12 months prior to the survey is similar for the regions, with Central, Greater Accra, Eastern and Northern recording slightly larger proportions of children who were engaged in economic activity.

Table 5.1 shows that 39.8 percent of working children were engaged for the greater part of the year (more than 6 months). In terms of age, older children worked longer periods of the year. For all age groups, females were involved for a longer duration than males.

A greater proportion of children in urban areas tend to be engaged for many more months than those in rural areas: 45.0 percent of urban children and 38.5 percent of rural children were engaged for more than half of the year.

Table 5.1: Duration of Work by Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

	Total Duration of Work in the Year						N
Selected Characteristics	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months	Total	
Region							
Western	7.2	40.7	22.1	5.4	24.6	100.0	833
Central	6.1	16.9	24.1	5.5	47.3	100.0	490
Greater Accra	5.0	12.0	25.4	11.7	45.9	100.0	418
Volta	4.1	24.3	37.5	6.4	27.8	100.0	691
Eastern	7.1	17.6	25.2	16.9	33.2	100.0	928
Ashanti	7.8	46.5	16.4	9.9	19.4	100.0	706
Brong Ahafo	10.1	37.1	21.6	13.1	18.1	100.0	375
Northern	2.0	17.3	32.1	17.1	31.5	100.0	1241
Upper East	1.7	25.8	39.0	16.5	17.0	100.0	631
Upper West	2.8	26.9	54.0	3.4	13.0	100.0	324
Age Group							
5 - 9	6.8	31.6	30.2	11.5	19.9	100.0	1578
10 -14	5.0	27.4	28.2	11.4	28.0	100.0	3210
15 – 17	4.1	19.3	28.9	12.0	35.7	100.0	1849
Locality							
Urban	7.4	23.9	23.8	10.8	34.2	100.0	1329
Rural	4.6	26.7	30.2	11.8	26.7	100.0	5308
All	5.2	26.1	28.9	11.6	28.2	100.0	
N	343	1735	1917	768	1874		6637

There are great regional variations in duration of work. More than half of children in Greater Accra (57.6%), Central (52.8%) and Eastern (50.1%), about a third of those in Volta (34.2%) and Upper East (33.5%), and only 16.4 percent of children in the Upper West were engaged in some economic activity for more than 6 months in the year.

5.1.2 Economic Activity and School Attendance

The survey sought to find out whether working children were attending school and what effect this may have on their education. Estimates from the survey indicate that 1,590,765 children were indeed attending school while working. This constitutes two-thirds (64.3%) of children engaged in some economic activity in the 12 months preceding the survey. Almost all (97.7%) of these children also reported that they were involved in housekeeping activities. The data further show that children in the age group 10-14 years are most likely to combine schooling with economic activity (Table 5.2).

The urban/rural comparison shows that a higher proportion (71.5%) of children in the urban areas compared to 62.4 percent of children in the rural areas combined work with schooling; this is true for both males and females. In terms of regions, about a third of children in the three northernmost regions were attending school/training and also working.

This is in sharp contrast with what pertains in the 7 other regions in the country, where over 70 percent of children in economic activity combine school with work.

Table 5.2: Sex Distribution of Children Combining Schooling and Economic Activity by Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence									
Selected Characteristics	All		Male		Female		Estimated Number		Total
	Combine	Do Not Combine	Combine	Do Not Combine	Combine	Do Not Combine	Combine	Do Not Combine	
Region									
Western	81.7	18.3	84.4	15.6	79.2	20.8	259,824	58,167	317,991
Central	79.7	20.3	80.8	19.2	78.5	21.5	143,607	36,642	180,249
Greater Accra	72.1	27.9	75.7	24.3	69.5	30.5	112,478	43,577	156,055
Volta	76.4	23.6	76.2	23.8	76.5	23.5	204,240	62,122	266,362
Eastern	75.9	24.1	75.2	24.8	76.9	23.1	264,876	85,830	350,706
Ashanti	72.6	27.4	77.9	22.1	67.2	32.8	196,913	74,533	271,446
Brong Ahafo	69.9	30.1	72.4	27.6	66.9	33.1	101,244	43,246	144,490
Northern	34.6	65.4	37.5	62.5	30.8	69.2	150,680	286,336	437,016
Upper East	47.3	52.7	48.5	51.5	45.4	54.6	110,992	123,022	234,014
Upper West	39.5	60.5	39.0	61.0	40.3	59.7	45,895	70,323	116,218
Age Group									
5 - 9	63.7	36.3	61.4	38.6	66.3	33.7	374,861	213,220	588,081
10 -14	71.0	29.0	71.7	28.3	70.1	29.9	851,049	348,040	1,199,089
15 - 17	53.0	47.0	55.8	44.2	49.9	50.1	364,838	322,537	687,375
Locality									
Urban	71.5	28.5	75.9	24.1	68.3	31.7	354,566	141,700	496,266
Rural	62.4	37.6	62.7	37.3	62.1	37.9	1,236,181	742,098	1,978,279
Total	64.3	35.7	64.8	35.2	63.6	36.4	1,590,747	883,798	2,474,545
N	4255	2366	2278	1236	1977	1130			

5.1.3 Economic Activity and Household Headship

Results of the survey indicate that working children come more from male (40.6%) than female (32.8%) headed households. This is not surprising in the Ghanaian culture where , if both man and wife live together, it is the man who is usually the head. This is supported by the fact that three quarters (74.8%) of household heads are male. The survey has demonstrated that in most cases the parents are still married and living together and therefore the household would be headed by a male.

Overall, 40.6 percent of the children in male-headed households and 32.8 percent of those in female-headed households were engaged in economic activities (Table 5.3). While a larger proportion of males (42.6%) than females (38.3%) in male-headed households were engaged in economic activity, the reverse was true for households headed by females. This pattern is reflected in rural areas and in six regions (Western, Volta, Eastern, Brong Ahafo, Northern and Upper West). In urban areas and in three other regions (Central, Greater Accra and Ashanti), larger proportions of females than males were engaged in economic activities for both male-headed and female-headed households.

Table 5.3: Status of Usual Economic Activity by Sex, Region and Locality of Residence by Sex of Head of Household

Location		Engaged in Econ. Activity			Not Engaged in Econ. Activity			No Response			N
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Locality											
Urban	Male Head	17.6	20.2	18.9	82.4	79.8	81.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4323
	Female Head	16.1	26.2	21.5	83.9	73.6	78.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	2087
Rural	Male Head	54.1	48.8	51.7	45.9	51.2	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8410
	Female Head	41.4	45.6	43.5	58.6	54.4	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2192
Region											
Western	Male Head	51.6	49.6	50.6	48.4	50.4	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1344
	Female Head	30.6	44.7	38.7	69.4	55.3	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	375
Central	Male Head	33.6	34.3	33.9	66.4	65.7	66.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	876
	Female Head	31.1	41.4	36.0	68.9	58.2	63.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	519
Greater Accra	Male Head	16.9	19.8	18.4	83.1	80.2	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1455
	Female Head	18.5	27.7	23.2	81.5	72.0	76.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	552
Volta	Male Head	53.5	51.2	52.4	46.5	48.8	47.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	902
	Female Head	38.7	48.0	43.6	61.3	52.0	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	468
Eastern	Male Head	53.9	44.8	49.7	46.1	55.2	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1353
	Female Head	42.0	45.6	43.6	58.0	54.4	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	598
Ashanti	Male Head	26.7	27.2	26.9	73.3	72.8	73.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1746
	Female Head	23.9	26.7	25.4	76.1	73.3	74.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	871
Brong Ahafo	Male Head	22.6	18.0	20.4	77.4	82.0	79.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1249
	Female Head	17.6	20.5	19.0	82.4	79.5	81.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	515
Northern	Male Head	56.0	51.3	54.0	43.9	48.7	46.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2198
	Female Head	29.5	37.1	34.0	70.5	62.9	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	194
Upper East	Male Head	67.7	58.2	63.7	32.3	41.8	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	911
	Female Head	54.5	49.2	51.8	45.5	50.8	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	114
Upper West	Male Head	43.3	38.0	41.2	56.7	62.0	58.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	699
	Female Head	42.5	48.5	45.2	57.5	51.5	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	73
All	Male Head	42.6	38.3	40.6	57.4	61.7	59.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	12733
	Female Head	29.6	35.8	32.8	70.4	64.1	67.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	4279

5.1.4 Economic Activity and Household Size

Table 5.4 shows that overall, child engagement in economic activity increases with household size. This pattern is reflected more in rural areas, where the percentage of children engaged in economic activity increased from 45.0 percent to 60.4 percent, as household size increased. In the urban areas, where smaller proportions of children were engaged, no clear pattern exists with regard to household size.

Table 5.4: Working Children by Household Size and Locality of Residence

Locality of Residence	Status of Economic Activity	< 3	3 – 4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11+
		Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
Urban	Worked	20.4	17.1	18.6	21.7	20.8	25.1
	Did Not Work	79.6	82.8	81.4	78.3	79.2	74.9
Rural	Worked	45.0	42.9	45.3	50.4	55.2	60.4
	Did Not Work	55.0	57.1	54.7	49.6	44.8	39.5
All	Worked	32.6	29.8	34.2	40.5	45.2	51.3
	Did Not Work	67.4	70.1	65.8	59.5	54.8	48.7
N		282	2515	5411	4281	2845	1678

In a separate analysis carried out in terms of regional distribution, the results showed that apart from Northern, children's engagement in economic activity increased with household size. Few children in Greater Accra engaged in economic activity, while in Upper East, there was a large proportion of working children regardless of household size.

5.1.5 Economic Activity and Literacy of Head of Household

Results of the survey reveal an inverse relationship between engagement of children in economic activity and literacy of household head. Overall, 28.9 percent of children in households headed by literate persons performed some economic activity as against 46.3 percent of children in households where the heads are not literate (Table 5.5). This pattern is true for both rural and urban localities; so also it is for both sexes and for the regions.

Table 5.5: Engagement of Children in Economic Activity by Literacy Status of Head of Household and Locality of Residence

Locality of Residence	Literacy Status of Household Head	Worked for Pay/Profit			Did Not Work			N
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Urban	Not Literate	20.7	27.7	24.2	79.3	72.3	75.8	2391
	Literate	14.9	19.2	17.1	85.1	80.8	82.8	4019
Rural	Not Literate	55.9	51.3	53.8	44.0	48.7	46.2	7080
	Literate	42.8	41.9	42.4	57.2	58.1	57.6	3522
All	Not Literate	47.6	44.9	46.3	52.4	55.1	53.6	9471
	Literate	28.8	29.1	28.9	71.2	70.9	71.1	7541

5.1.6 Current Activity

With respect to current economic activity, it was estimated that 1,984,107 (31.3%) children aged 5-17 years, worked for economic gain in the 7 days that preceded the survey. The proportion of children engaged in economic activity increased with age, as expected, from 16.7 percent for the 5-9 age-group to 48.8 percent for the 15-17 age group (Table 5.6).

The urban/rural comparison indicates that children residing in urban areas are less likely (17.6%) than their rural counterparts (39.7%) to engage in economic pursuits. Regional differentials were observed, with Upper West (19.7%) as the lowest and Western (47.6%) the highest region of recorded proportion of children who performed some economic activity in the 7 days before the interview was conducted.

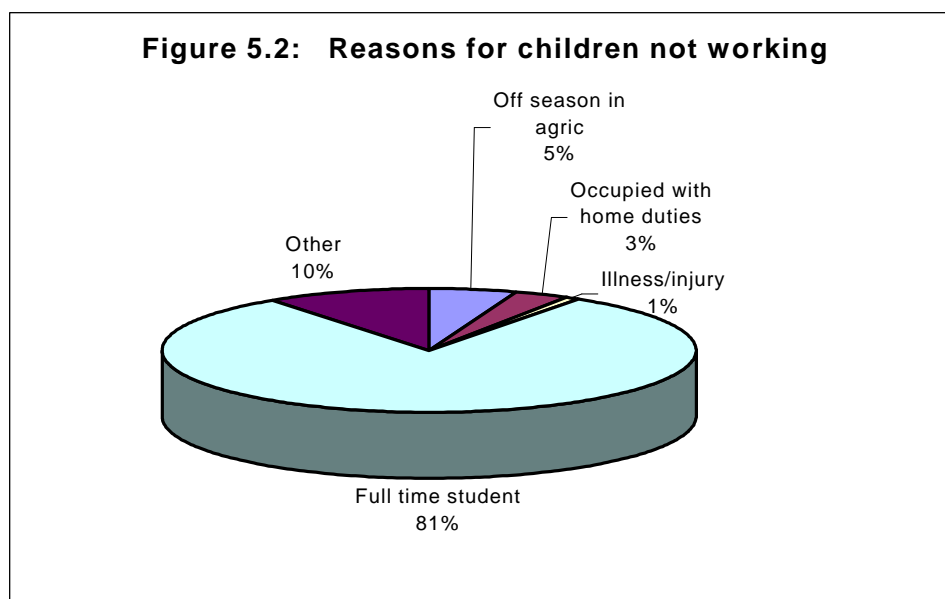
Table 5.6: Children's Status in Current Economic Activity by Sex, Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Locality of Residence							N	Estimated Number	
Selected Characteristics	Worked for Pay/Profit			Did Not Work for Pay/Profit				Worked	Did Not Work
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			
Region									
Western	40.2	41.4	40.8	59.8	58.6	59.2	1718	259,766	377,444
Central	24.9	29.6	27.2	75.1	70.4	72.8	1392	139,905	375,302
Greater Accra	18.2	23.1	20.7	81.8	76.9	79.3	1986	153,111	585,374
Volta	46.8	48.3	47.7	53.2	51.7	52.3	1367	246,852	270,258
Eastern	45.6	38.5	42.4	54.4	61.5	57.6	1950	310,822	422,581
Ashanti	23.3	25.0	24.1	76.7	75.0	75.9	2597	235,811	742,642
Brong Ahafo	22.1	20.0	21.2	77.9	80.0	78.8	1737	137,200	509,259
Northern	38.4	36.3	37.4	61.6	63.7	62.6	2387	332,664	555,832
Upper East	28.7	29.5	29.3	71.3	70.5	70.7	1026	111,718	269,895
Upper West	19.9	19.5	19.7	80.1	80.5	80.3	770	56,258	228,734
Age Group									
5 - 9	16.9	16.4	16.7	83.1	83.6	83.3	7080	440,543	2,201,606
10 -14	38.1	39.1	38.7	61.9	60.9	61.3	6695	967,212	1,532,050
15 - 17	48.4	49.2	48.8	51.6	50.8	51.2	3155	576,353	603,666
Locality									
Urban	14.4	20.8	17.6	85.6	79.2	82.4	6375	419,590	1,960,870
Rural	40.4	38.6	39.7	59.6	61.4	60.3	10555	1,564,517	2,376,452
All	31.4	31.4	31.4	68.4	68.6	68.6	16930	1,984,107	4,337,322

Only 1.9 percent of the working children were engaged in some secondary activity and this phenomenon was more the case among older children, in urban areas and in Greater Accra (4.6%) and Ashanti (2.7%).

5.1.7 Reasons for not Working

About two-thirds (68.7%) of children did not perform any economic activity; 80.5 percent of these were full time students. Other reasons for not working were that it was the agriculture off-season (5.4%) or that they were occupied with home duties (3.2%), as presented in Figure 5.2.



Full time schooling remains the major reason for not working, irrespective of region of residence (Table 5.7). In the three northern regions, the agriculture off-season was a significant other reason for inactivity.

Table 5.7: Regional Distribution of Reasons Assigned for Not Working

Selected Characteristics	Thought no Work Available	Awaiting Reply to earlier Enquiries	Waiting to start Arranged Job	Off Season in Agric	Occupied with Home Duties	Illness/ Injury	Full Time Student	Trying to Set up new Business	On Vacation / Leave	Other	Total	N
Region												
Western	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.8	1.5	87.2	0.0	0.4	7.0	100	996
Central	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	7.2	0.8	87.8	0.2	0.1	2.4	100	1010
Greater Accra	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.4	90.9	0.0	0.3	5.3	100	1520
Volta	2.8	0.0	0.6	2.3	1.3	1.6	81.2	0.6	0.1	9.6	100	709
Eastern	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.2	2.0	84.5	0.3	0.2	9.2	100	1067
Ashanti	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	3.4	0.9	90.1	0.2	0.3	3.4	100	1934
Brong Ahafo	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	2.9	0.7	87.9	0.2	0.1	6.8	100	1348
Northern	1.3	0.1	0.2	15.5	4.4	0.6	60.3	0.1	0.1	17.4	100	1473
Upper East	0.1	0.0	0.0	36.8	2.7	0.0	51.9	0.1	0.0	8.2	100	728
Upper West	2.3	0.0	2.1	12.9	4.1	1.1	60.4	0.0	0.0	17.1	100	614
All	0.9	0.1	0.5	5.4	3.2	0.9	80.5	0.1	0.2	8.1	100	
N	103	12	53	618	370	104	9180	17	21	921		11399

The proportion of children who did not engage in any economic activity because they were attending school was larger for urban areas (91.4%) than for rural areas (71.7%). The converse is true for those who were occupied with home duties or in the agriculture off-season.

5.1.8 Parents' Knowledge about Place of Work and Employer of Working Children

Parents whose children worked for other people were asked if they knew where and for whom the children worked. Table 5.8 indicates that about 93 percent of the parents knew of the place of work and who the employers were. It is significant to note, though, that a very high proportion (21.4%) of parents in the Volta Region did not know the employers of their children or where the children were working.

Table 5.8: Parents' Knowledge about Place of Work and Employer of Working Children by Region and Locality of Residence

Location	Know Where Child Works			Know for Whom Child Works		
	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N
Region						
Western	100.0	0.0	21	95.8	4.2	24
Central	95.0	5.0	20	95.0	5.0	20
Greater Accra	94.9	5.1	39	90.0	10.0	40
Volta	78.6	21.4	28	78.6	21.4	28
Eastern	92.9	7.1	14	92.9	7.1	14
Ashanti	97.2	2.8	36	97.2	2.8	36
Brong Ahafo	100.0	0.0	12	100.0	0.0	12
Northern	100.0	0.0	10	100.0	0.0	10
Upper East	85.7	14.3	7	100.0	0.0	6
Upper West	100.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.0	1
Sex						
Male	89.1	10.9	92	87.0	13.0	92
Female	97.9	2.1	96	98.0	2.0	99
Locality						
Urban	95.8	4.2	95	93.8	6.3	96
Rural	91.4	8.6	93	91.6	8.4	95
All	93.6	6.4		92.7	7.3	
N	176	12	188	177	14	191

5.2 Working Conditions of Children

5.2.1 Kind and Nature of Work

The main occupations of the working children, as shown in Table 5.9a, are agriculture/fishing/forestry (57.0%), sales (20.7%), production (9.5%) and other general workers such as truck-pushers, porters, labourers, driver-mates (11.0%).

In all, 1,131,773 children were estimated to be occupied in Agriculture/Fishing/ Forestry throughout the country. While the proportion of agricultural workers decreases with age, that of production and other general workers increases with age, an indication that younger children may be used as unpaid labour in agriculture, while they may go out to seek paid non-farm labour as they grow older.

The major occupation for both males (69.0%) and females (44.0%) is Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry. Another major occupation, for females, is sales (30.4%).

Sales and production work are the dominant occupations in the urban economy (65.9%), while in the rural economy, agricultural work is predominant (67.0%). Agricultural work is also predominant in all regions except Western and Greater Accra. The majority (51.6%) of working children in Western are driver-mates, porters, truck-pushers and labourers generally, while in Greater Accra, sales and production workers (63.2%) are dominant. At their age, it is not expected that children will be engaged in any professional work; the 3 'professional workers' turned out to be herbalists and females.

Table 5.9a: Major Occupation by Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Professional workers	Clerical and related workers	Sales workers	Service Workers	Agric/ Fishing/ Forestry	Production workers	Other Workers	Total	N
Region									
Western	0.0	0.1	26.8	0.6	15.8	5.0	51.6	100.0	701
Central	0.3	0.0	36.9	0.8	45.2	12.0	4.8	100.0	374
Greater Accra	0.0	0.0	39.4	7.8	25.1	23.8	3.9	100.0	411
Volta	0.3	0.2	18.2	1.5	64.3	13.7	1.8	100.0	650
Eastern	0.0	0.0	17.9	1.3	72.8	5.5	2.6	100.0	823
Ashanti	0.0	0.0	25.3	3.4	47.7	11.5	12.2	100.0	626
Brong Ahafo	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.5	72.5	3.6	3.0	100.0	364
Northern	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.7	80.1	6.5	4.9	100.0	893
Upper East	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.3	74.2	11.7	4.0	100.0	298
Upper West	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.7	77.6	7.9	5.9	100.0	152
Age Group									
5 - 9	0.1	0.0	17.8	0.7	65.4	6.6	9.4	100.0	1175
10 -14	0.1	0.0	22.1	1.4	55.8	9.8	10.9	100.0	2579
15 - 17	0.1	0.1	20.7	3.1	52.6	11.1	12.4	100.0	1538
Sex									
Male	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.8	69.0	6.2	12.1	100.0	2750
Female	0.1	0.0	30.4	2.7	44.0	13.1	9.7	100.0	2541
Locality									
Urban	0.2	0.1	48.7	6.0	19.9	17.2	8.0	100.0	1123
Rural	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.6	67.0	7.4	11.8	100.0	4169
All	0.1	0.0	20.7	1.7	57.0	9.5	11.0	100.0	
N	3	2	1096	91	3016	502	581		5291

Table 5.9b: Estimated Number of Children by Major Occupation, Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Professional workers	Clerical and Related Workers	Sales Workers	Service Workers	Agric/ Fishing/ Forestry	Production workers	Other Workers	Total
Region								
Western	0	370	69,758	1,480	41,200	12,954	134,003	259,765
Central	370	0	51,077	1,110	62,550	16,655	6,662	138,424
Greater Accra	0	0	60,252	11,902	38,181	36,447	5,961	152,743
Volta	740	370	44,123	3,825	159,840	33,454	4,500	246,852
Eastern	0	0	55,060	4,091	226,281	17,023	7,997	310,452
Ashanti	0	0	59,315	7,792	112,985	26,908	28,440	235,440
Brong Ahafo	0	0	27,623	760	99,136	4,812	4,110	136,441
Northern	0	0	26,320	2,221	265,877	21,591	16,285	332,294
Upper East	0	0	10,772	370	82,050	13,925	4,600	111,717
Upper West	0	0	4,441	370	43,674	4,441	3,331	56,257
Age Group								
5 - 9	370	0	77,894	3,022	287,785	29,590	40,752	439,413
10 -14	370	0	211,932	13,404	540,362	94,610	104,313	964,991
15 - 17	370	740	118,915	17,495	303,626	64,011	70,825	575,982
Sex								
Male	0	370	120,774	8,656	712,712	63,937	124,058	1,030,507
Female	1,110	370	287,967	25,266	419,061	124,275	91,831	949,880
Locality								
Urban	740	370	203,452	25,019	83,123	71,866	33,520	418,090
Rural	370	370	205,289	8,902	1,048,650	116,345	182,369	1,562,295
All	1,110	740	408,741	33,921	1,131,773	188,211	215,889	1,980,385

It is estimated that 1,338,794 working children (more than two-thirds) were part-time workers, 65.2 percent of whom were in temporary employment. This can best explain why the majority of working children combine work with schooling. On the other hand, 65.5 percent of the remaining one-third who reported being in full-time employment were permanently engaged (Table 5.10a). Thus, full-time employment tends to be permanent in nature, while part-time engagement is temporary in nature.

Table 5.10a: Nature of Work by Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Table 3.14: Nature of Work by Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence										
Selected	Full-Time Job				Part Time Job				Total	NI
Characteristics	Permanent	Temporary	Seasonal	N	Permanent	Temporary	Seasonal			
Region										
Western	75.0	19.8	5.2	116	33.4	64.0	2.6	100.0	584	
Central	75.0	15.9	9.1	88	36.2	60.6	3.1	100.0	287	
Greater Accra	70.8	28.1	1.1	89	13.1	69.9	17.0	100.0	312	
Volta	77.6	12.1	10.3	116	3.5	81.4	15.2	100.0	521	
Eastern	58.4	24.8	16.8	125	8.6	61.6	29.8	100.0	688	
Ashanti	49.1	48.5	2.5	163	17.7	74.2	8.1	100.0	458	
Brong Ahafo	57.7	27.8	14.4	97	19.8	63.4	16.8	100.0	268	
Northern	69.4	9.7	20.9	611	21.4	55.5	23.1	100.0	281	
Upper East	66.7	4.0	29.3	174	44.8	28.8	26.4	100.0	125	
Upper West	45.0	9.0	46.0	100	11.8	27.5	60.8	100.0	51	
Age-Group										
5 - 9	69.4	12.5	18.1	359	17.9	67.1	15.0	100.0	805	
10 -14	63.4	16.7	19.9	683	19.6	63.7	16.7	100.0	1878	
15 - 17	65.6	20.3	14.1	637	18.0	66.6	15.4	100.0	892	
Sex										
Male	66.2	13.2	20.6	1856	18.0	64.4	17.6	100.0	869	
Female	64.8	21.4	13.8	1719	19.7	66.0	14.3	100.0	810	
Locality										
Urban	65.5	30.0	4.5	290	21.9	66.1	12.0	100.0	822	
Rural	65.5	14.5	20.0	1389	17.9	64.9	17.2	100.0	2753	
Total	65.5	17.2	17.3	1679	18.8	65.2	16.0	100.0	3575	

In both full-time and part-time jobs, the proportion of temporary female workers was greater than that of males, while seasonal male workers were in larger proportions than females (Table 5.10b).

Table 5.10b: Estimated Number of Children by Nature of Work, Region, Sex, Age Group and Locality of Residence

	Full Time			Part Time		
	Permanent	Temporary	Seasonal	Permanent	Temporary	Seasonal
Region						
Western	32,220	8,532	2,240	72,173	138,600	5,610
Central	24,428	5,182	2,961	38,492	64,401	3,331
Greater Accra	23,357	9,311	370	15,370	81,017	19,616
Volta	33,714	5,266	4,441	6,662	162,158	29,341
Eastern	28,922	11,573	7,792	21,876	159,595	76,891
Ashanti	30,114	29,803	1,480	30,395	128,098	14,049
Brong Ahafo	20,883	10,032	5,201	19,995	63,749	16,969
Northern	158,080	22,118	47,375	22,338	57,954	24,058
Upper East	43,151	2,749	19,012	21,520	13,441	12,214
Upper West	16,655	3,331	17,026	2,221	5,182	11,474
Sex						
Male	215,569	42,918	66,388	124,603	449,431	121,809
Female	195,954	64,981	41,512	12,645	424,765	91,745
Age Group						
5 - 9	93,259	16,931	24,077	53,970	202,252	44,981
10 -14	161,759	42,749	50,414	137,156	448,456	117,494
15 – 17	156,506	48,218	33,408	59,917	223,488	51,078
Locality						
Urban	70,736	32,376	4,831	67,031	202,534	36,778
Rural	340,787	75,523	103,069	184,012	671,663	176,776
All	411,523	107,899	107,900	251,043	874,197	213,554

In terms of residence, the same proportion of urban children as rural children (65.5%) were permanent full-time workers (65.5%), while temporary part-time workers were about the same (65.0%). In both full-time and part-time jobs, seasonal work appears to be proportionately more in rural than urban areas, while the converse is true for those in temporary jobs.

The results also show regional variations in the nature of work. For instance, Volta, which recorded the least proportion of permanent part-time workers (3.5%), had the largest proportion of permanent full-time (77.6%) and temporary part-time workers (81.4%). Both full-time and part-time seasonal workers also were the largest proportion in Upper West, which has the least proportion of permanent full-time workers.

5.2.2 Industry and Employment Status

The largest proportion (62.5%) of working children was engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry (Table 5.11a). This gives a total national estimate of 1,239,680 children in that industry, comprising 308,841 children aged 5-9 years, 601,902 children aged 10-14 years and 328,937 aged 15-17 years. The proportion of children in the 5-9 age group in this sector is high (70.4%) and decreases with age to 57.1 percent for the 15-17 age group. The other important economic activity is trade (21.8%).

Table 5.11a: Type of Economic Activity by Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Agric/ Hunting/ Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufac- turing	Whole sale and retail trade	Hotel and Restau- rants	Transport/ Storage/ Communi- cation	Other commu- nity activities	Private House holds	Other	N
Region											
Western	62.6	0.7	0.1	3.4	26.7	4.6	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.6	701
Central	45.7	1.1	0.0	7.2	36.6	6.1	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.3	374
Gt. Accra	19.7	5.4	3.6	9.7	41.8	11.7	0.5	1.5	4.6	1.5	411
Volta	55.8	8.3	0.3	11.8	19.2	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	650
Eastern	68.7	4.9	0.0	4.9	18.6	2.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	823
Ashanti	55.7	0.0	0.2	4.5	29.4	7.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.3	625
Brong Ahafo	73.6	0.3	0.0	1.6	20.6	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	364
Northern	82.0	0.1	0.0	5.8	9.1	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	894
Upper East	74.2	0.3	2.0	10.4	9.4	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	298
Upper West	79.6	1.3	0.7	7.2	9.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	152
Age Group											
5 - 9	70.4	2.7	0.4	4.3	18.4	2.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1174
10 -14	62.3	2.1	0.5	5.9	23.1	5.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	2579
15 - 17	57.1	2.9	0.5	8.7	22.4	3.7	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.2	1539
Sex											
Male	72.7	4.1	0.5	5.0	13.3	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.72750	
Female	51.6	0.7	0.5	7.8	31.1	6.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.32542	
Locality											
Urban	21.5	0.9	0.4	8.6	52.4	11.1	0.4	1.3	2.0	1.3	1122
Rural	73.6	2.9	0.5	5.8	13.6	2.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	4170
All	62.5	2.5	0.5	6.3	21.8	4.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	
N	3310	130	26	336	1156	221	22	38	27	26	5292

Table 5.11b: Estimated Number of Children in Economic Activity by Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

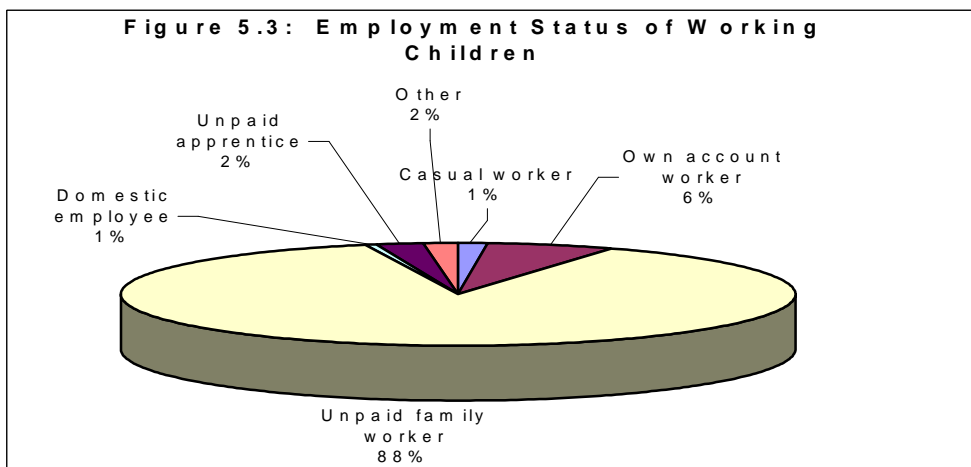
Selected Characteristics	Agric/ Hunting/ Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manu- facturing	Whole sale and retail trade	Hotel and Restau- rants	Transport/ Storage/ Communi- cation	Other Communi- ty Activities	Private House holds	Other	Total
Region											
Western	162,600	1,851	370	8,902	69,368	11,863	740	2,591	0	1,480	259,765
Central	63,291	1,480	0	9,993	50,706	8,513	370	3,701	0	370	138,424
Gt. Accra	30,038	8,143	5,552	14,863	63,972	17,922	740	2,240	7,052	2,221	152,743
Volta	139,442	20,028	740	28,964	46,818	7,898	1,110	370	370	1,110	246,850
Eastern	212,668	15,833	0	15,338	57,300	6,292	760	1,870	0	390	310,451
Ashanti	131,632	0	370	10,480	68,977	16,837	740	2,221	1,110	3,073	235,440
Brong Ahafo	100,636	370	0	2,240	27,993	3,701	370	370	390	370	136,440
Northern	272,539	370	0	19,312	30,411	6,701	1,851	740	740	0	332,664
Upper East	82,050	370	3,173	11,493	10,402	1,851	1,480	0	529	370	111,718
Upper West	44,785	740	370	4,071	5,182	740	0	0	0	370	56,258
Age Group											
5 - 9	308,841	12,255	2,326	18,712	80,526	10,792	1,110	2,221	1,500	1,130	439,413
10 -14	601,902	19,987	5,129	56,736	221,654	50,330	1,851	3,331	2,591	1,480	964,991
15 - 17	328,937	16,943	3,120	50,210	128,949	21,196	5,201	8,552	6,100	7,144	576,352
Sex											
Male	748,694	42,893	5,287	51,647	136,501	22,757	6,682	7,402	1,480	7,164	1,030,507
Female	490,986	6,292	5,287	74,011	294,629	59,562	1,480	6,701	8,710	2,591	950,249
Locality											
Urban	89,764	3,742	1,480	35,787	219,159	46,540	1,851	5,571	8,552	5,644	481,090
Rural	1,149,916	45,443	9,094	89,871	211,971	35,779	6,312	8,532	1,639	4,110	1,562,667
All	1,239,680	49,185	10,574	125,658	431,130	82,319	8,163	14,103	10,191	9,754	1,980,757

The agriculture, hunting and forestry industry, together with fishing, provide the major source of employment to both males (76.8%) and females (52.3%). Wholesale and retail trade is the next major industry of employment for both sexes.

The Children's Act does not allow children to be engaged in work that is hazardous or injurious to their development, such as going to sea, mining/quarrying, work in bars, hotels and factories where chemicals are produced or used. The manufacturing activities were mainly in the informal sector, which does not produce or use chemicals likely to be injurious to a child's health. If we are to accept fishing, mining/quarrying and hotel/restaurant activities as those unacceptable to the Children's Act, it would imply that 377 children (representing 2.2% of eligible children) were in child labour.

In rural areas, 73.6 percent of working children are engaged in the agricultural sector, compared with 21.5 percent in the urban areas. In the urban areas, on the other hand, majority (52.4%) of working children are into wholesale/retail trade, compared to 13.6 percent for rural areas. Agriculture/hunting/forestry, as an activity, is dominant in all regions except Greater Accra, where the predominant activity is wholesale/retail trade.

The employment status data (Fig 5.3) indicate that a significant proportion (about 88%) of working children were unpaid family workers or unpaid apprentices, while 5.9 percent are own account workers.



This general picture is true for both males and females, for all age groups and for all regions. The proportion of domestic employees and unpaid apprentices increases and that of unpaid family workers decreases with age.

5.2.3 Time of Day and Hours of Work

Detailed information was collected on the time of day and for how long children usually worked. The study showed that 91.4 percent of the 5,301 working children in the sample usually worked during daytime. Contrary to the existing Children's Act, which does not encourage children to be engaged in night work, an estimated number of 219,021 children worked in the night. This represents 11.1 percent of the working children and 3.4 percent of children in the survey (Table 5.12). Most of these children who were engaged at night work are into fishing, sales and production activities. The results also indicate that 2.5 percent of the working children (an estimate of 50,312) worked both in the daytime and at night.

Table 5.12: Distribution of Hours of Work by Period of Day, Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Table 5.12: Hours of Work by Period of Day, Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Hours worked during day									Hours worked during Night								
	< 1 hr	1-2 hrs	2-3 hrs	3-4 hrs	4-5 hrs	6-8 hrs	>8hrs	Total	N	< 1 hr	1-2 hrs	2-3 hrs	3-4 hrs	4-6 hrs	6-8 hrs	> 8 hrs	Total	N
Region																		
Western	1.2	13.5	28.3	28.6	18.3	8.6	1.5	100.0	651	18.8	45.8	12.5	12.5	2.1	6.3	2.1	100.0	48
Central	3.2	27.0	23.5	24.4	16.0	4.1	1.7	100.0	344	32.1	43.4	17.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
Greater Accra	4.6	19.3	33.4	15.8	9.5	10.9	6.5	100.0	368	26.1	34.8	23.5	7.0	7.0	0.9	0.9	100.0	115
Volta	1.9	17.7	30.6	23.8	12.6	8.4	5.0	100.0	634	16.0	30.7	33.3	17.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
Eastern	2.3	15.2	36.9	25.7	13.8	3.9	2.2	100.0	696	5.1	28.2	30.8	28.2	2.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	39
Ashanti	1.5	19.1	34.0	18.9	17.6	5.5	3.4	100.0	586	39.8	23.5	24.5	3.1	5.1	2.0	2.0	100.0	98
Brong Ahafo	0.9	20.0	36.8	20.6	13.6	7.8	0.3	100.0	345	75.9	15.5	5.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
Northern	2.4	14.2	18.4	21.3	24.7	14.7	4.2	100.0	825	13.2	47.4	26.3	10.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	38
Upper East	2.7	14.5	15.7	22.7	29.8	11.4	3.1	100.0	255	5.2	69.0	13.8	1.7	8.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	58
Upper West	0.7	21.3	18.4	24.8	15.6	17.7	1.4	100.0	141	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
Age group																		
05- 09	3.3	24.5	28.8	20.9	13.9	6.6	2.0	100.0	1092	25.7	35.8	26.6	7.3	3.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	109
10-14	2.1	17.6	31.9	23.0	16.7	6.8	1.9	100.0	2357	30.4	37.0	19.1	6.9	4.3	1.7	0.7	100.0	303
15 - 17	1.3	11.0	22.8	24.2	20.9	13.7	6.2	100.0	1396	24.1	34.5	21.8	12.1	4.0	1.1	2.3	100.0	174
Sex																		
Male	2.1	16.5	28.0	23.5	17.0	9.7	3.3	100.0	2523	31.8	34.5	18.7	7.9	3.4	2.6	1.1	100.0	267
Female	2.2	18.0	29.2	22.2	17.6	7.8	3.0	100.0	2322	24.1	37.3	23.5	9.1	4.7	0.3	0.9	100.0	319
Locality																		
Urban	3.3	20.6	32.2	18.3	11.1	9.0	5.5	100.0	1019	25.9	33.0	25.4	9.8	3.6	0.9	1.3	100.0	224
Rural	1.8	16.3	27.6	24.1	18.9	8.7	2.5	100.0	3826	28.7	37.8	18.8	7.7	4.4	1.7	0.8	100.0	362
All	2.1	17.2	28.5	22.9	17.3	8.8	3.2	100.0		27.6	36.0	21.3	8.5	4.1	1.4	1.0	100.0	
N	104	835	1383	1109	837	424	153		4845	162	211	125	50	24	8	6		586

Children who usually worked in the night spent fewer hours on their jobs than those who usually worked during the day. For instance, over a quarter (27.6%) of children who usually worked during the night worked for less than 1 hour and 84.9 percent of them worked for a maximum of 3 hours. For those who usually worked during the day, 2.1 percent of them worked for less than 1 hour, and 47.8 percent worked for a maximum of 3 hours; as many as 52.2 percent thus worked for more than 3 hours.

