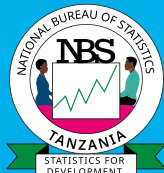


Child Work and Child Labour in the United Republic of Tanzania

Evidence from the Integrated Labour Force Survey (2014–2021)



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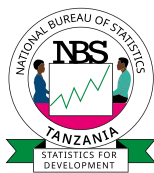


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Child Work and Child Labour in the United Republic of Tanzania: Evidence from the Integrated Labour Force Survey (2014–2021)

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Foreword

Child labour is a violation of human rights, robbing children of their inherent potential and dignity, while posing threats to their physical and mental development. Child labour can also disrupt children's education and health, and negatively impact their future earning ability. Consequently, it reinforces the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

Using two rounds of Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) data collected between 2014 and 2021 by the National Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Chief Statistician, this report provides a comprehensive overview of child work and child labour for the United Republic of Tanzania (URT). This analysis represents a bold initiative to assess our collective efforts and progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8, target 8.7 on ending child labour in all its forms and SDG 16, target 16.2 on ending abuse, exploitation and trafficking of children.

As articulated in the report, one in four children aged 5–17 years, totalling around 5.1 million

children, are engaged in child labour in URT. Most of these children are also involved in harmful forms of child labour (hazardous child labour), often in agriculture. Notably, the analysis points to significant progress over time, with child labour rates declining between 2014 and 2021 in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

Beyond deepening our understanding of the challenges faced by children and their families, and providing actionable policy recommendations to enhance child labour awareness and the efficacy of child protection measures, the report offers key insights to improve data collection methods and enhance the measurement of child labour.

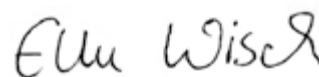
To conclude, the evidence in this report serves as a call to action to end child labour, in line with international commitments and goals. Together, we can create a better future for our children and our country.



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This report, *Child Work and Child Labour in the United Republic of Tanzania: Evidence from the Integrated Labour Force Survey (2014–2021)*, was commissioned by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Tanzania and conducted by the American Institutes for Research (AIR) in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS). The AIR analysis team consisted of Marlous de Milliano (Principal Investigator), Torben Behmer and Michaela Gulemetova. The AIR team was closely guided and supervised by Albina Chuwa, Ruth Minja, James Mbongo and Hashim Njowe from NBS; Salum Kassim Ali, Fahima Issa, Sabina Daima and Amina Denge from OCGS; and Diego Angemi, Luisa Natali, Mlemba Kamwe, Miranda Eleanor Armstrong, Maud Droogleever Fortuyn and Joseph Matimbwi from UNICEF.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AIR	American Institutes for Research
CWCL	child work and child labour
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNA	System of National Accounts
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania






At a glance: Child work and child labour in the United Republic of Tanzania

PROGRESS BETWEEN 2014 AND 2021

Child work	Child labour	Hazardous child labour
Mainland Tanzania: from 34.9% to 25.8% Zanzibar: from 9.9% to 7.6%	Mainland Tanzania: from 34.8% to 25.5% Zanzibar: from 9.5% to 7.5%	Mainland Tanzania: from 34.3% to 24.8% Zanzibar: from 9.1% to 7.4%

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA IN 2021

Child work	Child labour	Hazardous child labour
 25.3% almost 5.1 million children	 25.0% just over 5 million children	 24.3% almost 4.9 million children

Two most common **self-reported reasons** for **working**: **development of important skills** and **assist with family enterprises**

CHILD LABOUR

22.5 hours
worked
per week



84.1% of child labour
occurs in the
agricultural sector

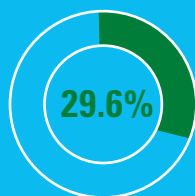
Factors affecting involvement in child labour:

Protective factors: attending school, having a birth certificate, being a girl, being younger (5–11 years), living in a wealthier household

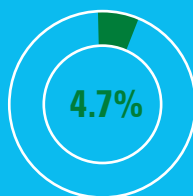
Risk factors: being older (15–17 and 12–14 years), being a boy, living in a rural area, being in the poorest wealth quintile

Child labour prevalence:

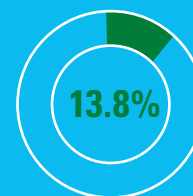
Rural areas



Dar es Salaam



Other urban areas



Age:

14.6% 5–11 years

34.8% 12–14 years

46.4% 15–17 years

Among child labourers:

4 in 10
miss out on schooling

6 in 10
attend school
simultaneously

Gender:



vs



Girls are more likely
to be involved in
unpaid household
chores (86.7%
vs **81.8%)**

HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOUR

Among children in hazardous child labour:



82.8%
work in **hazardous occupations** (mostly in agriculture)



75.5%
work under **hazardous circumstances** (e.g., carrying heavy loads,
being exposed to dust, fumes and gasses or working at night)



19.5% work **long hours**

Children exposed to **multiple hazards** simultaneously are the **most vulnerable**

Executive summary

Child Work and Child Labour in the United Republic of Tanzania: Evidence from the Integrated Labour Force Survey (2014–2021), referred to in this report as the child work and child labour (CWCL) report, provides an update on the latest child work and child labour statistics for the United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, using data from the 2020/21 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS). The CWCL report was prepared by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS) and the American Institutes for Research (AIR), with support from the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

Purpose of the report: The aim of this analysis is to develop the first comprehensive report for URT, based on the latest data from the 2020/21 ILFS, while also showing changes over time in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar using the 2014 ILFS data.

Objective of the analysis: The overall goal of the report is to produce results that can be used to track the government’s efforts and progress towards ending child labour in all its forms and eradicating the worst forms of child labour, including abuse, exploitation and trafficking.

Scope of the report: The scope of the report focuses on child work and child labour, including hazardous child labour, for children aged 5–17 years. The definition of children engaged in work overlaps with that for child labour. While child labour includes ‘types of work that are to be eliminated as they are socially or morally undesirable’ (ILO and NBS, 2016, pp. 23–24), child work also includes work that is not harmful for children and may even contribute to a child’s skills development and/or household income.

International standards and policy frameworks: The definitions of child work and child labour are based on key national and international policy frameworks and standards. For this report, international standards, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138 on Minimum Age and ILO Convention 182 on the Worst

Forms of Child Labour, and national frameworks, such as the Law of the Child Act (2009) (revised in 2019) and the Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004) (revised in 2019) in Mainland Tanzania and the Children’s Act No. 6 (2011) and the Employment Act No. 11 (2005) in Zanzibar, were used as guiding frameworks.

Concepts and definitions: The final definitions used for this analysis were also informed by the results of thorough discussion with key stakeholders during stakeholder interviews with representatives of the relevant government’s ministries, international organizations and other partners. The definitions are also in line with ILO recommendations on the measurement of child work and child labour. Child work is defined as a child having worked in the production of a good or service for at least one hour in the past week. Child labour is defined as being engaged in the worst forms of child labour, or work that fulfils the ‘child work’ definition that is performed under the minimum age, and hazardous child labour, which consists of a subset of child labour, encompassing hazardous occupations, hazardous sectors or excessively long work hours. Policy frameworks from Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar were used to set thresholds for minimum age and excessive hours.

Data: The main data used for this analysis were from the child module in the 2020/21 ILFS and complementary information from other ILFS modules on economic work, hours worked, etc. The survey data were further complemented by policy and thematic reports and data from the key informant interviews. Data from the 2014 ILFS were also used for trend analysis.

Methodology: The core analysis consists of a descriptive analysis of the proportion of children in child work, child labour and hazardous child labour, which is supplemented by additional information, such as the average number of hours worked, common sectors of employment and components driving of child labour, to create a comprehensive

Table ES1: Overview of key statistics in child work and child labour analysis

Variable	Child work (%)			Child labour (%)			Hazardous child labour (%)		
	URT	Mainland	Zanzibar	URT	Mainland	Zanzibar	URT	Mainland	Zanzibar
Total (5–17)	25.3	25.8	7.6	25.0	25.5	7.5	24.3	24.8	7.4
Age group									
5–11	14.6	15.0	2.0	14.6	15.0	2.0	13.6	13.9	2.0
12–14	35.3	36.0	10.8	34.8	35.5	10.5	34.4	35.1	9.9
15–17	47.3	48.1	20.9	46.4	47.2	20.8	46.4	47.2	20.8
Sex									
Boys	27.4	27.9	9.7	27.1	27.6	9.6	26.0	26.5	9.3
Girls	23.1	23.6	5.7	22.9	23.4	5.6	22.6	23.1	5.6
Area									
Rural	29.8	30.2	10.4	29.6	30.0	10.3	28.8	29.2	10.1
Other urban areas	14.3	15.1	3.9	13.8	14.5	3.8	13.4	14.1	3.8
Dar es Salaam	5.0	5.0	–	4.7	4.7	–	4.4	4.4	–

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Note: Mainland = Mainland Tanzania

account of child work and child labour statistics in URT. All results were also disaggregated for Mainland Tanzania, Zanzibar and relevant subgroups (e.g., sex, age and rural/urban) to create the most meaningful results for policymakers, programme staff and other stakeholders.

Findings: Table ES1 presents key estimates on the proportion of children involved in child work, child labour and hazardous child labour.

- Child work:** Almost 5.1 million or 25.3 per cent of children aged 5–17 years are engaged in child work in URT (25.8 per cent of children in Mainland Tanzania and 7.6 per cent in Zanzibar). On average, children who are engaged in child work worked 20.0 hours a week in URT (20.0 hours in Mainland Tanzania and 20.8 hours in Zanzibar), which was mostly spent on unpaid agricultural work with the prevalence of child work being higher in rural areas. The proportion of children engaged in child work increases with children's age from 14.6 per cent of 5–11-year-olds to 47.3 per cent of 15–17-year-olds. The opportunity to learn and develop important skills and providing assistance in family enterprises are the two main self-reported reasons why children say they are
- Child labour and hazardous child labour:** Just over 5 million children aged 5–17 years in URT, or 25.0 per cent, are engaged in child labour, while 75.0 per cent are not engaged in any work or do non-harmful child work (15.1 million children). The majority of children engaged in child labour are also engaged in hazardous child labour (24.3 per cent, or 4.9 million, of children aged 5–17 years) with only 0.7 per cent being engaged in child labour but not working in hazardous occupations

working. Between 2014 and 2021, there was an overall decline in the proportion of children who worked: in Mainland Tanzania the decline was from 34.9 per cent in 2014 to 25.8 per cent in 2021 and in Zanzibar the proportion declined from 9.9 per cent in 2014 to 7.6 per cent in 2021. Across the country, most children (84.2 per cent) perform chores (e.g., cooking, washing, caretaking, household repairs) – 84.4 per cent in Mainland Tanzania and 75.9 per cent in Zanzibar. Girls (86.7 per cent) perform household chores more frequently than boys (81.8 per cent). Girls also spend more time performing chores than boys – 10.3 hours per week for girls compared to 8.6 hours for boys, a difference that increases with children's age.

or environments (e.g., working under the minimum age). Most children engaged in hazardous child labour work in hazardous occupations (e.g., agriculture) or hazardous conditions (e.g., working at night, carrying heavy loads or working in environments with dust, fumes, smoke or gasses). In terms of trends, there was a decrease in the overall proportion of children engaged in child labour compared to 2014. The estimates for Mainland Tanzania showed a decrease from 34.8 per cent to 25.5 per cent, while in Zanzibar there was a decrease from 9.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent.

Recommendations: While the analysis in this report focuses mostly on updating estimates of child work, child labour and hazardous child labour statistics, key stakeholders who participated in the research process also offered several policy and other recommendations to improve the measurement of child work and child labour in the future to ensure the availability of accurate information for evidence-based policymaking.

- Poverty is considered one of the key underlying reasons for children participating in child labour. Reducing the financial constraints on households should be a key component in successfully implementing any integrated policy response. We recommend that the options for a suitable social protection or assistance programme in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar should be further assessed, for example, by using pilot programmes to determine targeting or the need for increased assistance within existing programmes to those households in which children are at risk of being engaged in child labour.
- Stakeholders mentioned the importance of awareness-raising among community leaders, caregivers and children. Key stakeholders highlighted that the demarcation between what is child work and what is child labour is not always clear at the community level.
- Information awareness campaigns should include several actors in the community, such as children, caregivers and community leaders.
- An integrated approach to eliminating child labour is needed whereby poverty alleviation programmes are combined with child labour

awareness and information campaigns. Some stakeholders remarked on the role of industry and how certifications and inspections may help to increase employment standards and eliminate child labour from sectors that commonly face child labour issues.

Three recommendations relating to data availability and improving the measurement of child work and child labour in the future were made:

- **Worst forms of child labour:** Statistical analysis of the worst forms of child labour was not possible for this report. Questions about the worst forms of child labour cannot be included in the ILFS, due to the highly sensitive nature of the questions and vulnerability of the respondents (i.e., children affected by the worst forms of child labour may be hard to reach and may live outside traditional household settings, for example, they may live on the streets or have been sent away to live and work elsewhere). It is therefore recommended that information on the worst forms of child labour be included in additional analyses such as in-depth qualitative research or a targeted survey for hard-to-reach populations.
- **Hazardous household chores:** It was not possible to include the hazardous conditions of unpaid household services in this report. While the ILFS includes questions on hazardous conditions for children who engage in economic and non-economic activities, children answered the question only once, appearing to have prioritized economic activity in their response. It is recommended that in future rounds of survey, questions about hazardous conditions be asked according to the type of activity.
- **Agricultural work:** The vast majority of children who are engaged in child labour work in crop-related agricultural jobs. The ILFS offers limited further information on the types of crops or farms children work on. (Most children were reported to work on 'non-perennial crops'.) Further information on the types of crops may help to assess heterogeneity within agricultural jobs, in particular by examining the proportion of children working with crops that are harmful to their health, such as cloves or tobacco.

1. Introduction

This report, *Child Work and Child Labour in the United Republic of Tanzania: Evidence from the Integrated Labour Force Survey (2014–2021)*, referred to in this report as the CWCL report, provides an update on the latest child work and child labour statistics for URT, Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, using data from the 2020/21 ILFS. The CWCL report was prepared by the NBS, OCGS and AIR with support from UNICEF.

Purpose of the report

The aim of this analysis is to develop the first comprehensive report for URT based on the latest data set of the 2020/21 ILFS. The analysis includes child work and child labour estimates for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, as well as additional analyses, such as correlation and trend analysis (from 2014 to 2021), to create a holistic picture of the context of child work and child labour.

The analysis provides information about the following aspects:

- Information on the proportion of children involved in child work and child labour, to observe the magnitude of the issue of children engaged in harmful and non-harmful employment practices in URT, Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.
- Descriptions of the average hours worked, types of employment and common sectors and occupations of employment, to understand the nature of children's involvement in labour activities.
- Reasons why children are engaged in child work and child labour as reported by children and stakeholders, to help identify underlying causes of child labour.
- Information on the number of hours spent on non-economic activities or household chores by geographical location and gender, to provide insights into the gender division in economic versus non-economic activities.
- Disaggregation of the types of hazardous child labour, such as hazardous occupations, hazardous work conditions and long hours of work, to increase the understanding of some of the worst forms of child labour.

- Information on the relationship and overlap between schooling, child work and child labour.
- Factors and characteristics associated with being engaged in child labour, which are derived through regression analysis.
- Description of the trends in child work, child labour and hazardous child labour, to estimate any changes over time.

Objective of the analysis

The overall goal of the CWCL report is to produce results that can be used to track the government's efforts and progress towards achieving SDG target 8.7 on ending child labour in all its forms and target 16.2 on ending abuse, exploitation and trafficking of children. The findings may also help the government to better understand the situation around child work and child labour in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, and they can serve as inputs to policy design and decision-making. In the case of Zanzibar, the report will be used to feed into the preparation of the next National Plan of Action to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Children.

Scope of the report

The thematic, geographic and chronological scope of the analysis is defined as follows:

- *Thematic scope:* This report concentrates on child work and child labour, including hazardous child labour, for children aged 5–17 years. The definition of 'child work' overlaps with that of 'child labour' (see Figure 1, page 10). While child labour includes 'types of work that are to be eliminated as they are socially or morally undesirable' (ILO and NBS, 2016, pp. 23–24), child work includes any

(economic) work performed by a child aged 5–17 years, including harmful and non-harmful work. Non-harmful economic activities for children are generally understood as activities that may contribute to children’s skills development, children’s discipline and/or household income. This report includes child work and child labour, as well as harmful and non-harmful practices of child work, to create the most meaningful results for policymakers and other key stakeholders. The overlap between the two concepts aligns with how they were used in previous child work and child labour reports.

- *Geographic scope:* This report includes the first child work and child labour estimates for the entire URT. The analysis uses the latest 2020/21 ILFS data with a fully integrated survey and sample that included both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. For analytical purposes, the results are presented for URT, Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, so this report includes national statistics that can be used to compare or measure progress and statistics for