As expected, older children worked for longer hours than younger children on their jobs. For children who usually worked during the day, 56.6 percent of those aged 5-9 years worked for less than 3 hours, while 51.6 percent of the 10-14 and 35.1 percent of the 15-17 age group worked for the same number of hours. The data show a similar trend for those who worked during the night.

The time spent on work in the night is quite similar for children in both urban and rural areas; 84.3 percent in the urban and 85.3 percent in the rural areas worked a maximum of 3 hours. For children who worked during the day, however, the situation is different; a greater proportion of children in rural areas (54.3%) than in urban areas (43.9%) worked for at least 3 hours.

Children in the three northern regions are more likely than children in other regions to work for more hours during the day. Less than a tenth of children in Upper West, Central and Brong Ahafo worked more than 3 hours during the night, while a fifth or more of children in Western, Volta and Eastern were involved in more than 3 hours of night work.

There is substantial variation in the number of hours of work, depending on the nature of work. About two-thirds (62.9%) of children sales workers and 55.3 percent production workers spent up to 3 hours on their jobs, while 62.2 percent of service and 66.4 percent of general casual workers (porters, truck pushers, etc) worked for more than 3 hours daytime (Table 5.13a). Further evidence shows that larger proportions of service and casual workers spent more working hours (more than 3) in the night than others.

Table 5.13a: Hours of Daytime Work by Major Occupation

Major Occupation	<1 hr	1-2 hrs	2-3 hrs	3-4 hrs	4-5 hrs	6-8 hrs	> 8hrs	Total	N
Professional workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	3
Clerical and related workers	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	2
Sales workers	2.8	24.7	35.4	19.9	9.1	5.3	2.8	100.0	947
Service Workers	2.4	12.2	23.2	13.4	17.1	14.6	17.1	100.0	82
Agric/Fishing/forestry	2.1	14.4	28.2	24.2	19.8	8.9	2.3	100.0	2776
Production workers	2.2	23.8	29.3	17.4	11.0	10.8	5.5	100.0	454
Other Workers	0.7	13.7	19.2	27.0	24.6	11.1	3.7	100.0	541
All	2.1	17.2	28.6	22.9	17.3	8.7	3.1	100.0	
N	102	828	1375	1098	832	419	151		4805

Applying these proportions to the national population yields the estimated numbers presented in Table 5.13b.

Table 5.13b: Estimated Number of Children by Hours of Daytime Work by Major Occupation

Major occupation	<1 hr	1-2 hrs	2-3 hrs	3-4 hrs	4-5hrs	6-8 hrs	> 8hrs
Professional workers	0	0	0	740	0	370	0
Clerical and related workers	0	370	0	0	0	0	370
Sales workers	10,052	87,330	124,745	70,252	32,124	18,649	10,217
Service Workers	740	3,701	7,052	4,195	5,182	4,480	5,221
Agric/Fishing/forestry	22,269	149,608	296,685	252,325	204,380	92,049	24,276
Production workers	3,721	41,268	49,429	29,684	18,649	18,233	9,423
Other Workers	1,480	27,447	38,612	54,118	49,323	22,319	7,600
Estimated Population	38,262	309,724	516,523	411,314	309,658	156,100	57,107

The number of hours of work also differs with respect to the nature of work or industry. For instance, while about 43 percent of children who were engaged in agriculture/hunting or fishing or manufacturing activities worked for up to 3 hours, 63.1 percent in trade and 59.7 percent in hotel/restaurant activities worked for up to 3 hours (Table 5.14). Additional information suggests that those who worked in the fishing (47.5%) and private household (35.7%) sectors spent longer hours on night-time work than children engaged elsewhere.

Table 5.14: Hours Worked During Daytime by Major Industry

Major Industry	<1 hr	1-2 hrs	2-3 hrs	3-4 hrs	4-5 hrs	6-8 hrs	>8hrs	Total	N
Agric/Hunting/Forestry	1.9	14.4	26.9	25.3	21.0	8.6	1.9	100.0	3059
Fishing	1.7	9.1	31.4	20.7	17.4	12.4	7.4	100.0	121
Mining and quarrying	0.0	21.7	43.5	13.0	13.0	4.3	4.3	100.0	23
Manufacturing	1.0	18.5	23.6	20.9	11.8	16.5	7.7	100.0	297
Electricity/Gas/Water	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Construction	6.7	0.0	0.0	13.3	46.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	15
Wholesale and retail trade	3.0	24.8	35.3	19.5	8.5	5.8	3.0	100.0	999
Hotel and restaurants	2.9	24.3	32.5	14.1	14.1	6.8	5.3	100.0	206
Transport/Storage/ Comm.	0.0	10.5	10.5	15.8	10.5	10.5	42.1	100.0	19
Real estate/Rent	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	2
Health and social work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Other community activities	2.9	40.0	11.4	2.9	11.4	14.3	17.1	100.0	35
Private households	0.0	4.2	33.3	16.7	8.3	20.8	16.7	100.0	24
Extra territorial bodies	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
All	2.1	17.2	28.6	22.9	17.3	8.7	3.1	100.0	
N	102	828	1375	1099	832	419	151		4806

5.2.4 Age at First Work

The survey enquired from parents/guardians the age at which children first engaged in any economic activity. Table 5.15 shows that a good number of children started to work at very early ages. Overall, the largest proportion (15.4%) of the children started work at age 8; indeed, by age 8, more than half (54.8%) of children had started to work. A larger proportion of males (57.9%) than females (51.4%) had worked by age 8.

The age at which children start working, on average, is higher for urban areas than for rural areas; by age 8, twice the proportion of urban children (30.3%) would have started work in rural areas (60.6%). In terms of region, the majority of children in Volta (66.3%), Eastern

(52.0%), Brong Ahafo (50.0%), Northern (68.0%), Upper East (77.5%) and Upper West (50.5%) had started work by age 8.

Table 5.15: Age at First Work by Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Up to 5 Yrs	6 Yrs	7 Yrs	8 Yrs	9 Yrs	10 Yrs	11 Yrs	12 Yrs	13 Yrs	14 Yrs	15 Yrs	16 Yrs	17 Yrs	Total	N
Region															
Western	5.6	11.4	16.5	14.6	13.1	17.4	5.3	6.9	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.0	0.4	100.0	823
Central	9.1	12.2	6.0	13.1	10.4	13.5	5.8	9.1	6.2	4.4	5.0	4.1	1.0	100.0	482
Greater Accra	6.9	12.3	4.9	9.2	8.4	17.4	5.9	10.0	5.9	5.4	7.2	4.9	1.8	100.0	391
Volta	14.5	20.7	14.5	16.6	11.3	11.9	3.0	3.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.3	100.0	675
Eastern	8.7	13.5	15.3	14.5	9.0	14.1	6.3	7.0	3.8	2.9	2.5	1.8	0.5	100.0	930
Ashanti	4.5	9.9	10.0	13.2	10.3	20.1	6.8	8.3	3.9	5.8	3.9	2.5	0.9	100.0	690
Brong Ahafo	6.8	12.5	13.9	16.8	8.2	15.9	5.7	7.7	4.3	3.1	2.8	1.7	0.6	100.0	352
Northern	14.6	16.8	19.6	17.0	9.5	11.5	3.6	3.1	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	1245
Upper East	16.9	19.9	19.7	21.0	8.8	8.3	0.6	2.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	638
Upper West	10.9	14.0	10.3	15.3	13.7	15.9	5.6	5.6	4.4	2.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	321
Age Group															
5 - 9	25.3	30.7	23.7	14.3	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1563
10 -14	6.6	11.4	13.1	18.0	13.7	19.5	7.2	7.0	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3141
15 - 17	4.0	6.6	8.8	12.2	7.9	17.2	4.4	9.1	6.3	8.8	7.8	5.2	1.8	100.0	1843
Sex															
Male	11.2	15.0	15.3	16.4	10.1	13.5	4.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.1	0.5	100	3496
Female	9.3	14.3	13.4	14.4	10.3	15.0	5.2	6.4	3.5	3.2	2.5	1.9	0.5	100	3051
Locality															
Urban	4.2	6.8	7.2	12.1	11.8	15.4	7.9	9.6	6.3	6.7	6.4	4.1	1.5	100.0	1259
Rural	11.8	16.5	16.1	16.2	9.8	13.9	3.9	5.0	2.3	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.3	100.0	5288
All	10.3	14.7	14.4	15.4	10.2	14.2	4.7	5.9	3.1	2.9	2.2	1.5	0.5	100.0	
N	676	960	945	1011	669	929	308	388	203	187	143	95	33		6547

5.2.5 Earnings of working children

The survey collected information on earnings received for work performed during the week preceding the date of interview. Table 5.16 shows that of the working children who received payment for the work they did, 64.5 percent received ₵10,000.00 or less per week. Only 5.8 percent of the children received more than ₵40,000.00 per week, which is the equivalent of the national minimum wage. This is not surprising, since the paid labour was of the domestic and casual type, where the law on minimum wage does not apply.

Table 5:16: Weekly Wage (¢'000) by Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	¢1-10	¢11-20	¢21-30	¢31-40	¢41+	Total	N
Region							
Western	48.4	19.4	16.1	6.5	9.7	100.0	31
Central	70.4	3.7	14.8	7.4	3.7	100.0	27
Greater Accra	55.0	17.5	10.0	7.5	10.0	100.0	40
Volta	81.8	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	22
Eastern	62.0	30.0	0.0	6.0	2.0	100.0	50
Ashanti	63.2	21.8	1.1	6.9	6.9	100.0	87
Brong Ahafo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7
Northern	86.2	10.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	29
Upper East	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11
Upper West	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	100.0	9
Age Group							
5 - 9	56.3	37.5	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	16
10 -14	71.3	14.7	3.7	3.7	6.6	100.0	136
15 - 17	59.6	19.3	8.7	7.5	5.0	100.0	161
Sex							
Male	66.1	17.2	4.6	4.0	8.0	100.0	174
Female	62.6	19.4	7.9	7.2	2.9	100.0	139
Locality							
Urban	66.2	16.9	6.2	6.9	3.8	100.0	130
Rural	63.4	19.1	6.0	4.4	7.1	100.0	183
All	64.5	18.2	6.1	5.4	5.8	100.0	
N	202	57	19	17	18		313

***Exchange rate: US\$1.00 to ¢6,991.52 (Bank of Ghana, January 2001)

That earnings from work vary depending on the type of job and industry is reflected in Table 5.17. As many as 88.8 percent of workers in all occupations earn less than ¢30,000 per week. More service and agricultural workers than others receive payments over ¢40,000 per week.

Table 5:17: Weekly Wage (¢'000) by Major Occupation

Major Occupation	¢1-10	¢11-20	¢21-30	¢31-40	¢41-50	¢51-99	Over ¢100	Total	N
Professional workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Clerical and related workers	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Sales workers	71.1	18.0	5.5	1.6	2.3	0.8	0.8	100.0	128
Service Workers	35.0	20.0	20.0	15.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	100.0	20
Agric/Fishing/forestry	59.3	20.3	1.7	6.8	5.1	3.4	3.4	100.0	59
Production workers	70.3	13.5	5.4	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37
Other Workers	62.7	19.4	7.5	4.5	3.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	67
All	64.5	18.2	6.1	5.4	2.6	1.3	1.9	100.0	
N	202	57	19	17	8	4	6		313

***Exchange rate: US\$1.00 to ¢6,991.52 (Bank of Ghana, January 2001)

In terms of activity of the establishment, large proportions of children in agriculture/hunting (48.9%) and private household (62.5%) received no money for the work they did. For those who received money, however, earnings in all activities were mostly not more than ₵20,000.00 per week (Table 5.18).

Table 5.18: Weekly Wage (₵'000) by Major Industry

Major Industry	₵1-10	₵11-20	₵21-30	₵31-40	₵41-50	₵51-99	over ₵100	Total	N
Agric/Hunting/Forestry	56.3	22.5	4.2	5.6	5.6	2.8	2.8	100.0	71
Fishing	87.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	16
Mining and quarrying	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Manufacturing	65.5	17.2	10.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
Construction	33.3	16.7	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Wholesale and retail trade	71.6	17.7	5.0	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	141
Hotel and restaurants	72.2	5.6	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Transport/Storage/Communication	42.9	28.6	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0	7
Real estate/Rent	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Health and social work	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Other community activities	66.7	11.1	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9
Private households	11.1	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1	100.0	9
Extra territorial bodies	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
All	64.5	18.2	6.1	5.4	2.6	1.3	1.9	100.0	
N	202	57	19	17	8	4	6		313

***Exchange rate: US\$1.00 to ₵6,991.52 (Bank of Ghana, January 2001)

The children who reported working for persons other than their parents were asked how much they were paid weekly. A little less than a half (46.6%) of such children received up to ₵10,000 per week (Table 5.19). Over a third (35.5%) received ₵10,000-₵30,000. These figures would suggest that children who worked for persons other than their parents, on the average, earned more than other children. The highest paid children were males aged 10-14years (2.6%) and 15-17years (6.7%). Nearly half (48.1%) of the children in urban areas received between ₵5,000 and ₵15,000 per week while 29.8 percent of rural children received same.

Table 5.19: Weekly Wage from Employers by Age Group and Sex

Amount paid weekly in Cedis (₵)	5 – 9 years			10 – 14 years			15 – 17 years			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Less than 500	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.4	2.2	0.0	1.2	2.4	0.0	1.2
500 - 1000	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
1000 - 2000	0.0	25.0	20.0	7.7	2.9	5.5	6.7	0.0	3.5	7.1	2.6	4.9
2000 - 3000	0.0	25.0	20.0	12.8	11.8	12.3	4.4	2.5	3.5	8.2	7.7	8.0
3000 - 4000	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	14.7	13.7	4.4	0.0	2.4	8.2	6.4	7.4
4000 - 5000	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	5.9	11.0	6.7	0.0	3.5	10.6	2.6	6.7
5000 - 10000	0.0	25.0	20.0	7.7	20.6	13.7	20.0	20.0	20.0	14.1	20.5	17.2
10000- 15000	0.0	25.0	20.0	17.9	8.8	13.7	8.9	22.5	15.3	12.9	16.7	14.7
15000- 20000	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	5.9	6.8	15.6	12.5	14.1	11.8	9.0	10.4
20000- 30000	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	5.9	6.8	13.3	15.0	14.1	10.6	10.3	10.4
30000- 40000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	4.1	4.4	2.5	3.5	2.4	5.1	3.7
40000- 50000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.0	4.7	2.4	2.6	2.5
50000 +	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.4	6.7	0.0	3.5	4.7	0.0	2.5
Don't Know	100.0	0.0	20.0	2.6	11.8	6.8	2.2	20.0	10.6	3.5	15.2	9.2
N	1	4	5	39	34	73	45	40	85	85	78	163

***Exchange rate: US\$1.00 to ₵6,991.52 (Bank of Ghana, January 2001)

5.2.6 Payments in Kind and Benefits Received

Apart from cash payments, employers sometimes provide in-kind benefits such as food, clothing and accommodation for their employees. Information was sought on children who received such in-kind payments. The most common benefits received, as reported by the children, were food, clothing, accommodation and free medical care Table 5.20). About two-thirds (63.5%) of parents/guardians of employed children confirmed that their wards received benefits in kind.

Table 5.20: Payment in Kind Received by Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Food	Clothing	Shelter	Medical Care	Education	Bicycle	Sewing machine	Other	Nothing	N
Region										
Western	13.5	11.8	9.7	10.1	8.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	46.4	838
Central	21.5	21.1	19.7	18.9	16.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.9	1140
Greater Accra	21.5	20.5	18.4	17.3	14.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	7.1	984
Volta	21.2	20.9	19.0	15.2	14.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	8.1	1985
Eastern	8.2	6.0	5.7	5.5	3.8	0.0	0.9	3.8	66.2	453
Ashanti	17.6	14.1	13.6	12.3	8.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	33.8	808
Brong Ahafo	21.0	19.4	16.9	16.6	11.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	13.7	686
Northern	11.8	11.3	3.8	6.9	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	64.1	871
Upper East	14.9	19.3	3.3	9.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	47.5	181
Upper West	29.5	11.4	9.4	22.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	149
Age-Group										
5 - 9	17.6	16.5	14.1	13.2	10.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	27.3	1777
10 -14	18.1	17.1	14.6	14.2	11.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	23.3	4014
15 - 17	19.5	17.4	14.5	13.8	9.8	0.0	0.4	0.6	24.0	2304
Sex										
Male	18.0	16.4	13.8	13.0	10.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	27.3	3934
Female	18.7	17.6	15.1	14.6	11.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	21.7	4161
Locality										
Urban	19.9	17.2	15.7	14.8	11.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	19.9	1894
Rural	17.9	17.0	14.1	13.5	10.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	25.8	6201
Total	18.4	17.1	14.5	13.8	11.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	24.4	
N	1487	1381	1170	1121	888	12	23	38	1975	8095

Aside of cash or in-kind payments, there are benefits that workers enjoy as part of conditions that promote work productivity. Table 5.21 shows that employed children enjoyed four main benefits: meals (82.5%), uniform (21.7%), lodging (15.8%) and sick leave (13.3%). These benefits provided by the employers were either in full or in part. Less than one percent enjoyed any social security benefit, which has very serious implications for the exploitation of children's labour.

Table 5.21: Nature and Type of Benefit Received from Employers

Type of Benefit	Fully	Partly	None	Total
Holiday	7.5	3.3	89.2	100.0
Sick Leave	10.0	3.3	86.7	100.0
Social Security	0.8	0.0	99.2	100.0
Uniform	15.0	6.7	78.3	100.0
Meals	60.8	21.7	17.5	100.0
Transport	8.3	0.8	90.8	100.0
Lodging	15.8	0.0	84.2	100.0
Other	5.8	1.7	92.5	100.0

N=120

5.2.7 Mode of Payments of Working Children

Information was sought on the mode of payment for children in paid employment. Overall, the dominant modes of payment were daily wage (36.7%) or piecemeal rate (28.5%); only 16.4 percent were paid a monthly wage (Table 5.22). The mode of payment is similar for both sexes, for urban/rural workers and for all ages. Variations appear more the result of sample size than real differences.

Table 5.22: Mode of Payment by Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Piece rate	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Total	N
Region							
Western	38.7	35.5	6.5	6.5	12.9	100.0	31
Central	55.0	30.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	20
Greater Accra	13.2	31.6	10.5	44.7	0.0	100.0	38
Volta	71.4	9.5	4.8	14.3	0.0	100.0	21
Eastern	27.9	23.3	16.3	7.0	25.6	100.0	43
Ashanti	23.2	52.2	11.6	11.6	1.4	100.0	69
Brong Ahafo	16.7	33.3	16.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	6
Northern	6.3	50.0	31.3	12.5	0.0	100.0	16
Upper East	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	8
Upper West	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	4
Age Group							
5 - 9	27.3	36.4	9.1	9.1	18.2	100.0	11
10 - 14	30.4	36.6	13.4	13.4	6.3	100.0	112
15 - 17	27.1	36.8	11.3	19.5	5.3	100.0	133
Sex							
Male	32.9	33.6	12.9	12.1	8.6	100.0	140
Female	23.3	40.5	11.2	21.6	3.4	100.0	116
Locality							
Urban	24.1	36.2	12.1	27.6	0.0	100.0	116
Rural	32.1	37.1	12.1	7.1	11.4	100.0	140
All	28.5	36.7	12.1	16.4	6.3	100.0	
N	73	94	31	42	16		256

In order to ascertain the possibility of exploitation of working children, information was collected on who received payments on behalf of the children. Table 5.23 shows that 80.3 percent of working children in paid employment received payments themselves. About a tenth (12.8%) reported that their parents received payments on their behalf. This appears to be the pattern for all ages, for both sexes and for urban/rural children. The rather wide variations within regions may be a reflection of the small number of cases involved.

Table 5.23: Recipient of Wage Payment by Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

	Who Receives Payment					Total	N
	Parent	Relative	Guardian	Self	Other		
Region							
Western	9.4	6.3	0.0	84.4	0.0	100.0	32
Central	3.7	0.0	7.4	88.9	0.0	100.0	27
Greater Accra	20.9	2.3	9.3	58.1	9.3	100.0	43
Volta	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	9.1	100.0	22
Eastern	26.9	1.9	0.0	71.2	0.0	100.0	52
Ashanti	10.3	2.3	0.0	86.2	1.1	100.0	87
Brong Ahafo	0.0	12.5	0.0	87.5	0.0	100.0	8
Northern	16.7	3.3	0.0	76.7	3.3	100.0	30
Upper East	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	10
Upper West	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	9
Age Group							
5 - 9	11.8	0.0	5.9	82.4	0.0	100.0	17
10 -14	15.2	4.3	2.2	76.1	2.2	100.0	138
15 - 17	10.9	1.2	1.2	83.6	3.0	100.0	165
Sex							
Male	12.6	0.6	1.1	83.9	1.7	100.0	174
Female	13.0	4.8	2.7	76.0	3.4	100.0	146
Locality							
Urban	13.1	1.5	3.6	76.6	5.1	100.0	137
Rural	12.6	3.3	0.5	83.1	0.5	100.0	183
All	12.8	2.5	1.9	80.3	2.5	100.0	
N	41	8	6	257	8		320

Working children who receive cash payment for their services were asked if part or all of their earnings are given to their parents, guardians or any other relative and, if so, who gives it. The information was meant to provide insight into the level of control children have over their remuneration. From Table 5.24, 34.8 percent of the children reported that none of their earnings went to parents or relatives. For the rest of the children, 37.5 percent reported that part of their earnings went to parents, while 26.8 percent reported that all earnings went to parents. It is worth noting that in both cases, the children themselves gave out the earnings to parents/relatives after they received the payment.

Table 5.24: Portion of Earnings Given to Parents by Region , Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Locality of Residence			Locality of Residence					
Selected Characteristics	Entire Earnings		Part Earnings		None	Other	Total	N
	Through Employer	By Self	Through Employer	By Self				
Region								
Western	3.6	17.9	0.0	32.1	46.4	0.0	100.0	28
Central	3.6	25.0	0.0	32.1	39.3	0.0	100.0	28
Greater Accra	14.5	16.4	1.8	27.3	38.2	1.8	100.0	55
Volta	0.0	21.6	0.0	37.8	40.5	0.0	100.0	37
Eastern	13.6	27.1	0.0	27.1	32.2	0.0	100.0	59
Ashanti	5.0	12.0	1.0	47.0	33.0	2.0	100.0	100
Brong Ahafo	5.6	11.1	0.0	38.9	44.4	0.0	100.0	18
Northern	3.3	36.7	0.0	46.7	13.3	0.0	100.0	30
Upper East	0.0	33.3	0.0	41.7	25.0	0.0	100.0	12
Upper West	0.0	22.2	0.0	33.3	44.4	0.0	100.0	9
Age Group								
5 - 9	4.8	28.6	0.0	38.1	28.6	0.0	100.0	21
10 -14	8.3	22.9	0.6	39.5	28.7	0.0	100.0	157
15 - 17	5.6	17.2	0.5	34.8	40.4	1.5	100.0	198
Sex								
Male	5.8	16.9	0.5	42.0	34.3	0.5	100.0	207
Female	7.7	24.3	0.6	30.8	35.5	1.2	100.0	169
Locality								
Urban	8.8	22.0	0.6	32.1	35.2	1.3	100.0	159
Rural	5.1	18.9	0.5	40.6	34.6	0.5	100.0	217
All	6.6	20.2	0.5	37.0	34.8	0.8	100.0	
N	25	76	2	139	131	3		376

5.2.8 Paid/Unpaid Overtime Work

Children working for persons other than their parents were asked if they worked overtime and, if they did, whether they were paid. More than two-thirds (67.5%) of the children reported that they did not work overtime, while 21.2 percent said they worked overtime without pay; the proportion who worked overtime with pay was only 11.3 percent (Table 5.25).

The distribution by sex shows that the proportion of males who did not work overtime (72.7%) was higher than females (62.8%). On the other hand, there were more females (25.6%) who worked overtime without pay than males (16.4%).

Table 5.25 also shows that 71.6 percent of working children in rural areas did not work overtime, as against 63.4 percent in urban areas. The proportion of urban children who worked overtime with pay was nearly double the proportion living in rural areas.

With the exception of Greater Accra (54%), Eastern (55.9%) and Upper West (33.3%), all other regions had at least 70 percent of children who did not work overtime.

Incidentally, many of those working overtime did so without being paid for it; thus, even though children in Greater Accra, Eastern and Upper West reported working overtime, they also reported the highest levels of overtime work without pay.

Table 5.25: Status of Overtime Work by Region, Age-Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Overtime With Pay	Overtime With No Pay	No Overtime	Total	N
Region					
Western	12.0	16.0	72.0	100.0	25
Central	5.9	11.8	82.4	100.0	17
Greater Accra	11.3	34.0	54.7	100.0	53
Volta	0.0	29.6	70.4	100.0	27
Eastern	17.6	26.5	55.9	100.0	34
Ashanti	17.1	9.8	73.2	100.0	41
Brong Ahafo	6.7	13.3	80.0	100.0	15
Northern	10.0	0.0	90.0	100.0	10
Upper East	16.7	0.0	83.3	100.0	6
Upper West	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	3
Age Group					
5-9	10.0	40.0	50.0	100.0	10
10-14	9.1	13.6	77.3	100.0	88
15-17	12.8	24.8	62.4	100.0	133
Sex					
Male	10.9	16.4	72.7	100.0	110
Female	11.6	25.6	62.8	100.0	121
Locality					
Urban	14.8	21.7	63.5	100.0	115
Rural	7.8	20.7	71.6	100.0	116
All	11.3	21.2	67.5	100.0	
N	26	49	156		231

5.2.9 Savings and Reasons for Saving

Information was sought on whether children in paid employment saved any part of their incomes; 70.5 percent reported that they saved part of their income (Table 5.26). A great proportion (42.9%) of children aged 5-9 years did not save any part of their earnings, probably because they did not earn much. Overall, females saved more regularly than males.

In terms of location, more children in the rural areas (37.7%) saved regularly. At least half of working children in Brong Ahafo, Northern and Upper West did not save any part of their earnings, while the great majority of children in Western (85.0%), Volta (88.0%) and Eastern (85.4%) reported that they saved part of their earnings.

Table 5.26: Children's Saving Habit by Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Save Regularly	Save Occasionally	Do not Save	Total	N
Region					
Western	25.0	60.0	15.0	100.0	20
Central	35.0	30.0	35.0	100.0	20
Greater Accra	27.8	33.3	38.9	100.0	36
Volta	24.0	64.0	12.0	100.0	25
Eastern	46.3	39.0	14.6	100.0	41
Ashanti	51.2	23.2	25.6	100.0	82
Brong Ahafo	13.3	33.3	53.3	100.0	15
Northern	16.7	33.3	50.0	100.0	18
Upper East	28.6	42.9	28.6	100.0	7
Upper West	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	7
Age Group					
5 - 9	42.9	14.3	42.9	100.0	14
10 –14	33.3	37.1	29.5	100.0	105
15 – 17	36.2	35.5	28.3	100.0	152
Sex					
Male	31.8	38.9	29.3	100.0	157
Female	40.4	29.8	29.8	100.0	114
Locality					
Urban	32.1	41.3	26.6	100.0	109
Rural	37.7	30.9	31.5	100.0	162
All	35.4	35.1	29.5	100.0	
N	96	95	80		271

The survey sought to know why children would save part of their earnings. Table 5.27 shows that the most common reasons were towards furthering of education (37.1%) or learning a trade (25.8%). Only 12.4 percent said that they saved towards starting their own businesses. For most (62.5%) of the children in the younger age group (5-9) it was to go to school, whereas for 36.5 percent of children in the older age category (15-17) it was to learn a trade.

Whereas a higher proportion of males saved with the intention of going to school, more females did so in order to learn a trade.

There is not much variation in the reasons for savings provided by urban and rural children. In both urban and rural areas, children saved more to enable them go to school than any other.

Table 5.27: Children's Reasons for Saving by Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Start own business	Go to school	Learn a trade	Other	Total	N
Region						
Western	11.8	41.2	29.4	17.6	100.0	17
Central	8.3	33.3	50.0	8.3	100.0	12
Greater Accra	9.5	33.3	38.1	19.0	100.0	21
Volta	4.5	22.7	22.7	50.0	100.0	22
Eastern	6.1	30.3	15.2	48.5	100.0	33
Ashanti	20.0	50.0	23.3	6.7	100.0	60
Brong Ahafo	14.3	42.9	14.3	28.6	100.0	7
Northern	11.1	22.2	11.1	55.6	100.0	9
Upper East	20.0	20.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	5
Age Group						
5 - 9	25.0	62.5	0.0	12.5	100.0	8
10 -14	9.5	48.6	13.5	28.4	100.0	74
15 - 17	13.5	26.9	36.5	23.1	100.0	104
Sex						
Male	13.1	44.9	18.7	23.4	100.0	107
Female	11.4	26.6	35.4	26.6	100.0	79
Locality						
Urban	10.5	38.2	21.1	30.3	100.0	76
Rural	13.6	36.4	29.1	20.9	100.0	110
All	12.4	37.1	25.8	24.7	100.0	
N	23	69	48	46		186

5.2.10 Relationship with Employer

Children working for persons other than their parents were asked about the relationship existing between them and their employers. They were also asked to assign reasons if they had a bad relationship with their employers. The information is expected to assess incidence of child exploitation.

More than four-fifths (86.2%) of children reported a good relationship with their employers (Table 5.28). About the same proportion of males and females (86.0%) had a good relationship with their employers, while the proportion of urban children with a good relationship with their employers was slightly larger than that of children in the rural areas.

Table 5.28: Relationship between Children and Employers by Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics		Good Relationship	Bad Relationship	Indifferent	N
Age-Sex Structure					
5-9	Male	0.0	50.0	50.0	2
	Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	8
	All	80.0	10.0	10.0	10
10-14	Male	89.1	2.2	8.7	46
	Female	81.0	4.8	14.3	42
	All	85.2	3.4	11.4	88
15-17	Male	87.1	3.2	9.7	62
	Female	87.3	5.6	7.0	71
	All	87.2	4.5	8.3	133
All	Male	86.4	3.6	10.0	110
	Female	86.0	5.0	9.1	121
	All	86.2	4.3	9.5	231
Locality					
Urban		87.0	4.3	8.7	115
Rural		85.3	4.3	10.3	116
All		86.2	4.3	9.5	231

The survey sought the views of parents about the relationship existing between their children and employers. There were not many variations in the responses between parents and the children, except in Brong Ahafo and Northern regions where the disparities were quite pronounced. According to the parents, over four-fifths (81.9%) of the children had a good relationship (Table 5.29), which compares favourably with the 86.2 percent reported by the children themselves.

In Brong Ahafo, 86.7 percent of the children reported a good relationship with their employers, but responses from parents put it at 50.0 percent. Similarly, in the Northern Region, 50.0 percent of the children had reported a good relationship with their employers, but 90.0 percent of parents reported a good relationship between children and their employers.

Table 5.29: Comparison of Children's and Parents' Perception of Relationship between Children and Employers by Region

Region	Perception of Children				Perception of Parents				N
	Good Relationship	Bad Relationship	Indifferent	N	Good Relationship	Bad Relationship	Indifferent	Don't Know	
Western	84.0	8.0	8.0	25	81.0	0.0	9.5	9.5	21
Central	94.1	0.0	5.9	17	85.0	0.0	5.0	10.0	20
Greater Accra	88.7	3.8	7.6	53	84.1	4.5	0.0	11.4	44
Volta	92.6	0.0	7.4	27	78.6	0.0	0.0	21.4	28
Eastern	79.4	2.9	17.7	34	85.7	0.0	7.1	7.1	14
Ashanti	90.2	4.9	4.9	41	83.3	11.0	5.6	0.0	36
Brong Ahafo	86.7	13.3	0.0	15	50.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	12
Northern	50.0	10.0	40.0	10	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10
Upper East	83.3	0.0	16.7	6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7
Upper West	100.0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
All	86.2	4.3	9.5		81.9	4.7	4.1	9.3	
N	199	10	22	231	158	9	8	18	193

5.2.11 Reasons for Children Having a Bad Relationship with Employers

Only 10 children reported having a bad relationship with their employers and assigned various reasons for this kind of relationship (Table 5.30); these were mainly poor pay (3) and verbal abuse (3).

Table 5.30: Children's Reasons for Bad Relationship with Employers by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Sex	Wants work		Pay Poorly	Abuses Physically	Abuses Verbally	Other	N
		Wants too much work	done for long hours					
5-9	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	All	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
10-14	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
	Female	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
	All	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	3
15-17	Male	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	2
	Female	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	4
	All	0.0	0.0	50.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	6
All	Male	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	4
	Female	16.7	16.7	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	6
	All	10.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	10

5.2.12 Satisfaction with Job

The working conditions prevailing at a work place greatly determine the level of satisfaction of the worker. Inquiries were made to find out whether the working children were content with the job they were doing. As indicated in Table 5.31, 58.5 percent of the working children expressed satisfaction with their jobs. Overall, females (62.8%) were more satisfied than males (54.6%) with the jobs they did. Job satisfaction decreased with age for both sexes. A greater proportion of children in urban (65.3%) than rural (53.4%) areas were content with their jobs. While more children in Upper West (77.8%) were satisfied with their work, only 19.4 percent of children in Volta expressed satisfaction with the work they did.

Table 5.31: Children's Status of Satisfaction with Present Job by Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Satisfied with Job			Not Satisfied with Job			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Region							
Western	58.3	55.6	56.7	41.7	44.4	43.3	30
Central	70.0	65.0	66.7	30.0	35.0	33.3	30
Greater Accra	48.3	81.1	66.7	51.7	18.9	33.3	66
Volta	15.8	25.0	19.4	84.2	75.0	80.6	31
Eastern	65.2	75.0	68.6	34.8	25.0	31.4	70
Ashanti	50.9	61.4	55.6	49.1	38.6	44.4	99
Brong Ahafo	57.1	63.6	61.1	42.9	36.4	38.9	18
Northern	76.9	50.0	62.1	23.1	50.0	37.9	29
Upper East	33.3	40.0	36.4	66.7	60.0	63.6	11
Upper West	87.5	0.0	77.8	12.5	100.0	22.2	9
Age Group							
5 - 9	60.0	83.3	70.4	40.0	16.7	29.6	27
10 -14	60.7	67.5	64.0	39.3	32.5	36.0	161
15 - 17	49.1	56.6	52.7	50.9	43.4	47.3	205
Locality							
Urban	61.5	67.6	65.3	38.5	32.4	34.7	170
Rural	51.4	56.6	53.4	48.6	43.4	46.6	223
All	54.6	62.8	58.5	45.4	37.2	41.5	
N	112	118	230	93	70	163	393

5.2.13 Reasons for Job Dissatisfaction

As shown in Table 5.32, nature of work (43.5%) and low reward (40.4%) were the two main reasons given for dissatisfaction with work. Only 6.2 percent of the children mentioned that their employers were too difficult.

For males, dissatisfaction was from work being tiresome (51.1%), while for females, it was because of low incomes from work (47.8%). Similarly, discontent among working children in urban areas was mainly the result of low earnings from work (44.1%), while those in the rural areas complained that the jobs they did were too tiring (48.0%).

Children in Central (80.0%), Northern (72.7%) and Upper West (100%) were more likely to complain about low earnings from work, while children in Western (61.5%), Greater Accra (59.1%), Volta (64.0%) and Eastern (50.0%) were more likely to experience dissatisfaction from the tiring nature of their work.

Table 5.32: Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Present Job by Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Wages too low	Earning too low	Work too tiring	Employer too difficult	Other	Total	N
Region							
Western	15.4	0.0	61.5	0.0	23.1	100.0	13
Central	10.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	10
Greater Accra	4.5	13.6	59.1	0.0	22.7	100.0	22
Volta	8.0	16.0	64.0	4.0	8.0	100.0	25
Eastern	9.1	18.2	50.0	13.6	9.1	100.0	22
Ashanti	14.3	35.7	38.1	7.1	4.8	100.0	42
Brong Ahafo	14.3	42.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	100.0	7
Northern	9.1	63.6	18.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	11
Upper East	57.1	0.0	28.6	14.3	0.0	100.0	7
Upper West	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Age Group							
5 - 9	14.3	28.6	42.9	0.0	14.3	100.0	7
10 –14	3.5	26.3	49.1	8.8	12.3	100.0	57
15 – 17	19.6	26.8	40.2	5.2	8.2	100.0	97
Sex							
Male	14.1	20.7	51.1	7.6	6.5	100.0	92
Female	13.0	34.8	33.3	4.3	14.5	100.0	69
Locality							
Urban	8.5	35.6	35.6	3.4	16.9	100.0	59
Rural	16.7	21.6	48.0	7.8	5.9	100.0	102
All	13.7	26.7	43.5	6.2	9.9	100.0	
N	22	43	70	10	16		161

5.3 Non Economic Activity

It is the norm for children of all ages and sexes, regardless of locality of residence, to engage in housekeeping activities or household chores in their own parents/guardian's homes on a regular basis. Findings from the survey (Table 5. 33) confirm that a vast majority of children (89.5%) were engaged in house keeping activities on a regular basis. Within the age groups, not all children engage in housekeeping activities. The older a child is, the more likely it is for him/her to be engaged in household activities. Thus, more children in the older age groups (94.6%) of 10-14 years and 15-17 years were found to engage in housekeeping activities, with 82.4 percent of children in the age group 5-9 years.

Table 5.33: Children Engaged in Housekeeping Activities by Sex, Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Locality of Residence							
Selected Characteristics	Do Household Chores			No Household Chores			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Region							
Western	91.7	94.7	93.3	8.3	5.3	6.7	1719
Central	93.0	96.2	94.6	7.0	3.8	5.4	1395
Greater Accra	82.8	87.8	85.5	17.2	12.2	14.5	2007
Volta	91.5	94.9	93.1	8.5	5.1	6.9	1370
Eastern	92.1	95.3	93.6	7.9	4.7	6.4	1951
Ashanti	85.0	89.3	87.1	15.0	10.7	12.9	2617
Brong Ahafo	84.9	91.0	87.9	15.1	9.0	12.1	1764
Northern	81.6	88.5	84.7	18.4	11.5	15.3	2392
Upper East	92.2	94.0	93.0	7.8	6.0	7.0	1025
Upper West	85.6	91.2	87.8	14.4	8.8	12.2	772
Age Group							
5 - 9	79.1	86.0	82.4	20.9	14.0	17.6	7116
10 –14	93.3	96.3	94.8	6.7	3.7	5.2	6728
15 – 17	93.1	95.5	94.2	6.9	4.5	5.8	3168
Locality							
Urban	82.5	89.3	86.0	17.5	10.7	14.0	6410
Rural	90.0	93.5	91.6	10.0	6.5	8.4	10602
All	87.4	91.8	89.5	12.6	8.2	10.5	
N	7743	7482	15225	1118	669	1787	17012

Information from parents indicates that contrary to the general perception that boys do not undertake much household chores, 87.4 percent of boys were engaged in household activities, compared to 91.8 percent of females. Locality of residence has slight influence on children engaging in housekeeping activities. On average, about 91.6 percent of children in rural areas engaged in household chores, compared to 86.0 percent of children in the urban areas. Both males and females in rural areas do undertake housekeeping activities to a much greater level than their counterpart in urban areas.