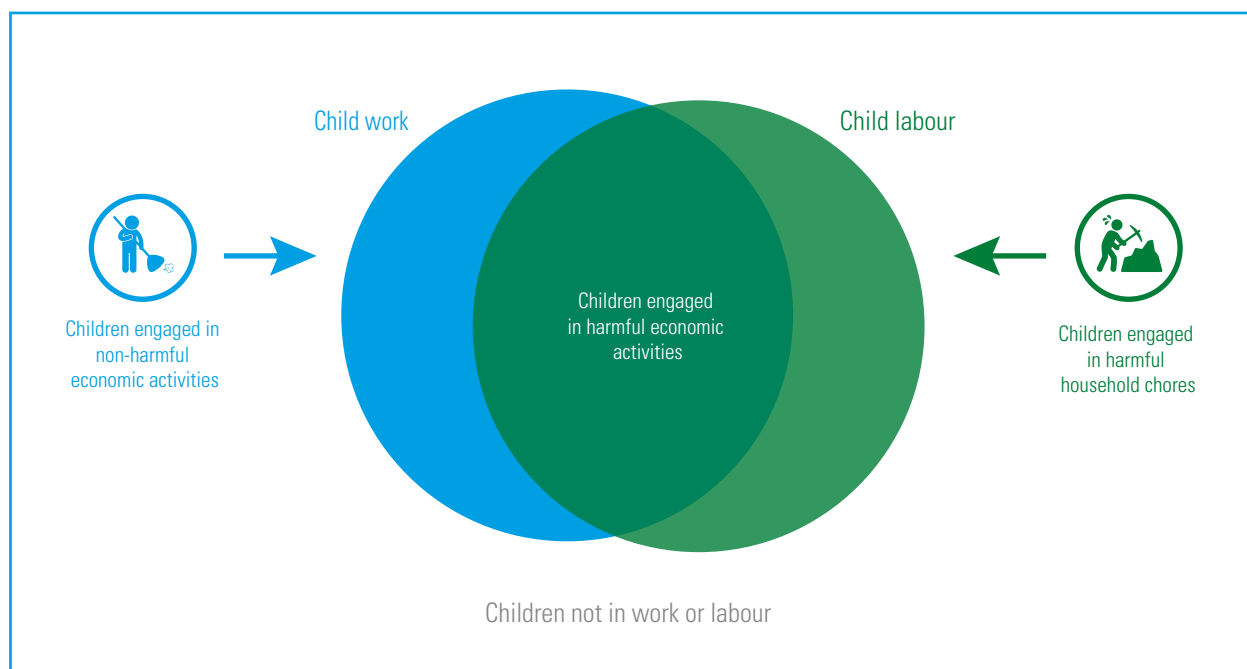
Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar that are salient for policymaking.

- *Chronological scope:* The core analysis comprises data from the latest ILFS that were collected in 2020 and 2021. However, as part of the trend analysis, data from the 2014 ILFS were used to observe changes over time.

Report structure

This report consists of 10 chapters. This introduction (Chapter 1) is followed by an outline of the national social and economic context in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 describes the ILFS data and methodology in more detail and Chapter 4 explains the key policy frameworks in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar that guide the definitions used for this analysis, which are detailed in Chapter 5. The findings for child work, child labour and hazardous child work are presented in Chapters 6 and 7. Chapters 8 and 9 include additional contextual information about relationships between child work and child labour, and education. Lastly, Chapter 10 consists of conclusions and recommendations.

Figure 1: Child work and child labour overlaps in URT



Source: Authors

2. National context and background

2.1 Tanzania's social and economic context

When analysing child work and child labour it is important to understand the social and economic context in which these occur. General characteristics of the population and recent changes in the economic landscape may be associated with either progress or setbacks in Tanzania's efforts to reduce child labour.

Tanzania has experienced high levels of population growth coinciding with strong economic growth and decreases in poverty rates in the last 10 years (World Bank, 2024). Whereas its population has grown by approximately 3.0 per cent per year, its economy grew by more than 5.6 per cent annually since 2012. Several factors supported this consistent economic growth, including its geographic location, its abundance of natural resources and its sociopolitical stability. During the COVID-19 pandemic, economic growth slowed to 4.4 per cent per year as compared to 6.7 per cent for the 2012–2017 period. During the height of the pandemic, growth fell to just 2.0 per cent in 2020 (World Bank, n.d.) and Tanzania's ever-important tourism sector was particularly affected. Recent efforts to return to pre-pandemic levels of growth are fuelled by growth in the tourism, mining, information and communication technology, transport and electricity sectors.

Over the last few decades, progress has been made on social and economic indicators, such as poverty reduction and improvements in nutrition (e.g., decreasing undernourishment and stunting) and health (e.g., decreasing maternal and under-five mortality) (UNICEF, 2020). However, some of these results were unevenly distributed in the society. The population below the national poverty line decreased from 35.6 per cent in 2000 to 26.4 per cent in 2018 with a slower decline in the last decade. In particular, the most vulnerable, i.e., the proportion of extremely poor, has remained constant in the past decade and the proportion of the population that suffered

moderate or severe food insecurity increased from 48.8 per cent in 2015 to 57.6 per cent in 2020, resulting in nearly three out of five people not having their basic food needs met.

Progress has also been made in the availability of education for every child in Tanzania in the last decade, especially with the introduction of the Fee-Free Education Policy in 2014. This policy made pre-primary and primary education free, waiving registration and examination fees that had had to be paid by parents in the past. The policy was later expanded to include higher secondary school in 2022. Since its introduction, there has been an increase in gross primary school enrolment, from 87.6 per cent in 2016 to 96.1 per cent in 2021 (UNESCO, 2024). Unfortunately, the developments in net enrolment rates for primary school did not follow directly, and net enrolment decreased between 2007 and 2018, with only slight improvements in the most recent years (UNICEF, 2017; UNESCO, 2024).

Additional challenges remain. Almost 30 per cent of children aged 7–17 years are out of school and only 12 per cent of Standard 2 students can read with comprehension (UNICEF, 2017). Equity and quality are major concerns that put girls, children from poorer households, children with disabilities and children living in underserved communities at higher risk of dropping out.

2.2 Child work and child labour in Tanzania

The latest child work and child labour statistics showed that, of all children aged 5–17 years in 2014, 28.8 per cent of children in Mainland Tanzania and 5.6 per cent in Zanzibar were engaged in child labour (ILO and NBS, 2016; UNICEF, 2020).

Child labour is relatively more prevalent in rural areas, where children are more likely to work on their families' farms. According to the ILO and NBS (2016), about 92.1 per cent of working children are

employed in agriculture, forestry or fishing, and very few of them receive pay for their work. Work in many of these industries is also classified as hazardous by the ILO, due to the potential for exposure to physical harm. Nearly 75 per cent of children who are in child labour in Mainland Tanzania and over 50 per cent in Zanzibar are classified as providing hazardous child labour, due to the nature and risks of the work or the long hours of work. Furthermore, while the overall statistics suggest that boys are somewhat more likely to provide child labour than girls (29.3 per cent compared to 28.4 per cent for Mainland Tanzania), girls are more likely to provide work in the form of domestic labour, which exposes them to significant risks of abuse (ILO and NBS, 2016). Child labour rates are substantially lower in the urban areas of Mainland Tanzania (3.6 per cent in Dar es Salaam, 18 per cent in other urban areas) and Zanzibar (5.6 per cent) than in Mainland Tanzania's rural areas (35.6 per cent). This is mostly due to the high prevalence of agricultural activities in rural areas, which drives the child labour statistics.

Child labour increases significantly with age as the opportunity cost of schooling or leisure rises. According to the 2014 ILFS conducted in Mainland Tanzania, 22.1 per cent of children aged 5–11 years were engaged in child labour compared to 36.0 per cent of children aged 12 or 13 and 40.7 per cent of children aged 14–17 (ILO and NBS, 2016). In Zanzibar, 12–14-year-olds were most vulnerable to child labour (8.2 per cent) compared to 4.2 per cent of 5–11-year-olds and 6.6 per cent of children aged 15–17 years (OCGS, 2016). Furthermore, children engaged in child labour are less likely to attend school. Of those in child labour, about 16 per cent have never attended school. Nearly three out of five children engaged in child labour attend school, but they are at a higher risk of being behind in the expected level of education. Moreover, their attendance rate is considerably lower than for the 76 per cent of non-working children who attend school.

Lastly, besides age, gender and geographic location, family income also appears to be an important determinant of child labour. As a recent report by UNICEF (2019) highlights, children from Mainland Tanzanian households in the first and second quintile of income distribution (30.2 per cent and 34.2 per cent, respectively) are about

10 percentage points more likely to be engaged in child labour than those in the top quintile (21.5 per cent).

Despite growing awareness and ongoing efforts to reduce child labour, the global report, *Child Labour: Global estimates 2020* (International Labour Office and UNICEF, 2021), warns that global progress against child labour has stalled for the first time in two decades. Sub-Saharan Africa is one of the main regions that is lagging in progress. The report raises concerns that the COVID-19 pandemic and national-level crises, such as prolonged local droughts in Tanzania, put further progress to eliminate child labour at risk. An update of child work and child labour statistics is therefore timely and necessary.

2.3 Economic and non-economic determinants of child labour

The underlying causes of child labour have been examined in the existing literature to gain an understanding of why child labour persists. The literature finds that macroeconomic indicators and poverty are important determining factors for child labour. Thévenon and Edmonds (2019) found a strong correlation between the decrease in child employment and economic development. As countries develop economically, industry and service sectors often grow at the cost of the agricultural sector, where traditionally a large proportion of child labour is concentrated. Development therefore leads to a decreasing demand for child labour.

The authors also found that child employment declines when poverty declines. This argument relies on a theoretical framework that suggests that child labour only occurs if a household cannot provide an above subsistence standard of living (Basu and Van Hoang, 1998; Edmonds, 2007). While other causes of child labour have been found, empirical evidence supports the strong relationship between poverty and child labour (Edmonds, 2007). For instance, Bandara et al. (2015) found that household income shocks, such as accidental crop loss, led to increases in child labour in Tanzania. An overview provided by Dammert et al. (2018) shows that programmes aimed at reducing household poverty or vulnerability tend to lead to a decrease in child labour. Other causes of child labour are access to and quality of education

and popular perceptions, customs and beliefs around child labour (ILO, n.d.; Thévenon and Edmonds, 2019). The lack of access and quality of schooling may lead to the perception that the education that is offered is irrelevant or a less valuable alternative to work. Customs and beliefs around child labour may

prevent families from making decisions that are in the best interests of the child. For instance, children are expected to follow in their parents' footsteps by learning a certain trade, or caregivers teach their children that work is good for character-building and skills development.

3. International standards and national policy frameworks

This chapter describes the main international labour standards on child work and child labour and the national legislation of URT, Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, on which the definitions of child work, child labour and hazardous child labour used in this report are based.

3.1 International labour standards

URT has ratified key international conventions on child labour and protection of children from hazardous situations, such as the ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age and ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (see Table 1). The content of these international norms is incorporated as minimum standards in the national legal frameworks. The ILO Convention 138 on minimum age specifies that ratifying countries should pursue national policy that abolishes child labour and raises the minimum age for admission to employment to a minimum of 15 years. The convention allows for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 years in situations where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed. Mainland Tanzania's Employment and Labour Relations Act uses 14 years as the minimum age and the Zanzibar Employment Act defines the minimum age as 15 years.

3.2 National legal and policy frameworks

The Constitution of URT (1977) as amended protects the basic rights of all URT citizens, including rights to education and employment. It forms a reliable basis for child work and child labour policy, which is further specified in legislation adopted in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Table 2 (page 15) summarizes the main legislation governing child work, child labour and related concepts. Key informants mostly emphasized the salience of (i) the Law of the Child Act (2009) (revised in 2019) and the Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004) (revised in 2019) in Mainland Tanzania and (ii) the Children's Act No. 6 (2011) and the Employment Act No. 11 (2005) in Zanzibar, which are discussed in depth below.

Law of the Child Act (2009) (revised in 2019)

This act focuses on the reform and consolidation of laws relating to children, the promotion and protection

Table 1: International labour standards

Convention	Ratified
ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age	✓
ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour	✓
United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child	✓
United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict	✓
United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Optional Protocol on Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

Source: Bureau of International Labor Affairs, 2022b

Table 2: National legal and policy frameworks in URT

Standard/aspect	Entity	National regulation
Minimum age for work and child labour	Mainland Tanzania	Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004), revised in 2019; Law of the Child Act, revised in 2019
	Zanzibar	Sections 6, 8 and 9 of the Employment Act No. 11 (2005); Sections 2, 98 and 100 of the Children's Act No. 6 (2011)
Hazardous work	Mainland Tanzania	Section 5 and First Schedule of Regulations of the Employment and Labour Relations Act; Section 82 of the Law of the Child Act; Occupational Safety and Health Act (2016)
	Zanzibar	Section 100 of the Children's Act
Activities prohibited for children	Mainland Tanzania	<i>Sexual exploitation:</i> Section 138B of the Penal Code CAP 16 (1981), revised in 2022; Section 4 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (2008) <i>Forced labour:</i> Section 6 of the Employment and Labour Relations Act; Section 80 of the Law of the Child Act; Article 25 of the Constitution; Section 4 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act
	Zanzibar	<i>Sexual exploitation:</i> Section 155 of the Penal Decree Act of Zanzibar (2004), revised in 2018; Section 110 of the Children's Act <i>Illicit activities:</i> Section 7.2.c of the Employment Act <i>Forced labour:</i> Section 7 of the Employment Act; Section 102 of the Children's Act
Compulsory education	Mainland Tanzania	National Education Act (1978) (compulsory until age 13)
	Zanzibar	Education Act (2009) (compulsory until age 13)
Other relevant legislation and frameworks	Mainland Tanzania	Law of Marriage Act (1971)
	Mainland Tanzania/ Zanzibar	National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (2017–2022) (Government of URT et al., 2016)

Source: Bureau of International Labor Affairs (2022a), with authors' additions

of their rights, and the maintenance of their welfare with a view to giving effect to international and regional conventions on the rights of the child. It also seeks to regulate employment and apprenticeships. With regard to child labour, Section 12 specifies that: "A person shall not employ or engage a child in any activity that may be harmful to his health, education [or] mental, physical or moral development."

Part VII on employment of the child specifies the right to work for children of 14 years and older and the prohibition of exploitative labour, night work (i.e., work between eight in the evening and before six in the morning), sexual exploitation and forced labour. It includes a description of hazardous employment of children, as follows:

- (1) *It shall be unlawful to employ or engage a child in any hazardous work.*
- (2) *Work shall be construed as or considered to be hazardous when it poses a danger to the health, safety or morals of a person.*
- (3) *Hazardous work includes –*

- (a) going to sea;*
 - (b) mining and quarrying;*
 - (c) portering 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.*
- (4) *Excluding the provisions of subsection (3), any written law regulating the provisions of training may permit a child –*
- (a) on board a training ship as part of the child's training;*
 - (b) in a factory or a mine, if that work is part of the child's training;*
 - (c) in any other worksites on the condition that the health, safety and morals of the child are fully protected and that the child has received or is receiving adequate specific instruction or training in the relevant work or activity.*

In addition, the act includes provisions on apprenticeship: “A child shall have a right to acquire vocational skills and training in the form of apprenticeship from the minimum age of 14 years.” The act further denotes the responsibilities and duties of the craftsman, as well as of the apprentice.

Children's Act No. 6 (2011)

In Part IX on special protection measures in respect of children, the Zanzibar Children's Act (2011) outlines the definitions of child employment, children's right to work and the prohibition of exploitative labour, work at night, forced labour and sexual exploitation. Most definitions are aligned with Mainland Tanzania's Law of the Child Act. The main difference is that the minimum age for employment or engagement in work in Zanzibar is 15 years of age. Light work, i.e., work that is not harmful to the health or development of children, is permitted at this age.

Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004) (revised in 2019)

The 2019 amended version of the Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004) defines and describes child work and child labour. Sub-part A on child labour, Section 5, includes regulations on minimum age and states:

- (1) *no person shall employ a child below the age of 14 years;*
- (2) *a child of 14 years of age may only be employed to do light work, which is not likely to be harmful to the child's health and development; and does not prevent the child to attend school, participate in vocational training or affect the child's capacity to benefit from their instruction;*
- (3) *a child under 18 years of age shall not be employed in a mine, factory or as crew on a ship or in any other worksite, including non-formal settings and agriculture, where work conditions may be considered hazardous by the Minister.*

The Employment and Labour Relations Act defines hazardous child labour and includes provisions on training that are in line with the Law of the Child Act.

Employment Act No. 11 (2005)

The Employment Act (2005) in Zanzibar includes restrictions on the employment of children and prohibits the worst forms of child labour, and it defines the conditions of employment of young persons. Provisions on child labour, specifically hazardous child labour, are defined in greater detail in the more recent Zanzibar Children's Act (2011) than in the Employment Act.

On children engaged in employment, the Employment Act states that “no person shall employ a child (i.e., person under the age of 17 years) in any type of work except domestic work”, and domestic work should not affect the child's ability to attend school and have sufficient time to rest. Hazardous work is included as part of the worst forms of child labour and is described in the act as “work which by its nature or circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children”. Further conditions are specified as heavy duties, duties involving chemicals or any other duty which may be injurious to the health and safety of a young person.

National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (2017–2022)

The National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children was developed as a consolidated strategy combining eight different action plans to address violence against women and children in the country. Reduction of child labour, along with the elimination of violence against children, increase of education support for girls from poor families and reduction of children living on the streets were some of the plan's key operational targets. Although the current National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children ended in 2022, key stakeholders referred to it as an example of how the current legislation was adopted and included in strategies with well-defined implementation plans and clear targets.

4. Concepts and definitions

This chapter presents the key concepts and definitions used in this report. The concepts focus on child work, child labour, hazardous child labour and additional concepts that were needed to construct the key indicators, such as minimum age and ordinary work week. The definitions are aligned with the policy frameworks discussed above and the guidance provided by the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ILO, 2018), which harmonizes international statistical standards for identifying and classifying children in productive activities and child labour.

Age of a child

A child is defined as any individual under the age of 18 years. Following general practice, the target population for measuring child work and child labour includes all children aged 5–17 years.

Minimum age for employment

The Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004), revised in 2019, defines the minimum age for employment as 14 years. The Zanzibar Children's Act (2011) defines the minimum age for employment or engagement in work as 15 years. Both acts allow for employment of children of the minimum age or older, so in this analysis, ordinary work (i.e., 40 hours in Mainland Tanzania according to the Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004), and 42 hours in Zanzibar according to the Labour Act No. 3 (1997)) is allowable for children aged 14–17 years in Mainland Tanzania and 15–17 years in Zanzibar. For analysis at the URT level, a different threshold is used for Mainland Tanzanian households (i.e., 14 years) than for households in Zanzibar (i.e., 15 years). Light work is allowed for children aged 12–13 years in Mainland Tanzania and 12–14 years in Zanzibar. While formal employment is not allowed according to the law, 14 hours of economic labour can be done in a context where there is no formal employment agreement (e.g., family business, farming) under the assumption that the hours stay minimal in order to not affect children's schooling or well-being.