Responses from parents indicate that younger children spent less time on household activities (Table 5.34). Most of these children who engaged in household activities (72.7%) did so for less than 3 hours. For instance, 82.6 percent of children aged 5-9 years spent less than 3 hours working, while about two-thirds of the older children spent less than 3 hours on household chores. Children in urban areas spend less time on household activities than do children in rural areas; 77.0 percent urban children as against 70.3 percent rural children spent less than 3 hours on household chores.

Table 5.34: Hours of Work on Housekeeping Activities by Region, Sex, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	< 3 hours	3-4 hours	4-6 hours	7+ hours	N
Region					
Western	66.9	24.3	7.9	0.9	1603
Central	69.6	21.5	6.5	2.4	1319
Greater Accra	83.6	13.1	2.4	0.8	1715
Volta	80.7	16.6	2.6	0.1	1276
Eastern	76.1	21.0	2.4	0.5	1826
Ashanti	68.7	26.9	3.6	0.8	2280
Brong Ahafo	60.2	33.4	5.7	0.7	1550
Northern	78.3	16.5	4.0	1.3	2025
Upper East	71.8	19.1	8.7	0.4	953
Upper West	67.6	19.5	10.3	2.7	678
Sex					
Male	74.9	20.0	4.4	0.9	7743
Female	70.5	23.0	5.3	1.2	7482
Age Group					
5 - 9	82.6	14.0	2.9	0.5	5865
10 -14	69.4	24.6	5.1	1.0	6375
15 - 17	60.5	29.6	8.1	1.8	2985
Locality					
Urban	77.0	19.1	3.1	0.8	5513
Rural	70.3	22.9	5.8	1.1	9712
All	72.7	21.5	4.8	1.0	
N	11072	3274	733	146	15225

Table 5.35 shows that the pattern with housekeeping activities does not change much with the sex of household head. For instance, in male-headed households, 89.4 percent of children engaged in household activities, which compares favourably with the 89.8 percent in female-headed households. Similarly, involvement of males or females remains virtually the same whether the household head is a man or woman.

Further analysis, indeed, shows that the relative involvement of boys and girls, at all ages, and in all regions, in household activities did not depend on the sex of the household head.

Table 5.35: Housekeeping Activities by Sex and Household Head

Sex	Male Household Head		Female Household Head	
	Household Chores	No Chores	Household Chores	No Chores
Male	87.6	12.4	86.8	13.2
Female	91.5	8.5	92.7	7.3
All	89.4	10.6	89.8	10.2

5.4 Complete Idleness of Children

Children in the defined age group, who neither engaged in any economic activity nor went to school, were considered as being completely idle. Responses from parents indicate that, overall, 4.9 percent of their children were completely idle in the reference period; 5.6 percent of males were completely idle as against 4.1 percent of females (Table 5.36).

The level of idleness for males was slightly higher in urban areas (6.2%) than in rural areas (5.3%). On the other hand, the level of idleness for females was slightly higher in rural areas (4.5%) than in urban areas (3.6%).

Complete idleness was found in slightly higher proportions among children in Greater Accra (6.8%), Brong Ahafo (6.2%), Northern (5.8%) and Upper West (6.5%) than in Central (2.3%) and Upper East (2.3%).

Table 5.36: Complete Idleness of Children by Sex, Region, and Locality of Residence

Location	Completely idle			Not Idle			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Region							
Western	4.8	3.8	4.3	95.2	96.2	95.7	1,645
Central	3.2	1.4	2.3	96.8	98.6	97.7	1,356
Greater Accra	8.3	5.4	6.8	91.7	94.6	93.2	1,870
Volta	5.1	3.2	4.2	94.9	96.8	95.8	1,313
Eastern	5.1	2.7	4.0	94.9	97.3	96.0	1,873
Ashanti	6.3	3.7	5.0	93.7	96.3	95.0	2,486
Brong Ahafo	6.2	6.3	6.2	93.8	93.7	93.8	1,652
Northern	5.5	6.1	5.8	94.5	93.9	94.2	2,254
Upper East	2.9	1.6	2.3	97.1	98.4	97.7	999
Upper West	7.5	4.9	6.5	92.5	95.1	93.5	722
Locality							
Urban	6.2	3.6	4.9	93.8	96.4	95.1	6,092
Rural	5.3	4.5	4.9	94.7	95.5	95.1	10,078
All	5.6	4.1	4.9	94.4	95.9	95.1	
N	496	334	830	8,359	7,811		16,170

5.4.1 Reasons for Complete Idleness

Various reasons were assigned by parents for complete idleness among their children (Table 5.37). These include being too young to work (47.7%), sickness (18.2%), not given work to do (14.3%) and not being at home (8.2%). It is important to note that the presence of domestic help was not used as reason for idleness. There are slight differences in these assigned reasons in terms of age of child and place of residence. It is about two times more likely for males (17.3%) than females (9.9%) to indicate that they were not given work as reason for complete idleness.

Table 5.37: Reasons for Complete Idleness by Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Sickness	Laziness	Travel	Domestic Not in Employee house Available	Not Given Work	Too Young	Disability	Total	N
Age Group									
5 - 9	10.8	2.2	1.4	5.4	0.7	12.4	64.7	2.4	590
10 -14	39.8	14.3	5.0	11.2	0.0	19.3	8.7	1.9	161
15 - 17	29.1	13.9	7.6	22.8	3.8	19.0	0.0	3.8	79
Sex									
Male	14.9	7.3	2.4	9.5	1.2	17.3	44.8	2.6	496
Female	23.1	3.3	3.0	6.3	0.3	9.9	52.1	2.1	334
Locality									
Urban	21.8	5.4	1.3	10.3	1.0	11.9	46.5	1.9	312
Rural	16.0	5.8	3.5	6.9	0.8	15.8	48.5	2.7	518
All	18.2	5.7	2.7	8.2	0.8	14.3	47.7	2.4	830

5.4.2 Activities Done by the Children for Fun

Children have many ways of having fun when idle or not engaged in either economic or non-economic activities. These range from playing with each other, watching television to reading. According to parents/guardians, the overwhelming majority of children (91.3%) spend their free time playing with each other (Table 5.38). Next in importance are going to the cinema or video house (25.2%) and watching television or video at home (21.2%). An important finding was that children did not find reading as a leisure activity.

Watching television/video at home or in a commercial house takes on much more importance in urban areas than in rural areas, obviously because availability of electricity makes them more an urban than rural facility. They are also more popular for older children than younger ones, who prefer playing with the friends. There is not much sex differential in the type of children's leisure activities.

More children in Greater Accra (50.7%), Eastern (21.1%) and Ashanti (30.8%) prefer watching television/video at home to going to a commercial house, while in other regions the opposite is the case, probably because the facility may not be available at home. This would tend to suggest that children may spend more time at home than out if the activities that interest them were available at home.

Table 5.38: Leisure Activities of Children by Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Playing	TV/Video at Home	Listening to Music	Cinema/Video House	Reading	Other	N
Region							
Western	93.1	20.4	7.0	32.0	1.1	0.1	1705
Central	89.8	17.3	7.2	28.7	1.5	0.4	1362
Greater Accra	82.9	50.7	9.1	37.8	0.8	1.1	1951
Volta	91.1	9.8	3.7	31.0	1.3	0.9	1353
Eastern	95.6	21.1	8.4	18.2	0.4	0.4	1922
Ashanti	86.8	30.8	3.9	25.1	0.6	0.8	2563
Brong Ahafo	88.0	18.6	2.5	23.6	1.4	0.6	1734
Northern	96.5	8.8	2.6	17.2	1.6	0.3	2353
Upper East	98.2	10.0	7.1	17.3	1.2	1.0	1007
Upper West	99.9	1.1	1.5	18.0	0.1	1.2	743
Age Group							
5 - 9	95.6	17.6	3.5	17.5	0.6	0.4	6976
10 -14	91.0	23.1	5.5	29.3	1.0	0.6	6606
15 - 17	82.5	25.2	9.4	34.0	1.9	1.3	3111
Sex							
Male	93.0	20.0	5.2	24.1	1.1	0.7	8699
Female	89.6	22.5	5.5	26.4	0.9	0.6	7994
Locality							
Urban	83.8	42.8	7.6	37.4	1.8	0.8	6299
Rural	95.9	8.1	4.0	17.8	0.6	0.5	10394
All	91.3	21.2	5.4	25.2	1.0	0.6	16693

5.5 Work-Related Health and Safety of Children

5.5.1 Parent's Responses to Work-Related Injury/Illness

Responses from parents to the question of whether their children had ever been hurt at work/work place or suffered from illnesses/injuries due to work indicate that 29.4 percent of children have been so affected (Table 5.39). The recorded incidence was higher among males (32.7%) than among females (25.7%). There is also a higher incidence among rural children (31.6%) than urban children (20.2%). The higher incidence of injury among males and rural children may be due to the nature of work.

Table 5.39: Parents' Assessment of Work-Related Injury/Illness to Children by Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

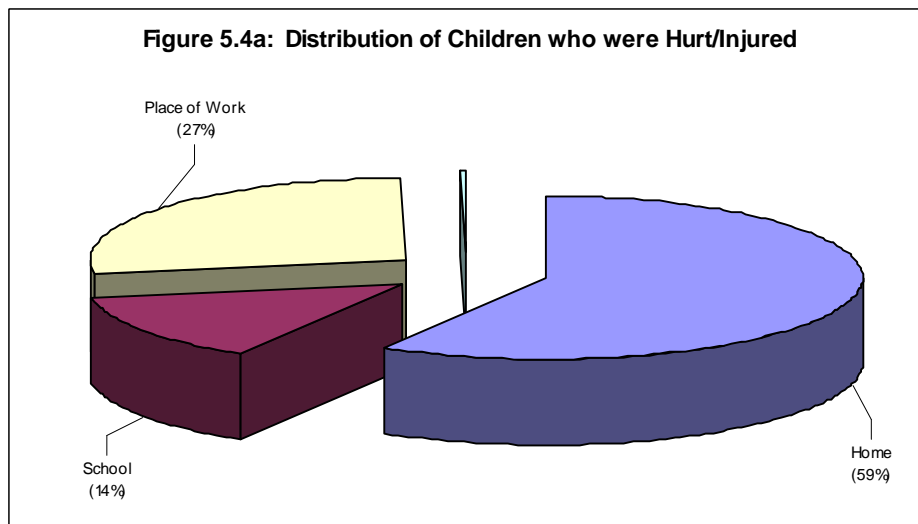
Group and Locality of Residence							
Selected Characteristics	Been Hurt Before			Never Been Hurt			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Region							
Western	33.3	26.1	29.5	66.7	73.9	70.5	853
Central	33.8	18.8	26.0	66.2	81.2	74.0	573
Greater Accra	19.9	17.4	18.5	80.1	82.6	81.5	427
Volta	38.2	25.8	32.1	61.8	74.2	67.9	701
Eastern	39.1	25.9	33.3	60.9	74.1	66.7	949
Ashanti	17.9	13.8	15.9	82.1	86.2	84.1	681
Brong Ahafo	31.3	25.8	28.8	68.8	74.2	71.2	351
Northern	27.6	29.5	28.4	72.4	70.5	71.6	1235
Upper East	18.2	19.9	18.9	81.8	80.1	81.1	641
Upper West	79.1	74.3	77.2	20.9	25.7	22.8	382
Age Group							
5 - 9	23.3	23.2	23.2	76.7	76.8	76.8	1735
10 -14	32.8	24.7	29.0	67.2	75.3	71.0	3205
15 - 17	41.1	29.7	35.8	58.9	70.3	64.2	1853
Locality							
Urban	23.0	18.0	20.2	77.0	82.0	79.8	1330
Rural	34.5	28.1	31.6	65.5	71.9	68.4	5463
All	32.7	25.7	29.4	67.3	74.3	70.6	
N	1181	816	3613	2432	2364	3180	6793

The fact that the proportion of children who suffered injury or job-related illness increases with age could be a reflection of the nature and intensity of work done at different ages. Older children engage in more strenuous, demanding and more hazardous activities; they are also exposed to more hours of work than younger children and, therefore, the risk of getting hurt is much greater.

Among the children who have experienced a work-related injury or illness, 62.2 percent were reported to have been so hurt only once, with 13.4 percent reported having been hurt more than three times.

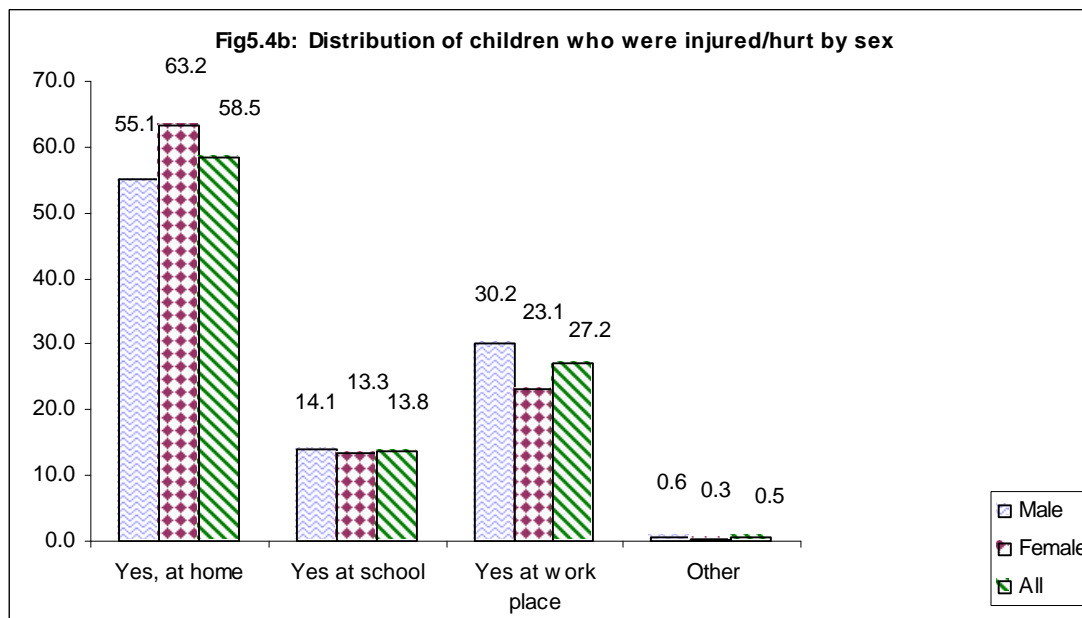
5.5.2 Children's Reported Incidence of Work-Related Injury/Illness

Less than a quarter (22.7%) of children reported having ever been injured or suffered illness at work place or while working; this is slightly lower than the reported incidence by parents/guardians. Figure 5.4 shows that more than half of the injuries occurred at home (58.6%), with just over a quarter occurring at the work place (27.3%). While most injuries occurred at home in both rural and urban areas, injuries at school took second place in urban areas and injuries at work place was second in rural areas.



Injuries/illness at home were likely to be sustained while engaging in housekeeping activities. Injuries/illness at the workplace occurred mainly in agriculture/fishing/forestry, sales and general labour (truck-pushing, portering, casual/menial) activities.

While females were more likely than males to suffer injuries at home, at the work place males were more likely than females to get injured (Fig.5.4b).



The commonest type of injury or illness was cuts/wounds (84.3%) and this is true for all ages, for both sexes, and all regions/location of residence (Table 5.40). The only other kind of injury of any significance was fire burns, which accounted for 5.2 percent of all injuries. At the regional level, though, there are a few important deviations. For instance, respiratory ailment (6.4%) is an important addition for Western, skin disease (3.1%) for Brong Ahafo and poisoning (3.7%) for Upper East.

Table 5.40: Nature of Work-Related Illness or Injury by Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Pois- oning	Cuts/ Wounds	Fire/ Burns	Loss of Limb	Loss of Sight	Deafness/ Impaired Bearing	Skin Disease	Resp- iratory Ailment	Other Ailment	Total	N
Region											
Western	0.3	81.4	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.4	5.7	100	752
Central	0.0	84.7	2.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	11.1	100	216
Greater Accra	0.0	83.9	7.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.5	6.4	100	373
Volta	0.2	80.9	5.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.0	12.1	100	404
Eastern	0.0	93.7	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.9	100	715
Ashanti	0.0	88.7	5.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.5	100	284
Brong Ahafo	0.7	80.4	7.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	3.1	0.7	5.7	100	455
Northern	1.1	81.0	7.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	9.1	100	364
Upper East	3.7	82.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	5.5	100	109
Upper West	0.6	77.2	12.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	7.0	100	158
Age Group											
5 - 9	0.3	85.3	4.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.9	5.7	100	1153
10 -14	0.1	84.5	5.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.5	6.5	100	1708
15 - 17	0.9	82.9	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.1	7.9	100	969
Sex											
Male	0.5	86.0	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.1	6.8	100	2222
Female	0.3	82.0	7.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	2.1	6.3	100	1608
Locality											
Urban	0.3	82.0	6.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.3	8.7	100	1198
Rural	0.5	85.4	4.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.3	2.1	5.7	100	2632
All	0.4	84.3	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.5	6.6	100	
N	15	3230	201	15	6	3	48	58	254		3830

In terms of gravity of work-related accident/illness/injury, 43.7 percent of children reported that their injuries were not serious enough to warrant medical treatment, while 38.6 percent were medically treated and discharged (Table 5.41). In 17.6 percent of the cases, however, the extent of injuries was serious enough to occasion hospitalization or staying at home, affecting schooling or work for the period. While cuts & wounds were the major injury suffered by both males (86.0%) and females (82.0%), the proportion of females (7.2%) who sustained fire burns exceeded males (3.8%). There were few regional differences.

Table 5.41: Indicators of Seriousness of Illness or Injury by region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Did not need any medical treatment	Treated & Re-leased	Hospitalized	Prevented from Work Permanently	Stopped Work Temporarily	Changed Jobs	Stopped Schooling Temporarily	Prevented from Schooling Permanently	Other	Total	N
Region											
Western	41.1	39.4	4.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	11.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	739
Central	41.9	39.8	4.2	0.5	6.8	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	191
Greater Accra	46.9	43.8	5.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.8	100.0	354
Volta	56.4	24.6	3.3	0.3	9.5	0.5	4.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	399
Eastern	52.8	31.8	2.8	0.0	7.8	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	563
Ashanti	42.7	39.9	4.4	1.2	8.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	248
Brong Ahafo	34.5	50.5	6.6	0.5	3.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	438
Northern	32.6	37.0	3.9	0.8	18.7	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	359
Upper East	42.5	45.3	4.7	0.9	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	106
Upper West	40.4	46.8	8.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	156
Age Group											
5 - 9	44.9	39.7	3.9	0.1	4.7	0.0	6.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	1039
10 -14	45.2	37.7	4.0	0.2	6.9	0.1	5.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1591
15 - 17	40.0	39.1	6.3	0.8	8.3	0.1	4.7	0.2	0.5	100.0	923
Sex											
Male	42.2	39.6	4.9	0.3	7.2	0.1	5.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	2056
Female	45.8	37.3	4.1	0.3	5.8	0.0	6.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	1497
Locality											
Urban	37.9	48.6	5.6	0.2	2.8	0.0	4.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	1107
Rural	46.4	34.1	4.1	0.4	8.3	0.1	6.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	2446
All	43.7	38.6	4.6	0.3	6.6	0.1	5.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	
N	1554	1373	162	11	235	2	200	5	11		3553

Children who were injured, had available to them, a range of treatments. Table 5.42 shows that such treatment included seeking medical attention from a doctor (30.1%), self-medication/treatment (19.6%), first aid (15.9%), herbalist (13.9%) and chemists (13.0%). A few of the children (7.0%) did not seek/receive any treatment, while treatment bordering on the spiritual was very low (0.5%).

The proportion of both males (30.4%) and females (29.6%) who sought medical attention from doctors was relatively high compared to other treatments. The proportion of both sexes that sought treatment from spiritualists was the lowest (0.2%) among the various ways children got treatment.

Table 5.42: Type of Treatment of Injury/Illness by Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	First Aid	Self Medication	Doctor	Chemist	Herbalist	Spiritualist	Fetish	No treatment	Other	N
Region										
Western	11.3	29.2	25.6	15.4	16.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.2	918
Central	22.0	14.8	27.8	14.8	16.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	209
Greater Accra	18.7	13.2	42.6	6.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.8	380
Volta	12.5	24.6	19.5	18.9	7.7	0.0	0.9	16.0	0.0	456
Eastern	18.8	15.5	21.1	18.8	14.9	0.0	0.3	10.5	0.2	650
Ashanti	21.3	26.2	36.5	2.7	8.4	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	263
Brong Ahafo	23.4	16.0	43.6	5.5	6.9	0.2	0.4	3.8	0.2	505
Northern	8.9	12.6	32.9	14.4	28.1	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.0	438
Upper East	21.1	22.9	29.5	10.2	6.0	0.6	0.0	9.6	0.0	166
Upper West	9.1	8.2	33.7	12.0	31.7	0.0	0.5	4.8	0.0	208
Age Group										
5-9	15.3	19.7	30.9	13.0	11.6	0.3	0.4	8.3	0.4	1188
10-14	16.1	20.1	28.2	13.7	14.8	0.1	0.2	6.7	0.1	1895
15-17	16.1	18.6	32.3	11.7	14.7	0.1	0.3	6.0	0.1	1110
Sex										
Male	14.9	19.6	30.4	13.1	14.8	0.2	0.2	6.6	0.2	2434
Female	17.3	19.7	29.6	12.7	12.5	0.2	0.4	7.5	0.2	1759
Locality										
Urban	18.4	18.9	39.6	10.6	5.3	0.0	0.3	6.7	0.2	1223
Rural	14.9	19.9	26.1	13.9	17.4	0.2	0.3	7.1	0.2	2970
All	15.9	19.6	30.1	13.0	13.9	0.2	0.3	7.0	0.2	
N	667	822	1260	544	581	7	12	293	7	4193

While payment is expected of children receiving treatments, 14.8 percent of responses indicated that they had free medication (Table 5.43).

For the great majority of children (75.8%) parents/guardians paid for their treatment, while an additional 3.8 percent were paid for by other relatives. This is not surprising since most of the children work for their parents or other relatives rather than employers.

Comparing age groups, the proportion of children for whom payments were made increases with age for employers, other relatives and self, while the reverse is the case for children whose parents are responsible for their treatment. The younger the child, the more likely it was for his/her treatment to be paid by parent, showing a higher dependence of children in the younger age group on parents. Parents were mainly responsible for the payment of treatment of children irrespective of sex.

Table 5.43: Payment of Treatment by Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Employer	Parent	Other Relative	Self	Free	Other	N
Region							
Western	0.9	75.4	3.2	1.0	17.9	1.6	687
Central	1.2	72.7	4.7	3.5	17.4	0.6	172
Greater	2.1	77.8	4.3	3.4	9.8	2.6	234
Volta	0.9	80.9	3.0	7.3	7.3	0.6	329
Eastern	1.4	76.7	3.9	4.1	12.9	1.0	489
Ashanti	1.0	70.5	3.9	3.4	20.8	0.5	207
Brong A	1.1	75.8	3.0	1.4	18.5	0.3	363
Norther	0.6	80.0	3.7	2.9	12.9	0.0	350
Upper East	1.1	63.0	12.0	15.2	8.7	0.0	92
Upper West	0.7	69.0	4.2	5.6	19.0	1.4	142
Age Group							
5-9	0.8	80.6	2.8	1.8	13.4	0.6	836
10-14	1.0	75.3	4.0	3.4	15.6	0.7	1383
15-17	1.4	71.9	4.7	5.6	14.8	1.7	846
Sex							
Male	1.0	76.2	3.7	3.7	14.3	1.0	1791
Female	1.2	75.3	4.0	3.3	15.4	0.9	1274
Locality							
Urban	1.4	79.0	3.9	3.6	10.4	1.7	868
Rural	1.0	74.5	3.8	3.6	16.5	0.6	2197
All	1.1	75.8	3.8	3.6	14.8	0.9	100
N	33	2323	118	109	453	29	3065

According to the labour laws, protective wear is to be provided where a person needs to protect some part of his body while engaged in any economic activity, in order to minimize the dangers and hazards associated with their work. To this end, while some jobs may need protective wear others may not. Children were therefore asked if they used any form of protective wear and, if any, what type of protective wear they used. The responses show that 95.4 percent of children did not use protective wear (Table 5.44).

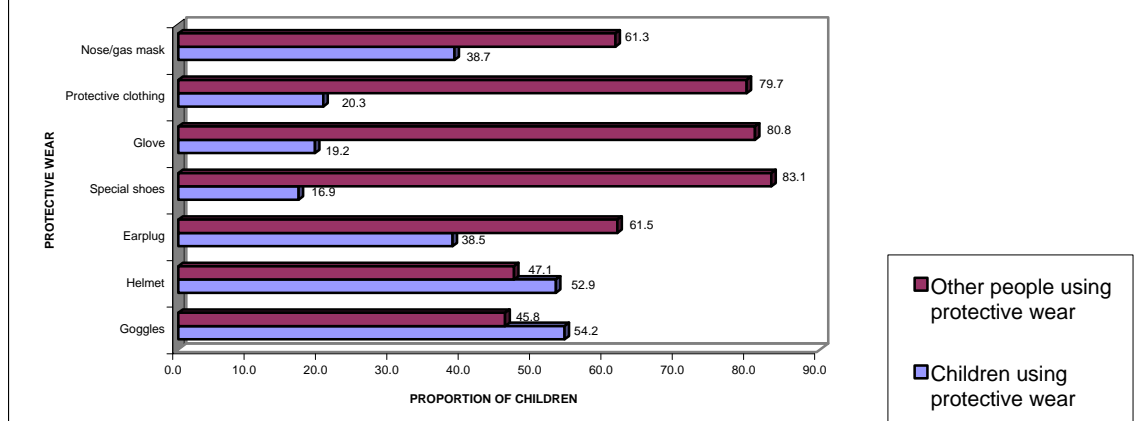
Table 5.44: Type of Protective Wear Used by Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Goggles	Helmet	Earplug	Special Shoes	Gloves	Protective Clothing	Nose /gas	None	Other	N
Region										
Western	0.1	0.7	0.2	5.0	0.6	1.7	0.2	90.9	0.5	822
Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.1	2.4	0.2	92.1	0.4	467
Greater Accra	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	95.8	0.6	330
Volta	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	98.2	0.6	658
Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	93.9	1.2	769
Ashanti	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	94.8	0.3	575
Brong Ahafo	0.3	0.3	0.0	5.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	90.7	1.0	312
Northern	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.0	1147
Upper East	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.8	2.1	621
Upper West	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.4	269
Age Group										
5-9	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	96.1	1.0	1439
10-14	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	96.2	0.6	2896
15-17	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.1	0.9	1.1	0.4	93.4	0.6	1635
Sex										
Male	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.3	0.4	0.7	2.0	94.0	0.7	3204
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	97.0	0.6	2766
Locality										
Urban	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	94.6	0.9	1082
Rural	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	95.6	0.6	4888
All	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	95.4	0.7	
N	13	9	5	133	23	39	12	5696	40	5970

It is possible that whereas the children were not given any protective wear while working, their colleagues who were doing the same work had protective wear. The results, however, show that a great majority (88.1%) of others who worked with the children also did not use any protective wear. This is a trend that cuts across sex, location of residence, region and age groups. In the Western, Eastern and Ashanti regions, however, about a quarter of children worked alongside people who had protective wear.

Comparing children interviewed and their counterparts who do the same work as them, 274 children had protective wear compared to the 958 of their counterparts (Fig 5.5). Whether or not these 958 workers were adults or children cannot be determined in order to know whether children are being discriminated against.

Figure 5.5: Proportion of Children using Protective Wear and their Counterparts doing the same Work Using Protective Wear



Knowledge about health problems, possible hazards, likely injuries or illnesses related to the work is important; working children were asked about their knowledge and awareness of known hazards. Table 5.45 shows that 41.9 percent of children were aware of some health problems associated with their work. The level of awareness increased with age from 35.2 percent for age 5-9 to 48.5 percent for age 15-17. Awareness of health problems, surprisingly, is higher (43.6%) for rural areas than for urban areas (35.3%). Level of awareness of work-related health problems is highest in Eastern (76.1%) and lowest in Upper West (14.4%).

Table 5.45: Children's Awareness of Health Problems by Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Aware of Health Problems			Not Aware of Health Problems			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Region							
Western	43.3	36.7	39.9	56.7	63.3	60.1	675
Central	33.7	25.3	29.3	66.3	74.7	70.7	358
Greater Accra	36.9	26.2	30.7	63.1	73.8	69.3	374
Volta	30.7	27.6	29.2	69.3	72.4	70.8	638
Eastern	80.9	69.5	76.1	19.1	30.5	23.9	749
Ashanti	49.5	40.3	44.9	50.5	59.7	55.1	568
Brong Ahafo	43.8	39.0	41.5	56.3	61.0	58.5	301
Northern	36.2	31.1	34.0	63.8	68.9	66.0	862
Upper East	44.8	51.1	47.6	55.2	48.9	52.4	296
Upper West	13.5	15.8	14.4	86.5	84.2	85.6	146
Age Group							
5 - 9	38.1	32.2	35.3	61.9	67.8	64.7	1110
10 -14	44.6	37.1	41.0	55.4	62.9	59.0	2439
15 - 17	52.5	44.0	48.5	47.5	56.0	51.5	1418
Locality							
Urban	43.3	30.0	35.3	56.7	70.0	64.7	1016
Rural	45.8	40.7	43.6	54.2	59.3	56.4	3951
All	45.4	38.0	41.9	54.6	62.0	58.1	
N	1179	901	2080	1416	1471	2887	4967

5.6 Perception of Parents/Guardians

The survey investigated the perception of parents/guardians regarding the reasons why children were working, what would happen if the children should stop working and what the parents would prefer the children to do in future.

5.6.1 Reasons for Working

The results indicate that 93.0 percent of children who work do so in order to contribute to the economic welfare of households. Table 5.46 shows that 58.8 percent of children were working to supplement family income, while 34.2 percent were helping to operate household enterprise.

For both males and females and the three age groups, supplementing household income remains the primary reason for children working. The results also suggest that the economic remains the primary reason for younger children, while older children have other reasons besides the economic. The proportion of children working to contribute to household economic welfare (supplementing income and helping enterprise) was slightly higher in rural areas (94.2%) than in urban areas (88.2%).

Non-economic reasons (education, training and others) for working appear more important for urban children, older children (15-17 years), and children in Greater Accra, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo.

Table 5.46: Parents' Perception of Reasons for Children Working by Region, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	To Supplement Household Income	To help in Household Enterprise	Education/ Training Program not useful/ too far.	Cannot Afford School./ Training Fees	Child not Interested in School	Other	Total	N
Region								
Western	43.4	53.5	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	100.0	802
Central	57.8	36.2	0.2	2.1	2.4	1.3	100.0	467
Greater Accra	51.7	33.5	1.1	7.5	1.9	4.3	100.0	373
Volta	59.7	34.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	2.6	100.0	658
Eastern	46.0	50.6	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	100.0	900
Ashanti	57.5	28.8	0.3	4.2	3.7	5.5	100.0	673
Brong Ahafo	69.6	14.2	0.3	1.7	4.9	9.3	100.0	345
Northern	58.3	35.3	1.0	2.8	0.5	2.1	100.0	1236
Upper East	86.1	10.6	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.9	100.0	633
Upper West	80.9	11.1	3.8	1.3	1.9	1.0	100.0	314
Age Group								
5 - 9	57.6	37.1	1.0	1.8	0.7	1.8	100	1537
10 –14	59.4	34.8	0.5	1.7	1.3	2.4	100	3075
15 – 17	58.9	30.5	0.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	100	1789
Sex								
Male	59.4	33.8	0.6	1.7	1.9	2.6	100	3421
Female	58.2	34.6	0.6	2.6	1.5	2.4	100	2980
Locality								
Urban	55.5	32.7	0.4	3.6	3.0	4.8	100	1208
Rural	59.6	34.5	0.7	1.8	1.5	2.0	100	5193
All	58.8	34.2	0.6	2.1	1.7	2.5	100	
N	3765	2187	39	137	112	161		6401

5.6.2 Consequences of Children Stopping Working

Table 5.47 shows the importance parents attach to childrens' work; parents of 43.9 percent of children reported that household living standard would fall if the children stop working, while 21.6 percent said that household enterprise could not operate if children were stop working. It is interesting to note that parents of 28.9 percent of the children reported that their working children did not need to work as this would have no significant impact on the household welfare. This is particularly the case with younger children and children in urban households.

The contribution of children to household welfare appears to be particularly crucial in Volta (77.1%), Northern (79.0%), Upper East (86.8%) and Upper West (77.3%) because of the perceived need for children to work.

Table 5.47: Parents' Views on Consequences of Children Stopping Work by Region, Sex, Age Group and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Household living std will fall	Household cannot afford to live	Household enterprise cannot operate	Nothing will happen	Other	Total	N
Region							
Western	27.6	2.5	36.2	33.7	0.1	100.0	802
Central	46.1	2.6	21.8	29.5	0.0	100.0	464
Greater Accra	37.2	1.6	19.7	37.7	3.8	100.0	366
Volta	50.1	3.7	23.4	22.4	0.5	100.0	657
Eastern	33.9	1.9	17.7	46.4	0.1	100.0	899
Ashanti	49.4	9.2	7.3	33.0	1.0	100.0	672
Brong Ahafo	45.8	12.8	7.3	30.9	3.2	100.0	343
Northern	43.7	6.6	28.6	20.8	0.2	100.0	1235
Upper East	58.6	6.3	21.9	13.0	0.2	100.0	630
Upper West	62.3	2.2	12.8	22.7	0.0	100.0	313
Age Group							
5 - 9	41.0	4.8	20.4	33.6	0.1	100.0	1533
10 -14	44.1	4.6	22.1	28.7	0.5	100.0	3071
15 - 17	45.9	5.5	21.9	25.4	1.3	100.0	1777
Sex							
Male	44.2	5.2	21.9	28.2	0.5	100.0	3412
Female	43.4	4.6	21.4	29.8	0.8	100.0	2969
Locality							
Urban	41.3	5.2	13.9	37.8	1.8	100.0	1198
Rural	44.4	4.9	23.4	26.9	0.4	100.0	5183
All	43.8	4.9	21.6	28.9	0.6	100.0	
N	2798	314	1381	1847	41		6381

5.6.3 Parents' Preference for Children's Future

The answers given by parents regarding preferences for their children indicate that a greater proportion of parents (86.5%), if they had the choice, would want their children to be schooling or be in training as generally expected of their age. As shown in Table 5.48, 31.9 percent of parents wanted their children to be schooling full-time, 32.8 percent to continue and complete their education and another 21.8 percent to be learning a trade. If parents could choose, only 6.7 percent of the children would be working full-time for income and only 3.0 percent would be helping full-time in family business. Thus, parents' preferences for their children were significantly different from what the children were actually doing. This suggests that some policy measures could help keep more children in classrooms and off the street.

Table 5.48: Parents' Preference for Children's Future Activity by Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

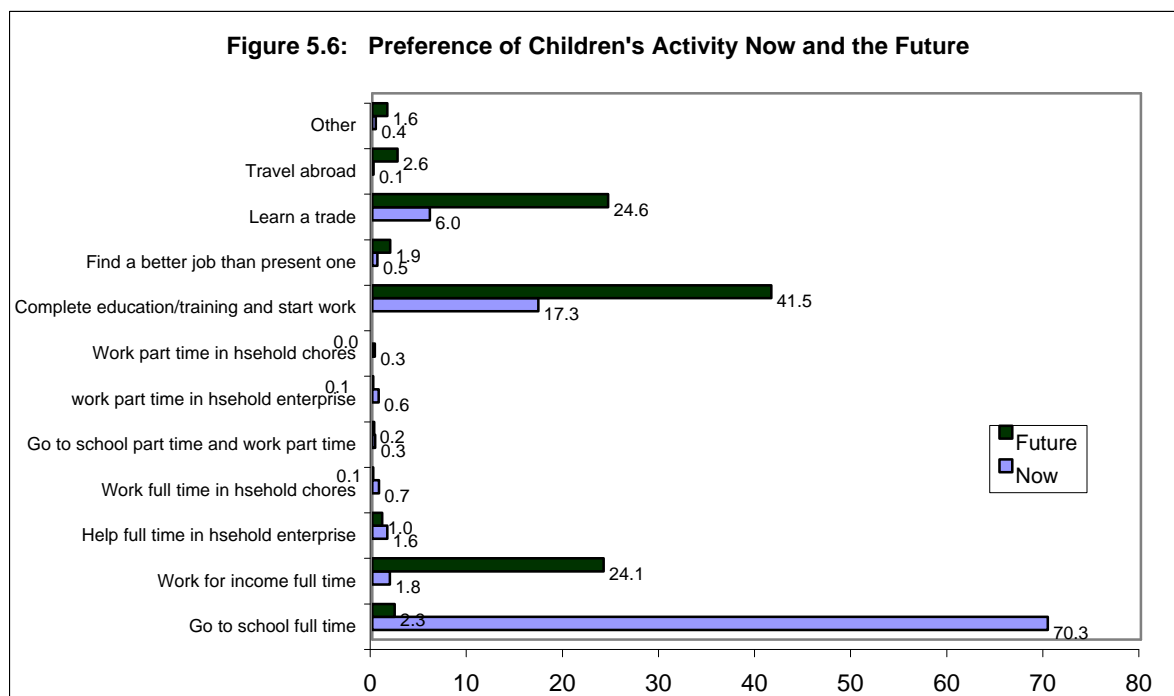
Selected Characteristics	Go to School Full time	Work for Income Full time	Help full Time in House-hold Buss	Work full Time on House-Hold Chores	Go to School Part-time For Income	Work Part-time in House-hold Buss	Work part-time in House-hold Chores	Complete Education and start Work	Find a better job/work than present	Learn a trade	Travel Abroad	Other	Total	
Region														
Western	25.3	10.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.9	26.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	81
Central	43.8	6.2	1.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.2	22.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	47
Greater Accra	28.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	36.0	1.3	27.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	38
Volta	23.3	4.9	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.2	0.3	15.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	67
Eastern	34.6	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	32.3	0.2	25.7	0.3	1.4	100.0	91
Ashanti	42.4	2.8	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	30.1	0.7	21.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	67
Brong Ahafo	17.3	5.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	42.4	3.2	29.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	34
Northern	31.2	10.6	8.5	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	23.8	2.6	19.1	0.2	2.3	100.0	123
Upper East	35.6	4.9	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	2.5	17.2	0.2	0.9	100.0	63
Upper West	34.0	12.1	7.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.3	19.4	0.3	4.8	100.0	31
Age Group														
5 - 9	39.6	5.7	3.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	34.0	0.6	14.0	0.4	1.2	100.0	155
10 -14	32.8	6.6	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	34.6	1.0	20.2	0.3	1.0	100.0	309
15 - 17	23.5	8.0	3.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	28.4	2.4	31.6	0.2	1.3	100.0	180
Sex														
Male	33.5	7.7	3.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	33.4	1.2	18.1	0.3	1.3	100.0	345
Female	29.9	5.7	2.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	31.8	1.3	26.3	0.3	0.9	100.0	300
Locality														
Urban	35.1	5.7	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	32.6	2.0	21.9	0.2	0.5	100.0	122
Rural	31.1	7.0	3.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	32.7	1.1	21.9	0.3	1.3	100.0	523
All	31.9	6.8	3.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	32.7	1.3	21.9	0.3	1.1	100.0	
N	2056	438	192	11	32	27	1	2111	82	1414	19	72		645

Parents' desire for full time schooling for their children declines as the children grow. Table 5.48 shows that 39.6 percent of parents wanted their children aged 5-9 years to be in school full time, compared with 32.8 for children aged 10-14 and 23.5 percent for 15-17 age group. Similarly, proportion of parents desiring that children complete schooling before starting to work declines from 34.0 percent for the 5-9 year old to 28.4 percent for 15-17

age group. Parents also had slightly higher preference for male children going to school full time (33.5%) for all age groups compared with females, (30.0%) for whom the preference was more for learning a trade (26.3%).

There were no significant differences in the preferences of parents in rural and urban areas. While parents generally put schooling full time and completing education before work (64.6%), parents in Brong Ahafo (59.7%), Northern 55.0%) and Upper West (54.0%) were less inclined towards this cause. Learning a trade and working full time appeared very important in their scheme of preferences.

Children were also asked about their preferences, given the chance, to choose what they would want to do now and in the future. Figure 5.6 shows that for now, most children would want to go to school (70.3%) or complete education before starting to work (17.3%). This implies that 87.6 percent of children would put education before work, much higher than the 64.6 percent for parents/guardians.



For the future, the children are more interested in completing education and getting some form of work to do (41.5%), learning a trade (24.6%) or working for income on a full time basis (24.1%). These choices did not change much for children in terms of region, location of residence and sex.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF STREET CHILDREN IN ALL IDENTIFIED AREAS IN GHANA

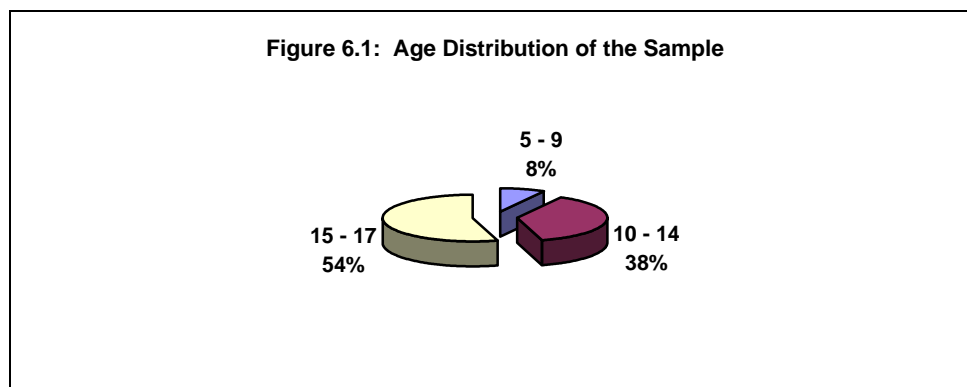


SECTION III - THE STREET CHILDREN SURVEY

CHAPTER SIX - SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

6.1 Age-Sex Structure

A total of 2314 street children were successfully interviewed during the survey period. Considering the sample as a whole, Figure 6.1 shows that the 15-17 age group constitute more than half (54.4%), with the 10-14 constituting a little over a third (37.6%) and the 5-9 age group making less than a tenth (8.0%). This shows that the phenomenon of “street children” is a misnomer; it is more of an adult than child phenomenon. Indeed, many people encountered during the survey turned out to be older than the 17 years cut-off.



In terms of sex distribution, females constitute a higher proportion (52.4%) as compared to males (47.6%). While the 15-17 age group for the male constituted the highest proportion (50.1%) of the three age groups, the 10-14 age group was the highest for females (56.6%).

Table 6.1: Sample Population by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	N
5 - 9	49.7	50.3	185
10 - 14	43.4	56.6	870
15 - 17	50.1	49.9	1259
All	47.6	52.4	2314

6.2 Regional Distribution

The regional distribution of street children is shown in Table 6.2. As expected, the Greater Accra Region, which contains the political and administrative capital and the major harbour with their industrial and commercial activities, recorded the highest proportion of street children (49.7%). The Ashanti Region, with the second largest city, recorded the second highest proportion (26.5%) of street children in the country. Thus, the two regions, between them, contain over three-quarters (76.2%) of the sample, and they are mainly females.

Table 6.2: Regional Distribution of Street Children by Age and Sex

Region	5 – 9 Years			10 – 14 Years			15 – 17 Years			All			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Western	4.3	2.2	3.2	6.6	0.6	3.2	6.2	0.3	3.3	6.2	0.6	3.2	75
Central	5.4	1.1	3.2	7.4	0.0	3.2	4.0	0.0	2.0	5.3	0.1	2.5	59
Greater Accra	59.8	68.8	64.3	41.5	39.8	40.6	59.0	48.6	53.8	53.0	46.6	49.7	1149
Volta	1.1	0.0	0.5	4.5	0.4	2.2	3.0	0.2	1.6	3.4	0.2	1.7	40
Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.7	16
Ashanti	6.5	15.1	10.8	12.2	50.8	34.0	6.2	41.2	23.7	8.3	43.1	26.5	614
Brong Ahafo	21.7	12.9	17.3	15.1	8.3	11.3	16.0	9.7	12.9	16.2	9.4	12.6	292
Northern	1.1	0.0	0.5	4.0	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.0	1.0	2.6	0.0	1.3	29
Upper East	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	1.0	2.7	0.0	1.3	30
Upper West	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	10
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	92	93	185	378	492	870	631	628	1259	1101	1213		2314

The only other region of significance, as far as street children is concerned, is Brong Ahafo, a predominantly agricultural economy, which recorded a little over a tenth (12.6%) of those successfully interviewed. Techiman, the largest market centre in the country, is located in Brong Ahafo and serves as a first stop (entry) for migrants from the Northern, Upper West and Upper East regions.

6.3 Personal Characteristics

6.3.1 Ethnic Background

The results of the study show that children who lived on the street are mostly Ghanaians by birth (98.2%). In terms of ethnic disaggregation, street children are predominantly of the Mole-Dagbon (40.2%) and Akan (32.2%) extraction (Table 6.3). While the greater proportion of male street children are Akan (53.4%), female street children are mostly from Mole Dagbon (63.1%). This pattern runs through all the age groups. Grusi (8.0%), Gruma (5.5%), Ga-Dangme (4.9%) and Ewe (4.7%) are the significant other ethnic groups of street children; in the case of the latter two, they are substantial only among the 5-9 age group.

Table 6.3: Ethnic Background of Street Children by Age Group and Sex

Ethnic Group	5 – 9 Year			10 – 14 Year			15 – 17 Year			All			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Akan	46.7	33.3	40.0	45.9	9.7	25.3	58.8	13.2	35.9	53.4	13.3	32.2	733
Ga-Dangme	16.3	10.8	13.5	4.9	2.7	3.6	3.3	5.7	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.9	111
Ewe	10.9	5.4	8.1	7.8	2.3	4.7	5.7	2.6	4.1	6.9	2.7	4.7	106
Guan	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.0	1.2	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.9	44
Gurma	5.4	7.5	6.5	6.2	3.5	4.7	8.2	3.6	5.8	7.3	3.8	5.5	124
Mole-Dagbon	14.1	34.4	24.3	20.3	70.0	48.5	11.3	61.9	36.7	14.6	63.1	40.2	913
Grusi	3.3	4.3	3.8	8.6	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.0	181
Mande	1.1		0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	9
Others	1.1	3.2	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.3	52
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	92	93	185	370	487	857	612	619	1231	1074	1199		2273

The relative contribution of regions as source of origin of street children is indicated in Table 6.4. Findings of the study indicate that the largest population of street children came from the Northern Region (38.1%), followed by Upper East (12.1%). Other source regions of any mention are Ashanti (8.9%), Central (8.0%), Greater Accra (6.5%) and Brong Ahafo (6.3%), but they appear important only for the 5-9 age group. For all age groups, proportion of female street children is higher than that of the males in Northern, while the male proportion is higher than the female in the other five regions.

Table 6.4: Region of Origin of Street Children by Age Group and Sex

Region of Origin	5 – 9 Years			10 – 14 Years			15 – 17 Years			All			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Western	6.6	2.2	4.4	7.1	1.0	3.7	7.2	0.6	3.9	7.1	0.9	3.9	89
Central	11.0	12.0	11.5	14.6	2.4	7.7	13.2	2.2	7.7	13.5	3.1	8.0	185
Greater Accra	17.6	14.1	15.8	8.2	3.3	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.0	7.7	5.5	6.5	151
Volta	12.1	2.2	7.1	6.9	2.9	4.6	4.9	2.6	3.7	6.2	2.6	4.3	100
Eastern	1.1	6.5	3.8	9.8	2.2	5.5	8.8	4.8	6.8	8.5	3.9	6.1	140
Ashanti	20.9	12.0	16.4	10.8	2.0	5.9	15.9	4.0	10.0	14.6	3.8	8.9	206
Brong Ahafo	6.6	0.0	3.3	5.8	2.0	3.7	14.3	2.9	8.6	10.8	2.3	6.3	146
Northern	12.1	29.3	20.8	19.6	67.4	46.6	11.3	58.1	34.7	14.2	59.7	38.1	878
Upper East	12.1	21.7	16.9	14.0	10.4	12.0	14.6	8.5	11.6	14.2	10.2	12.1	280
Upper West	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	6.1	4.5	2.1	9.3	5.7	2.0	7.3	4.8	110
ECOWAS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.0	22
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	91	92	183	378	491	869	628	627	1255	1097	1210		2307

6.3.2 Religious Affiliation

Table 6.5 shows that 46.2 percent of street children were of the Islam religion, while those who professed to be Christian constitute 45.2 percent. The greater majority (69.8%) of female street children are Moslem, while 65.2 percent of males are Christians. The Table also shows that in all age groups, the proportion of females is higher than that of males for Moslem, while the proportion of males for Christians is higher than females. The proportion of street children who are adherents of traditional religion is not significant (1.4%).

Table 6.5: Religious Affiliation of Street Children by Age Group and Sex

Religious Affiliation	5 – 9 Years			10 – 14 Years			15 – 17 Years			All			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Catholic	27.2	23.7	25.4	17.7	7.3	11.8	18.2	7.3	12.8	18.8	8.6	13.4	311
Protestant	15.2	10.8	13.0	12.7	4.5	8.0	17.3	6.5	11.9	15.5	6.0	10.5	244
Pentecostal/Charismatic	30.4	22.6	26.5	20.1	7.7	13.1	21.7	9.9	15.8	21.9	10.0	15.6	362
Other Christian	5.4	6.5	5.9	6.1	1.6	3.6	11.3	2.9	7.1	9.0	2.6	5.7	131
Islam	9.8	32.3	21.1	25.9	76.8	54.7	18.2	69.9	44.0	20.2	69.8	46.2	1069
Traditional	2.2	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.9	2.7	0.8	1.7	2.5	0.4	1.4	32
No Religion	9.8	4.3	7.0	15.3	2.0	7.8	10.6	2.5	6.6	12.2	2.5	7.1	164
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	92	93	185	378	492	870	631	628	1259	1101	1213		2314

6.3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is said to be a universal institution, in the sense that most people under normal conditions would have married in their lifetime. Given the conditions under which street children live and make a living, marriage is not expected to be part of their preoccupation. It is not surprising, therefore, that only 32, representing 1.4 percent of street children, are married, and many (25) of these are female. They are also largely concentrated in the 15-17 age group (7 male and 20 female).

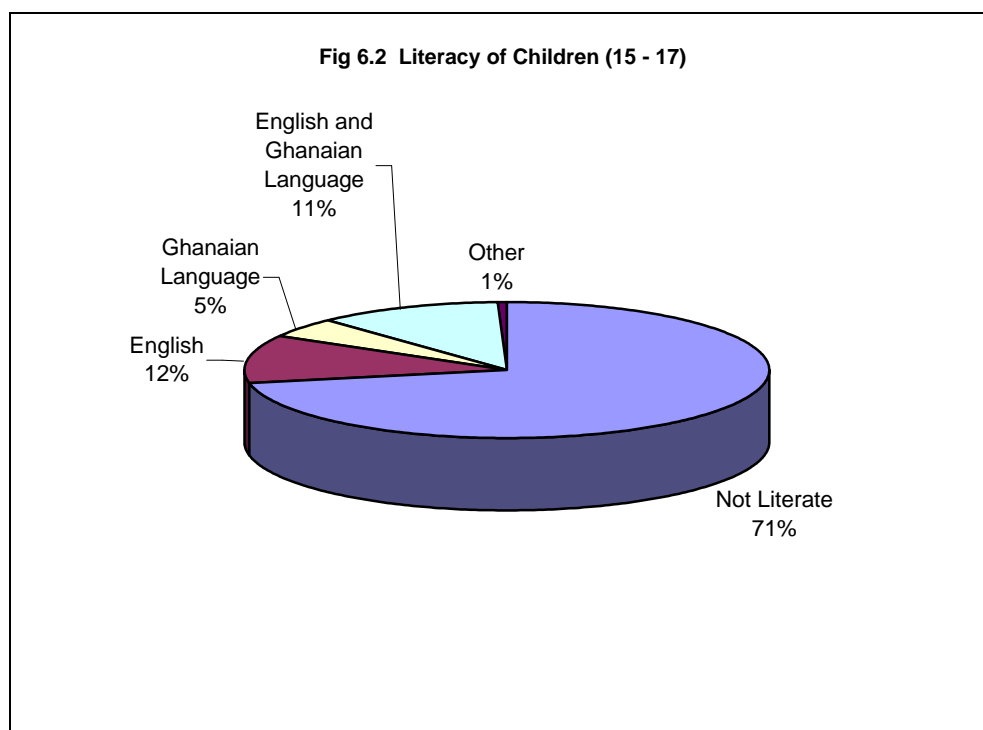
Table 6.6: Marital Status of Street Children by Age and Sex

Age Group	Married			Not Married			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
5 - 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	185
10 - 14	0.0	1.0	0.6	100.0	99.0	99.4	870
15 - 17	1.1	3.2	2.1	98.9	96.8	97.9	1259
All	0.6	2.1	1.4	99.4	97.9	98.6	2314
N	7	25	32	1094	1188	2282	

6.4 Literacy, Education and Training

6.4.1 Literacy of Street Children

There is a preponderance (71.8%) of children who could not read and write in any language (not literate) as shown in Figure 6.2. The proportion of females (84.8%) was significantly higher than males (58.9%).



6.4.2 School Attendance and Reasons for not Attending School

Education is a key input for human resource development, needed to achieve an accelerated and sustainable socio-economic growth. It is important therefore that the congenial atmosphere exists for every child to develop his/her potential, including access to quality education. Table 6.7 shows the status of school attendance of street children.

Table 6.7: School Attendance of Street Children by Region, Age Group and Sex

Selected Characteristics	Never Attended			Currently Attending			Past Attendance			N		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Region												
Western	25.0	42.9	26.7	5.9	14.3	6.7	69.1	42.9	66.7	68	7	75
Central	25.9	100.0	27.1	12.1	0.0	11.9	62.1	0.0	61.0	58	1	59
Greater Accra	17.5	50.3	33.6	17.0	14.3	15.7	65.6	35.4	50.7	584	565	1149
Volta	18.9	0.0	17.5	16.2	66.7	20.0	64.9	33.3	62.5	37	3	40
Eastern	12.5	0.0	12.5	6.3	0.0	6.3	81.3	0.0	81.3	16	0	16
Ashanti	40.7	79.9	74.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	59.3	19.3	25.2	91	523	614
Brong Ahafo	50.0	60.5	54.1	17.4	14.0	16.1	32.6	25.4	29.8	178	114	292
Northern	24.1	0.0	24.1	17.2	0.0	17.2	58.6	0.0	58.6	29	0	29
Upper East	16.7	0.0	16.7	10.0	0.0	10.0	73.3	0.0	73.3	30	0	30
Upper West	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	80.0	10	0	10
Age Group												
5 - 9	45.7	47.3	46.5	37.0	38.7	37.8	17.4	14.0	15.7	92	93	185
10 - 14	29.6	68.3	51.5	24.1	10.2	16.2	46.3	21.5	32.3	378	492	870
15 - 17	20.4	62.9	41.6	4.9	2.9	3.9	74.6	34.2	54.5	631	628	1259
All	25.7	63.9	45.7	14.2	8.6	11.2	60.1	27.5	43.0			
N	283	775	1058	156	104	260	662	334	996	1101	1213	2314

A significant proportion (45.7%) of street children interviewed said that they have never attended school and they are mostly female. A similar proportion (43.0%) have attended school before and are mainly male. Children aged less than 15 years who are not currently in school must represent the dropouts, while those 15-17 years may indeed have completed basic education.

Reasons for having never attended school are given in Table 6.8; the most common reason is inability of parents to pay for schooling (79.9%), followed by lack of interest in school (9.6%). A higher proportion of males (11.3%) than females (9.0%) was not interested in school. The Table further reveals that as age increases, more street children, particularly males, tend to show little interest in school.

Table 6.8: Reason for Never Attending School by Age Group and Sex

Reason for Never Attending School	5 – 9 Years			10 – 14 Years			15 – 17 Years			All			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Parents cannot afford schooling	95.2	84.1	89.5	81.3	81.0	81.0	73.6	78.5	77.3	79.9	79.9	79.9	845
School too far away	0.0	2.3	1.2	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.0	2.5	1.9	0.0	2.2	1.6	17
Not interested in school	4.8	9.1	7.0	10.7	6.3	7.4	14.0	11.4	12.0	11.3	9.0	9.6	102
Family does not allow schooling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	4.5	1.6	4.8	4.0	0.7	5.0	3.9	41
Illness/disabled	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	4
Both parents not alive	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.7	2.3	0.3	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.7	7
Father not alive	0.0	2.3	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.3	3.9	0.3	1.1	2.5	0.8	1.2	13
Mother not alive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	3
Other	0.0	2.3	1.2	2.7	3.6	3.3	3.1	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	26
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	42	44	86	112	336	448	129	395	524	283	775		1058

The economic conditions of parents remain the most pervasive reason, for all regions, in explaining why street children never attended school. The school condition also remains the next most common reason, followed by the absence of one or both parents.

In Greater Accra, less than a tenth (8.4%) of street children indicated school-related (distance, lack of interest and family dislike) reasons as being responsible for non-school attendance, while these were substantial in other regions (Table 6.9). The absence of one or both parents is an important consideration only in Volta (10.3%) and Eastern (19.1%).

Table 6.9: Reason for Never Attending School by Region

Reason for Non-Attendance	Western	Central	Greater Accra		Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	All
			Accra									
Parents cannot afford schooling	90.0	76.7	79.2	69.0	61.9	81.6	85.4	80.0	80.6	86.5	80.0	
School too far away	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.7	1.6	
Not interested in school	10.0	10.0	4.2	10.3	19.0	10.2	14.6	9.5	11.2	2.7	9.7	
Family does not allow schooling	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	3.1	6.8	3.8	
Illness/disabled	0.0	3.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Both parents not alive	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	9.5	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	
Father not alive	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.4	4.8	2.0	0.0	0.5	5.1	0.0	1.1	
Mother not alive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Other	0.0	3.3	8.3	6.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.4	2.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	20	30	24	29	21	49	48	651	98	74	1044	

Of the total number of 988 street children who have attended school in the past but currently not in school, only 15.5 percent have completed basic education (Table 6.10). Thus, a significant proportion (84.5%) had dropped out of school. The proportion of females (91.2%) who dropped out from school was higher than males (81.2%). The major reason for dropping out is cost of schooling (60.9%).

Table 6.10: Reason for Stopping Going to School by Age Group and Sex

Reasons for Stopping Schooling	Age Group												N
	5 – 9 Years			10 – 14 Years			15 – 17 Years			All			
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Completed school	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	2.9	5.4	23.9	12.3	20.3	18.8	8.8	15.5	153
School too far away	6.3	8.3	7.1	2.3	0.0	1.4	1.5	2.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9	19
Cannot afford schooling	68.8	50.0	60.7	64.9	74.3	68.5	55.7	62.7	57.9	58.4	66.0	60.9	602
Poor in studies/not interested in school	12.5	16.7	14.3	6.9	7.6	7.2	6.2	7.5	6.6	6.5	7.9	7.0	69
Failed at school	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	8
Afraid of teachers	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.4	0.6	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.1	11
Got pregnant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	1
Illness/disabled	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	6
To work to support self	0.0	16.7	7.1	5.2	5.7	5.4	3.4	2.4	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	38
To work to support self and other family members	0.0	8.3	3.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	5
To work to obtain capital to set up own business	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	7
Family does not allow schooling	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.6	6
Both parents not alive	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	6
Father not alive	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.8	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.7	27
Mother not alive	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.3	1.0	10
Other	12.5	0.0	7.1	1.7	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.5	2.0	20
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	16	12	28	174	105	279	469	212	681	659	329		988

A combination of factors including poor performance, children not interested in schooling and parents' inability to pay for the children's continued education have been identified as reasons why most street children stopped school. In addition to the 60.9 percent who are out of school because of inability of parents to foot the cost of education, 5.0 percent of street children are out of school so that they can work to support themselves and family. School-related conditions (distance, lack of interest, poor performance, etc.) are reported by 11.5 percent of street children as reasons for dropping out of school.

6.4.3 Days Missed from School

Missing school due to illness, laziness and any other factor disrupts teaching and the learning process. Table 6.11 indicates that overall, 36.8 percent of the children who were currently attending school missed at least a day in school during the week preceding the interview. A higher proportion of males (38.3%) than females (34.6%) missed school. Greater Accra recorded a lower proportion of males (30.9%) and females (32.1%) of street children who missed school a week preceding the interview compared to the national average. Absence from school increases with age for both sexes.

Table 6.11: Absenteeism from School by Region, Age Group and Sex

Selected Characteristics	Absent from School			Not Absent			N		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Region									
Western	25.0	0.0	20.0	75.0	100.0	80.0	4	1	5
Central	57.1	0.0	57.1	42.9	0.0	42.9	7	0	7
Greater Accra	30.9	32.1	31.5	69.1	67.9	68.5	97	81	178
Volta	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	6	2	8
Eastern	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1
Ashanti	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	75.0	0	4	4
Brong Ahafo	51.6	50.0	51.1	48.4	50.0	48.9	31	16	47
Northern	40.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	5	0	5
Upper East	66.7	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	33.3	3	0	3
Age Group									
5 - 9	23.5	27.8	25.7	76.5	72.2	74.3	34	36	70
10 - 14	42.7	34.0	39.6	57.3	66.0	60.4	89	50	139
15 - 17	41.9	50.0	44.9	58.1	50.0	55.1	31	18	49
All	38.3	34.6	36.8	61.7	65.4	63.2			
N	59	36	95	95	68	168	154	104	258

Further examination of the survey results (Table 6.12) shows that more than a quarter (27.2%) of the children missed school for just a day, while over half (51.8%) missed school for at least 3 days. Indeed, more than a third (35.8%) did not attend school for the entire week. More than two-thirds (67.8%) of females and 42.0 percent of males did not attend school for 3 days or more.

Table 6.12: Number of Days Missed at School by Street Children by Age Group

Age Group	One day	Two days	Three days	Four days	Throughout the week	N
5 - 9	35.7	14.3	28.6	0.0	21.4	14
10 - 14	28.3	23.9	10.9	6.5	30.4	46
15 - 17	19.0	19.0	0.0	4.8	57.1	21
All	27.2	21.0	11.1	4.9	35.8	
N	22	17	9	4	29	81

The results also indicate that older children miss more days in school than younger children. For instance, 57.1 percent of children in the 15-17 age group never attended school the whole week, while it is 21.4 percent for the 5-9 age group.

6.4.4 Highest Level Attained

Table 6.13 indicates that a large population (45.8%) of street children have no education. In terms of sex, a greater proportion of females (64.2%) than males (25.7%) have no education. The highest educational level attained by a large proportion (34.5%) of them is at the primary level.

The regional distribution shows that Ashanti recorded the highest proportion (74.3%) of street children with no education, while Eastern recorded the least proportion (12.5%). For the other children, primary school is the highest attained in all regions, but Volta, Greater Accra, Northern recorded substantial proportions with secondary level as the highest level attained.

Table 6.13: Highest Level of Education Street Children by Region, Age Group and Sex

Selected	No Education			Pre-school			Primary			Junior Sec.School			Senior Sec.School			Voc./Tech./Comm.			N
Characteristics	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	
Region																			
Western	25.0	42.9	26.7	1.5	0.0	1.3	57.4	28.6	54.7	16.2	28.6	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75
Central	25.9	100.0	27.1	3.4	0.0	3.4	62.1	0.0	61.0	8.6	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59
Gt. Accra	17.5	50.6	33.7	3.8	3.2	3.5	43.8	31.6	37.8	33.7	13.7	23.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	1145
Volta	18.9	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.8	33.3	55.0	24.3	66.7	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40
Eastern	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	75.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
Ashanti	40.7	80.2	74.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	51.6	17.7	22.8	6.6	1.7	2.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	610
Brong Ahafo	50.3	61.1	54.5	2.3	5.3	3.4	22.0	25.7	23.4	20.9	8.0	15.9	4.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	290
Northern	24.1	0.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	0.0	51.7	24.1	0.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29
Upper East	16.7	0.0	16.7	3.3	0.0	3.3	76.7	0.0	76.7	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
Upper West	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Age Group																			
5 - 9	46.2	47.8	47.0	17.6	13.0	15.3	36.3	39.1	37.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	183
10 - 14	29.6	68.5	51.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	59.5	26.0	40.6	9.0	3.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	867
15 - 17	20.4	63.2	41.7	1.3	0.8	1.0	37.4	22.2	29.8	38.5	13.0	25.8	2.2	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1254
All	25.7	64.2	45.8	2.7	2.2	2.4	44.9	25.0	34.5	25.2	8.2	16.3	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	
N	283	773	1056	30	26	56	494	301	795	277	99	376	14	4	18	2	1	3	2304

Hardship associated with life on the street and exposure to benefits of education might have created awareness in street children about the need to go to school given the opportunity. As many as 80.4 percent of them indicated that they would like to go to school if given the chance.

The relatively high unemployment level in the country has been accentuated by lack of training of the youth. In the survey, respondents were asked to indicate the type of training they have received. In response, over 90 percent of the street children report that they have never received any training.

6.4.5 Payments of School Fees

Results of the study show that a high proportion of parents (77.2%) paid for the school fees of children who were in the school. Guardians also contributed a sizeable proportion of the school fees of street children. The 15-17 age group contributed a greater percentage (12.2%) towards their own education compared to 2.9 percent for 5-9 age group. The pattern repeats itself at the regional level.

6.5 Living Arrangements before Street Life

A great majority (74.7%) of street children were previously living with one or both parents before moving into the street (Table 6.14.). The study further indicates that one-fifth (20.2%) of children found in the street had lived with relatives before leaving to live on the street. It is worth noting that only 2.3 percent of street children had previously lived alone or with friends. It is quite clear, therefore, that street children had been well settled in familial surroundings before moving into the street.

Table 6.14: Previous Living Companion of Street Children by Region, Age Group and Sex

Previous Living Companion	5 – 9 Years			10 – 14 Years			15 – 17 Years			All			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Alone	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.0	2.1	2.9	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.2	2.0	46
Father alone	4.3	4.3	4.3	9.8	3.9	6.4	8.2	4.3	6.3	8.4	4.1	6.2	143
Mother alone	13.0	19.4	16.2	22.0	14.2	17.6	27.1	11.9	19.5	24.2	13.4	18.5	429
Both parents	63.0	65.6	64.3	38.1	60.0	50.5	37.4	57.6	47.5	39.8	59.2	50.0	1156
Father and step mother	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.4	0.4	1.3	2.2	1.0	1.6	2.3	0.7	1.5	34
Mother and step father	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	14
Relatives	15.2	9.7	12.4	22.2	20.1	21.0	20.8	20.9	20.8	20.8	19.7	20.2	468
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	4
Friends	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	6
Other	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	14
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	92	93	185	378	492	870	631	628	1259	1101	1213		2314

The general perception of home is that of caring, comfortable, secure and stable place to live. It is therefore unfortunate to see children leaving homes where parental care is much expected to live on the street. Over four-fifths (83.2%) of the street children identified poverty as the main reason for leaving home; physical and emotional abuse is the reason reported by 6.0 percent of street children.

Table 6.15: Reason for Leaving Home by Age Group and Sex

Reason For Leaving Home	5 – 9 Years			10 – 14 Years			15 – 17 Years			All			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Both parents died	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.0	23
Physical abuse	2.2	0.0	1.1	3.4	1.0	2.1	2.1	0.6	1.4	2.5	0.7	1.6	37
Poverty	78.3	75.3	76.8	74.3	88.8	82.5	78.8	90.6	84.7	77.2	88.7	83.2	1926
Abuse by step parent	0.0	1.1	0.5	2.6	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.2	28
Emotional abuse	4.3	0.0	2.2	6.3	1.0	3.3	4.3	2.4	3.3	5.0	1.6	3.2	75
Other	14.1	23.7	18.9	11.9	7.3	9.3	12.0	5.3	8.7	12.2	7.5	9.7	225
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	92	93	185	378	492	870	631	628	1259	1101	1213		2314

6.5.1 Living Companions of Children on the Street

A large proportion (35.5%) of street children live with friends, while about a quarter (23.2%) live by themselves; 21.0 percent live with parents. The proportion of street children living by themselves or with friends increases with age. This is true for both males and females, while the proportion living with parents decreases with age. Greater proportions of males than females live with friends or by themselves, while a greater proportion of females than males live with parents.

Table 6.16: Living Companion of Street Children on the Street by Region, Age Group and Sex

Selected Characteristics	Alone			Friends			Co-Workers			Parents on the streets			Others			N
	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	
Region																
Western	7.4	28.6	9.3	83.8	14.3	77.3	1.5	0.0	1.3	5.9	57.1	10.7	1.5	0.0	1.3	75
Central	10.3	0.0	10.2	82.8	0.0	81.4	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	5.1	59
Greater Accra	27.7	17.0	22.5	34.8	22.7	28.8	5.5	7.6	6.5	24.1	34.3	29.2	7.9	18.4	13.1	1149
Volta	45.9	33.3	45.0	21.6	33.3	22.5	10.8	0.0	10.0	13.5	0.0	12.5	8.1	33.3	10.0	40
Eastern	68.8	0.0	68.8	25.0	0.0	25.0	6.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
Ashanti	29.7	20.1	21.5	27.5	46.3	43.5	11.0	9.6	9.8	19.8	7.8	9.6	12.1	16.3	15.6	614
Brong Ahafo	32.6	26.3	30.1	20.8	21.9	21.2	11.2	10.5	11.0	28.1	26.3	27.4	7.3	14.9	10.3	292
Northern	20.7	0.0	20.7	69.0	0.0	69.0	10.3	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29
Upper East	23.3	0.0	23.3	50.0	0.0	50.0	23.3	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	30
Upper West	30.0	0.0	30.0	70.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Age Group																
5 – 9	4.3	1.1	2.7	8.7	3.2	5.9	2.2	3.2	2.7	81.5	80.6	81.1	3.3	11.8	7.6	185
10 – 14	22.0	15.4	18.3	37.6	36.6	37.0	6.6	8.3	7.6	26.5	20.7	23.2	7.4	18.9	13.9	870
15 – 17	34.1	25.0	29.5	43.4	34.1	38.8	8.4	9.7	9.1	6.8	14.6	10.7	7.3	16.6	11.9	1259
All	27.4	19.3	23.2	38.5	32.7	35.5	7.3	8.7	8.0	19.8	22.2	21.0	7.0	17.1	12.3	2314

6.5.2 Sleeping Arrangements and Sleeping Materials

Open spaces/pavements (38.3%) and kiosk/metal containers (30.7%) were the most common sleeping places for both females and males as shown in Table 6.17. Sleeping at the railway station/lorry stations and group quarters/institutions were equally important sleeping places for 15.6 percent street children.

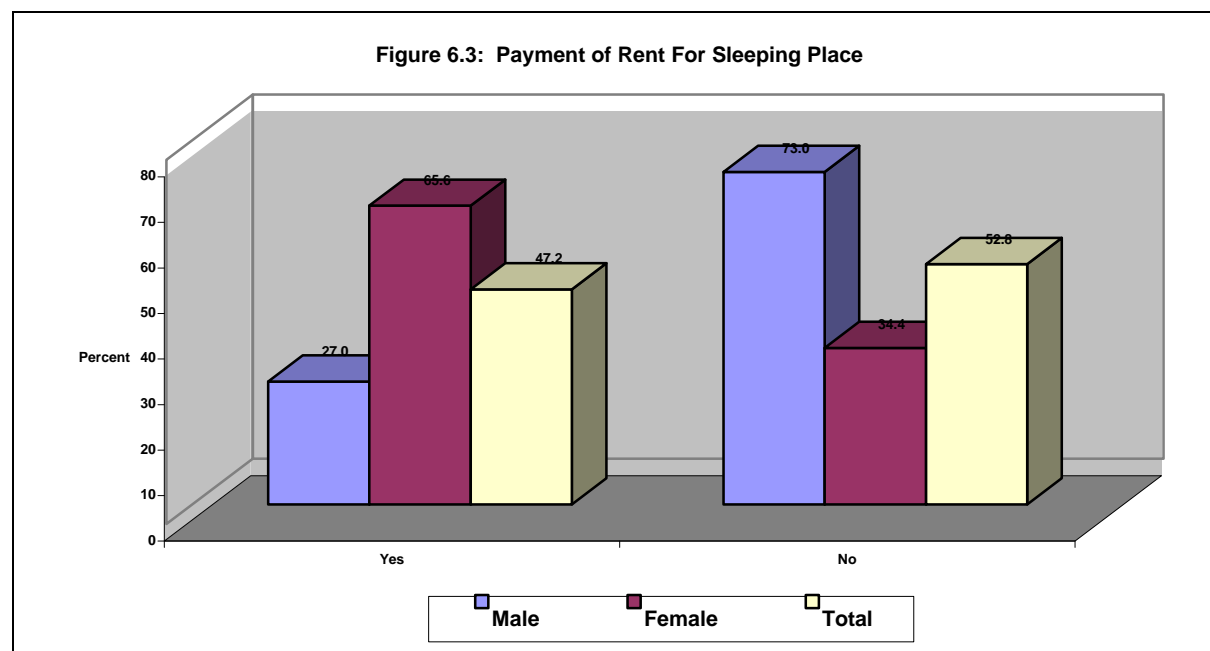
Table 6.17: Street Children's Usual Sleeping Place by Region, Age Group and Sex

Sleeping Place	5 – 9 Years			10 – 14 Years			15 – 17 Years			All			
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Open space/Pavement/In front of store	27.2	22.6	24.9	39.7	28.7	33.4	54.5	32.8	43.7	47.1	30.3	38.3	88
Railway station/Lorry station/Bus stop	26.1	19.4	22.7	23.3	7.1	14.1	20.9	10.4	15.6	22.2	9.7	15.6	36
Cinema house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	
Vehicle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	1
Kiosk/Metal container/Shop	42.4	43.0	42.7	28.0	40.7	35.2	16.5	35.4	25.9	22.6	38.1	30.7	71
Group quarters/institution	1.1	9.7	5.4	4.0	21.1	13.7	3.8	17.2	10.5	3.6	18.2	11.3	26
Other	3.3	5.4	4.3	4.2	2.2	3.1	2.5	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.3	7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	92	93	185	378	492	870	631	628	1259	1101	1213		231

In reference to sleeping materials, 47.8 percent of the children mentioned that they slept on mats. More than one-quarter (27.7%) of them were sleeping on a cardboard and less than a tenth (7.7%) were sleeping on benches and tables. Only 5.2 percent of the children mentioned sleeping on mattresses. Findings of the study also show that 69.7 percent of the 5–9 age group and 47.6 percent of those in the 10–14 age group were either sleeping on mats or mattresses, while 54.2 percent of the 15–17 year olds slept on either mats or mattress.

6.5.3 Rent Paid

Less than half (47.2%) of street children paid for where they sleep; a larger proportion of females (65.6%) than males (27.0%) pay for their sleeping place (Fig. 6.3).



The average monthly rent paid by street children ranges from ₵1,000.00 to ₵60,000.00; on the average, street children pay a monthly rent of ₵6,800.00. About three-quarters (75.8%) of street children pay between ₵1,000.00 and ₵6,000.00 per month as rent, 18.8 per cent were paying between ₵7,000.00 and ₵20,000.00 and only 5.4 percent were paying more than ₵20,000.00 a month as rent. A larger proportion of males (43.2%) compared to females (17.2%) pay more than ₵6,000.00 a month. It appears that the younger children were paying higher than the older children. This is surprising and may be attributed to the fewer cases in cells for the 5-9 age group.

Table 6.18: Monthly Rent Paid by Street Children by Age Group and Sex

Rent Per Month	5 – 9 Years			10 – 14 Years			15 – 17 Years			All			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
1,000 - 2,000	6.9	20.0	13.6	11.8	14.0	13.5	16.4	16.1	16.2	13.9	15.4	15.0	163
3,000 - 4,000	10.3	26.7	18.6	17.6	55.1	46.3	10.9	45.8	36.1	13.2	49.0	39.3	428
5,000 - 6,000	20.7	6.7	13.6	26.5	17.6	19.6	33.3	19.9	23.6	29.7	18.4	21.5	234
7,000 - 8,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	5.5	7.2	6.7	3.0	4.4	4.0	44
9,000 - 10,000	10.3	20.0	15.3	22.5	2.7	7.3	16.4	3.0	6.7	17.9	3.5	7.4	81
11,000 - 15,000	31.0	10.0	20.3	6.9	3.6	4.3	10.9	4.4	6.2	11.5	4.3	6.2	68
16,000 - 20,000	0.0	3.3	1.7	3.9	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	2.0	0.9	1.2	13
Over 20,000	20.7	13.3	16.9	10.8	4.8	6.2	5.5	3.0	3.7	8.8	4.2	5.4	59
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	29	30	59	102	336	438	165	428	593	296	794		1090

Further analysis indicates that a greater proportion (62.5%) of children in Brong Ahafo and a smaller proportion (23.8%) of children in Greater Accra pay at least ₵6,000.00 a month as rent.

6.5.4 Bathing Place

Table 6.19 provides information light on bathing place. Over three-quarters (77.5%) of street children use public bathhouses for bathing purposes; 48.3 percent pay for such use and 29.2 percent have free use of the facility. Those who bathed in the open space constitute about 19.8 percent.

There is a much greater use of open space for bathing by younger children (43.8%) than older ones (21.7% for 10-14 year olds and 14.9% for 15-17 year olds), while the use of bath houses (free or paid) increases with age.

As expected, in Greater Accra where a lot of commercial and industrial activities take place, the highest proportion (77.0%) of street children paid for using bathrooms. Large proportions of street children in Ashanti (53.3%) and Brong Ahafo (41.8%), however, use bathhouses for free, while the open space is also important for these regions. Variations in other regions are more the case of sample size than real differences.