Children in employment or working children

Children in employment or working children are defined as children engaged in any activity that falls within the general production boundary as defined in the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) (European Commission et al., 2009). This includes all children under the age of 18 years engaged in any activity to produce goods or to provide services for use by others, or for their own use. A child is considered to be engaged in work when performing such a form of work for at least one hour during the relevant, specified reference period.

Forms of work by children

Different forms of work by children are distinguished as follows:

- Own-use production work by children, comprising production of goods and services for the child's own final use.
- Employment work by children, comprising work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit.
- Unpaid trainee work by children, comprising work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills.
- Volunteer work by children, comprising non-compulsory work performed for others without pay.

SNA production boundary and general production boundary

The SNA is the internationally agreed standard set of recommendations on how to compile measures of economic activity. In the latest 2008 version, the SNA

defines the production boundary as “the production of all goods or services that are supplied, or intended to be supplied, to anyone other than the producer, and production of goods for own consumption”. It includes the production of domestic and personal services by employing paid domestic staff, but does not include the production of services for own or household consumption.

The production boundary defined in the 2008 SNA is more restrictive than the general production boundary definition. The general production boundary definition includes the production of goods and services as specified in the SNA production boundary, and the production of services for own consumption, including household maintenance, care of persons in the household and care and other services performed voluntarily for the community (ILO, 2018).

For the analysis in this report, the SNA production boundary definition is used, following the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians guidelines. However, the general production boundary is used as an alternative definition to account for possible gender differences in terms of participation in home production of services for the household.

Child labour

The term ‘child labour’ reflects the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable, as guided by national legislation (see Chapter 3), ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age (1973) and ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999), as well as their respective supplementing recommendations (nos. 146 and 190).

Child labour is measured in terms of child engagement in productive activities using the definitions for either the SNA production boundary or the broader general production boundary.¹ For the purpose of statistical measurement, ‘children engaged in child labour’ includes all persons aged 5–17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities:

- Worst forms of child labour.
- Work within the SNA production boundary performed under the minimum age.
- Hazardous unpaid household services.

For this report, the authors were not able to measure hazardous unpaid household services, since the question on hazardous environments did not mention unpaid work specifically. Therefore, the SNA production boundary was used, and the first two items in the list above were focused on for the definition of child labour.

Worst forms of child labour

According to Article 3 of ILO Convention 182, the worst forms of child labour comprise:

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

Activities under (d) are covered under the definition for hazardous child work. Subcomponents (a) to (c) are referred to as the ‘worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work’ (ILO, 2018, p. 8). Statistical measurement methods for these are still at an experimental stage (ILO, 2018) and are therefore not included in this report.

Hazardous child labour

For this report, hazardous labour by children is defined in terms of the engagement of children in activities of a hazardous nature (in designated hazardous industries

¹ The estimations for this report mainly use the SNA production boundary definition. The general production boundary definition is used when estimating the effects on child labour rates when household chores are included.

and occupations) or as work under hazardous conditions, e.g., long hours of work performing tasks and duties that by themselves may or may not be hazardous to children (hazardous work conditions).

Hazardous conditions

According to ILO Recommendation No. 190, the following criteria should be taken into account when determining hazardous work conditions of children at the national level:

- Work that exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse.
- Work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces.
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or that involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads.
- Work in an unhealthy environment that may expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels or vibrations that are damaging to their health.
- Work under particularly difficult conditions, such as work for long hours or during the night, or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

Long hours of work

A child works long hours if the number of hours worked at all jobs and work activities within the SNA production boundary are greater than the legally established number of hours for full-time work. According to the Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004) (Mainland Tanzania), ordinary hours are 40 hours per week and according to the Labour Act No. 3 (1997) (Zanzibar), this is 42 hours. The threshold adopted in the analysis therefore differs for children in households in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

Hazardous industries and occupations

Hazardous industries and occupations are outlined, for Mainland Tanzania, in the Law of the Child Act (2009) (revised in 2019) and the Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004) (revised in 2019) and, for Zanzibar, in the Children's Act (2011) and the Employment Act (2005). A detailed list of occupations based on these descriptions is presented in Annex A and is consistent with occupations considered

as hazardous in the *Tanzania National Child Labour Survey 2014: Analytical report* (ILO and NBS, 2016).

Unpaid household services and household chores

'Household chores' and 'unpaid household services' are terms for own-use production of services, which may also be described as the production of domestic and personal services within the general production boundary by a household member for consumption in their own household. This includes, for instance, shopping for the household, repairing household equipment, cooking, cleaning, washing clothes and caring for other children or the elderly. 'Hazardous unpaid household services' by children are those performed in their own household under conditions corresponding to those described under 'hazardous conditions', i.e., (i) long hours, (ii) in an unhealthy environment involving unsafe equipment or heavy loads, (iii) in dangerous locations, and so on.

The authors were unable to include unpaid household services under hazardous conditions in this report. The ILFS included questions on hazardous conditions for children who engage in economic and non-economic activities. However, children answered the question only once – not twice as they would have done had they given separate answers for both economic and non-economic activities – and seemed to have prioritized their economic activities in their answers. The authors recommend that, in future, questions about hazardous conditions should be asked by type of activity.

As part of the sensitivity analysis, the proportion of children involved in long hours of household chores (more than 40 hours) was estimated. Answers on hazardous conditions were also used for children who are engaged only in household chores and not in employment. However, it was not possible to estimate hazardous conditions for household work for children who are engaged in both child labour and chores. This sensitivity analysis is included in Section 7.3. The inability to include hazardous household chores as part of the child labour definition leads to an underestimation of child labour and has disproportionate effects on gender as it is assumed that hazardous household chores might be more common among girls.

Box 1: Summarized definitions for URT, Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar**Mainland Tanzania****Child work**

- No work is allowed for children aged 5–11 years.
- Light work (less than 14 hours a week) is allowed for children aged 12–13 years.
- Ordinary work is allowable for children aged 14–17 years for up to 40 hours a week.

Child labour

All children aged 5–17 years who were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities in the past week:

- Hazardous child labour.
- Work within the SNA production boundary performed under the minimum age of 14 years.
- Hazardous unpaid household services (not available for this analysis).

Hazardous child labour

Engagement of children in activities of a hazardous nature (designated hazardous industries and occupations) or as work under hazardous conditions (including long hours of over 40 hours per week).

Zanzibar**Child work**

- No work is allowed for children aged 5–11 years.
- Light work (less than 14 hours a week) is allowed for children aged 12–14 years.
- Ordinary work is allowable for children aged 15–17 years for up to 42 hours a week.

Child labour

All children aged 5–17 years who were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities in the past week:

- Hazardous child labour.
- Work within the SNA production boundary performed under the minimum age of 15 years.
- Hazardous unpaid household services (not available for this analysis).

Hazardous child labour

Engagement of children in activities of a hazardous nature (designated hazardous industries and occupations) or as work under hazardous conditions (including long hours of over 42 hours per week).

URT**Child work, child labour and hazardous child labour**

Adopt definitions from Mainland Tanzania for children residing in Mainland Tanzania and from Zanzibar for children located in Zanzibar. The statistics for URT are therefore a weighted average of the two locations.

Note: The main differences between the Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar definitions are in the minimum age (14 years in Mainland Tanzania and 15 years in Zanzibar) and the threshold for long hours (40 hours per week in Mainland Tanzania and 42 hours per week in Zanzibar).

5. Data and methodology

This chapter describes the data and methodology used for this report. While the report consists mostly of statistical analysis of the ILFS data, it was also informed by a document review and insights from key informant interviews.

5.1 Data

The 2020/21 ILFS was used as the main data set for the statistical analysis and information from the 2014 ILFS was used for comparisons in the trend analysis. The 2020/21 ILFS data were collected by NBS and OCGS in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, respectively, from July 2020 to June 2021. The 2020/21 ILFS includes a child work module that was administered to children aged 5–17 years and contained questions on children’s engagement in economic and non-economic activities, school attendance, hours worked and health and safety aspects of the work environment. Other modules from the survey, such as general labour participation, risk of injury and hours of work, were also applied to children aged 5–17 years, where relevant, and these were used to complement this analysis.