Table 6.19: Bathing Place by Region, Age Group and Sex

Selected Characteristics	Open space			Bathhouse (free)			Bathhouse (paid)			Other			N		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Region															
Western	8.8	71.4	14.7	27.9	14.3	26.7	36.8	0.0	33.3	26.5	14.3	25.3	68	7	75
Central	22.4	0.0	22.0	25.9	0.0	25.4	31.0	0.0	30.5	20.7	100.0	22.0	58	1	59
Gt. Accra	13.4	6.4	9.9	16.1	7.8	12.0	69.2	85.1	77.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	584	565	1149
Volta	13.5	0.0	12.5	64.9	100.0	67.5	16.2	0.0	15.0	5.4	0.0	5.0	37	3	40
Eastern	18.8	0.0	18.8	18.8	0.0	18.8	56.3	0.0	56.3	6.3	0.0	6.3	16	0	16
Ashanti	44.0	24.1	27.0	16.5	59.7	53.3	38.5	16.3	19.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	91	523	614
Brong Ahafo	38.2	44.7	40.8	37.6	48.2	41.8	23.6	7.0	17.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	178	114	292
Northern	31.0	0.0	31.0	55.2	0.0	55.2	13.8	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	29	0	29
Upper East	33.3	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	30	0	30
Upper West	80.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	0	10
Age Group															
5 - 9	53.3	34.4	43.8	21.7	22.6	22.2	22.8	41.9	32.4	2.2	1.1	1.6	92	93	185
10 - 14	25.4	18.9	21.7	23.3	38.2	31.7	44.4	42.7	43.4	6.9	0.2	3.1	378	492	870
15 - 17	15.1	14.8	14.9	24.1	32.8	28.4	56.1	51.8	53.9	4.8	0.6	2.7	631	628	1259
All	21.8	18.0	19.8	23.6	34.2	29.2	49.3	47.3	48.3	5.3	0.5	2.8			
N	240	218	458	260	415	675	543	574	1117	58	6	64	1101	1213	2314

6.5.5 Feeding Arrangements

A good feeding arrangement is essential for the health needs of all persons. Generally, street children do not have any convenient place of abode, let alone a place to cook. It is not surprising therefore that 79.1 percent of street children buy cooked food from the open market. More males (81.6%) than females (76.9%) buy cooked meals and this happens to a much greater extent among older children than young. Younger children depend on friends and employer for their meals much more than the old (Table 6.20).

Table 6.20: Feeding Arrangements of Street Children by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Cook Own Food			Buy Cooked Food			Eat from Friends			Fed by Employer			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
5 - 9	19.6	18.3	18.9	42.4	39.8	41.1	21.7	30.1	25.9	16.3	11.8	14.1	185
10 - 14	11.9	9.1	10.3	76.7	77.4	77.1	8.7	10.2	9.5	2.6	3.3	3.0	870
15 - 17	3.8	10.0	6.9	90.2	82.0	86.1	4.1	4.8	4.4	1.9	3.2	2.5	1259
All	7.9	10.3	9.2	81.6	76.9	79.1	7.2	8.9	8.1	3.4	3.9	3.6	
N	87	125	212	898	933	1831	79	108	187	37	47	84	2314

Street children were asked whether they contribute towards the food they eat. Responses indicate that about 74 in every 100 street children did not contribute towards the food they eat; more females than males in all age groups contribute towards the food they eat.

6.6 Parental Background

Contrary to the perception that majority of children living in the street are orphans, more than three-quarters (78.4%) of street children mentioned that they had both parents alive; 18.6 percent others had only one parent alive (Table 6.21).

Table 6.21: Survival Status of Parents by Region, Age Group and Sex of children

Selected Characteristics	Both Alive	Father Alive	Mother Alive	Parents Dead	Don't Know	N
Region						
Western	64.0	12.0	18.7	5.3	0.0	75
Central	69.5	6.8	13.6	8.5	1.7	59
Greater Accra	76.2	6.3	14.6	2.3	0.7	1149
Volta	72.5	2.5	17.5	5.0	2.5	40
Eastern	75.0	6.3	12.5	6.3	0.0	16
Ashanti	85.7	3.6	9.3	1.1	0.3	614
Brong Ahafo	80.1	5.1	12.3	0.7	1.7	292
Northern	93.1	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	29
Upper East	63.3	10.0	20.0	6.7	0.0	30
Upper West	30.0	0.0	30.0	40.0	0.0	10
Age Group						
5 – 9	83.8	2.7	13.0	0.5	0.0	185
10 – 14	80.7	5.9	10.5	1.5	1.5	870
15 – 17	76.0	5.7	14.9	3.1	0.3	1259
All	78.4	5.5	13.1	2.3	0.7	
N	1814	128	302	53	17	2314

Of those who mentioned that both parents were alive, more than half (53.2%) of the parents were living outside the districts in which the children were found. About a fifth (23.6%) had their parents in the same location as the children. More younger children than older children had their parents closer to them in terms of geographical location and larger proportions of males than females for all age groups had their parents closer to them.

With regard to regional distribution, children in Central and Northern had their parents closer to them, while those found in Eastern and Upper East had their parents farther away from them.

There is a general impression that a great number of street children come from broken homes. The study, however, indicates that a greater proportion (71.5%) of the children reported that their parents were married. A large proportion of females (79.3%) than males (61.4%) of street children reported that their parents were still married (Table 6.22).

Table 6.22: Marital Status of Parents by Children's Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Still Married			Not Married			Don't Know			N		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
5 - 9	80.3	77.2	78.7	11.8	17.7	14.8	7.9	5.1	6.5	76	79	155
10 - 14	59.3	77.7	70.4	34.3	14.0	22.1	6.4	8.3	7.5	280	422	702
15 - 17	59.5	81.0	71.2	36.8	14.2	24.6	3.7	4.8	4.3	437	520	957
All	61.4	79.3	71.5	33.5	14.4	22.8	5.0	6.3	5.7			
N	487	810	1297	266	147	413	40	64	104	793	1021	1814

The marital status of parents of the street children interviewed did not follow any particular pattern. The results however show that the proportion of street children whose parents were still married decreased with increasing age of the children; this was also true for male, while it is the reverse for females.

An examination of the work status of parents of street children indicates that 60.0 percent had both parents working while an additional 26.4 percent had one of parents working (Table 6.23). The proportions of females (70.7%) whose parents were working, for all age groups, were higher than for males (48.0%). A great proportion (72.2%) of children in Ashanti said that both parents were working, while Eastern recorded the least proportion (26.7%).

Table 6.23: Work Status of Parents by Region and Age Group of Children

Selected Characteristics	Both Working	Father Working	Mother Working	None Working	Don't Know	N
Region						
Western	49.3	18.3	19.7	11.3	1.4	71
Central	54.7	17.0	9.4	15.1	3.8	53
Greater Accra	55.9	10.6	18.3	13.7	1.4	1110
Volta	37.8	18.9	32.4	8.1	2.7	37
Eastern	26.7	20.0	13.3	20.0	20.0	15
Ashanti	72.2	8.9	10.6	6.3	2.0	605
Brong Ahafo	63.5	13.7	14.7	3.2	4.9	285
Northern	34.5	10.3	3.4	41.4	10.3	29
Upper East	35.7	21.4	17.9	21.4	3.6	28
Upper West	50.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	6
Age Group						
5 - 9	64.7	9.2	20.1	3.8	2.2	184
10 - 14	60.4	11.9	15.5	8.9	3.3	841
15 - 17	59.1	11.1	15.0	13.1	1.7	1214
All	60.0	11.3	15.6	10.8	2.4	
N	1344	252	349	241	53	2239

CHAPTER SEVEN - ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF STREET CHILDREN

The prevailing socio-economic condition is very crucial in determining the quality of life of a people. Thus, it has become clear that the paramount reason why the children left home to live on the street was the poverty of their parents.

7.1 Ever Worked

In the study, street children were asked whether they have ever worked. Analysis of the data (Table 7.1) indicates that 86.5 percent of street children have worked before to earn income/profit or for family gain. The survey results further indicate that as the age of the street children increases, a greater proportion turn to work.

Table 7.1: Work Status of Street Children by Region, Age Group and Sex

Selected Characteristics	Worked Before			Never Worked			N		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Region									
Western	92.6	71.4	90.7	7.4	28.6	9.3	68	7	75
Central	96.6	0.0	94.9	3.4	100.0	5.1	58	1	59
Greater Accra	81.3	76.5	78.9	18.7	23.5	21.1	584	565	1149
Volta	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37	3	40
Eastern	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16	0	16
Ashanti	93.4	98.7	97.9	6.6	1.3	2.1	91	523	614
Brong Ahafo	84.3	83.3	83.9	15.7	16.7	16.1	178	114	292
Northern	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29	0	29
Upper East	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	0	30
Upper West	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	0	10
Age Group									
5 - 9	52.2	47.3	49.7	47.8	52.7	50.3	92	93	185
10 - 14	80.4	86.6	83.9	19.6	13.4	16.1	378	492	870
15 - 17	94.9	92.5	93.7	5.1	7.5	6.3	631	628	1259
All	86.4	86.6	86.5	13.6	13.4	13.5			
N	951	1051	2002	150	162	312	1101	1213	2314

7.1.1 Age at First Work

All the street children who had ever worked had done so within the 5 to 9 years preceding the interview. Males tend to start working earlier than females in all the age groups. As expected, as the age group of street children increases, the age at which they start work also increases.

7.1.2 Work and Studies

In the twelve months preceding the study, nearly all (98.1%) of the street children who were also in school were also actively engaged in some economic activities (Table 7.2). All the 38 females and 67 of the 69 males successfully interviewed had at least performed an economic activity during the reference period.

Table 7.2: Street Children combining Schooling and Economic Activity in the Past 12 months by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Engaged in Work			Engaged in No Work			N		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
5 - 9	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	5	10
10 - 14	97.6	100.0	98.4	2.4	0.0	1.6	42	24	66
15 - 17	95.5	100.0	96.8	4.5	0.0	3.2	22	9	31
All	97.1	100.0	98.1	2.9	0.0	1.9			
N	67	38	105	2	0	2	69	38	107

In the learning process, it is necessary to minimize or remove impediments in order to enhance the rapid assimilation of knowledge by children. From Table 7.3, it can be ascertained that work had an adverse effect on the studies of street children. As many as 72.0 percent of the 107 street children who combined work and studies reported that working and studying concurrently are incompatible. A greater proportion of females (76.3%) than males (69.6%) experience the negative effects of working on studies.

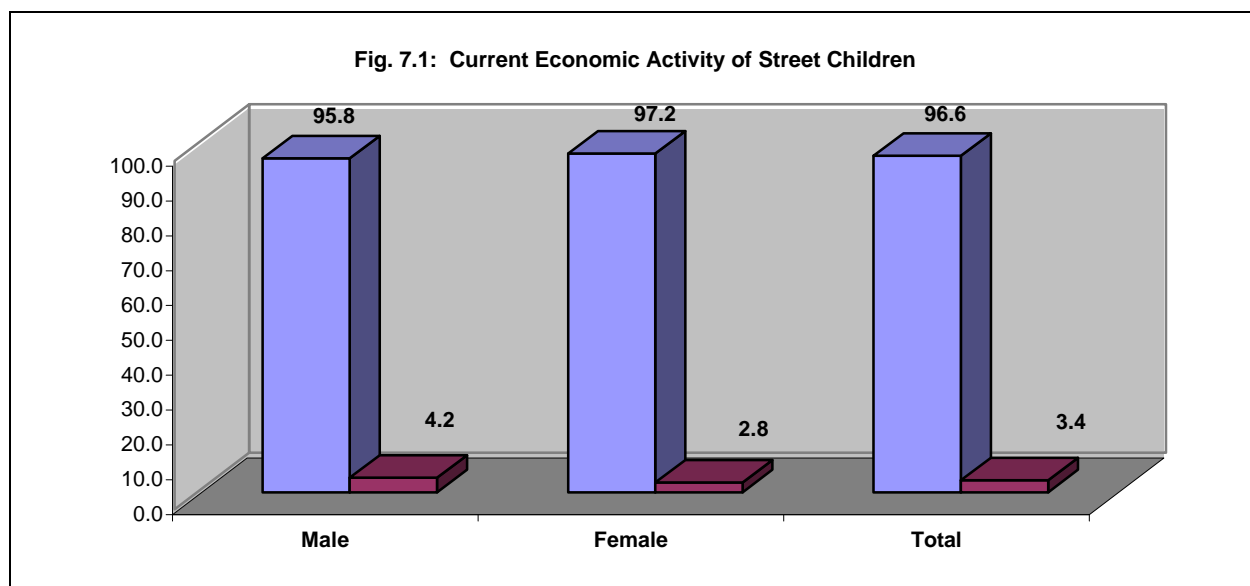
Table 7.3: Effect of Work on Studies by Region, Age Group and Sex

Selected Characteristics	Work Greatly Affects Studies			No Effect on Studies			N		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Region									
Western	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	2	0	2
Central	80.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	5	0	5
Greater Accra	64.3	70.4	67.3	35.7	29.6	32.7	28	27	55
Volta	33.3	50.0	37.5	66.7	50.0	62.5	6	2	8
Eastern	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1
Ashanti	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	2	2
Brong Ahafo	84.2	100.0	88.5	15.8	0.0	11.5	19	7	26
Northern	60.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	5	0	5
Upper East	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	0	3
Age Group									
5 - 9	80.0	40.0	60.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	5	5	10
10 - 14	71.4	75.0	72.7	28.6	25.0	27.3	42	24	66
15 - 17	63.6	100.0	74.2	36.4	0.0	25.8	22	9	31
All	69.6	76.3	72.0	30.4	23.7	28.0			
N	48	29	77	21	9	30	69	38	107

Table 7.3 further reveals a very important trend. The proportion reporting deleterious effect of working on schooling increases with age of street children; this trend is not uniform for the sexes, for the proportion of males who indicated that the job they performed had negative effect on their studies decreases with their age, while the proportion of females increases. This could be an important reason why the dropout rate for females at all levels of education is relatively high.

7.2 Current Economic Activity

Figure 7.1 shows that the proportion of the 1987 valid responses from street children who worked a week preceding the survey was relatively high (96.6%). Thus, it appears that getting work to do, which is compatible with the status of the street children, was easy.



7.2.1 Work being Demanding

The study also collected information on whether the work that street children performed were demanding. Table 7.4 gives an indication of the responses. Majority (81.8%) of the children said that their work was demanding. At all ages, more females than males reported that their work was demanding.

In terms of regional distribution, there are not enough cases for most regions to lend themselves for critical assessment of causes of differentials, save to indicate that all regions except Volta report that work is demanding. A reflection of the demanding nature of the work of street children is the fact that majority (62.9%) of them reported that they did not enjoy their work.

Table 7.4: Nature of Work/Economic Activity by Region, Age Group and Sex

Selected Characteristics	Work Demanding			Work Not Demanding			N		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Region									
Western	81.0	20.0	76.5	19.0	80.0	23.5	63	5	68
Central	73.2	0.0	73.2	26.8	0.0	26.8	56	0	56
Greater Accra	74.2	74.8	74.5	25.8	25.2	25.5	465	425	890
Volta	43.2	66.7	45.0	56.8	33.3	55.0	37	3	40
Eastern	81.3	0.0	81.3	18.8	0.0	18.8	16	0	16
Ashanti	90.6	91.3	91.2	9.4	8.7	8.8	85	515	600
Brong Ahafo	96.0	87.4	92.6	4.0	12.6	7.4	149	95	244
Northern	93.1	0.0	93.1	6.9	0.0	6.9	29	0	29
Upper East	90.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	30	0	30
Upper West	90.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10	0	10
Age Group									
5 - 9	57.4	65.9	61.5	42.6	34.1	38.5	47	44	91
10 - 14	76.0	87.3	82.6	24.0	12.7	17.4	300	425	725
15 - 17	83.3	82.6	82.9	16.7	17.4	17.1	593	574	1167
All	79.7	83.8	81.8	20.3	16.2	18.2			
N	749	874	1623	191	169	360	940	1043	1983

7.2.2 Tenure of Work

The tenure or permanency of work available to any category of job seekers depends, to a large extent, on the quality of education/training of that labour. Majority of street children had never received any skills training, so it is not surprising that only about a quarter (26.5%) were permanent workers (Table 7.5). On the other hand, the larger proportion (70.7%) of street children were temporary employed. In terms of sex breakdown, more males (72.6%) than females (69.0%) are in temporary jobs, while more females (28.1%) than males (24.7%) are in permanent work.

Table 7.5: Tenure of Work of Street Children by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Permanent			Temporary			Seasonal			N		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
5 - 9	16.7	16.3	16.5	83.3	76.7	80.2	0.0	7.0	3.3	48	43	91
10 - 14	24.8	23.3	23.9	72.9	74.6	73.9	2.3	2.1	2.2	303	425	728
15 - 17	25.4	32.5	28.9	71.6	64.4	68.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	599	578	1177
Total	24.7	28.1	26.5	72.6	69.0	70.7	2.6	2.9	2.8			
N	235	294	529	690	722	1412	25	30	55	950	1046	1996

7.2.3 Occupation

Inasmuch as 90 percent of the street children have not received any training, it is expected that they would engage in occupations which do not require high level of education and vocational/technical skills. Table 7.6 shows that there were proportionately fewer street children engaged in professional and highly technical vocations. On the other hand, a significant proportion (62.8%) of street children worked as porters (kayayee), driver-mates,

truck-pushers, errand boys/girls, menial labourers. Other important occupations were as sales workers (16.7%) and as production/ transport/equipment operators (10.6%).

Table 7.6: Occupation by Age Group and Sex

Occupation	5 – 9 Years			10 – 14 Years			15 – 17 Years			All			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Professional	2.1	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	10
Clerical & Related Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	4
Sales Workers	29.2	30.2	29.7	14.7	10.4	12.2	23.2	13.5	18.4	20.8	12.9	16.7	331
Service Workers	10.4	18.6	14.3	7.7	5.4	6.4	4.7	8.3	6.5	5.9	7.6	6.8	135
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry Workers, Fishermen	6.3	0.0	3.3	6.4	0.5	2.9	3.9	0.2	2.0	4.8	0.3	2.4	48
Production/Transport & Equipment Operators/Labourers	4.2	2.3	3.3	7.4	5.7	6.4	18.5	9.0	13.8	14.2	7.4	10.6	211
Other Workers	47.9	48.8	48.4	62.5	78.1	71.6	48.6	68.7	58.5	53.0	71.7	62.8	1248
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	48	43	91	299	424	723	595	578	1173	942	1045		1987

7.2.4 Status of Employment

It is widely acknowledged that in a developing country like Ghana, the informal sector is not much developed, and production is not dominated by highly skilled labour and high technical innovation. Thus, employment opportunities are limited to areas that require unskilled labour, rudimentary technology and capital. In such an economic environment, self-employment becomes the dominant activity.

It is not surprised therefore that in the survey, about three-quarters (75.2%) of street children reported that they were self-employed (Table 7.7). The concentration of the self-employed was more for females (80.5%) than males (69.4%).

Table 7.7: Employment Status of Street Children by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Self employed			Employee			Paid Apprentice			Unpaid Apprentice			Other			N
	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	
5 - 9	45.8	59.0	51.7	37.5	20.5	29.9	14.6	12.8	13.8	0.0	2.6	1.1	2.1	5.1	3.4	87
10 - 14	73.9	85.9	80.9	20.7	8.4	13.5	4.0	1.9	2.8	1.0	3.4	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	716
15 - 17	69.0	78.1	73.5	23.3	17.1	20.3	6.4	3.4	4.9	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	1164
All	69.4	80.5	75.2	23.2	13.7	18.3	6.0	3.1	4.5	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	
N	655	824	1479	219	140	359	57	32	89	11	19	30	2	8	10	1967

In Ghana, it is unlawful to employ persons who are less than 15 years. The situation is compounded by the fact that most of street children have never received any professional training. It is therefore not surprising that the proportion of street children who were employed by someone else (employee) was relatively small (18.3%).

7.3 Weekly Earnings of Street Children

The data indicate that majority (52.5%) of street children earned ₵20,000.00 or less per week; the proportion is higher for females (54.9%) than for males (49.8%). About a quarter (28.3%) earn a weekly income of more than ₵30,000 which can be equated with the national minimum wage. A larger proportion of males (30.6%) than females (25.9%) may be said to be earning the same or more than they would earn if they were working in the formal wage sector.

It is also observed that almost all children aged 5-9 (96.5%) earned ₵30,000.00 or less in the week. The proportion earning similar amounts decreased with age to 73.9 percent for 10-14 and 68.7 percent for 15-17 age groups.

Table 7 8: Weekly Earnings (in Cedis) by Age Group and Sex

Weekly Earnings	5 – 9 Years			10 – 14 Years			15 – 17 Years			All			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
0 - 5000	12.8	26.3	18.8	10.8	8.5	9.5	6.3	8.2	7.2	8.0	9.0	8.5	165
6000 - 10000	14.9	13.2	14.1	15.9	13.7	14.6	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.9	13.2	13.6	262
11000 - 20000	61.7	39.5	51.8	30.4	31.7	31.1	23.9	33.0	28.3	27.9	32.7	30.4	587
21000 - 30000	8.5	15.8	11.8	16.6	20.2	18.7	21.9	18.7	20.3	19.5	19.2	19.3	374
31000 - 50000	2.1	5.3	3.5	13.2	17.7	15.8	22.2	15.0	18.7	18.3	15.7	17.0	328
51000 - 100000	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	7.7	9.8	12.2	11.1	11.6	11.7	9.3	10.5	202
101000 - 200000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	8
201000 - 500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	47	38	85	296	401	697	590	561	1151	933	1000		1933

***Exchange rate: US\$1.00 to ₵6,991.52 (Bank of Ghana, January 2001)

At the regional level, a higher proportion of children earned more than ₵30,000.00 in Western (57.4%) and Upper West (50.0%) than all other regions.

Table 7.9: Weekly Earnings by Region of Residence

Table No. 1: Weekly Earnings by Region: Residence												
Weekly Earnings	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	All	
0 - 5000	1.5	19.6	10.8	17.5	6.3	5.2	5.4	13.8	13.3	20.0	8.5	165
6000 - 10000	7.4	21.4	15.2	30.0	18.8	10.9	10.3	13.8	26.7	0.0	13.6	262
11000 - 20000	19.1	17.9	33.3	25.0	6.3	28.4	33.9	37.9	26.7	10.0	30.4	587
21000 - 30000	14.7	17.9	15.5	10.0	31.3	21.7	28.1	27.6	20.0	20.0	19.3	374
31000 - 50000	26.5	10.7	13.4	17.5	37.5	23.1	12.8	6.9	10.0	40.0	17.0	328
51000 - 100000	26.5	12.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	10.7	9.1	0.0	3.3	10.0	10.5	202
101000 - 200000	4.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	8
201000 - 500000	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	68	56	844	40	16	598	242	29	30	10		1933

***Exchange rate: US\$1.00 to ₵6,991.52 (Bank of Ghana, January 2001)

7.4 Hours of Work

Table 7.10 shows that the vast majority of street children (78.8%) work for more than 8 hours during the daytime, with an additional 11.0 percent working for 6-8 hours in the reference period. It is also observed that a larger proportion of females (83.8%) than males (73.3%) work more than 8 hours in the week. The proportion of children working more than 8 hours increases with age (from 57.0% through 76.8% to 81.7%). This pattern runs through all regions and for both sexes.

Table 7.10: Hours of Work of Street Children by Age Group and Sex

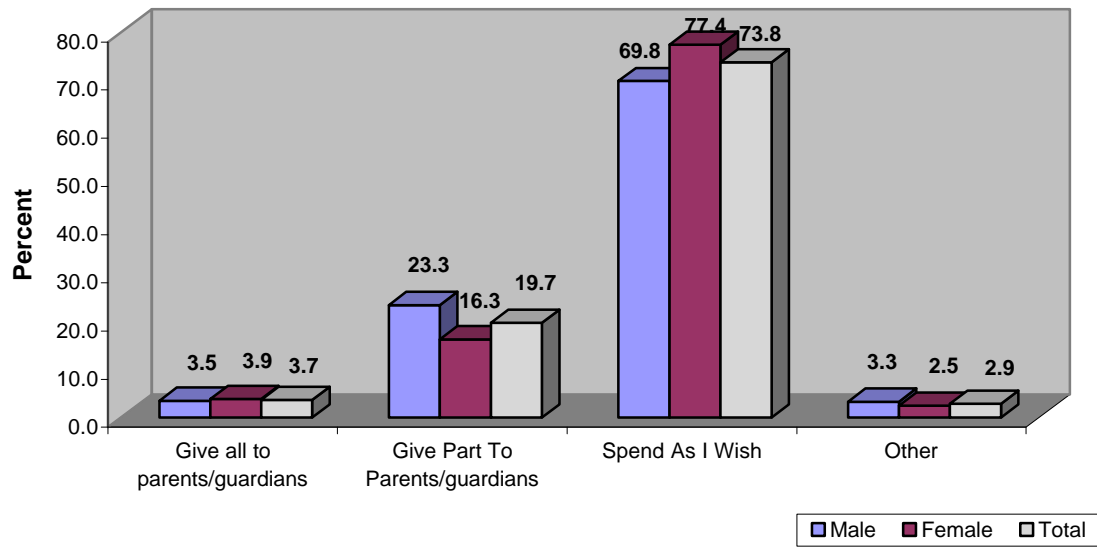
Hours of Work	5 – 9 Years			10 – 14 Years			15 – 17 Years			All			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Day-time Work													
Less than 1 hour	2.1	2.6	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	6
From 1 - 2 hours	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	13
From 2 - 3 hours	4.2	7.9	5.8	3.0	1.7	2.3	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.7	34
From 3 - 4 hours	6.3	0.0	3.5	4.4	2.2	3.1	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.8	1.6	2.2	42
From 4 - 6 hours	14.6	5.3	10.5	10.8	2.9	6.2	6.2	2.5	4.4	8.1	2.8	5.3	104
From 6 - 8 hours	18.8	18.4	18.6	10.4	10.9	10.7	13.5	7.6	10.6	12.8	9.4	11.0	215
More than 8 hours	52.1	63.2	57.0	70.0	81.6	76.8	76.7	86.9	81.7	73.3	83.8	78.8	1539
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	48	38	86	297	414	711	593	563	1156	938	1015		1953
Night-time Work													
Less than 1 hour	50.0	25.0	33.3	15.4	25.0	19.4	31.7	30.4	31.3	28.0	28.4	28.2	71
From 1 - 2 hours	50.0	0.0	16.7	30.8	17.9	25.4	22.0	14.3	19.6	24.4	14.8	21.0	53
From 2 - 3 hours	0.0	50.0	33.3	17.9	14.3	16.4	19.5	8.9	16.2	18.9	12.5	16.7	42
From 3 - 4 hours	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	7.1	9.0	13.0	1.8	9.5	12.2	3.4	9.1	23
From 4 - 6 hours	0.0	25.0	16.7	12.8	0.0	7.5	4.1	12.5	6.7	6.1	9.1	7.1	18
From 6 - 8 hours	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	3.6	7.5	4.1	7.1	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.6	14
More than 8 hours	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	32.1	14.9	5.7	25.0	11.7	4.9	26.1	12.3	31
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N	2	4	6	39	28	67	123	56	179	164	88		252

A total of 252 street children reported that they worked during the night. Out of this number, nearly two-thirds (65.9%) worked up to 3 hours a night; a higher proportion of males (71.3%) than females (55.7%) worked this number of hours at night. This means that as many as 44.3 percent female and 28.7 percent male street children work deep into the night and this cannot be healthy for their development.

7.5 How Street Children Spend their Income

The general perception is that most working children are exploited by adults. To verify this perception, the street children were asked how they spent their income. According to the 1,947 children who answered this question, 73.8 percent reported that they spend their incomes as they wish; only 3.7 percent give all and 19.7 percent give part of their income to their parents/guardians. The data indicate that younger and male children are more likely to give all or part of their income to their parents/guardians (Fig. 7.2).

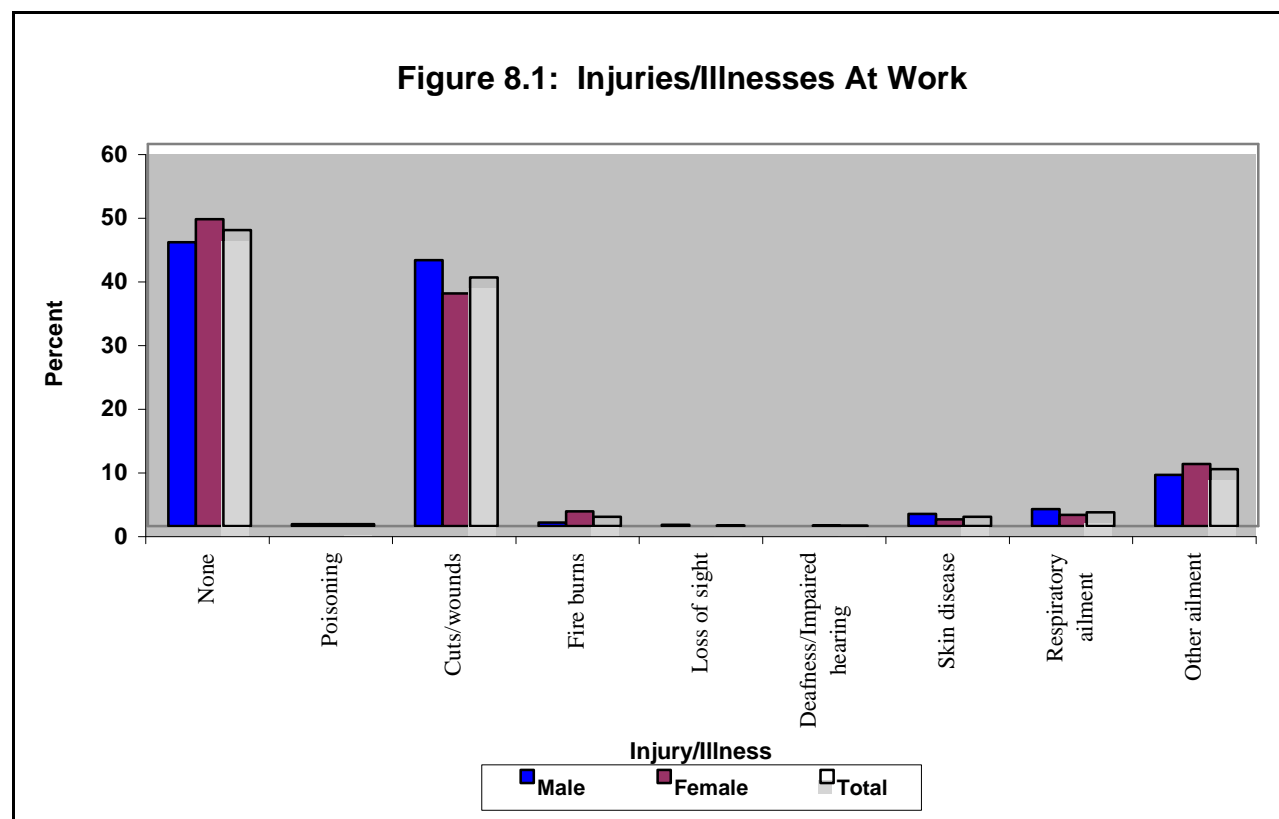
Figure 7.2: How Street Children Spend Their Income



CHAPTER EIGHT - HEALTH AND SAFETY ON THE STREET

8.1 Injuries and Illnesses of Street Children at Work

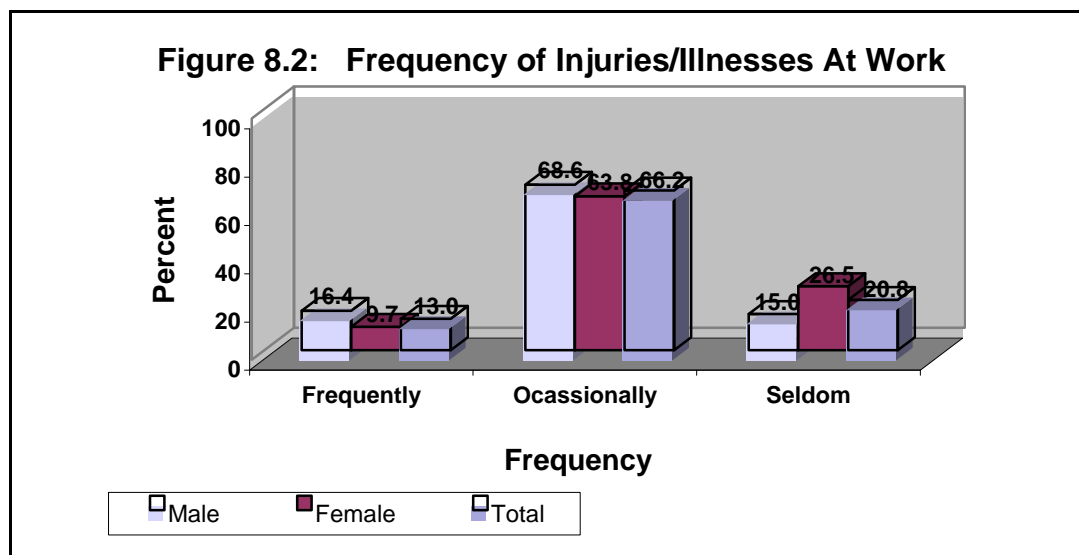
Living on the street exposes the children to various hazards and this makes them very vulnerable to many illnesses and injuries. Results of the survey indicate that majority (53.5%) of the street children interviewed had sustained one form of injury/illness or other in the course of their work. The commonest health hazard facing these working children are cuts and wounds, sustained by nearly 2 out of 5 children. About 2 percent had respiratory disorders, with fire burns and skin diseases accounting for less than 2 percent each while about 9 percent suffered from other ailments. Generally, a higher proportion of males than females sustain injuries/illnesses, apart from those sustaining fire burns and 'other ailments' (Fig.8.1). With respect to age, the incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses is higher among older children, ranging from 30.3 percent for children aged 5-9 to 55.8 percent for 15-17 year olds.



This pattern of injuries/illnesses is observed among street children in the regions also. The highest proportion of children sustaining injuries/illnesses is observed in the Northern Region, while the lowest was recorded in the Volta Region.

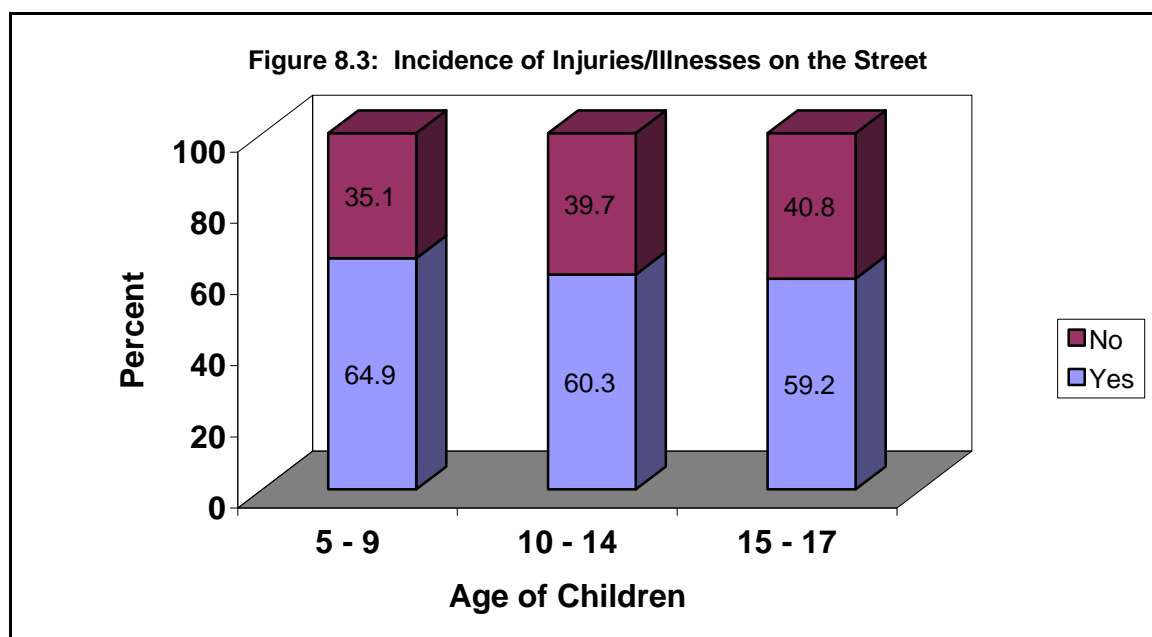
About 20 percent of street children suffered from cuts/wounds, with the highest occurrence (50%) being reported among clerical and related workers (the number of children is just 4) and the lowest of 22.2 percent being recorded for professional workers. The highest reported incidence of fire burns was 10.0 percent among production/transport/equipment operators. Skin disease is more prevalent among agriculture/animal husbandry/forestry workers (10.6%). Respiratory ailments was reported mainly by service workers (6.9%) and agriculture/animal husbandry/forestry workers with (6.4%) and this might be due to excessive inhalation of chemicals which they might be using in the course of their work and exposure to the elements.

In terms of frequency for those who sustained injuries/illnesses at work, majority of children of all ages occasionally (66.2%) or seldom (20.8%) sustain injuries/illnesses; 13.0 percent of children sustained injuries/illnesses frequently. Volta Region had the highest percentage (27.3%) of children sustaining injuries/illnesses frequently; males also get injured or fall ill more frequently than females at all ages.



8.2 Injuries and Illnesses on the Street

Three in five of the street children interviewed had been injured or ill as a result of being on the street, with 64.9 percent of street children aged 5-9 years having been injured or fallen ill while living on the street (Fig. 8.3). Unlike the workplace, the occurrence of injuries/illnesses on the street is highest among the youngest children. Over 90 percent of injuries/illnesses reported were seldom or occasional. More frequent injuries/illnesses occur among children aged 5-9 than among older children; this underlines the vulnerability of this age group on the street.



8.3 Threats/Problems Faced By Children on the Street

The survey enquired into the hazards and threats faced by street children in their daily activities. According to the children interviewed, the major threat faced by children on the street comes from harassment by the police/metropolitan officials and bigger boys/girls on the street. These two sources of harassment account for over two-thirds of threats faced on the street; about 22.1 percent stated 'other' sources (Table 8.1).

There are large regional variations; majority (56.0%) of children in Ashanti cited police and metropolitan officials' harassment as the major threat they face on the street. This source of threat is virtually non-existent in the three northern regions, where the predominant threat is harassment from their bigger children on the street. Indeed, apart from Ashanti and Volta Regions, harassment from bigger boys/girls on the street was the main reported threat faced by street children. Harassment from the neighbourhood was reported mainly in the Central (15.3%) and Greater Accra (12.3%).