The 2020/21 ILFS sample consists of 24,718 children aged 5–17 years (see Table 3). There are

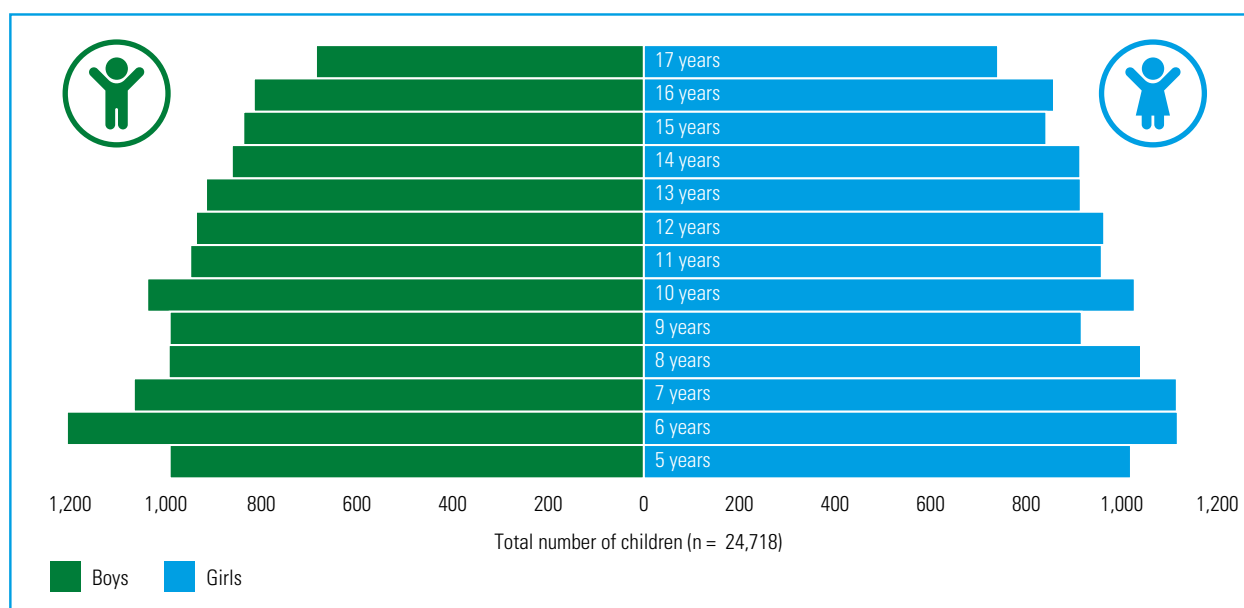
slightly more boys (50.9 per cent) than girls (49.1 per cent) in the sample. Figure 2 (page 22) shows the age distribution by sex, with proportionally more younger children. One of four children in the sample lives in households with a female household head. One in five has a household head with no education and one in ten lives in a household with secondary education or higher. Most household heads are married; 78.5 per cent of the children live in a household with a married head, while 19.3 per cent live with a head who is widowed, divorced or otherwise separated. Most children live in Mainland Tanzania (97.1 per cent), while a small proportion live in Zanzibar (2.9 per cent). Three quarters of the child sample live in rural areas, 7.3 per cent live in Dar es Salaam and 17.5 per cent live in other urban areas.

Table 3: Sample description

Variable	Average	Variable	Average
Mainland Tanzania	97.1%	Household head has vocational or tertiary education	4.5%
Zanzibar	2.9%	Household head is single	2.1%
Boys	50.9%	Household head is married/cohabiting	78.5%
Girls	49.1%	Household head is widowed, divorced or separated	19.3%
5–11 years	59.1%	Rural	75.2%
12–14 years	22.4%	Other urban areas	17.5%
15–17 years	18.5%	Dar es Salaam	7.3%
Household size (number of people)	5.9	Poorest asset quintile	23.5%
Female household head	25.2%	Poorer asset quintile	22.3%
Household head has no education	19.8%	Middle asset quintile	22.3%
Household head has primary education	69.2%	Richer asset quintile	17.9%
Household head has secondary education	6.5%	Richest asset quintile	14.0%
Number of observations		24,718	

Source: Authors’ calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Note: The asset index is constructed using a principal component analysis following the methods commonly used for constructing the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) wealth index (Rutstein, 2015).

Figure 2: Sample distribution by age and sex, URT

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

5.2 Analytical approach

The methodology for this analysis consists of a mixed-methods approach conducted in sequential steps. Key informant interviews with main stakeholders and a desk review of policy documents and frameworks contributed to the definition of key concepts for the analysis (see Figure 3). These were followed by an in-depth statistical analysis using the 2020/21 ILFS data. Additional analysis focused on sensitivity analysis, trend analysis (using 2014 and 2020/21 ILFS data) and regression analysis.

Key stakeholder interviews

To define key concepts related to child work and child labour, the research team conducted consultations with key informants from the relevant line ministries, international organizations and statistics offices in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar (see Table 4). The interview protocol used structured questions about the awareness of policy frameworks on child work and child labour, potential policy gaps with regard to child work and child labour, understanding of child labour definitions (e.g., understanding of what economic or hazardous work is), the application of these definitions (i.e., are these generally accepted?) and alignment with international standards and

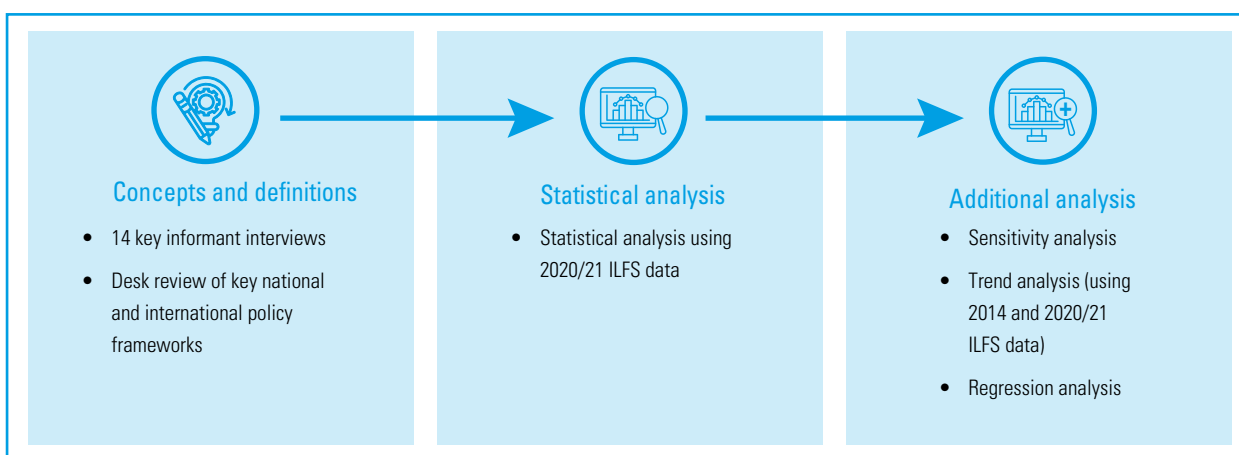
Figure 3: Overview of the methodological approach

Table 4: Key informant interview participants in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar

Mainland Tanzania	Zanzibar
3 × Prime Minister's Office (Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disabilities): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and planning • Labour market information • Labour 	2 × President's Office (Labour, Economic Affairs and Investment): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Employment
1 × Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups (Department of Social Welfare)	2 × Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Elders and social welfare
1 × NBS	1 × OCGS (virtual)
1 × UNICEF (Child Protection)	1 × UNICEF (Child Protection)
1 × ILO	1 × non-governmental organization (virtual)
Mainland Tanzania total: 7 key informant interviews	Zanzibar total: 7 key informant interviews
Total: 14 key informant interviews	

national law (e.g., if the regulations are enforced across the country) (see Annex B for the general interview protocol).

Results of the key informant interviews confirmed the list of policy frameworks mentioned in Table 2 in Chapter 3. Moreover, key stakeholders described the definitions of child work and child labour, which were used to formulate the technical definitions for this analysis (see Chapter 4). Key informants also provided insights into (i) common fields and sectors of child work in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, including some of the worst forms of child labour (e.g., domestic work, fishing and tourism in Zanzibar), (ii) factors that are often associated with children being engaged in child labour (e.g., poverty, single-headed households and households with adults who have a disability or other impairment that prevents them from working) and (iii) potential policy suggestions to address child labour (e.g., community awareness campaigns).

Desk review

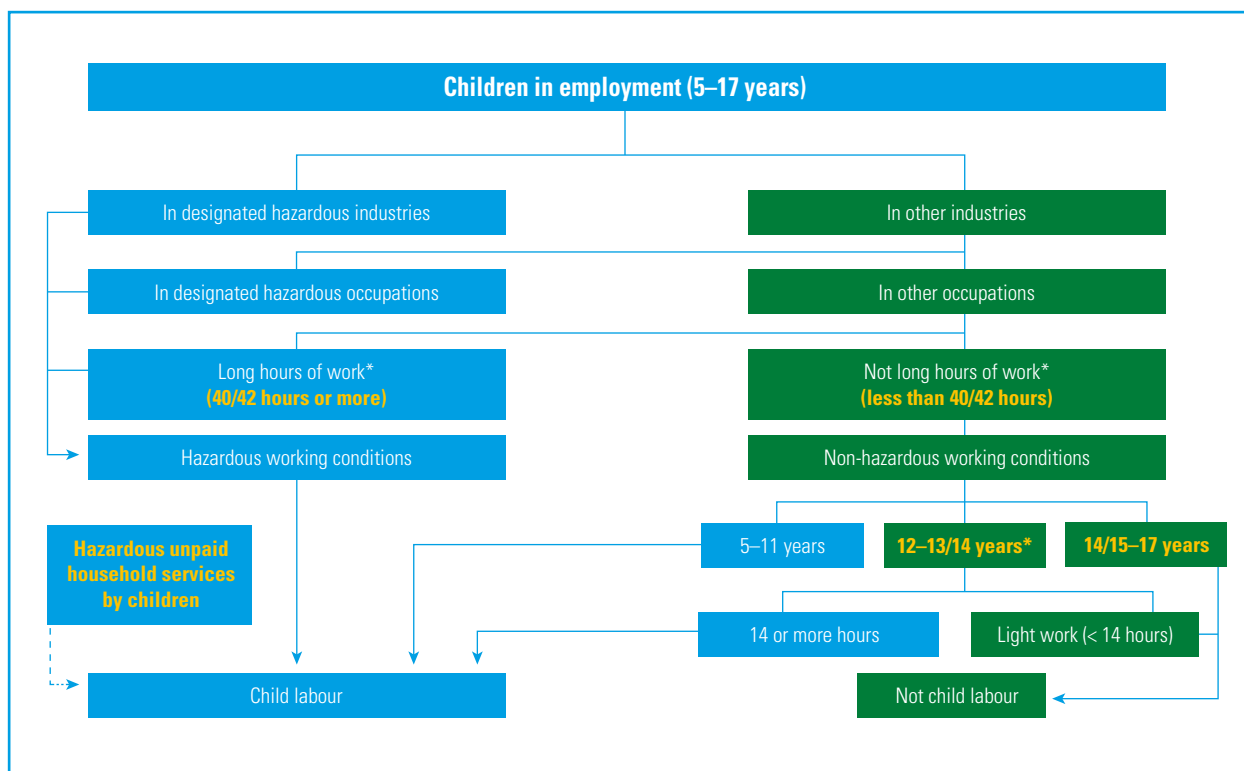
The key informant interviews were complemented by a review of relevant policy frameworks and the latest evidence on child work and child labour. This approach had three main goals: (i) to identify and examine the existing international standards and national policy frameworks that have been adopted in the country, (ii) to identify and examine ongoing government efforts and interventions to eliminate

harmful forms of child labour and (iii) to apply the insights of the latest literature on the effects of child labour on child well-being (e.g., health, education and future labour prospects) to the URT context.

Specifically, the research team reviewed (i) relevant policy documents and descriptions of international frameworks that were used in previous analyses, mentioned by key informants and found during the desk review, (ii) secondary data sets related to child labour and various forms of child work in the country and (iii) existing reports and thematic studies on child work and child labour in Tanzania and the region.

Policy documents and frameworks

The desk review included an analysis of key international and national policy documents that were readily available online or were provided by UNICEF or other stakeholders so the research team could gain a deeper understanding of the legal frameworks and standards that have been adopted in the country. The team refined previously used child labour definitions using national legislation and international standards such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age and ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, as well as Mainland Tanzania's Law of the Child Act and Zanzibar's Children's Act. The ILO conventions and the relevant acts in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar are discussed in Chapter 3.

Figure 4: ILO framework for estimating child labour

Source: ILO (n.d.), with authors' adjustments (indicated in yellow)

Note: * Separate thresholds will apply for households based in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

Statistical analysis

Child work and child labour analysis

The analysis follows the ILO measurement framework (see Figure 4), which specifies each of the work or labour components and starts by calculating the number of children aged 5–17 years in employment of any kind (i.e., child work). These children are further assessed on whether they are involved in hazardous industries and occupations (according to ILO and Tanzanian definitions) and/or whether they work excessively long hours. Children who work under such conditions are considered to be engaged in child labour. Children aged 5–11 years involved in any work or children aged 12–14 years who are doing more than the permitted light work are also considered to be engaged in child labour.

For the CWCL report, the statistical analysis concentrates on estimating the percentage of children involved in the various forms of child work and child labour in URT, Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. The analysis also includes statistics for continuous variables such as the average number of

hours worked and average earnings. Estimates are made for the overall child population and for relevant subgroups such as age, gender and locality (e.g., rural versus urban) to highlight any differences. In addition to the core analysis, this report includes a sensitivity analysis, trend analysis and regression analysis.

Sensitivity analysis

To further strengthen the analysis and in particular the discussion on child labour definitions, a sensitivity analysis is included in this report (see Chapter 7, Section 7.3). The sensitivity analysis assesses the difference in the proportion of children engaged in child labour that would result if thresholds were changed slightly (see Table 5, page 25). The sensitivity analysis serves three purposes. First, it emphasizes the importance of having standards and thresholds that are understood and agreed upon by all the stakeholders involved. Second, it shows how results change if a narrower or broader definition of child labour is used (e.g., the use of the general production boundary, which includes household

Table 5: Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity	Definition
Use of the general production boundary to define child labour	Includes the production of goods and services as specified in the SNA production boundary, and the production of services for own consumption, including household maintenance, care of persons in the household and care and other services performed voluntarily for the community. The general production boundary is broader than the 2008 SNA boundary, which is part of the key definitions and includes household chores as part of the child labour estimation.
Use of SDG definition to define child labour	International comparable definition which focuses on the number of hours worked by age. A child is considered to be engaged in child labour if they have performed any economic work in the past week and if they worked any number of hours (for children between 5 and 11 years), more than 14 hours (for children between 12 and 14 years) or more than 43 hours (for children between 15 and 17 years).

Source: European Commission et al., 2009; ILO and UNICEF, 2022

chores versus the SNA production boundary). Third, it highlights the number of children who are at risk of being involved in harmful forms of child labour.

Trend analysis

A trend analysis is incorporated in this report to assess changes over time. To conduct this analysis, data from the labour force surveys that were conducted independently for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar in 2014 were compared with data from the 2020/21 ILFS.² As part of the analysis, the same sampling frame, indicators, definitions and analytical methods were used for comparability over time. The trend analysis includes estimates on changes in the levels of child work, child labour and hazardous child labour for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. T-statistics tests indicate whether the changes over time are statistically different from the previous levels of child labour (using conventional levels of significance).

The trend analysis is integrated in the results in Sections 6.3 and 7.4.

Regression analysis

Lastly, a regression analysis is added to investigate factors associated with child work and child labour, such as socioeconomic background characteristics. The analysis uses a linear probability model with district-level fixed effects to examine key characteristics (i.e., profiles) of children who are involved with child work, child labour and hazardous labour, and uses individual, household and community characteristics such as age, education status, geographic location, wealth quintile and proximity to services. It is important to note that these are not causal relationships; nevertheless, the results can provide further insight into the areas where child labour is concentrated and the subgroups in the society that are most at risk.

² Due to minor changes to measurement over time, including differences between the Zanzibar and Mainland Tanzania survey and sampling, only the 2014 ILFS and 2020/21 ILFS were used for the trend analysis as they were the most similar. Older waves contained larger differences, which would have affected comparability.

6. Child work: Activities performed by children

6.1 Estimates of working children

Table 6 shows that of the 20.1 million children aged 5–17 years in URT, nearly 5.1 million or 25.3 per cent are engaged in child work, meaning that about one in four children worked at least one hour in the past week producing goods or services for their own or market consumption. Child work is done by 5.05 million children aged 5–17 years (25.8 per cent) in Mainland Tanzania and more than 44,000 children aged 5–17 years in Zanzibar (7.6 per cent). Boys are 4 percentage points more likely to work than girls (27.4 per cent compared to 23.1 per cent, respectively). Older children also have a higher probability of working and almost 1 in 2 children aged 15–17 years is involved in child work.

Figure 5 (page 27) explores the gender differences in more depth and indicates that across all background subgroups, with the exception of Dar es Salaam, boys are more likely to work than girls. The percentage point difference between boys and girls is largest for

15–17-year-olds compared to the younger groups, with a 7.5 percentage point difference (50.9 per cent of 15–17-year-old boys work compared to 43.4 per cent of girls aged 15–17). In rural areas, boys are also considerably more likely to work than girls, with a 5.8 percentage point difference. The difference between boys and girls is statistically significant at conventional levels for all subgroups, except for children aged 12–14 years and children in other urban areas.