Table 8.1: Threats/Problems Faced by Street Children by Age Group and Region

Selected Characteristics	Harassment from police/metropolitan/District Assemblies			Harassment from The Neighborhood			Harassment from bigger boys/girls on the street			Others			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Total	
Region													
Western	11.8	57.1	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.1	14.3	41.3	44.1	28.6	42.7	75
Central	10.3	0.0	10.2	15.5	0.0	15.3	39.7	0.0	39.0	34.5	100.0	35.6	59
Greater Accra	20.7	38.6	29.5	13.2	11.3	12.3	42.5	27.1	34.9	23.6	23.0	23.3	1149
Volta	29.7	0.0	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	66.7	27.5	45.9	33.3	45.0	40
Eastern	18.8	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.8	0.0	43.8	37.5	0.0	37.5	16
Ashanti	29.7	60.6	56.0	14.3	5.7	7.0	35.2	22.8	24.6	20.9	10.9	12.4	614
Brong Ahafo	29.8	29.8	29.8	14.0	3.5	9.9	27.0	39.5	31.8	29.2	27.2	28.4	292
Northern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.7	0.0	89.7	10.3	0.0	10.3	29
Upper East	6.7	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	6.7	70.0	0.0	70.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	30
Upper West	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Age Group													
5 - 9	18.5	29.0	23.8	20.7	16.1	18.4	45.7	30.1	37.8	15.2	24.7	20.0	185
10 - 14	17.2	54.3	38.2	11.4	7.1	9.0	45.8	22.8	32.8	25.7	15.9	20.1	870
15 - 17	23.6	44.4	34.0	10.1	7.6	8.9	37.9	28.7	33.3	28.4	19.3	23.8	1259
All	21.0	47.2	34.7	11.4	8.1	9.7	41.2	26.4	33.4	26.3	18.3	22.1	
N	231	573	804	126	98	224	454	320	774	290	222	512	2314

8.4 Knowledge and Use of Illicit Drugs among Street Children

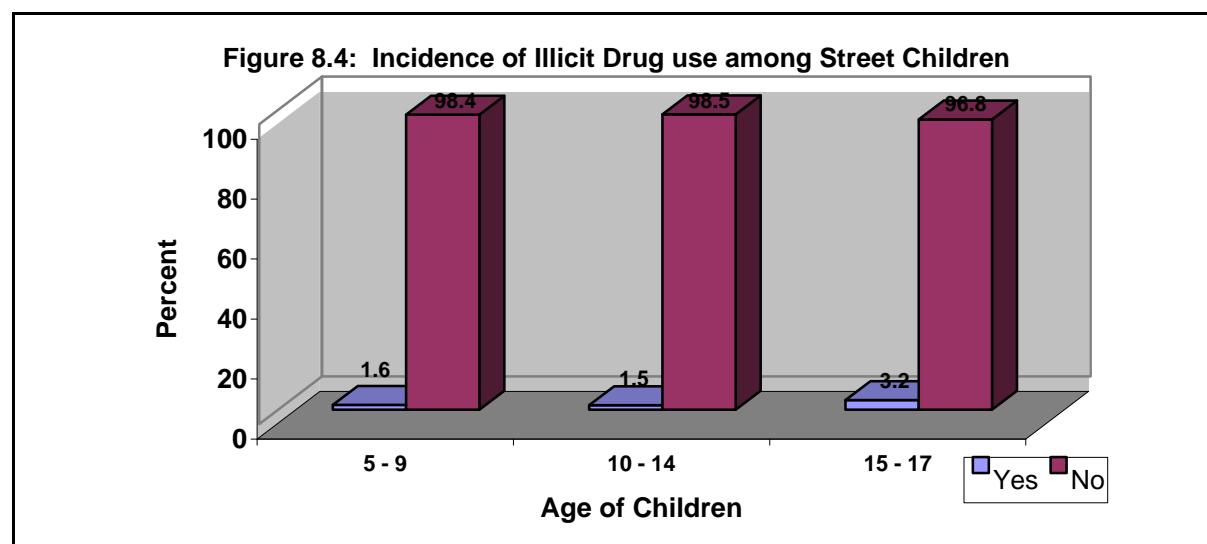
Drug abuse has long been associated with street people. The survey, therefore, attempted to obtain information on the involvement of street children with illicit drugs. Results of the survey indicate that 60.3 percent of street children mentioned marijuana (wee) as the illicit drug easily found on the street; it is worth noting that 43.5 percent of children in the 5- 9 age group even named this drug. A large proportion of males (73.1%) compared to less than half (48.6%) of females reported this drug (Table 8.2).

The study results indicate that more street children in Volta, Eastern, Brong Ahafo and Northern than elsewhere could locate marijuana on the street. Cocaine and heroine were mentioned by less than 3 percent of the children interviewed, with about 36.9 percent mentioning no known illicit drugs.

Table 8.2: Knowledge of Known Illicit Drugs on the Street by Region Age Group and Sex

Selected Characteristics	Wee (marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish)			Cocaine			Heroin			No Known Drug			N		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Region															
Western	70.6	14.3	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	85.7	34.7	68	7	75
Central	75.9	100.0	76.3	12.1	0.0	11.9	1.7	0.0	1.7	10.3	0.0	10.2	58	1	59
Greater Accra	76.0	63.3	69.7	3.8	2.5	3.1	1.4	0.7	1.0	18.9	33.5	26.1	583	564	1147
Volta	81.1	100.0	82.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	17.5	37	3	40
Eastern	81.3	0.0	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3	12.5	0.0	12.5	16	0	16
Ashanti	57.1	27.0	31.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.6	0.8	40.7	72.1	67.4	91	523	614
Brong Ahafo	72.5	75.4	73.6	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	23.7	26.0	178	114	292
Northern	72.4	0.0	72.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	0.0	27.6	29	0	29
Upper East	66.7	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	30	0	30
Upper West	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	10	0	10
Age Group															
5 – 9	45.1	41.9	43.5	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	52.7	57.0	54.9	91	93	184
10 - 14	75.4	42.7	56.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.8	21.7	55.3	40.7	378	492	870
15 - 17	75.8	54.2	65.0	3.5	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	19.8	43.7	31.7	631	627	1258
All	73.1	48.6	60.3	2.6	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	23.2	49.4	36.9			
N	804	589	1393	29	17	46	12	7	19	255	599	854	1100	1212	2312

Less than 3 percent of those interviewed admitted taking any of the known illicit drugs. For all ages and in all regions, higher proportions of males than females admitted taking drugs. Drug use is highest among the 15-17 year old children (3.2%), which is about twice the rate for younger children (Fig.8.4). The survey results also indicate that the rate of drug use is highest among children in Eastern (12.5%) and Western (10.7%); the three northern regions reported no incidence of drug use among street children.



More than half (53.7%) who admitted indulging in illicit drug use take cocaine while 35 percent reported taking marijuana (wee). Cocaine is taken by the 2 females aged 5-9 and 15-17 who reported being involved in drug abuse.

With regards to the suppliers of illicit drugs on the street, more than two-thirds of the children interviewed did not know the source of the drugs. The data show that older boys and girls on the street constitute the main suppliers of illicit drugs. Next to this source are the public toilet attendants (5%) and bar attendants/akpeteshie sellers and truck pushers (2% each).

8.5 Sexual Activity Among Street Children and Knowledge about HIV/AIDS and STDs

In order to gain some insight into the sexual life of street children, they were asked if they were in boy-girl relationship. The results revealed that less than 10 percent of street children had boy/girl friends. As expected, older children are more likely than the young to be in a sexual relationship.

Greater Accra has the highest proportion of children in a sexual relationship (11.4%) while Western recorded a low of about 2.7 percent; Central, Eastern and Upper West reported no child in a sexual relationship, but these differentials may be due to the few cases involved.

Table 8.3: Involvement of Street Children in Sexual Relations by Region, Age Group and Sex

Selected Characteristics	Sexually Active			Not Active Sexually			N		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Region									
Western	0.0	28.6	2.7	100.0	71.4	97.3	68	7	75
Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	58	1	59
Greater Accra	13.9	8.8	11.4	86.1	91.2	88.6	584	565	1149
Volta	10.8	0.0	10.0	89.2	100.0	90.0	37	3	40
Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	16	0	16
Ashanti	14.3	7.1	8.1	85.7	92.9	91.9	91	523	614
Brong Ahafo	6.7	8.8	7.5	93.3	91.2	92.5	178	114	292
Northern	10.3	0.0	10.3	89.7	0.0	89.7	29	0	29
Upper East	10.0	0.0	10.0	90.0	0.0	90.0	30	0	30
Upper West	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	10	0	10
Age Group									
5 - 9	1.1	0.0	0.5	98.9	100.0	99.5	92	93	185
10 - 14	5.8	4.7	5.2	94.2	95.3	94.8	378	492	870
15 - 17	14.7	12.1	13.4	85.3	87.9	86.6	631	628	1259
All	10.5	8.2	9.3	89.5	91.8	90.7			
N	116	99	215	985	1114	2099	1101	1213	2314

Associated with the sexuality is the possibility of infection with transmitted diseases, so questions about STDs were asked. Over 80 percent of the children interviewed had heard about HIV/AIDS and this awareness increases with the age of the street child. However, knowledge about other STDs is very limited. Less than half (48.1%) of the children and just over a third of females on the street said they knew of other STDs (Tables 8.4).

Table 8.4: Knowledge about HIV/AIDS and Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Knowledge About AIDS						Knowledge About Other STDs						N		
	Know			Do Not Know			Know			Do Not Know					
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
5 - 9	38.0	47.3	42.7	62.0	52.7	57.3	21.7	17.2	19.5	78.3	82.8	80.5	92	93	185
10 - 14	86.0	71.5	77.8	14.0	28.5	22.2	45.6	25.2	34.1	54.4	74.8	65.9	378	492	870
15 - 17	96.5	86.3	91.4	3.5	13.7	8.6	76.9	47.1	62.0	23.1	52.9	38.0	631	628	1259
All	88.0	77.3	82.4	12.0	22.7	17.6	61.5	35.9	48.1	38.5	64.1	51.9			
N	969	938	1907	132	275	407	677	436	1113	423	777	1200	1101	1213	2314

The children were asked to mention as many means of protection as they knew. Less than half (43.9%) of the respondents mentioned the use of condoms as a preventive measure, with the proportion increasing with age. The percentage of children mentioning condoms varied from 19.8 percent in Ashanti to 63.8 percent in Central; this method is more popular with males than females at all ages and in all regions (Table 8.5). The next most common means of protection the children know of is abstaining from sex (28.5%), followed by other measures (27.0%) such as avoiding sharing needles (13.5%), sticking to one partner (7.9%) and avoiding blood transfusion (3.5%).

Table 8.5: Knowledge of Preventive Measures against HIV/AIDS by Region, Age Group and Sex

Selected Characteristics	Use of Condoms			Avoid Blood Transfusion			Stick to one Partner			Avoid Sharing Blades/needles			Abstain from Sex			Other			N
	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	Male	Fem.	All	
Region																			
Western	58.8	28.6	56.0	5.9	0.0	5.3	1.5	0.0	1.3	23.5	14.3	22.7	47.1	85.7	50.7	5.9	0.0	5.3	75
Central	64.9	0.0	63.8	5.3	0.0	5.2	10.5	0.0	10.3	17.5	0.0	17.2	45.6	0.0	44.8	3.5	100.0	5.2	58
Gt. Accra	57.6	43.6	50.6	6.2	2.6	4.4	12.2	8.2	10.2	19.0	16.9	18.0	32.7	28.9	30.8	13.5	21.3	17.4	1086
Volta	48.6	66.7	50.0	8.1	0.0	7.5	2.7	0.0	2.5	18.9	33.3	20.0	45.9	66.7	47.5	24.3	0.0	22.5	40
Eastern	37.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	25.0	16
Ashanti	34.1	17.3	19.8	5.5	0.8	1.5	4.4	3.6	3.8	5.5	1.9	2.5	30.8	16.3	18.5	27.5	63.0	57.7	612
Brong Ahafo	61.2	57.8	59.9	3.5	5.5	4.3	11.8	11.9	11.8	20.6	11.0	16.8	27.6	18.3	24.0	6.5	16.5	10.4	279
Northern	65.5	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	6.9	51.7	0.0	51.7	10.3	0.0	10.3	29
Upper East	53.3	0.0	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	0.0	63.3	16.7	0.0	16.7	30
Upper West	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	10
Age Group																			
5 - 9	31.3	29.2	30.1	0	0	0.0	7.8	2.8	5.1	7.8	5.6	6.6	10.9	16.7	14.0	46.9	54.2	50.7	136
10 - 14	46.4	23.2	33.2	3.8	1.7	2.6	5.2	4.6	4.8	13.7	9.3	11.2	32.4	20.7	25.8	19.5	50	36.9	846
15 - 17	63.8	41.4	52.6	6.5	2.6	4.5	12.1	8.3	10.2	21.1	10.5	15.8	38.9	25.1	32.0	6.4	29.1	17.7	1253
All	55.8	33.2	43.9	5.2	2.0	3.5	9.5	6.4	7.9	17.7	9.7	13.5	35.0	22.8	28.5	13.4	39.2	27.0	
N	589	392	981	55	24	79	100	76	176	187	115	302	369	269	638	141	462	603	2235

8.6 Centres for Street Children

Some religious and non-governmental organisations have set up centres for street children in an attempt to curb this phenomenon. These centres offer training to street children to give them employable skills that will keep them off the streets. It is known that some of the children who go to these centres return to the street for various reasons and so the children were asked whether they had ever been to such centres and to find out why they had returned to the street.

The results of the survey show that only 1.7 percent of street children had ever been to any of these centres; no child aged 5-9 had ever been to such a centre and more males (2.8%) than females (0.7%) reported ever being to a centre for street children. At the regional level, the highest proportions of children who have returned to the street from such centres were reported in Volta (7.5%), Upper East (6.7%) and Northern (3.4%). No child in Central, Eastern, Brong Ahafo and Upper West had ever been to a centre for street children (Table 8.6).

Table 8.6: Inmate Status at Centres for Street Children by Region, Age Group and Sex

Age Group and Sex							
Selected Characteristics	Former Inmate of Centre			Never Been Inmate of Centre			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Region							
Western	2.9	0.0	2.7	97.1	100.0	97.3	75
Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	59
Greater Accra	3.4	0.5	2.0	96.6	99.5	98.0	1149
Volta	8.1	0.0	7.5	91.9	100.0	92.5	40
Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	16
Ashanti	3.3	1.0	1.3	96.7	99.0	98.7	614
Brong Ahafo	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	292
Northern	3.4	0.0	3.4	96.6	0.0	96.6	29
Upper East	6.7	0.0	6.7	93.3	0.0	93.3	30
Upper West	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	10
Age Group							
5 - 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	185
10 - 14	3.2	0.2	1.5	96.8	99.8	98.5	870
15 - 17	3.0	1.1	2.1	97.0	98.9	97.9	1259
All	2.8	0.7	1.7	97.2	99.3	98.3	
N	31	8	39	1070	1205	2275	2314

A quarter of those who have returned to the street cited boredom as the reason for leaving the Centre, with about 19 percent finding the centres not useful. About 17 percent complained of lack of freedom or strictness in these centres, while 11 percent came back to the street to join their friends. About 3 percent of those who were back to the street said that the business they set up after the training in the centre failed. In Greater Accra, the major reasons for return to the street was in not finding usefulness in the centre (29.0%), while in Ashanti, half of the children returned to the street because the centres were too strict and about 38 percent due to boredom.

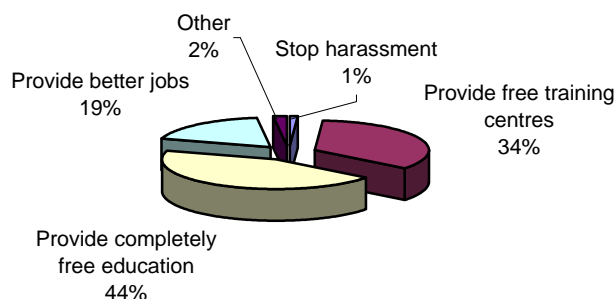
8.7 Assistance Children Require From Government

Various programmes have been initiated with the view to minimising the problem of street life among children with varying degrees of success. The failure of some of these initiatives could be attributed to the fact that the children's opinions were not taken into consideration in the planning and execution of the programmes. The survey therefore attempted to find out what the children would want to be done to improve their living standards.

The data obtained from the survey show that majority of them either want completely free education (44.1%) or training opportunities (34.3%) provided by the government. About 19

percent wanted better jobs for children, while about 1 percent asked that government should stop the harassment of street children (Fig.8.5).

Figure 8.5: Assistance Children Require From Government



With respect to age, the desire for education or training decreases with age. While 79.5 percent of 5-9 year-olds would want completely free education, 48.6 percent of those aged 10-14 and 35.9 percent of the 15-17 age group asked for this facility. It is significant to note that more males want free education than females while the reverse is true for free training.

In the regions, the desire for free education range between 27.0 percent in Ashanti and 80.0 percent in the Upper West; the corresponding range for free training is 10.3 percent in Northern to 49.0 percent in Ashanti.

Table 8.7: Type of Assistance Required by Street Children from Government by Region, Age Group and Sex

Age Group and Sex																
Selected Characteristics	Stop Harassment			Provide free Training Centres			Provide completely Free Education			Provide Better Jobs			Other			N
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Region																
Western	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	14.3	22.7	66.2	85.7	68.0	8.8	0.0	8.0	1.5	0.0	1.3	75
Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	0.0	27.1	60.3	100.0	61.0	10.3	0.0	10.2	1.7	0.0	1.7	59
Greater Accra	1.4	2.7	2.0	21.6	38.2	29.8	53.2	39.1	46.3	21.4	17.2	19.3	2.4	2.8	2.6	1148
Volta	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.8	100.0	42.5	59.5	0.0	55.0	2.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	40
Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	37.5	50.0	0.0	50.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
Ashanti	1.1	0.2	0.3	19.8	54.1	49.0	46.2	23.7	27.0	30.8	20.8	22.3	2.2	1.1	1.3	614
Brong Ahafo	1.1	0.0	0.7	25.8	35.1	29.5	59.0	55.3	57.5	12.9	9.6	11.6	1.1	0.0	0.7	292
Northern	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	10.3	48.3	0.0	48.3	41.4	0.0	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	29
Upper East	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	13.3	56.7	0.0	56.7	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
Upper West	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Age Group																
5 - 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	16.1	11.4	81.5	77.4	79.5	7.6	5.4	6.5	4.3	1.1	2.7	185
10 - 14	0.8	1.6	1.3	18.6	43.1	32.5	66.0	35.2	48.6	13.5	18.3	16.2	1.1	1.8	1.5	869
15 - 17	1.3	1.3	1.3	27.7	50.3	39.0	44.7	27.1	35.9	24.4	19.4	21.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1259
All	1.0	1.3	1.2	22.8	44.8	34.3	55.1	34.2	44.1	19.3	17.9	18.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	
N	11	16	27	251	543	794	606	415	1021	212	217	429	20	22	42	2313

SECTION IV - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER NINE - SUMMARY FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Summary Findings

9.1.1 Household Survey

The results clearly show that in the 12 months prior to the survey two in every five children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activity. In the last seven days however, about 31 percent of children engaged in economic activity. Children in economic activity were found mainly in the following occupations: Agriculture, fishing and forestry (57.0%), sales (20.7%) and production (9.5%). Majority (68.0%) of the working children were in part time employment; about a fifth (18.8%) of them were permanently engaged. Of the children who were in full time employment, majority (65.5%) of them was permanently engaged. In addition, a high proportion (89.5%) was engaged in housekeeping activities.

Nearly a third (32.8%) of the children attended school and also worked for pay, profit or family gain in the last 7 days before the survey. Almost all (97.7%) of these children were also involved in housekeeping activities. The older children are more likely than the younger children to combine work with schooling/training. The most important issue to raise here is whether or not the work the school going child was engaged in affected his regular studies. Indeed, less than a quarter of the children attending school and engaging in economic activity, answered that work affected their regular school attendance or studies. Any child whose school attendance or the capacity to benefit from school is affected by work can be said to be in child labour. Over a tenth (12.8%) of the working children were thus, affected in this manner.

Even though some children were engaged in both economic and non economic activities not all of them however, were subjected to child labour, with regard to long hours of work and exposure to hazardous work. In fact for some school-going children it had very little effect on their education. About 10.7 percent of children who were currently engaged in economic activity and schooling/training, usually worked for 4 hours or longer. Only 5.8 percent of children in the survey were engaged in household activities for a period exceeding 4 hours.

About two-thirds of children who were in paid employment earned a maximum of ₦10,000.00 per week. Nearly two-thirds (65.2%) of these children were either paid daily or on piece rate. Less than a fifth (16.4%) of the children received monthly wage payment. Most of the children received payment themselves (80.3%) and gave all or part of the payments to their parents (57.2%). Children who saved part of their income (70.5%) saved mainly to either go to school (37.1%) or learn a trade (25.8%).

More than half (58.5%) of children who worked for people other than their own parents were satisfied with the job they were doing. For those who were not satisfied with their jobs, tiresome of work (43.5%) and very low earnings from work (40.4%) were the two main

reasons provided. More than four-fifths (86.2%) of the children had a good relationship with their employers. Poor pay, verbal and physical abuses, too much work and long hours of work were cited as the main reasons why some of the children had a bad relationship with their employers.

About 95.4 percent of children working for pay, profit or family gain did not use protective wears. Questions were however, not asked with regard to the need for protective wear, thus whereas these children did not use protective wear, it may well be that the children really had no need for any. About 4.3 percent of children suffered injuries or illnesses at their workplace while engaged in agriculture, fishing and forestry as an occupation; 0.8 percent were workers not classifiable by occupation and 0.5 percent were sales workers.

The reasons parents gave for allowing their children to work was to support family income (58.8%) and to help in household enterprises (34.2%). Results from the survey indicate that payment for medication of the majority of children (75.8%) is borne by their parents.

One may wonder whether different living arrangements of children could be the cause for their engagement in economic activities. However, it was apparent that there were no differences between working children and non-working children with respect to their living arrangements and economic activity of their parents:

- 99.1 percent of working children have at least one parent alive; both parents alive (89.9%), mother alive (7.0%) or father alive (2.2%) and this compares favourably with the proportions for children in non-economic activity (99.5%).
- 84.7 percent of working children have parents who are still married to each other; this compares favourably with the proportions for children in non-economic activity (84.8%)
- 98.7 percent of working children have at least one parent engaged in economic activity: both parents in some sort of economic activity (81.9 %), mother alone in economic activity (10.8%) or father alone in economic activity (5.0%). This compares favourably with the proportions for children in non-economic activity (98.8%) whose parents are also working.

It can therefore be inferred that in most of the households, contrary to people's perception, the survivorship of parents, marital status of parents, or the engagement in economic activity of parents cannot fully explain why children are deeply into economic activity.

9.1.2 Street Children Survey

The results of the survey indicate that the proportion of children found on the street rises steeply with age from 8 percent for 5-9 year-olds to more than half (54%) for those aged 15-17. This corroborates earlier studies that most of the youngsters found on the street can best be described as 'street youth' since most of them are over the age of majority with little or no education. The data in fact, show that a vast majority (81%) of 5-9 year-olds live on

the street with their parents, indicating that children in this age-group would hardly take to street life on their own.

It is also evident from the data that the overriding factor pushing children to the street is poverty, which was cited by 83 percent of those interviewed. This is confirmed by the fact that over half (55%) of the children came from the 3 northern regions, where the incidence of poverty according to the fourth round of the Ghana Living Standards survey, is highest in the country. The data do not support the general perception that broken homes and orphanhood may be the major driving force behind the street children phenomenon because half of those interviewed lived with both parents before going to the street.

Again, contrary to popular perception that most working children are exploited by parents by taking payments for their work, most of the children (73.8%) spent their income as they wished with less than 4 percent giving all their earning to their parents/guardians. This means that the children go out to the street to work for money to cater for some needs, which their parents/guardians are unable to satisfy and not necessarily to support the household, as it were.

Although the proportion of street children sustaining injuries/illnesses is much larger than their counterparts at home, the pattern is similar with regards to the nature of injury/illness. In fact, cuts and wounds accounted for 84.3 percent of all injuries/illnesses recorded among children living at home.

9.1.3 Comparing Household and Street Children Surveys

The survey found out that there are marked differentials in all aspects of children in households as compared to those on the streets. Females form the highest proportion of children on the streets in contrast to males who constitute the majority of children in households. Mole-Dagbon children form the greatest proportion of children on the streets followed by Akans. For children in households however, the reverse is true. A higher proportion of the children on the street than children found in households have both parents alive.

About half (45.7%) of the children on the street have never attended school as compared to 17.6 percent of children found in households. One out of every 3 children on the street as compared to nearly 2 out of every 3 children found in households have received education up to the primary level. Also, majority of the children on the streets (71.8%) could not read and write in any language, while only about one-third of the children in households could not read and write in any language.

Nearly all (96%) of the children on the streets are engaged in economic activity compared to children in households (31.3%). Besides, the children who combine schooling with work was found to be a phenomenon with mostly the street children than those in households where only about a third (32.8%) were found to be engaging in that practice.

9.2 Conclusions

9.2.1 Household Survey

To a large extent, the magnitude and incidence of child labour in households has been explained and established in terms of long hours of work in both economic and non-economic activities; school attendance (with economic activity); type and nature of economic activity; health and safety of working children.

According to the 1998 Children's Act, children under 15 years are not supposed to be employed. However, by all indications, 22.2 percent of children worked for pay, profit or family gain in the last 7 days preceding the interview. Thus according to the Act, 1,407,770 children under 15 years were estimated to be working in Ghana.

Under the same law, however, children can be allowed to do light work if they are 13 years and above. This suggests that all children below 13 years who are in any form of economic activity are in child labour. On the basis of age alone, then, 1,031,220 children in Ghana could be said to be in child labour.

The stipulated minimum age for the engagement of a person in hazardous work is eighteen years. However, some children in the age group 5 -17 years were found to be engaged in work of this nature. According to the survey, children who are either engaged in the mining and quarrying or the hotels and restaurant industries or work during the night (irrespective of where they work) or report that work affect schooling are considered to be doing hazardous work. In this regard, an estimated number of 501,601 children aged 5 -17 years nationwide were found to be in hazardous work; 19.9 percent aged 5 - 9 years, 53.7 percent aged 10 -14 years and 26.4 percent aged 15 -17 years. For those aged between 13 and 17 years, the estimated number of children in hazardous work is 242,074. These children work in places where they may be either exposed to immoral behaviour or their health and or education could be at risk and therefore could affect their future development.

Using age limit and the hazardous nature of work therefore as criteria, 1,273,294 children in the country are estimated to be in child labour.

It is worth mentioning that working children is not necessarily equated to child labour. The Ghanaian culture recognizes the role children play in performing social and economic functions to guide them become responsible adults. These are meant, not only to assist in their own upkeep but also, to help improve the general welfare of the household. They may be involved in some light work (child work), such as washing plates, gathering firewood on the farm, selling bread in the house and selling ice water in a shop, which may not necessarily affect the health, education or future development of the child. Such social and cultural considerations have not been reflected in the law, and not all the estimated number could actually be said to be in child labour. Additional Tables are provided in Appendix III on the characteristics of child labour in Ghana.

The survey results show that characteristics of households and household heads generally influence the activities of children; child labour in households occurs mostly in Volta

(33.2%), Western (27.1%), Eastern (25.4%) and Northern (24.2%). As many as 79.8 percent of the survey children identified to be in child labour live in rural areas. As a proportion of all children, 25.6 percent of children in the rural areas are in child labour, compared to 10.7 percent of children in urban areas. Over two-thirds (70.0%) of children in child labour are still in school, predominantly at the primary level (61.5%). Child labourers were mainly engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing (54.9%). Most of them are not paid for the work they do; those receiving payment do not get more than ₦10,000 per week. Almost 73 percent of such children gave all or part of their earnings to their parents. With regard to injury, 65.3 percent of the children had never been injured in the course of their work (see Appendix III for details).

Contrary to the perception that child labour results from single parenthood, 76.3 percent of parents/guardians of children in child labour are married. Nearly half (47.8%) of heads of households with child labourers had no education. The three northern regions have comparatively higher proportions (over 88%) of household heads with no education.

Majority of heads of households of children engaged in child labour work for pay or profit (90.7%). The major occupation was agriculture, forestry and fishing, with 68.2 percent so engaged. Household heads who were professional workers constitute only 4.5 percent. Most of the household heads were engaged in activities in the private informal sector (90.4%) and their major income was derived from self-employment (66.2%).

More than half (55.7%) of households of children engaged in child labour live in compound houses. In the rural areas, 81.7 percent of households with child labourers live in dwellings where they pay a monthly rent of less than 10,000 cedis, compared to their counterparts in the urban areas (37.3%). In general, more than two-fifths of these households pay a monthly rent of up to 10,000 cedis (see Appendix III for details).

Attempts have been made to look at specific areas of the law, and the definition of child labour to estimate the various categories of children who are in child labour. It is important to state, however, that all these categories of children cannot be added up to give a composite figure since there are overlaps and therefore a child may be in more than one of these categories.

Even though the Act prohibits all children from working in the night (8 o'clock p.m. to 6 o'clock a.m.), 3.4 percent of children in the survey were found to be working in the night. This accounts for 220,891 children in the country being subjected to work. It is even more serious for 0.2 percent of the children who despite working in the night, worked for more than 4 hours. Children affected in this manner are estimated to be 14,221 for the entire country.

Exploitative child labour is prohibited under the Children's Act. According to the Act, 'no person shall engage a child in exploitative labour', which is work that deprives the child of his/her health, education or development.

Currently, there are no labour laws governing the minimum hours of work that a child can safely be engaged. Apart from the minimum age of employment, the other criteria spelt out in the Act in determining child labour are time of day and the nature of work.

In drawing conclusions on child labour, the GCLS assumes a cut-off point of 4 hours as the maximum period children going to school or receiving skill training can work (both in economic and non-economic activities). This is because, on the average, a child spends 9 hours preparing, attending school and returning home; another 2 hours for doing homework and leisure, 1 hour reading through his/her notes and 8 hours of sleep. As a result, a child will be left with a maximum of 4 hours to perform any economic and or non-economic activity.

For children who were in school, the following observations are made:

- A proportion of 2.7 percent of children attended school and, in addition, spent 4 or more hours working in the day for pay, profit or family gain. Thus 171,752 children countrywide were estimated to be affected by long hours of work which could affect their health and studies.
- 0.6 percent of children attending school spend 4 or more hours on housekeeping activities.

For children who are still attending school and working for pay or profit or family gain, long hours of work and doing hazardous work do not allow them to fully take advantage of their education, since they tend to be too tired and cannot pay attention in class, revise their notes to the best of their ability and have enough time to rest. In effect, such children go through formal schooling but either end up as dropouts or do not have the full benefit of schooling. In addition, the child's health is affected, while his or her growth and future development may be impaired.

The most important issue to raise here is whether or not the work the school going child was engaged in really affected his regular studies. Indeed, less than a quarter of the children attending school and engaging in economic activity, answered that work affected their regular school attendance or studies. Any child whose school attendance or the capacity to benefit from school is affected by work is in child labour under the law. Thus 254,447 (4.0%) children were affected in this manner.

For children who were not in school and engaging in economic or non economic activities for more than eight hours, 0.8 percent of the children were neither schooling nor receiving training and worked for more than 8 hours in a day.

Forty-four percent of children admitted they were required to operate tools. Given that the majority of the working children were found in agricultural and related activities, the likely tools children used were cutlasses and hoes. Most tools are not designed with the child in mind, considering that children are really not supposed to work. It is therefore not safe for children to be operating these tools designed for adults and persons who have the capacity to use them. This calls for serious timely interventions to rescue them from their parents

and other employers, since it exposes them to serious hazards that could invariably affect their health through getting cuts and wounds and other ailments.

An issue that was investigated relates to what will happen if working children stopped engaging in economic activity. To this, 43.9 percent of parents thought that household living standard would fall, while 21.6 percent of parents thought the household enterprise could not operate fully. Thus, the main reason why children worked was to supplement household income (58.8%) and to help in household enterprise (34.2%). Children are therefore depended upon by some parents for their own upkeep and that of the rest of the household members. This clearly shows that until parents can support themselves financially, some households would continue depending on their children for the financial support they need.

The underlying explanatory factor here is poverty and low incomes of parents for, given that parents are alive and married, if their economic activity yields low incomes, children could be exploited to help top up family income. Most of the parents were engaged in agriculture, fishing and forestry as an occupation. In Ghana, a high proportion of households in this industry have the lowest standards of living and very much below the poverty line.

In the short term, working children may contribute to solving the financial problems of their households. In the long term, however, because they do not receive higher education and acquire employable skills, they would not end up in any gainful employment. They will therefore continue to earn low income, thus perpetuating the vicious cycle of poverty. To this end, there is the urgent need to put in place policies and measures that would totally eradicate problems associated with working children and child labour.

9.2.2 Street Children Survey

For the 11.2 percent of street children who were in school, more than half (53.1%) of them usually worked for 4 hours or more during the day. Indeed, 1 out of every 4 children who were still in school worked beyond 8 hours. In the 7 days preceding the survey, about one-tenth (10.9%) of street children were engaged in some economic activity in the night. A quarter of these children usually worked for 4 hours or more while attending school. It is therefore not surprising that over 80 percent reported that their work was demanding.

Most of the children (62.8%) were engaged primarily in porter services, involving carrying heavy loads. A sizeable proportion is also engaged in sales, which entails selling along the street, mostly at traffic intersections. Portage as an economic activity is considered hazardous according to the children's Act, and is seen as very harmful to the development of the street child from both education and health perspectives.

It is important to note that majority (78.4%) of the children interviewed want the government to provide them with completely free education and training opportunities to get them off the street. This indicates that they recognise that the difficulties they are facing on the street can be abated with education and training. Providing just free education and vocational training, however, might not be enough. There is enough evidence to suggest that those who have benefited from some training programmes have found themselves back on the

street for the simple reason that they could not fit into the highly competitive economic situation. For instance, those given training in dressmaking could not make ends meet due to the availability of cheaper second-hand clothes on the market. The street becomes a better option for selling petty things for survival.

9.3 Policy Recommendations

The results of the survey indicate that some of the children who were engaged in both economic and non-economic activities were adversely affected in terms of their education and health. In order to minimize the negative effects that work has on working children, the following recommendations are made:

Household

The Government should target vulnerable households, especially children from poor households engaged in Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry industry as part of the poverty reduction strategies. Majority of the children indicated their willingness to go to school. The government should therefore, fully implement the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (fCUBE) programme to help improve and expand access to and use of educational opportunities. Basic education and skills development should be made more accessible to, and affordable for children in poor households. District Assemblies should identify the genuinely poor/vulnerable groups within their communities especially households engaged in agriculture, fishing and forestry industry, and develop social protection schemes to assist both parents and children.

- The Children's Act must be reviewed to incorporate legislation of a maximum of four hours, beyond which a child aged less than 15 years could be said to be exposed to hazardous conditions and exploitation. The public and in particular households who engage most of their children in long hours of work (both economic and non-economic activities) should be educated on the Children's Act 1998 (Act 560, sub part V). Both parents and children should be counseled about the need to acquire basic education/training before engaging in economic activities.
- The Department of Social Welfare and related children's groups have to be supported in terms of being equipped well enough to give children some support in the area of child labour. The Child Labour Unit must be capacitated, in terms of staff and logistics, for effective coordination and monitoring of the national child labour elimination programme. The government must establish an integrated child labour inspection system involving Labour, Factory and Education Inspectors, District Assemblies, Agricultural Extension Officers, Department of Social Welfare and Community Development and others.
- The JSS system must be restructured to make it more attractive, relevant and accessible to children. The system must provide opportunities for finalists to resit their examinations in order to reduce the number of school drop-outs swelling the number of children on the streets. Vocational guidance and counseling units must be established as an integral part of the Ghanaian education and employment system – for guidance to both children and parents on available opportunities.

- The Children's Act has to be enforced and made fully operational. Legal and judicial practitioners must be trained on child labour to ensure appropriate sanctions against perpetrators and protection for children. The enforcement agencies such as the Police, Customs, Immigration must be trained and sensitized on child labour, Act 560 and their role in the child labour elimination programme.
- The government must establish centers in every district for the reception, counseling, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of child labour. District Assemblies should facilitate collaboration among stakeholders, both governmental and non-governmental, for the effective utilization of available resources.
- Results from the GCLS report must be widely disseminated by the Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment (MMDE) and the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWAC) through policy makers, parliamentarians, district chief executives and others for people to appreciate the problem at hand in order to come out with good strategies to peter out child labour.
- There may be other forms of child labour, which the survey did not cover or identify. There are isolated reported cases of child slavery, child trafficking, children engaged in illicit activities such as pornography and use of children for prostitution, which need further research work.
- Child labour should be used as one of the indicators of poverty reduction. Child labour issues should therefore be mainstreamed into the poverty reduction programmes of the government.
- There is the need to conduct further studies into other reasons for the persistence of child labour.

Street Children

- The fact that majority (78.4%) of street children want the government to provide completely free education and training opportunities is an indication that difficulties children on the street face could be abated with education and training. Providing just free education and vocational training, however, might not be enough.

There is enough evidence to suggest that some of those who have benefited from some training programmes have found themselves back on the street for the simple reason that they could not fit into the highly competitive economic situation. For instance, those given training in dressmaking could not make ends meet due to the availability of cheaper second-hand clothes on the market. The street becomes a better option for selling petty things for survival.

Thus, any intervention should take into consideration the general economic order in the country and devise appropriate strategies to ensure that those taken off the street leave for good. Perhaps starting them up with a co-operative, which is then guaranteed business by government after training may be attractive to the street children.

- Enforcement of legislation on child labour and improving living conditions at the community level may encourage children to stay away from the street. Capacity building for law enforcement agencies, civil society, and others on child labour laws such as the Children Act and the Convention on the Rights of the Child could be intensified by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, so that employers may be persuaded not to take advantage of children on the street.
- Most of the street children are victims of rural-urban drift who had thronged the cities with the hope of a better life. In order to minimise the rural-urban migration, infrastructure should be provided in the rural areas to create employment opportunities.
- The Department of Social Welfare should be resourced adequately to identify and assess the needs of street children in the regional capitals and the districts so that street children could be attracted to go back to their homes, enrolled into schools and skill training centers with all the needed assistance.
- There is a need to address the concerns expressed by the children interviewed in the survey on policy issues to meet the needs of children e.g. payment of school fees under Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme.
- The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWAC) is launching Children and Women Centres to address the issue of urban drift by children, which breeds streetism and its related problems including child labour. MOWAC will seek collaboration with District Assemblies, Department of Social Welfare, Child Labour Department, Ministry of Health and others for this initiative.
- The Department in collaboration with the Cooperative Union should encourage trained persons to start cooperatives.
- The District Assemblies should make it an obligation to assist such identified trained persons by awarding them some minor contracts and to make sure they are paid promptly after the job is executed.
- Access to credit through poverty alleviation fund or any other facilities available in the district should be made available to such groups to help them stay in the districts.
- JSS graduates, vocational and technical school graduates could be given some training in environmental protection activities and sanitation and be fully employed and resourced to keep the districts and regional capitals clean.
- If trained people know they can get jobs in the districts, they will not come to the cities. There should be a conscious effort at creating jobs in the districts.
- There is the need to conduct further studies to improve understanding of why street children remain on the street even after making some money.

APPENDIX I - THE 1998 CHILDREN'S ACT
PART V – EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN
SUB-PART 1 – CHILD LABOUR

Prohibition of exploitative child labour:

- (1) No person shall engage a child in exploitative labour
- (2) Labour is exploitative of a child if it deprives the child of its health, education or development

Prohibition of Child Labour at Night

- (1) No person shall engage a child in night work
- (2) Night work constitutes work between the hours of eight o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning

Minimum age for child labour

- (1) The minimum age for admission of a child to employment shall be fifteen (15) years

Minimum age for light work

- (1) The minimum age for the engagement of a child in light work shall be thirteen (13) years
- (2) Light work constitutes work which is not likely to be harmful to the health or development of the child and does not affect the child's attendance at school or capacity of the child to benefit from school work

Minimum age for hazardous employment

- (1) The minimum age for the engagement of a person in hazardous work is eighteen (18) years
- (2) Hazardous work includes:
 - a. Going to sea
 - b. Mining and quarrying
 - c. Portage of heavy loads
 - d. Manufacturing industries where chemicals are produced or used
 - e. Work in places where machines are used and
 - f. Work in places such as bars, hotels and places of entertainment where a person may be exposed to immoral behaviour

Application

For application and avoidance of doubt, this sub-part shall apply to employment in the formal and informal sector.

APPENDIX II - SAMPLE DESIGN

A1.1 Household Survey

A1.1.1 Objective of Sample Design

The main objective of the sample design for the Ghana Child Labour Survey was to derive reliable estimates of the incidence and the nature of child labour in the country. In view of the policy implications of estimates that would be obtained from the study, various designs were considered carefully to ensure an efficient sample design.

A1.1.2 Coverage and Sample Size

The sample was intended to cover all households in Ghana. To achieve the study objectives, the sample size of the study would depend mainly on the type of variables under study, the required precision of the survey estimates and available resources. Generally, large samples are required for the study of rare phenomena such as child labour which may be described as 'hidden' in Ghana. The larger the sample, the lower the sampling errors associated with the estimates. Non-sampling errors which cannot be measured statistically, however, increase as the sample size increases since it becomes more difficult to control operationally.

Taking all these into consideration, a sample size of 10,000 households was deemed sufficient to achieve the survey objectives. This was enough to yield reliable estimates of all important survey variables as well as being manageable to control to minimise non-sampling errors.

A1.1.3 Stratification and Sample Selection Procedures

The total list of the Enumeration Areas (EAs) demarcated for the 2000 Population and Housing Census formed the sampling frame for the Ghana Child Labour Survey. The frame was stratified into urban/rural residence and the 10 administrative regions of the country.

The sample was selected in two stages. The first stage selection involved the systematic selection of 500 EAs with probability proportional to size, the measure of size being the number of households in each EA based on the results of the 2000 Population and Housing Census.

In mathematical terms, the probability of selecting an EA at the first stage is as follows:

$$P_{1i} = \frac{aE_i}{\sum E_i}$$

where P_{1i} = the first stage probability of selecting the i^{th} EA

a = the number of EAs selected (i.e. 500).

E_i = the number of households in the i^{th} EA

$\sum E_i$ = Total number of households according to the results of the 2000 Census.

At the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 20 households each was selected systematically from the list of census households that had been compiled from the selected EAs.

The probability of selecting a household may be summarised as;

$$P_{2ij} = \frac{20}{E_i}$$

where P_{2ij} = probability of selecting the j^{th} household from the i^{th} EA.

Thus, the overall probability of selecting a household is given by the product of the two probabilities as;

$$H_i = \frac{aE_i}{\sum E_i} \times \frac{20}{E_i}$$

$$= \frac{20a}{\sum E_i}$$

A1.1.4 Weighting Factors

Although the sample is self-weighting, there is the need for weights to blow up estimates for the population as a whole. This is obtained by the reciprocal of the overall probability of selecting a household, adjusted by the number of households successfully interviewed.

Thus, the weights are as follows:

$$W_i = \frac{\sum E_i}{20a} \times \frac{20}{h_i}$$

where W_i = sampling weight for the i^{th} EA

h_i = number of households interviewed in the i^{th} EA.

A1.2 Street Children Survey

The survey on street children was based on a purposive sample. Areas known to be places of abode for street people were visited at night to identify and interview children in the target age group (5-17) years. Among the places visited were lorry stations, railway stations, markets and shopping centres, fishing harbours, hotels/brothels, border posts, and other places where street people were suspected to be living.

It must be stated that, places of abode of people on the street are more or less permanent and organised with identifiable leadership. Thus, identifying the street children was relatively easy by working through their leaders. Since this was not a probability sample, the results of the survey may not be generalised for the population of street children. In other words, the results refer to the sample of children who were successfully interviewed only.

LIST OF LOCATIONS OF STREET CHILDREN BY REGION

Greater Accra Region

1. Achimota, Market
2. Achimota, Mobil Station
3. Abeka-Lapaz, New Market
4. Tema, Community 2 Market
5. Tema, Fishing Harbour
6. Tema Harbour, Total Filling Station
7. Tema, Kaiser Flats – Community 4
8. Tema, Community 1 Market
9. Tema, Community 8 Market
10. Ashiaman, First Page Video Action
11. Ashiaman, Rural Bank Area
12. Kaneshie, Trust House
13. Kaneshie Market, Takoradi/Cape Coast Station
14. Tudu, Opposite Fire Service
15. Tudu, Behind Accra Polytechnic
16. Tudu, Aflao Station
17. Ministries, Births and Deaths Registry
18. Ministries, Koforidua Station
19. Ministries, Near Diamond House
20. Ministries, Rawlings Canteen
21. Ministries, Labour Office
22. Arts Centre, Opposite Lotteries
23. Accra Central
24. Accra, CMB
25. Accra, CMB-Railway Station
26. Kantanmanto, Railway Station
27. Makola, Mobil Filling Station
28. CMB, Abuja
29. Agbogbloshie, Market
30. Agbogbloshie, Sodom and Gomora
31. Agbogbloshie, Kokomba Market
32. Nungua, Gbordu Kronaa
33. Nungua, Shell Filling Station
34. Kwame Nkrumah Circle, Main Trotro Station
35. Kwame Nkrumah Circle, Neoplan Station
36. Accra, Tema Station
37. Accra Newtown, Asantewaa Hotel
38. Ministries, Old Ghana Publishing (Opposite CEPS Headquarters)

Central Region

1. Cape coast, Tantri (Accra Station)
2. Cape Coast, Kotokoraba Market (OLA Taxi Rank)
3. University of Cape Coast, Behind Atlantic Hall

4. Cape Coast, Bakano
5. Cape Coast, Anaafo Market (Adedzoko Ent.)
6. Elmina, Fishing Harbour
7. Mankessim, Golden Spoon Depot
8. Assin Fosu, Accra Station

Western Region

1. Takoradi, Accra Station
2. Takoradi, Market Circle (Behind Police Station)
3. Takoradi Mpohor Taxi Rank
4. Takoradi, Market Stores
5. Sekondi, (ABS Fishing Harbour)
6. Kwasimintsim, Apowa-Takoradi Station
7. Tarkwa, Railway Station
8. Bibiani, Lorry Station
9. Elubo, Lorry Station
10. Elubo, Dadwen
11. Kojokrom, Railway Station
12. Kojokrom Zongo, Gyewani Bar

Ashanti Region

1. Adum, European Market
2. Krofroum, Bolga Market
3. New Amakom, Behind WAEC
4. Amakom (Aboabo), Dagomba Line
5. Aboabo No.1, Market
6. Aboabo No.2, Alhaji Haruna's Area
7. Roman Hill, Cathedral
8. Akwatia Line, Zongo-Kantudu
9. Akwatia Line, Timber Market
10. Sabon Zongo, Ghana Legion
11. Bantama, Race Course
12. Old Chalk Factory
13. Odeon Cinema

Brong Ahafo Region

1. Sunyani, Main Station
2. Techiman, Kintampo Station
3. Yeji, Market Square
4. Yeji, Lorry Station
5. Nsuano
6. Abrodwam, Wednesday Market
7. Abanmu, Central Market

Volta Region

1. Ho, Lorry Station
2. Hohoe, Lorry Station

3. Aflao, Lorry Station
4. Kpandu, Main Market
5. Kpandu, Torkor Market

Eastern Region

1. Koforidua, Lorry Station
2. Nkawkaw, Lorry Station

Northern Region

1. Tamale, Vanef STC Yard
2. Savelugu, Lorry Station
3. Walewale, Main Station
4. Walewale, Stores near Lorry Station
5. Moshie Zongo, Bus Stop
6. Diare, Lorry Station

Upper East Region

1. Bolgatanga, Lorry Station
2. Bolgatanga, Opposite Super Service
3. Bolgatanga, OSA Bus Station
4. Navrongo, Cinema Palace
5. Navrongo, Bolga Station
6. Paga, Kakunu Market

Upper West Region

1. Wa, Lorry Station (Kejetia)

APPENDIX III - SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR

Table A.1: Distribution of Children in Child Labour by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Proportion in Child Labour	N
Region		
Western	27.1	1724
Central	17.1	1396
Greater Accra	13.9	2009
Volta	33.2	1372
Eastern	25.4	1951
Ashanti	14.8	2623
Brong Ahafo	11.6	1765
Northern	24.2	2394
Upper East	19.1	1027
Upper West	13.1	773
Sex		
Male	19.6	8871
Female	20.4	8163
Locality		
Urban	10.7	6422
Rural	25.6	10612
All	20.0	17034

Table A.2: School Attendance of Children in Child Labour by Region, Age Group, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Never Attended	Still Attending	Past (left School)	Total	N
Region					
Western	8.6	87.3	4.1	100.0	466
Central	11.7	83.7	4.6	100.0	239
Greater Accra	8.2	83.2	8.6	100.0	280
Volta	19.1	76.9	4.0	100.0	455
Eastern	13.7	82.4	3.8	100.0	495
Ashanti	14.2	80.2	5.7	100.0	388
Brong Ahafo	13.2	79.9	6.9	100.0	204
Northern	64.8	32.1	3.1	100.0	580
Upper East	53.1	42.3	4.6	100.0	196
Upper West	57.4	41.6	1.0	100.0	101
Age Group					
5 - 9	35.1	62.7	2.2	100.0	1205
10 -14	21.8	73.7	4.5	100.0	1912
15 - 17	9.1	76.3	14.6	100.0	287
Sex					
Male	26.1	70.2	3.7	100.0	1735
Female	24.8	69.8	5.4	100.0	1669
Locality					
Urban	13.2	78.8	8.0	100.0	689
Rural	28.5	67.8	3.7	100.0	2715
All	25.4	70.0	4.6	100.0	
N	866	2383	155		3404

Table A.3: Level of Schooling of Children in Child Labour by Region Age Group
Sex and Locality of Residence

	No Education	Pre- School	Primary	Middle/ JSS	Sec. Sch y/SSS	Voc/Tech/ Commercial	Total	N
Region								
Western	8.6	3.0	78.3	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	465
Central	11.7	5.0	69.5	13.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	239
Greater Accra	8.2	3.9	65.9	20.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	279
Volta	19.2	4.4	66.0	9.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	453
Eastern	13.8	3.3	76.6	6.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	492
Ashanti	14.3	2.6	66.2	16.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	385
Brong Ahafo	13.4	1.5	72.8	11.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	202
Northern	64.9	0.3	31.6	2.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	579
Upper East	53.1	0.5	38.3	7.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	196
Upper West	57.4	0.0	33.7	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
Age Group								
5 - 9	35.3	7.4	57.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1200
10 -14	21.9	0.0	69.3	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1906
15 - 17	9.1	0.0	26.7	59.3	4.2	0.7	100.0	285
Sex								
Male	26.2	2.3	61.3	9.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	1728
Female	24.9	2.9	61.6	10.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1663
Locality								
Urban	13.3	1.5	64.3	19.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	686
Rural	28.7	2.9	60.7	7.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	2705
All	25.5	2.6	61.5	10.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	
N	866	89	2084	338	12	2		3391

Table A.4: Major Occupation of Children in Child Labour by Region Age Group
Sex and Locality of Residence

	Professional Workers	Clerical and Related Workers	Sales Workers	Service Workers	Agric/ Fishing/ Forestry	Production Workers	Workers not Classified	Total	N
Region									
Western	0.0	0.0	28.7	0.6	15.8	6.6	48.2	100.0	467
Central	0.0	0.0	37.3	0.8	40.7	18.6	2.5	100.0	236
Greater Accra	0.0	0.0	33.6	6.8	24.6	33.2	1.8	100.0	280
Volta	0.7	0.2	18.9	0.9	62.5	16.2	0.7	100.0	456
Eastern	0.0	0.0	18.2	2.0	71.7	6.1	2.0	100.0	495
Ashanti	0.0	0.0	23.8	3.4	43.9	17.3	11.6	100.0	387
Brong Ahafo	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.5	66.3	7.4	2.0	100.0	202
Northern	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.5	79.5	8.6	4.0	100.0	580
Upper East	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.5	73.0	13.8	3.1	100.0	196
Upper West	0.0	0.0	8.9	1.0	79.2	5.9	5.0	100.0	101
Age Group									
5 - 9	0.1	0.0	17.7	0.8	63.8	8.2	9.3	100.0	1203
10 -14	0.1	0.0	21.8	1.9	51.6	14.3	10.3	100.0	1910
15 - 17	0.0	0.3	25.4	3.8	39.4	22.6	8.4	100.0	287
Sex									
Male	0.0	0.1	13.7	0.8	67.4	8.2	9.7	100.0	1734
Female	0.2	0.0	27.9	2.6	41.9	17.6	9.8	100.0	1666
Locality									
Urban	0.3	0.1	46.5	5.8	14.9	26.4	6.0	100.0	686
Rural	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.6	65.0	9.4	10.7	100.0	2714
All	0.1	0.0	20.7	1.7	54.9	12.9	9.8	100.0	
N	3	1	703	57	1867	437	332		3400

Table A.5: Marital Status of Household Heads of Children in child Labour by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Married	Informal	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never Married	Total	N
Region								
Western	72.9	8.5	1.7	5.2	7.9	3.8	100.0	343
Central	68.7	8.8	1.6	6.6	12.6	1.6	100.0	182
Greater Accra	74.6	4.0	0.6	8.5	9.0	3.4	100.0	177
Volta	78.5	1.6	0.4	6.0	12.0	1.6	100.0	251
Eastern	66.6	9.6	2.6	6.6	13.9	0.7	100.0	302
Ashanti	68.4	12.1	1.1	7.4	8.5	2.6	100.0	272
Brong Ahafo	69.5	12.1	2.1	7.8	7.1	1.4	100.0	141
Northern	95.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.8	0.3	100.0	319
Upper East	87.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	10.4	0.0	100.0	96
Upper West	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	57
Sex								
Male	88.6	6.6	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	100.0	1603
Female	39.5	5.6	3.2	17.7	31.5	2.6	100.0	537
Locality								
Urban	68.4	5.5	1.8	9.3	10.6	4.4	100.0	547
Rural	79.0	6.6	0.9	4.2	8.3	1.0	100.0	1593
All	76.3	6.3	1.2	5.5	8.9	1.9	100.0	
N	1632	135	25	118	190	40		2140

Table A6: Educational Level of Household Heads of Children in Child Labour by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	No Educ.	Pre-School	Primary	Middle/JSS	Sec. Sch/SSS	Voc/ Tech/ Comm.	Post Sec/ Agric/ Nursing/ Teacher training	Tertiary	Total	N
Region										
Western	29.9	0.3	11.4	46.9	5.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	100.0	341
Central	38.7	0.0	13.3	37.0	4.4	2.8	2.2	1.7	100.0	181
Greater Accra	23.3	0.6	8.5	41.5	11.9	5.7	2.8	5.7	100.0	176
Volta	40.2	0.0	20.7	29.9	2.8	3.2	2.4	0.8	100.0	251
Eastern	33.8	0.0	13.9	42.4	6.0	1.3	2.0	0.7	100.0	302
Ashanti	38.1	0.0	10.4	42.2	3.4	1.5	3.0	1.5	100.0	268
Brong Ahafo	45.6	0.0	6.6	40.4	5.1	1.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	136
Northern	94.0	0.0	2.2	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	100.0	319
Upper East	89.6	0.0	3.1	5.2	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	96
Upper West	87.7	0.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	57
Sex										
Male	46.5	0.1	9.2	33.4	5.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	100.0	1591
Female	51.5	0.2	13.8	28.2	2.2	2.1	1.7	0.4	100.0	536
Locality										
Urban	28.7	0.0	9.2	42.7	8.7	3.1	2.9	4.6	100.0	543
Rural	54.3	0.1	10.7	28.5	2.8	1.6	1.5	0.4	100.0	1584
All	47.8	0.1	10.3	32.1	4.3	2.0	1.9	1.5	100.0	
N	1016	2	220	683	91	43	40	32		2127

Table A.7: Literacy of Household Heads of children in Child Labour by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Not literate	English	Ghanaian Lang.	English and Ghanaian lang.	Other	Total	N
Region							
Western	44.3	14.0	5.5	35.9	0.3	100.0	343
Central	55.8	11.6	5.5	27.1	0.0	100.0	181
Greater Accra	30.8	27.3	4.1	37.8	0.0	100.0	172
Volta	59.1	2.8	8.1	30.0	0.0	100.0	247
Eastern	49.3	9.4	6.4	34.9	0.0	100.0	298
Ashanti	54.0	7.0	12.9	25.4	0.7	100.0	272
Brong Ahafo	63.6	7.1	7.9	21.4	0.0	100.0	140
Northern	95.6	1.6	0.3	2.2	0.3	100.0	316
Upper East	89.0	5.5	1.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	91
Upper West	86.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	57
Sex							
Male	55.7	9.9	5.9	28.2	0.3	100.0	1589
Female	72.3	6.8	5.5	15.3	0.0	100.0	528
Locality							
Urban	39.9	15.9	5.0	38.9	0.4	100.0	542
Rural	66.7	6.9	6.1	20.2	0.1	100.0	1575
All	59.8	9.2	5.8	25.0	0.2	100.0	
N	1267	194	123	529	4		2117

Table A.8: Current Economic Activity of Household Heads of Children in Child Labour by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Currently Active	Currently Not Active	Total	N
Region				
Western	84.5	15.5	100.0	343
Central	86.8	13.2	100.0	182
Greater Accra	86.4	13.6	100.0	177
Volta	94.8	5.2	100.0	251
Eastern	91.7	8.3	100.0	302
Ashanti	93.0	7.0	100.0	272
Brong Ahafo	98.6	1.4	100.0	141
Northern	92.8	7.2	100.0	319
Upper East	95.8	4.2	100.0	96
Upper West	80.7	19.3	100.0	57
Sex				
Male	91.7	8.3	100.0	1603
Female	87.9	12.1	100.0	537
Locality				
Urban	85.9	14.1	100.0	547
Rural	92.4	7.6	100.0	1593
All	90.7	9.3	100.0	
N	1942	198		2140

Table A.9: Occupation of Household Heads of Children in
Child Labour by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Professional Workers	Administrative and Managerial	Clerical and Related Workers	Sales Workers	Service Workers	Agric/ Forestry/ Fishermen	Production and Related Workers	Workers not Classified	Total	N
Region										
Western	7.2	0.3	1.7	4.1	2.8	63.8	9.3	10.7	100.0	290
Central	5.1	0.0	1.9	12.0	3.2	53.8	12.7	11.4	100.0	158
Greater Accra	10.5	0.7	3.9	19.0	8.5	23.5	19.6	14.4	100.0	153
Volta	4.2	0.0	1.3	15.5	0.8	61.3	11.8	5.0	100.0	238
Eastern	3.2	0.0	1.1	6.9	1.4	78.0	5.1	4.3	100.0	277
Ashanti	5.5	0.4	0.0	8.3	2.8	68.8	7.5	6.7	100.0	253
Brong Ahafo	3.6	0.0	0.7	5.8	2.2	74.8	5.0	7.9	100.0	139
Northern	1.0	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	89.9	3.4	2.7	100.0	296
Upper East	1.1	0.0	0.0	7.6	3.3	79.3	6.5	2.2	100.0	92
Upper West	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	84.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	46
Sex										
Male	5.0	0.3	1.4	3.6	2.2	75.4	3.6	8.4	100.0	1470
Female	3.0	0.0	0.4	22.9	2.8	45.8	23.3	1.9	100.0	472
Locality										
Urban	10.2	0.4	2.3	22.3	6.0	26.4	16.4	16.0	100.0	470
Rural	2.7	0.2	0.7	3.8	1.2	81.5	5.8	3.9	100.0	1472
All	4.5	0.3	1.1	8.3	2.4	68.2	8.4	6.8	100.0	
N	88	5	22	161	46	1324	163	133		1942

Table A.10: Industry of Household Heads of Children in Child Labour by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Agric/ Hunting/ Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarry	Manufacturing	Electricity/ Gas/Water	Construction	Whole sale and Retail Trade	Hotels and Restaurants	Transp/ Storage/ communication	Financial Inter mediation	Real Estate/ Renting	Public Administ ration	Education	Health and social work	Other Comm./ social activities	Private	N
Region																	
Western	65.9	3.8	2.1	11.0	0.0	1.4	4.1	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.0	1.7	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	290
Central	48.7	5.1	0.6	12.7	0.6	2.5	12.0	3.8	2.5	0.6	0.0	3.2	3.2	2.5	1.9	0.0	158
Greater Accra	17.0	6.5	3.3	12.4	1.3	3.9	22.2	8.5	5.9	2.6	1.3	3.9	5.9	2.0	2.6	0.7	153
Volta	48.3	13.0	0.4	9.7	0.0	2.1	15.5	4.2	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	238
Eastern	71.1	7.6	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.7	6.9	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.0	277
Ashanti	69.2	0.0	0.4	4.3	0.0	0.8	8.3	5.1	2.4	0.8	0.8	2.4	2.8	1.2	1.6	0.0	253
Brong Ahafo	77.7	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	5.8	5.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	139
Northern	90.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.7	3.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	296
Upper East	78.3	1.1	1.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	4.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	92
Upper West	84.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	46
Sex																	
Male	71.6	5.6	0.8	4.8	0.3	1.5	4.1	0.9	2.3	0.5	0.3	2.0	3.4	0.9	1.0	0.1	1470
Female	46.0	0.2	0.6	13.8	0.0	0.6	22.7	11.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.0	472
Locality																	
Urban	26.4	2.1	1.1	13.0	0.9	2.1	24.5	8.5	5.1	1.5	0.9	3.8	6.2	2.1	1.7	0.2	470
Rural	77.8	5.0	0.7	5.1	0.0	1.0	3.6	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	1472
All	65.3	4.3	0.8	7.0	0.2	1.3	8.7	3.4	1.8	0.4	0.3	1.6	2.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	
N	1269	83	15	136	4	25	168	66	35	8	6	31	57	20	18	1	1942

Table A.11: Employment Status of Household Heads of Children in Child Labour by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Employer	Employee (full-time)	Employee (part-time)	Casual Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid family Worker	Domestic Employee	Paid Apprentice	Unpaid Apprentice	Total	N
Region											
Western	0.7	19.0	0.3	1.0	77.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	290
Central	1.9	12.0	0.6	1.3	82.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	158
Greater Accra	3.3	28.1	3.3	2.0	62.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	153
Volta	0.4	6.3	0.4	0.4	91.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	238
Eastern	0.4	5.8	0.7	1.1	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	277
Ashanti	0.4	11.1	0.4	1.6	85.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	253
Brong Ahafo	0.0	12.9	0.7	2.2	83.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	139
Northern	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	98.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	296
Upper East	0.0	3.3	1.1	0.0	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Upper West	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	89.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
Sex											
Male	0.8	12.6	0.5	1.0	84.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1470
Female	0.2	4.0	1.1	1.5	91.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	472
Locality											
Urban	1.9	23.0	2.3	1.9	68.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	100.0	470
Rural	0.3	6.5	0.1	0.8	91.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1472
All	0.7	10.5	0.7	1.1	86.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	
N	13	204	13	21	1675	9	1	2	4		1942

Table A.12: Employment Sector of Household Heads of Children in Child Labour by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Public	Private formal	Private informal	Semi-Pub/ Parastatal	NGO/ Inter. Org.	Other	Total	N
Region								
Western	7.9	6.2	84.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	290
Central	7.6	3.8	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	158
Greater Accra	13.8	11.2	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
Volta	4.6	1.3	93.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	238
Eastern	5.1	2.2	92.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	277
Ashanti	7.1	2.8	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	253
Brong Ahafo	5.0	3.6	91.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	139
Northern	1.0	0.0	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	294
Upper East	3.3	1.1	94.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	91
Upper West	6.5	0.0	89.1	0.0	2.2	2.2	100.0	46
Sex								
Male	7.0	3.8	88.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	1467
Female	2.5	1.5	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	471
Locality								
Urban	13.2	7.7	78.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	469
Rural	3.6	1.8	94.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	1469
All	5.9	3.3	90.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	
N	115	63	1751	1	6	2		1938

Table A.13: Type of Dwelling of Children in Child Labour by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Detached/separate	Semi-detached	flat/apartment	Compound House (rooms)	Huts/Buildings	Hotel/Hostel	Improvise d home (kiosk)	Living quarters attached to office	Other	Total	N
Region											
Western	10.8	3.8	1.5	53.6	29.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	343
Central	28.0	4.9	0.5	65.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	182
Greater Accra	23.7	11.9	3.4	55.4	1.7	0.0	2.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	177
Volta	38.6	5.2	1.6	40.2	13.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	251
Eastern	18.5	0.3	0.3	54.0	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	302
Ashanti	28.3	1.5	0.7	63.6	3.7	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	272
Brong Ahafo	22.7	0.7	0.0	68.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	141
Northern	0.6	0.0	0.0	63.3	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	319
Upper East	4.2	0.0	0.0	56.3	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Upper West	15.8	0.0	0.0	77.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	57
Sex											
Male	19.3	2.6	0.7	55.1	21.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	1603
Female	18.1	3.9	1.5	65.5	10.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	537
Locality											
Urban	16.3	5.7	2.2	69.3	4.2	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	547
Rural	20.0	1.9	0.4	53.7	23.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1593
All	19.0	2.9	0.9	57.7	18.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	
N	407	62	19	1235	400	1	11	4	1		2140

Table A.14: Monthly Household Expenditure of Children in Child Labour by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	less than 50,000 cedis	51,000-100,000 cedis	101,000 - 200,000 cedis	201,000 - 500,000 cedis	501,000 - 750,000 cedis	751,000 - 1,000,000 cedis	over 1,000,000 cedis	Total	N
Region									
Western	0.3	7.3	33.2	49.6	8.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	343
Central	0.0	4.4	26.9	48.9	16.5	2.2	1.1	100.0	182
Greater Accra	0.0	6.2	13.6	49.2	14.7	9.0	7.3	100.0	177
Volta	1.2	6.0	24.7	49.8	12.4	4.0	2.0	100.0	251
Eastern	0.7	6.3	36.1	43.0	10.3	3.6	0.0	100.0	302
Ashanti	0.0	5.9	32.0	48.5	11.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	272
Brong Ahafo	1.4	5.7	43.3	40.4	7.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	141
Northern	2.5	8.2	38.6	36.7	13.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	319
Upper East	8.3	14.6	30.2	39.6	5.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	96
Upper West	10.5	22.8	31.6	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Sex									
Male	1.6	7.0	30.8	45.2	11.7	2.7	1.1	100.0	1603
Female	0.9	7.8	33.9	44.9	9.3	2.4	0.7	100.0	537
Locality									
Urban	25.4	46.1	1.1	2.2	17.2	4.2	3.8	100.0	547
Rural	80.2	12.3	1.4	0.5	4.3	0.5	0.7	100.0	1593
All	66.2	20.9	1.4	0.9	7.6	1.4	1.5	100.0	
N	30	155	676	965	237	56	21		2140

Table A.15: Main Source of Income of Households of Children in Child Labour
By Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Self-empl (agric activity)	Self-empl. (non-agric activity)	Agricultural Labour	Other casual Labour	Regular wage Employment	Pension/ Interest	Other	Total	N
Region									
Western	61.8	16.6	1.7	1.2	14.0	2.0	2.6	100.0	343
Central	53.8	31.9	0.0	2.2	8.2	0.5	3.3	100.0	182
Greater Accra	22.0	49.7	1.7	2.3	16.9	4.5	2.8	100.0	177
Volta	54.2	36.3	3.2	0.4	4.0	0.4	1.6	100.0	251
Eastern	74.5	18.2	0.0	0.7	4.3	1.3	1.0	100.0	302
Ashanti	66.2	16.5	0.7	1.1	10.7	3.3	1.5	100.0	272
Brong Ahafo	70.9	12.8	6.4	1.4	7.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	141
Northern	90.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	319
Upper East	91.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Upper West	87.7	5.3	1.8	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Sex									
Male	72.5	14.5	1.6	0.9	8.5	1.3	0.7	100.0	1603
Female	47.5	40.2	0.6	1.1	4.8	1.9	3.9	100.0	537
Locality									
Urban	25.4	46.1	1.1	2.2	17.2	4.2	3.84	100	547
Rural	80.2	12.3	1.4	0.5	4.3	0.5	0.69	100	1593
All	66.2	20.9	1.4	0.9	7.6	1.4	1.50	100	
N	1417	448	29	20	163	31	32		2140

Table A.16: Rent Paid per Month of Households of Children in Child Labour by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	Less than 10,000 cedis	11,000 - 50,000 cedis	51,000 - 100,000 cedis	101,000 - 200,000 cedis	over 1,000,000 cedis	Total	N
Region							
Western	40.8	55.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	49
Central	63.2	31.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	100.0	38
Greater Accra	8.0	86.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0	50
Volta	72.2	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Eastern	60.0	34.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	35
Ashanti	62.5	33.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	48
Brong Ahafo	53.3	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15
Northern	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5
Upper East	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Sex							
Male	46.0	49.4	1.1	2.8	0.6	100.0	176
Female	50.6	44.7	3.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	85
Locality							
Urban	37.3	57.2	2.0	2.5	1.0	100.0	201
Rural	81.7	16.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
All	47.5	47.9	1.9	1.9	0.8	100.0	
N	124	125	5	5	2		261

Table A.17: Amount Paid to Children in Child Labour by Region Age Group

Sex and Locality of Residence (in ¢'000)

Selected Characteristics	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-99	100 +	Total	N
Region									
Western	53.8	23.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	100.0	13
Central	81.8	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0	11
Greater Accra	57.1	9.5	14.3	9.5	4.8	0.0	4.8	100.0	21
Volta	75.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12
Eastern	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21
Ashanti	84.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	100.0	38
Brong Ahafo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Northern	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20
Upper East	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Upper West	0.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	5
Age Group									
5 - 9	56.3	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	16
10 -14	74.5	14.3	4.1	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	100.0	98
15 - 17	71.0	6.5	12.9	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.2	100.0	31
Sex									
Male	72.6	14.3	4.8	0.0	3.6	2.4	2.4	100.0	84
Female	70.5	16.4	6.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	61
Locality									
Urban	76.3	10.2	5.1	5.1	1.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	59
Rural	68.6	18.6	5.8	0.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	100.0	86
All	71.7	15.2	5.5	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.1	100.0	
<i>N</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>145</i>

Table A.18: Portion of Earnings of Children in Child Labour Given to Parents by Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

	All Directly through the Employer	All by Self	Part through the Employer	Part by Self	No	Other	Total	N
Region								
Western	8.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	12
Central	9.1	45.5	36.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0	11
Greater Accra	14.3	19.0	19.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	100.0	21
Volta	0.0	25.0	58.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	100.0	12
Eastern	17.6	17.6	23.5	0.0	41.2	0.0	100.0	17
Ashanti	2.8	8.3	63.9	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	36
Brong Ahafo	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Northern	0.0	55.6	33.3	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	18
Upper East	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Upper West	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	100.0	5
Age Group								
5 - 9	0.0	20.0	46.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	15
10 -14	9.9	29.7	35.2	0.0	25.3	0.0	100.0	91
15 - 17	0.0	20.0	53.3	0.0	26.7	0.0	100.0	30
Sex								
Male	6.3	17.7	46.8	0.0	29.1	0.0	100.0	79
Female	7.0	38.6	31.6	0.0	22.8	0.0	100.0	57
Locality								
Urban	7.0	35.1	26.3	0.0	31.6	0.0	100.0	57
Rural	6.3	20.3	50.6	0.0	22.8	0.0	100.0	79
All	6.6	26.5	40.4	0.0	26.5	0.0	100.0	
N	9	36	55	0	36	0		136

Table A.19: Place of Injury /Sickness of Children in Child Labour
By Region, Sex and Locality of Residence

Selected Characteristics	No Injury/ Illness	At Home	At School	At Work Place	Other	Total	N
Region							
Western	47.8	27.0	8.1	17.1	0.0	100.0	467
Central	69.9	8.8	2.1	19.2	0.0	100.0	239
Greater Accra	64.6	17.5	5.0	12.9	0.0	100.0	280
Volta	61.6	9.4	2.0	27.0	0.0	100.0	456
Eastern	49.3	20.6	5.3	24.8	0.0	100.0	495
Ashanti	75.5	12.4	1.5	10.6	0.0	100.0	388
Brong Ahafo	59.8	22.5	4.4	12.7	0.5	100.0	204
Northern	80.5	5.0	0.3	14.1	0.0	100.0	580
Upper East	84.2	4.6	1.0	10.2	0.0	100.0	196
Upper West	80.2	8.9	1.0	9.9	0.0	100.0	101
Age Group							
5 - 9	70.9	12.4	2.7	14.1	0.0	100.0	1206
10 -14	63.4	15.1	3.7	17.8	0.1	100.0	1913
15 - 17	54.7	15.7	3.1	26.5	0.0	100.0	287
Sex							
Male	61.0	13.4	3.6	21.9	0.1	100.0	1737
Female	69.7	14.9	2.9	12.4	0.0	100.0	1669
Locality							
Urban	65.7	20.3	6.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	689
Rural	65.2	12.6	2.4	19.8	0.0	100.0	2717
All	65.3	14.2	3.3	17.2	0.0	100.0	
N	2224	482	112	587	1		3406

APPENDIX IV - ESTIMATES AND STANDARD ERRORS

Table B1: Estimated Number of Children Aged 5-17 Years

	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	No. of Observations
				Lower	Upper		
GHANA	6,361,111	73,197	1.15	6,217,644	6,504,577	**	17,034
Locality							
Urban	2,398,070	36,910	1.54	2,325,726	2,470,414	2.44	6,422
Rural	3,963,040	63,210	1.59	3,839,150	4,086,931	7.16	10,612
Sex							
Male	3,313,459	46,721	1.41	3,221,887	3,405,031	3.68	8,871
Female	3,047,652	41,578	1.36	2,966,159	3,129,145	2.92	8,163
Age Group							
5-9 years	2,657,257	37,332	1.40	2,584,087	2,730,428	2.41	7,120
10-14 years	2,515,463	35,293	1.40	2,446,288	2,584,637	2.19	6,737
15-17 years	1,188,390	21,356	1.80	1,146,533	1,230,248	1.26	3,177
Region							
Western	639,431	24,440	3.82	591,529	687,333	2.78	1,724
Central	516,688	17,459	3.38	482,469	550,906	1.72	1,396
Greater Accra	747,155	26,657	3.57	694,907	799,403	2.89	2,009
Volta	519,001	24,976	4.81	470,048	567,953	3.50	1,372
Eastern	733,773	18,111	2.47	698,275	769,271	1.35	1,951
Ashanti	988,769	24,218	2.45	941,302	1,036,236	1.88	2,623
Brong Ahafo	657,121	20,510	3.12	616,922	697,320	1.91	1,765
Northern	891,087	28,959	3.25	834,327	947,846	2.93	2,394
Upper East	381,983	25,960	6.80	331,103	432,864	5.03	1,027
Upper West	286,103	16,542	5.78	253,680	318,526	2.68	773

Table B 2: Estimated Number of Working Children 7 Days Preceding the Survey

	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	No. of Observations
				Lower	Upper		
GHANA	1,984,108	54,056	2.72	1,878,158	2,090,057	5.73	5,301
Locality							
Urban	419,590	16,551	3.94	387,151	452,030	1.87	1,126
Rural	1,564,517	51,460	3.29	1,463,655	1,665,379	6.01	4,175
Sex							
Male	1,031,988	32,696	3.17	967,903	1,096,072	3.31	2,754
Female	952,120	28,392	2.98	896,472	1,007,767	2.67	2,547
Age Group							
5-9 years	440,543	21,229	4.82	398,933	482,153	2.94	1,177
10-14 years	967,212	28,424	2.94	911,501	1,022,922	2.64	2,585
15-17 years	576,353	15,962	2.77	545,068	607,637	1.30	1,539
Region							
Western	259,766	20,543	7.91	219,502	300,030	4.54	701
Central	139,905	10,801	7.72	118,735	161,076	2.28	378
Greater Accra	153,113	12,662	8.27	128,296	177,929	2.87	412
Volta	246,852	21,152	8.57	205,393	288,310	5.05	650
Eastern	310,822	19,475	6.27	272,652	348,992	3.44	824
Ashanti	235,811	16,135	6.84	204,186	267,435	3.07	626
Brong Ahafo	137,200	11,495	8.38	114,670	159,729	2.64	366
Northern	332,664	24,429	7.34	284,783	380,544	5.07	894
Upper East	111,718	15,633	13.99	81,076	142,359	5.96	298
Upper West	56,258	12,757	22.68	31,254	81,263	7.82	152

Table B3: Estimated Number of Children Attending School while Working 12 Months
Preceding the Survey

	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	No. of Observations
				Lower	Upper		
GHANA	1,590,748	44,580	2.80	1,503,371	1,678,124	4.46	4,255
Locality							
Urban	354,566	14,629	4.13	325,893	383,240	1.71	953
Rural	1,236,181	42,111	3.41	1,153,643	1,318,719	4.77	3,302
Sex							
Male	852,537	28,791	3.38	796,107	908,966	3.01	2,278
Female	738,211	21,981	2.98	695,128	781,293	1.98	1,977
Age Group							
5-9 years	374,861	16,647	4.44	342,234	407,489	2.10	1,003
10-14 years	851,049	25,571	3.00	800,930	901,167	2.37	2,277
15-17 years	364,838	13,412	3.68	338,551	391,124	1.40	975
Region							
Western	259,824	22,269	8.57	216,178	303,471	5.33	701
Central	143,607	10,622	7.40	122,787	164,426	2.15	388
Greater Accra	112,478	10,036	8.92	92,807	132,148	2.44	303
Volta	204,240	16,651	8.15	171,603	236,876	3.76	536
Eastern	264,876	16,047	6.06	233,424	296,327	2.72	707
Ashanti	196,913	15,434	7.84	166,663	227,164	3.34	524
Brong Ahafo	101,244	11,715	11.57	78,283	124,206	3.69	269
Northern	150,680	15,192	10.08	120,904	180,456	4.20	406
Upper East	110,992	8,986	8.10	93,379	128,604	1.98	297
Upper West	45,895	7,496	16.33	31,203	60,587	3.30	124