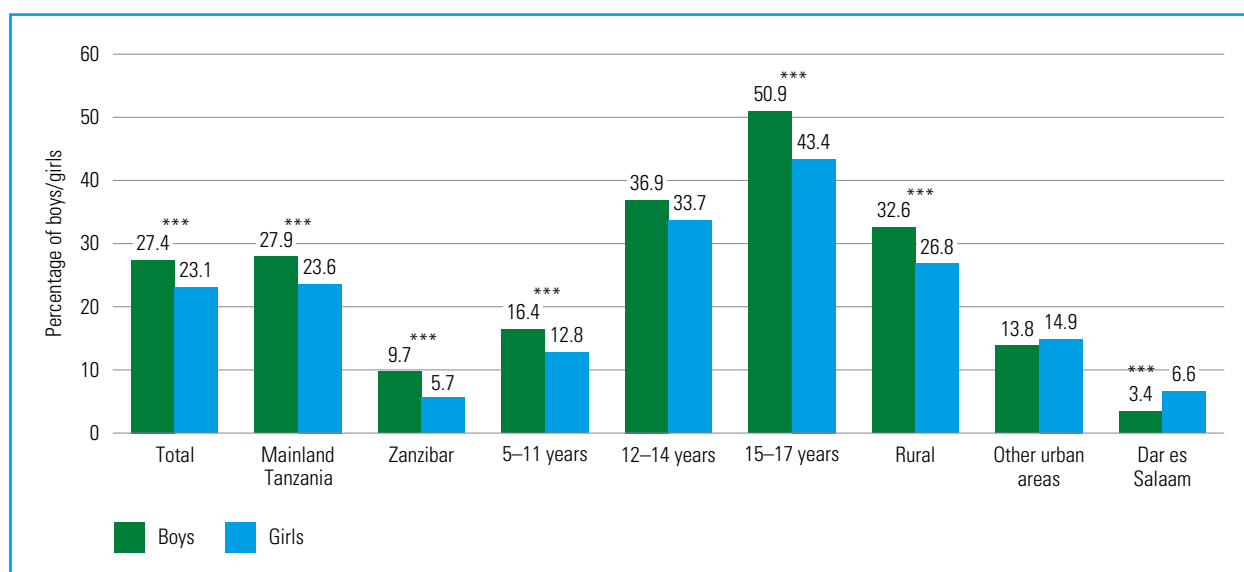
Table 7 (page 27) indicates the average number of hours worked by children who worked at least one hour, and it shows an increasing trend with age. The average number of hours worked per week in URT is 20 hours, with about 20.0 hours worked in Mainland Tanzania and 20.8 hours in Zanzibar in any primary and secondary job. In both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, boys work on average more hours than girls.

Most children (89.0 per cent) work unpaid jobs in the agricultural sector (78.9 per cent) or outside the agricultural sector (10.1 per cent) (see Table 8, page 28). Among children aged 5–11 years who are working, 84.6 per cent are doing unpaid agricultural

Table 6: Number and percentage of children engaged in child work

Variable	Number of children aged 5–17 years			Percentage of children aged 5–17 years	
	Working	Not working	Total	Working	Not working
Total	5,093,057	15,046,618	20,139,675	25.3	74.7
Mainland Tanzania	5,049,031	14,512,617	19,561,649	25.8	74.2
Zanzibar	44,026	534,000	578,026	7.6	92.4
Boys	2,810,185	7,446,910	10,257,096	27.4	72.6
Girls	2,282,872	7,599,707	9,882,580	23.1	76.9
5–11 years	1,739,092	10,165,014	11,904,107	14.6	85.4
12–14 years	1,590,361	2,913,299	4,503,660	35.3	64.7
15–17 years	1,763,604	1,968,304	3,731,909	47.3	52.7
Rural	4,515,068	10,635,661	15,150,729	29.8	70.2
Other urban areas	504,343	3,015,969	3,520,313	14.3	85.7
Dar es Salaam	73,646	1,394,988	1,468,633	5.0	95.0

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Figure 5: Percentage of children engaged in child work, by sex

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Note: Statistically significant differences between boys and girls are indicated as: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1.

jobs. This figure is 80.0 per cent for children aged 12-14 years and 72.2 per cent for children aged 15-17 years.

The employment status pattern in Zanzibar is different from that in URT and Mainland Tanzania. Even

though the largest group of children (30.1 per cent in Zanzibar versus 79.3 per cent in Mainland Tanzania) do unpaid agricultural work, considerably large groups also work on their own farms or farms owned by their families (25.8 per cent in Zanzibar versus 3.2 per

Table 7: Number of hours worked by children in URT who engaged in child work, by sex and age

Age group	All children 5-17 years (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
URT			
5-11 years	16.3	17.5***	14.7***
12-14 years	17.8	18.5*	17.1*
15-17 years	26.1	28.2***	23.6***
Total	20.0	21.4***	18.4***
Mainland Tanzania			
5-11 years	16.3	17.5***	14.7***
12-14 years	17.8	18.5*	17.1*
15-17 years	26.2	28.2***	23.6***
Total	20.0	21.4***	18.4***
Zanzibar			
5-11 years	17.3	19.5***	13.3***
12-14 years	16.6	17.4***	15.0***
15-17 years	24.6	27.1***	21.1***
Total	20.8	22.4***	18.3***

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Note: Statistically significant differences between boys and girls are indicated as: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1. Results in this table are truncated at the 99 per cent level to avoid the influence of outliers.

cent in Mainland Tanzania) and are self-employed in non-agricultural work (21.5 per cent in Zanzibar versus 1.3 per cent in Mainland Tanzania). As expected, in Dar es Salaam, employment is less concentrated in agricultural areas, and non-agricultural jobs such as paid employment (34.9 per cent) and unpaid non-agricultural work (50.4 per cent) are the most common.

With regard to types of occupation, agricultural and fishery workers (e.g., general or subsistence farmers, animal producers, forestry and fishery workers) represent the largest group at 75.3 per cent of all children who work. This is followed by workers in elementary occupations (i.e., jobs with simple and routine tasks using hand-held tools or that require

Table 8: Employment status of children engaged in child work

Variables	Paid employees (%)	Self-employed non-agricultural job (%)	Unpaid non-agricultural helper (%)	Unpaid agricultural helper (%)	Household-owned farm (%)	Total
Total	6.2	1.5	10.1	78.9	3.4	100
Mainland Tanzania	6.1	1.3	10.1	79.3	3.2	100
Zanzibar	10.3	21.5	12.3	30.1	25.8	100
Boys	6.1	1.5	7.8	80.8	3.8	100
Girls	6.2	1.5	12.9	76.5	2.9	100
5–11 years	3.0	0.1	11.4	84.6	0.9	100
12–14 years	5.1	0.6	11.2	80.0	3	100
15–17 years	10.2	3.6	7.8	72.2	6.2	100
Rural	4.9	1.2	7.5	82.7	3.7	100
Other urban areas	13.2	3.7	27.1	55.1	1	100
Dar es Salaam	34.9	4.7	50.4	8.7	1.3	100

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Table 9: Types of occupation for children engaged in child work

Variables	Service workers and shop sales workers (%)	Agricultural and fishery workers (%)	Craft and related workers (%)	Elementary occupations (%)	Other (%)	Total
Total	4.9	75.3	2.8	16.8	0.1	100
Mainland Tanzania	4.9	75.8	2.8	16.4	0.1	100
Zanzibar	11.1	20.2	8.4	59.9	0.4	100
Boys	2.9	77.5	3.0	16.4	0.2	100
Girls	7.5	72.7	2.7	17.2	0	100
5–11 years	3.1	74.7	2.7	19.5	0	100
12–14 years	3.8	77.9	2.7	15.4	0.1	100
15–17 years	7.7	73.7	3.1	15.3	0.2	100
Rural	3.1	79.9	2.4	14.6	0.1	100
Other urban areas	16.6	44.2	6.7	32.4	0	100
Dar es Salaam	39.2	8.8	6.2	44.2	1.6	100

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Note: Types of occupations are based on NBS, n.d.

Table 10: Types of agricultural occupation for children engaged in agricultural work

Variables	Crops	Animals	Forestry	Fishing	Subsistence	Total
Total	80.2	17.6	0.3	0.3	1.7	100
Mainland Tanzania	80.3	17.6	0.3	0.2	1.7	100
Zanzibar	12.3	25.2	7.1	55.4	—	100
Boys	72.4	24.9	0.4	0.4	1.9	100
Girls	90.2	8.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	100
5–11 years	70.2	28.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	100
12–14 years	83.0	14.9	0.2	0.3	1.6	100
15–17 years	87.6	8.9	0.3	0.5	2.8	100
Rural	80.1	17.6	0.3	0.3	1.7	100
Other urban areas	82.1	16.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	100
Dar es Salaam	29.8	64.2	—	6.0	—	100

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

physical effort, such as street vending, cleaning, luggage portage services and janitorial duties) at 16.8 per cent (see Table 9, page 28). In Dar es Salaam, the types of occupation are mostly non-agricultural in nature with most workers being in elementary occupations (44.2 per cent) and in the service and shop sales sector (39.2 per cent). In Zanzibar, there is a larger presence of elementary workers (59.9 per cent) compared to agricultural and fishery workers (20.2 per cent) and service and shop sales workers (11.1 per cent).

Table 10 provides further details on the type of agricultural jobs children engage in and shows that most children work in crop farming (80.2 per cent) or with animals (17.6 per cent). This pattern is different in Zanzibar where most children engage in fishing (55.4 per cent) instead of crop farming. In Dar es Salaam, where the agricultural sector is smaller, most children work with animals (64.2 per cent) followed by crop farming (29.8 per cent). As children grow older, they tend to work less with animals and more in crop farming. Girls (90.2 per cent) are also more likely than boys (72.4 per cent) to be engaged in crop farming whereas boys (24.9 per cent) are more likely than girls (8.2 per cent) to work with animals.

Children have varying reasons to work, of which learning and developing important skills, as part of upbringing (39.6 per cent), and assistance in family enterprises (38.4 per cent) are the two primary reasons reported (see Table 11, page 30).

Supplementing household income