Table B4: Estimates Of Children In Industry

	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	No. of Observations
				Lower	Upper		
GHANA							
Agriculture/Hunting/Forestry	1,239,679	52,170	4.21	1,137,426	1,341,933	7.30	3,310
Fishing	49,185	12,888	26.2	23,924	74,446	9.11	130
Mining and Quarrying	125,658	12,319	9.8	101,513	149,803	3.30	336
Manufacturing	10,575	4,459	42.17	1,835	19,314	5.04	26
Construction	10,191	2,423	23.78	5,441	14,941	1.55	27
Wholesale/Retail Trade	431,130	17,273	4.01	397,274	464,985	1.99	1,156
Hotels/Restaurants/Bars	9,755	1,638	16.8	6,543	12,966	0.74	26
Transport/Storage/Comm.	82,319	6,875	8.35	68,844	95,793	1.56	221
Other Community Activity	8,162	1,985	24.32	4,271	12,054	1.29	22
Private Households	14,104	3,220	22.83	7,792	20,415	1.97	38
Urban							
Agriculture/Hunting/Forestry	89,764	5,501	6.13	78,982	100,546	0.92	241
Fishing	3,742	1,579	42.18	648	6,836	1.78	10
Mining and Quarrying	35,787	3,378	9.44	29,166	42,408	0.86	96
Manufacturing	1,480	1,110	75	-696	3,657	2.23	4
Construction	8,552	2,216	25.91	4,209	12,894	1.54	23
Wholesale/Retail Trade	219,159	11,024	5.03	197,552	240,766	1.54	588
Hotels/Restaurants/Bars	5,644	1,219	21.6	3,255	8,034	0.71	15
Transport/Storage/Com.	46,540	4,958	10.65	36,821	56,258	1.42	125
Other Community Activity	1,851	979	52.92	-69	3,770	1.39	5
Private Households	5,571	1,416	25.41	2,796	8,346	0.96	15
Rural							
Agriculture/Hunting/Forestry	1,149,916	51,879	4.51	1,048,232	1,251,599	7.65	3,069
Fishing	45,443	12,791	28.15	20,372	70,514	9.71	120
Mining and Quarrying	89,871	11,847	13.18	66,652	113,091	4.24	240
Manufacturing	9,094	4,318	47.49	630	17,559	5.5	22
Construction	1,639	982	59.92	-286	3,564	1.58	4
Wholesale/Retail Trade	211,971	13,298	6.27	185,907	238,035	2.31	568
Hotels/Restaurants/Bars	4,110	1,095	26.64	1,964	6,256	0.78	11
Transport/Storage/Comm.	35,779	4,762	13.31	26,445	45,112	1.71	96
Other Community Activity	6,312	1,727	27.36	2,926	9,697	1.27	17
Private Households	8,532	2,892	33.9	2,864	14,201	2.63	23
Male							
Agriculture/Hunting/Forestry	748,694	31,600	4.22	686,757	810,630	4.05	1,998
Fishing	42,893	11,819	27.56	19,727	66,059	8.78	113
Mining and Quarrying	51,647	6,192	11.99	39,511	63,783	2	138
Manufacturing	5,287	2,138	40.44	1,097	9,478	2.32	13
Construction	1,480	717	48.41	76	2,885	0.93	4
Wholesale/Retail Trade	136,501	8,368	6.13	120,099	152,903	1.4	366
Hotels/Restaurants/Bars	7,164	1,385	19.34	4,449	9,879	0.72	19
Transport/Storage/Comm.	22,757	3,512	15.43	15,873	29,641	1.46	61
Other Community Activity	6,682	1,727	25.85	3,297	10,067	1.2	18
Private Households	7,402	2,158	29.15	3,172	11,632	1.69	20
Female							
Agriculture/Hunting/Forestry	490,986	25,691	5.23	440,632	541,340	3.9	1,312
Fishing	6,292	2,182	34.68	2,016	10,568	2.03	17
Mining and Quarrying	74,011	8,802	11.89	56,758	91,264	2.84	198
Manufacturing	5,287	2,538	48.01	312	10,263	3.27	13
Construction	8,710	2,164	24.84	4,469	12,952	1.44	23
Wholesale/Retail Trade	294,629	12,793	4.34	269,555	319,702	1.56	790
Hotels/Restaurants/Bars	2,591	888	34.26	851	4,330	0.81	7
Transport/Storage/Com.	59,562	5,443	9.14	48,893	70,230	1.34	160
Other Community Activity	1,480	641	43.3	224	2,737	0.74	4
Private Households	6,701	1,523	22.73	3,716	9,686	0.93	18

Table B5: Estimated Number of Working Children by Hours of Day Time Work

	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	No. of Observations
				Lower	Upper		
GHANA							
Less than 4 hours	1,286,205	41,250	3.21	1,205,356	1,367,055	4.44	3,431
4 - 8 hours	469,460	22,668	4.83	425,030	513,889	3.16	1,261
More than 8 hours	57,865	8,372	14.47	41,456	74,275	3.27	153
Urban							
Less than 4 hours	282,583	13,576	4.80	255,975	309,192	1.83	758
4 - 8 hours	76,337	4,592	6.02	67,337	85,338	0.75	205
More than 8 hours	21,028	3,057	14.54	15,036	27,020	1.19	56
Rural							
Less than 4 hours	1,003,622	38,952	3.88	927,277	1,079,967	4.81	2,673
4 - 8 hours	393,123	22,198	5.65	349,614	436,631	3.58	1,056
More than 8 hours	36,838	7,794	21.16	21,561	52,114	4.44	97
Male							
Less than 4 hours	663,882	24,965	3.76	614,950	712,814	2.81	1,768
4 - 8 hours	249,993	14,306	5.72	221,953	278,033	2.28	672
More than 8 hours	31,406	6,272	19.97	19,112	43,699	3.37	83
Female							
Less than 4 hours	622,323	21,904	3.52	579,391	665,255	2.29	1,663
4 - 8 hours	219,467	11,821	5.39	196,297	242,637	1.77	589
More than 8 hours	26,460	3,375	12.75	19,845	33,075	1.16	70
Age Group							
5 - 9 years							
Less than 4 hours	316,999	16,493	5.20	284,673	349,326	2.42	846
4 - 8 hours	83,336	7,543	9.05	68,551	98,121	1.85	224
More than 8 hours	8,303	2,914	35.09	2,592	14,014	2.74	22
10 - 14 years							
Less than 4 hours	658,886	23,067	3.50	613,675	704,098	2.41	1,758
4 - 8 hours	206,127	11,954	5.80	182,696	229,558	1.92	554
More than 8 hours	16,973	3,564	21.00	9,987	23,958	2.01	45
15 17 years							
Less than 4 hours	310,320	11,501	3.71	287,778	332,861	1.20	827
4 - 8 hours	179,997	9,367	5.20	161,639	198,356	1.34	483
More than 8 hours	32,590	3,659	11.23	25,419	39,761	1.11	86

Table B6: Estimated Number of Working Children by Hours of Night Time Work

	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	No. of Observations
				Lower	Upper		
GHANA							
Less than 4 hours	206,667	15,389	7.45	176,505	236,829	3.17	548
4 - 8 hours	11,844	2,764	23.33	6,427	17,260	1.73	32
More than 8 hours	2,379	977	41.07	464	4,294	1.07	6
Urban							
Less than 4 hours	78,877	7,103	9.00	64,955	92,798	1.73	211
Less than 4 hours	3,701	888	23.98	1,962	5,441	0.57	10
4 - 8 hours	1,110	633	57.04	-131	2,352	0.97	3
More than 8 hours							
Rural							
Less than 4 hours	127,790	13,651	10.68	1,011,034	154,547	3.99	337
4 - 8 hours	8,143	2,617	32.14	3,013	13,272	2.26	22
More than 8 hours	1,269	744	58.63	-189	2,727	1.17	3
Male							
Less than 4 hours	94,040	9,566	10.17	75,290	112,790	2.64	248
4 - 8 hours	5,922	2,094	35.36	1,818	10,026	1.98	16
More than 8 hours	1,110	641	57.74	-146	2,367	0.99	3
Female							
Less than 4 hours	112,627	8,611	7.65	95,751	129,504	1.79	300
4 - 8 hours	5,922	1,269	21.42	3,435	8,409	0.73	16
More than 8 hours	1,269	737	58.11	-176	2,714	1.15	3
Age Group							
5 - 9 years							
Less than 4 hours	39,611	5,429	13.71	28,969	50,252	2.01	104
4 - 8 hours	1,851	907	48.99	74	3,628	1.19	5
More than 8 hours	-	-		-	-		0
10 - 14 years							
Less than 4 hours	106,354	8,480	7.97	89,733	122,975	1.84	283
4 - 8 hours	6,662	1,515	22.74	3,693	9,631	0.92	18
More than 8 hours	740	523	70.71	-286	1,766	0.99	2
15 17 years							
Less than 4 hours	60,703	5,273	8.69	50,368	71,037	1.24	161
4 - 8 hours	3,331	1,696	50.95	7	6,655	2.31	9
More than 8 hours	1,639	825	50.34	22	3,256	1.11	4

Table B7: Estimated Number of Children by Nature of Work (Full Time)

	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	No. of Observations
				Lower	Upper		
Ghana							
Permanent	411,523	32,434	7.88	347,953	475,093	7.32	1,100
Temporary	107,898	7,946	7.36	92,324	123,473	1.59	288
Seasonal	107,900	11,084	10.27	86,176	129,624	3.10	291
Urban							
Permanent	70,736	6,074	8.59	58,830	82,642	1.41	190
Temporary	32,376	3,211	9.92	26,083	38,669	0.86	87
Seasonal	4,831	1,660	34.35	1,578	8,084	1.53	13
Rural							
Permanent	340,787	31,860	9.35	278,342	403,232	8.43	910
Temporary	75,523	7,268	9.62	61,276	89,769	1.9	201
Seasonal	103,069	10,959	10.63	81,590	124,548	3.17	278
Male							
Permanent	215,569	22,056	10.23	172,339	258,799	6.25	575
Temporary	42,918	4,262	9.93	34,564	51,271	1.14	115
Seasonal	66,388	7,446	11.22	51,793	80,982	2.26	179
Female							
Permanent	195,954	13,612	6.95	169,275	222,634	2.61	525
Temporary	64,981	5,502	8.47	54,197	75,764	1.26	173
Seasonal	41,512	5,022	12.1	31,668	51,356	1.64	112
5 - 9 Years							
Permanent	93,259	14,431	15.47	64,975	121,543	6.07	249
Temporary	16,931	2,584	15.26	11,866	21,997	1.06	45
Seasonal	24,077	4,068	16.9	16,104	32,051	1.85	65
10 - 14 Years							
Permanent	161,759	12,701	7.85	136,864	186,653	2.74	433
Temporary	42,749	4,220	9.87	34,478	51,020	1.12	114
Seasonal	50,414	5,810	11.52	39,027	61,802	1.81	136
15 - 17 Years							
Permanent	156,506	9,215	5.89	138,444	174,568	1.49	418
Temporary	48,218	4,359	9.04	39,674	56,762	1.06	129
Seasonal	33,408	4,249	12.72	25,080	41,737	1.45	90

Table B8: Estimated Number of Children by Nature of Work (Part Time)

	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	No. of Observations
				Lower	Upper		
Ghana							
Permanent	251,043	17,866	7.12	216,025	286,061	3.54	673
Temporary	874,196	29,914	3.42	815,566	932,827	3.18	2,330
Seasonal	213,554	15,082	7.06	183,993	243,115	2.95	572
Urban							
Permanent	67,031	6,652	9.92	53,992	80,069	1.79	180
Temporary	202,534	9,339	4.61	184,229	220,838	1.19	543
Seasonal	36,778	5,217	14.19	26,552	47,004	1.99	99
Rural							
Permanent	184,012	16,582	9.01	151,512	216,512	4.12	493
Temporary	671,663	28,418	4.23	615,963	727,363	3.6	1,787
Seasonal	176,776	14,151	8	149,040	204,511	3.12	473
Male							
Permanent	124,603	10,347	8.3	104,322	144,883	2.35	334
Temporary	449,431	19,662	4.37	410,895	487,968	2.48	1,196
Seasonal	121,809	9,597	7.88	103,000	140,618	2.06	326
Female							
Permanent	126,440	9,802	7.75	107,227	145,653	2.08	339
Temporary	424,765	15,104	3.56	395,162	454,368	1.54	1,134
Seasonal	91,745	8,319	9.07	75,440	108,049	2.05	246
5 - 9 Years							
Permanent	53,970	5,749	10.65	42,702	65,238	1.65	144
Temporary	202,252	11,797	5.83	179,131	225,374	1.9	540
Seasonal	44,981	5,107	11.35	34,972	54,991	1.56	121
10 - 14 Years							
Permanent	137,156	9,945	7.25	117,663	156,648	1.97	368
Temporary	448,456	18,416	4.11	412,361	484,551	2.18	1,196
Seasonal	117,494	8,945	7.61	99,962	135,027	1.86	314
15 - 17 Years							
Permanent	59,917	5,566	9.29	49,007	70,827	1.4	161
Temporary	223,488	8,763	3.92	206,312	240,664	0.95	594
Seasonal	51,078	4,350	8.52	42,553	59,604	1	137

FORM GCLS- H

SAMPLE	
2	1
0	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



REPUBLIC OF GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE

GHANA CHILD LABOUR SURVEY

INSTRUCTIONS: Mark with an **X** where indicated and fill out form as shown
TO BE ASKED OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE MEMBER

PART G: GENERAL INFORMATION

G4. REFERENCE NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

!!! IMPORTANT !!!

Create a unique reference

number by combining :

EACODE (Base) +

STRUCTURE Number +

HOUSEHOLD Number

Write this NOW at the top!

Repeat at ODD numbered pages

REGION: DISTRICT:

LOCALITY: ADDRESS OF HOUSEHOLD/LOCATION:

G1. EA CODE (Base)				G2. HOUSE /		G3. HOUSEHOLD	
Region	District	Locality Code	EA-Number	STRUCTURE No.		No.	

G5. ELIGIBILITY	Yes	No
Is Household eligible?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No. of Children eligible:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

G6a. SUPPLEMENTARY COMPLETED?	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G6b. If "Yes", No. OF SUPPLEMENTARY FORMS USED		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	

G7. INTERVIEWER'S VISITS

Date of first Visit: Time Started: Time Ended:

Date of second Visit: Time Started: Time Ended:

Date of Last Visit Time Started: Time Ended:

Total number of Visits:

G9. RESPONDENT'S LINE NO. :

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G10. INTERVIEWER'S NAME : G11. INTERVIEWER'S ID:

--	--

G12. FIELD SUPERVISOR : G13. OFFICE EDITOR :

G14. ZONAL OFFICER : G15. SCANNING/ENTRY ASSISTANT :

PART H: HOUSING / HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

H1. In what type of dwelling does the household live? Detached/Separate 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-detached 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Flat/Apartment 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Compound house (rooms) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Huts/Buildings (same compound) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel/Hostel 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Improved home (kiosk, container)/Tent 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Living quarters attached to office/shop/work place 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) 9 <input type="checkbox"/>		H2a. What is the ownership status of this dwelling? Owned 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Provided free by employer 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Provided free by owner 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Rented from Private owner 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Rented from Govt/Public ownership 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Subsidised by employer 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) 7 <input type="checkbox"/>		H2b. If rented, i.e., H2a="4" or "5", please indicate the amount paid per month (in thousands)? <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Less than ₦10 1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>₦201-₦300 5 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>₦11-₦50 2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>₦301-₦500 6 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>₦51-₦100 3 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>₦501-₦1000 7 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>₦101-₦200 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>₦1000+ 8 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>		Less than ₦10 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦201-₦300 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦11-₦50 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦301-₦500 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦51-₦100 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦501-₦1000 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦101-₦200 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦1000+ 8 <input type="checkbox"/>																																						
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₦101-₦200 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦1000+ 8 <input type="checkbox"/>																																																		
H3. How many sleeping rooms does the household occupy? <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9+</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H4. Are there any of these facilities available to the household? <table style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Kitchen</th> <th>Bathroom</th> <th>Toilet</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Inside house, exclusive 1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inside house, shared 2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outside house, exclusive 3 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outside house, shared 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not available 5 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Kitchen	Bathroom	Toilet	Inside house, exclusive 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inside house, shared 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Outside house, exclusive 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Outside house, shared 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not available 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H5. What is the main source of cooking fuel? Wood 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Charcoal 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Coconut husk 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Gas 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Millet straw 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) 8 <input type="checkbox"/>		H6. What is the main source of drinking water? Pipe-borne inside house 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Pipe-borne outside house 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tanker Service 3 <input type="checkbox"/> River/stream 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Bore-hole 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Well 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Dugout/pond/lake/dam 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) 8 <input type="checkbox"/>		H7. What is the main source of lighting? Kerosene 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Lamp 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Solar Energy 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No light 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+																																											
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																											
	Kitchen	Bathroom	Toilet																																																
Inside house, exclusive 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																
Inside house, shared 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																
Outside house, exclusive 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																
Outside house, shared 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																
Not available 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																
H8. Does the household own the following? (more than one answer acceptable) <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Car (s) 1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Bicycle(s) 2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motor-bike(s) 3 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Telephne(s) 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refrigerator(s) 5 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Radio(s) 6 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TV set(s) 7 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>None of these 8 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify) 9 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Car (s) 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Bicycle(s) 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Motor-bike(s) 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	Telephne(s) 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Refrigerator(s) 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	Radio(s) 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	TV set(s) 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	None of these 8 <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) 9 <input type="checkbox"/>		H9. Has this household ever changed the usual place of residence? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> IF NO, GO TO H13		H10. If "Yes" in above, in which district was the last place of residence? District Name: District Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		H11. How long has this household been living in the present place of residence? <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Less than 6 months 1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>6-12 months 2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1-5 years 3 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>5-10 years 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10+ years 5 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Less than 6 months 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	6-12 months 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1-5 years 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	5-10 years 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	10+ years 5 <input type="checkbox"/>																													
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Motor-bike(s) 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	Telephne(s) 4 <input type="checkbox"/>																																																		
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1-5 years 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	5-10 years 4 <input type="checkbox"/>																																																		
10+ years 5 <input type="checkbox"/>																																																			
H12. What was the main reason for coming or changing to the present place of residence? <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Job transfer 1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Found job 2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Looking for job 3 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>School/training 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify) 5 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Job transfer 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Found job 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Looking for job 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	School/training 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) 5 <input type="checkbox"/>		H13. What is the main source from which the household derived its major income during the last 12 months? Self-employment(Agricultural activity) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Self-employment(Non-agricultural activity) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural labour 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other casual labour 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Regular wage employment 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Pensions, dividends, interest, property rent 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) 7 <input type="checkbox"/>		H14. What is the average monthly household expenditure? <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Less than ₦50,000 1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>₦51,000 - ₦100,000 2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>₦101,000 - ₦200,000 3 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>₦201,000 - ₦500,000 4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>₦501,000 - ₦750,000 5 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>₦751,000 - ₦1,000,000 7 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over ₦1,000,000 8 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>		Less than ₦50,000 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦51,000 - ₦100,000 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦101,000 - ₦200,000 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦201,000 - ₦500,000 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦501,000 - ₦750,000 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	₦751,000 - ₦1,000,000 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	Over ₦1,000,000 8 <input type="checkbox"/>																																	
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₦751,000 - ₦1,000,000 7 <input type="checkbox"/>																																																			
Over ₦1,000,000 8 <input type="checkbox"/>																																																			

[illegible]

P1. What is (NAME's) relationship to head of household?

[illegible]

Country	Male (%)	Female (%)
Argentina	~55	~45
Australia	~55	~45
Brazil	~55	~45
Canada	~55	~45
China	~55	~45
France	~55	~45
Germany	~55	~45
India	~55	~45
Italy	~55	~45
Japan	~55	~45
Korea	~55	~45
Mexico	~55	~45
Russia	~55	~45
United States	~55	~45

Years

[illegible][illegible]

P10. Why did (NAME) stop schooling?

[illegible]

P11. What is (NAME's) highest level of schooling?

[illegible]

P12. What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level?

[illegible]

P13. In what language can (NAME) read and write? (ASK IF 15 YEARS OR OLDER)

[illegible]

ANSWER ONLY FOR 5 YEARS AND ABOVE (ANSWER SHOULD REFER TO LAST 7 DAYS)

P14. Did (NAME) do any work for pay or profit or family gain?

[illegible]

IF P14='NO' GO TO P19

P15. What kind of work (occupation) did (NAME) do?

Description	

Description	Unit	Value
1. General Information		
1.1. Project Name		
1.2. Project Number		
1.3. Project Manager		
1.4. Project Start Date		
1.5. Project End Date		
1.6. Project Status		
1.7. Project Location		
1.8. Project Description		
1.9. Project Objectives		
1.10. Project Scope		
1.11. Project Budget		
1.12. Project Risk		
1.13. Project Communication		
1.14. Project Reporting		
1.15. Project Documentation		
1.16. Project Change Management		
1.17. Project Quality Management		
1.18. Project Human Resource Management		
1.19. Project Procurement Management		
1.20. Project Stakeholder Management		
1.21. Project Risk Management		
1.22. Project Communication Management		
1.23. Project Reporting Management		
1.24. Project Documentation Management		
1.25. Project Change Management		
1.26. Project Quality Management		
1.27. Project Human Resource Management		
1.28. Project Procurement Management		
1.29. Project Stakeholder Management		
1.30. Project Risk Management		
1.31. Project Communication Management		
1.32. Project Reporting Management		
1.33. Project Documentation Management		
1.34. Project Change Management		
1.35. Project Quality Management		
1.36. Project Human Resource Management		
1.37. Project Procurement Management		
1.38. Project Stakeholder Management		
1.39. Project Risk Management		
1.40. Project Communication Management		
1.41. Project Reporting Management		
1.42. Project Documentation Management		
1.43. Project Change Management		
1.44. Project Quality Management		
1.45. Project Human Resource Management		
1.46. Project Procurement Management		
1.47. Project Stakeholder Management		
1.48. Project Risk Management		
1.49. Project Communication Management		
1.50. Project Reporting Management		
1.51. Project Documentation Management		
1.52. Project Change Management		
1.53. Project Quality Management		
1.54. Project Human Resource Management		
1.55. Project Procurement Management		
1.56. Project Stakeholder Management		
1.57. Project Risk Management		
1.58. Project Communication Management		
1.59. Project Reporting Management		
1.60. Project Documentation Management		
1.61. Project Change Management		
1.62. Project Quality Management		
1.63. Project Human Resource Management		
1.64. Project Procurement Management		
1.65. Project Stakeholder Management		
1.66. Project Risk Management		
1.67. Project Communication Management		
1.68. Project Reporting Management		
1.69. Project Documentation Management		
1.70. Project Change Management		
1.71. Project Quality Management		
1.72. Project Human Resource Management		
1.73. Project Procurement Management		
1.74. Project Stakeholder Management		
1.75. Project Risk Management		
1.76. Project Communication Management		
1.77. Project Reporting Management		
1.78. Project Documentation Management		
1.79. Project Change Management		
1.80. Project Quality Management		
1.81. Project Human Resource Management		
1.82. Project Procurement Management		
1.83. Project Stakeholder Management		
1.84. Project Risk Management		
1.85. Project Communication Management		
1.86. Project Reporting Management		
1.87. Project Documentation Management		
1.88. Project Change Management		
1.89. Project Quality Management		
1.90. Project Human Resource Management		
1.91. Project Procurement Management		
1.92. Project Stakeholder Management		
1.93. Project Risk Management		
1.94. Project Communication Management		
1.95. Project Reporting Management		
1.96. Project Documentation Management		
1.97. Project Change Management		
1.98. Project Quality Management		
1.99. Project Human Resource Management		
1.100. Project Procurement Management		
1.101. Project Stakeholder Management		
1.102. Project Risk Management		
1.103. Project Communication Management		
1.104. Project Reporting Management		
1.105. Project Documentation Management		
1.106. Project Change Management		
1.107. Project Quality Management		
1.108. Project Human Resource Management		
1.109. Project Procurement Management		
1.110. Project Stakeholder Management		
1.111. Project Risk Management		

[illegible][illegible]

P16. In what principal activity (industry) was (NAME) engaged in ?

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

P17. What was (NAME's) employment status?

[illegible]

P18. In what sector was (NAME) mainly working?

[illegible]

Specify										
P19. If P14='No', how was (NAME) occupied?										
Cross check header code										
Had job but did not work	1									
Unemployed	2									
Homemaker	3									
Student	4									
Old age	5									
Pensioner	6									
Person with disability	7									
Other (specify)	8									
Specify										

IF NO ELIGIBLE MEMBER IN HOUSEHOLD END INTERVIEW _____

A2.3 If A2.2="Bad", give main reasons (*more than one answer acceptable*)

[illegible]

Specify

A2.4 Did (NAME) receive any benefit from his/her work?

Cross check header code								
Yes	1							
No (Go to SECTION A3)	2							
Do not know (Go to SECTION A6)	3							

A2.5 Which of the following benefits were provided by the employer? (*more than one answer acceptable*)

[illegible]

Specify

SECTION A3: NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OF AGE DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS

A3.1 Has (NAME) been engaged in housekeeping activities or household chores in own parents'/guardians' home on a regular basis during last week?

[If "No" Go to SECTION A4]	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
----------------------------	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----

	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A3.2 If A3.1="Yes" , indicate period worked each day and GO TO Section A4.

Cross check header code							
Less than 3 hours each day	1						
3-4 hours each day	2						
5-6 hours each day	3						
7-8 hours each day	4						
9 hours or more each day	5						

SECTION A4: COMPLETE IDLENESS OF CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OF AGE

A4.1 Was (NAME) idle last week (i.e., he/she did not do any economic nor non-economic activity and did not go to school during the last week?)

[If "No" Go to SECTION A5]	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
----------------------------	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----

A4.2 If "Yes" in above, give the main reason

[illegible]

A4.3 What does (NAME) do for fun, when not working? (*more than one answer acceptable*)

[illegible]


SECTION A5: WORK-RELATED HEALTH AND SAFETY OF CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OF AGE

A5.1 Has (NAME) ever been hurt at work/work place or suffered from illnesses/injuries due to his/her work at any time?

If "No" Go to SECTION A6]	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
---------------------------	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----

 ☐ ☐ ☒ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☒

A5.2 If A5.1="Yes", how many times was (NAME) hurt or suffered from illnesses in the last six months?

Cross check header code 							
None	1						
Once	2						
Twice	3						
Thrice	4						
More than 3 times	5						

SECTION A6: PERCEPTION OF PARENTS/GUARDIANS OR OTHER RELATIVES WITH WHOM THE WORKING CHILD (ECONOMIC ACTIVITY) USUALLY RESIDES:

A6.1 If (NAME) is working (in economic activity), what is the main reason for letting him/her work?

Cross check header code						
To supplement household income	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
To pay outstanding household debt under contractual arrangement	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
To help in household enterprise	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education or training programme is not useful	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education or training institutions are too far	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cannot afford school or training fees	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Child not interested in schooling or training	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A6.2 If (NAME) stops working, what will happen?

Cross check header code					
Household living standard will fall	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Household cannot afford to live	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Household enterprise cannot operate fully/labour not affordable	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nothing will happen	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify					

A6.3 If given a choice, what would you prefer (NAME) to do in the future?

Cross check header code					
Go to school full-time	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Work for income full-time	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Help full-time in household enterprise or business	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Work full-time in household chores or housekeeping	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Go to school part-time and work part-time for income	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Work part-time in household enterprise or business	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Work part-time in household chores or housekeeping	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Complete education/training and start to work	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Find a better job/work than the present one	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Learn a trade	10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Travel abroad	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION A7: MIGRATION STATUS OF CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OF AGE:

A7.1 Has (NAME) been living with the present household since birth?

[If "Yes" Go to PART B]

	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A7.2 If "No" in A7.1 above, what was (NAME'S) last place of usual residence?

District Name												
[Code 9999 for outside the country]												
Refer to District Codes List												
District Code												

A7.3 What was (NAME) doing at the last place of usual residence?

Cross check header code						
Working/had a job	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attending school/training institution	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Working/had a job and attending school	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not working nor schooling	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify						

A7.4 What was the main reason for (NAME) coming to live/reside with the present household?

Cross check header code						
Job transfer	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Found a job	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Looking for a job	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attending school/training institution	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Came with parent	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sent here by parent	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lost parents	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marriage	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify						

A7.5 How long has (NAME) been living in the present place of residence/present household?

Cross check header code						
Less than 6 months	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6-12 months	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1-5 years	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6-10 years	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10+ years	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION A8: PARENTAL BACKGROUND

A8.1 Are any of (NAME'S) parents alive?

	Cross check header code								
Yes, both alive	1								
Yes, father alive	2								
Yes, mother alive	3								
No [Go to PART B]	4								
Don't Know [Go to PART B]	5								

A8.2 If both parents are alive (i.e., P3 = 1) are they still married?

	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

A8.3 Are any of (NAME'S) parents working?

	Cross check header code								
Yes, both	1								
Yes, father alone	2								
Yes, mother alone	3								
No [Go to PART B]	4								
Don't Know [Go to PART B]	5								

A8.4 What is the employment status of (NAME'S) parent?

	Cross check header code	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
Employer	1												
Employee full-time	2												
Employee part-time	3												
Casual employee	4												
Own account worker	5												
Unpaid family worker	6												
Paid apprentice	7												
Unpaid apprentice	8												
Don't know	9												

END OF QUESTIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO PARENTS OR GUARDIANS !!!

SECTION B3: CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OF AGE

B3.1 Did you do any work for pay, profit, family gain or did you produce anything for barter or home use during last 7 days? (incl. temporary absence from work)

[If "NO" GO TO B3.7]		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B3.2 What kind of work (occupation) did you do?

Description	Unit	Value
...

Occupation code (refer to code list)

B3.3 What was the nature of the work in which you were mainly engaged in during the last 7 days?

	Full-time	Part-tim	Full-time	Part-tim	Full-time	Part-tim	Full-time	Part-tim	Full-time	Part-tin	Full-time	Part-tim
--	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------

Cross check header code

[illegible][illegible]

B3.4 What principal activity (industry) were you engaged in during the last 7 days?

Description

Industry code (refer to code list)

B3.5 What was your status of employment?

Cross check header code						
-------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Casual worker	4					
---------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

B3.6 Did you engage in any secondary activity during the past week?

[illegible]

B3.7 What was the reason for not working during last 7 days? [FOR ANY RESPONSE OTHER THAN 7, GO TO B7.1]

Cross check header code						
Thought no work available	1					
Awaiting reply to earlier enquiries	2					
Waiting to start arranged job, business or agriculture	3					
Off season in agriculture	4					
Occupied with home duties	5					
Illness or injury	6					
Full time student [GO TO B7.4]	7					
Trying to set up new business	8					
On vacation/leave	9					
Other (specify)	10					
Specify						

SECTION B4: EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK OF CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS DURING LAST WEEK:**B4.1 What was the amount paid to you for the last pay period?**

In cash per week (in thousands)																			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B4.2 Who receives payment on your behalf?

Cross check header code						
Parent	1					
Relative	3					
Guardian	4					
Self	5					
Other (specify)	6					
Specify						

B4.3 If currently in paid employment, how are you paid?

Cross check header code						
Piece rate	1					
Daily	2					
Weekly	3					
Monthly	4					
Yearly	5					

B4.4 What did you receive as payment in kind? (More than 1 answer acceptable)

[illegible]

B4.5 During which time and how many hours do you usually work?

[illegible]

SECTION B5: CHILDREN WORKING FOR SOMEONE ELSE OTHER THAN OWN PARENTS OR GUARDIANS:

B5.1 If you are working for someone else other than your own parents or guardians, do you usually work overtime and get paid for it?

[illegible]

B5.2 How is your relationship with your employer?

[illegible]

B5.3 If B5.2="2", give the main reason:

[illegible]

B5.4 Referring to the latest/most recent payment, what is the approximate amount you were paid by your employer per week?

[illegible]

SECTION B6: CHILDREN WORKING FOR SOMEONE ELSE, OR INDEPENDENTLY (SELF-EMPLOYED) FOR EARNING (MONEY) IN-CASH OR IN-KIND (FOR UNPAID APPRENTICES, DO NOT ASK B6.1 - B6.3)

B6.1 Do you give part or all your earnings to your parents/guardians or other relatives?

[illegible]

B6.2 Do you save any part of your earnings?

[illegible]

B6.3 If B6.2="1" or "2", what is the main reason for saving?

Cross check header code							
Start own business	1						
Go to school	2						
Learn a trade	3						
Travel abroad	4						
Other (specify)	5						
Specify							

B6.4 Are you satisfied with your present job?

[If "Yes" Go to SECTION B7]

B6.5 If B6.4="No", why not?

Cross check header code								
Wages too low	1							
Work too tiring/too difficult	2							
Employer too difficult/too demanding	3							
Earning from self-employment very low	4							
Other	5							
Specify								

SECTION B7: TRAINING OF CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OF AGE

B7.1 Are you currently receiving/have received training in the past?

Cross check header code									
Yes, full-time	1								
Yes, part-time	2								
No (Go to B7.3)	3								

B8.1 Have you ever been injured before?

B8.2 If B8.1="Yes", what was or were the nature of your illness/injuries?

[illegible]

B8.3 For those who were injured at the work place (i.e. B8.1 = 4) what were the two major activities or

Description	Date	Time	Location	Weather	Wind	Temp	Humidity	Pressure	Visibility	Clouds	Sea	Current	Tide	Notes
Description														

[illegible]

(Refer to industry code list)

B8.4 Referring to the most serious accident/illness/injury, how serious was it?

Overall test for trend: $\chi^2 = 1.0$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.32$

B8.5 Which type of treatment did you receive? *(more than one answer acceptable)*

First Aid	1								
Self medication	2								
Doctor / Nurse (hospital-based)	3								
Chemist / Drug store based	4								
Herbal	5								
Spiritualist	6								
Fetish	7								
No treatment [GO TO B8.7]	8								
Other	9								
Specify 									

B8.6 Who paid for your treatment? (more than one answer acceptable)

[illegible]


B8.7 Do you use any of the following protective wear while working? (more than one answer acceptable)

Goggles	1								
Helmet	2								
Earplugs	3								
Special Shoes	4								
Gloves	5								
Protective clothing	6								
Nose/gas mask	7								
None	8								
Other (specify)	9								
Specify 									


B8.8 Do other people doing the same work use protective wear while working?

[If "No" Go to B8.10]		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>


B8.9 If B8.9="Yes", which of the following do they usually use? (more than one answer acceptable)

Goggles	1								
Helmet	2								
Earplugs	3								
Special Shoes	4								
Gloves	5								
Protective clothing	6								
Nose/gas mask	7								
Other	8								
Specify 									

B8.10 Are you required to operate any tools, equipment, machines, etc. at your workplace or in your job/occupation?

	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B8.11 Are you aware of any likely health problems or possible hazards, injuries or illnesses in connection with your work?



	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B8.12 At what age did you start to work for the first time?

Specify Age in completed years

	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

B8.13 If given a choice, what would you like to do now and in the future?

		Now	Future	Now	Future	Now	Future	Now	Future	Now	Future	Now	Future
Cross check header code		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Go to school full-time	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Work for income full-time	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Help full-time in household enterprise or business	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Work full-time in household chores or housekeeping	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Go to school part-time and working part-time for income	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Part-time in household enterprise or business	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Part-time in household chores or housekeeping	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Complete education/training and start to work	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Find a better job/work than the present one	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Learn a trade	10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Travel abroad	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify													

FORM GCLS-S



REPUBLIC OF GHANA
STATISTICAL SERVICE

GHANA CHILD LABOUR SURVEY

STREET CHILDREN QUESTIONNAIRE

G7. REFERENCE NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

!!! IMPORTANT !!!

Create a unique reference
number by combining :

DISTRICT CODE+

LOCATION Number +

QUESTIONNAIRE Number

Write this NOW at the top!

Repeat at ODD numbered pages

GENERAL INFORMATION

G1. REGION:

--	--

G2. DISTRICT NAME

--	--

G3. LOCALITY:

G4. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:.....

G5. LOCATION NUMBER

☞

--	--	--

G6. QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER

☞

--	--	--

G8. INTERVIEWER'S NAME :

G9. INTERVIEWER'S ID:

☞

--	--

G10. FIELD SUPERVISOR :

G11. ZONAL OFFICER :

G12. OFFICE EDITOR :

G13. SCANNING/ENTRY ASSISTANT :

G14. DATE OF INTERVIEW

INSTRUCTIONS: Mark with an **X** where indicated and fill out form as shown

SAMPLE		
	2	1
0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

12. Why did you stop schooling?

[illegible]

13. Given the chance would you go to school?

[illegible]

14. [CHECK IF Q10 IS NEVER, GO TO 19] What is your highest level of schooling?

[illegible]

15. What is the highest grade you completed at that level?

[illegible]

16. [CHECK IF Q10 = 2, i.e. NOW ATTENDING SCHOOL] Who pays for your education?

[illegible]

17. Did you miss school last week?

[illegible]

18. For how many days did you miss school last week?

[illegible]**ANSWER FOR ALL RESPONDENTS**

19. What training have you received?

[illegible]

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

20. Why did you leave home?

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

22. Whom do you live with?

[illegible]

23. Who were you living with before going to the street?

[illegible]

24. Where do you usually sleep?

[illegible]

25. Do you pay for this place?

[illegible]

26. How much do you pay per month?

[illegible]

27. What do you sleep on?

[illegible]

28. Where do you take your bath?

[illegible]

29. Do you feed yourself?

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

48. How do you spend your income?											
Cross check header code											
Give all to parents/guardian	1										
Give part of it to parents/guardian	2										
Spend as I wish	3										
Other	4										
Specify											

HEALTH, SAFETY AND RELATED ISSUES AFFECTING STREET CHILDREN

49. What injuries/illnesses have you sustained in the course of your work?											
Cross check header code											
None	1										
Poisoning	2										
Cuts/wounds	3										
Fire burns	4										
Loss of limb	5										
Loss of sight	6										
Deafness or impaired hearing	7										
Skin disease	8										
Respiratory ailment	9										
Other ailment	10										
Specify											

50. How often did you suffer injuries/illness?											
Cross check header code											
Frequently	1										
Occasionally	2										
Seldom	3										

51. In the course of your life on the street have you sustained any injuries/illness?											
If 'No' Goto 52											
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

52. How often did you suffer injuries/illness?											
Cross check header code											
Frequently	1										
Occasionally	2										
Seldom	3										

53. What threatens you most on the street?											
Cross check header code											
Harassment from police/metropolitan/district assemblies	1										
Harassment from the neighbourhood	2										
Harassment from bigger boys/girls on the street	3										
Other	4										
Specify											

[illegible]

61. How can people protect themselves from getting infected with HIV/AIDS and STDs? (More than one answer acceptable)												
Use of condoms	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Avoid blood transfusion	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stick to only one partner	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Avoid sharing needles/blades	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No sex at all	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify												

ASSISTANCE TO STREET CHILDREN

62. Have you ever been to any of the centres for street children?																		
If NO Go to 63	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

63. Why did you come back to the street?												
Cross check header code		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Found centre boring	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Too strict/no freedom in the centre	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Came back to join friends	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Did not find centre useful	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business set up after training collapsed	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify												

64. How best would you like the government to help you?												
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stop harassment	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provide free training centres	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provide completely free education	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provide better jobs	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify												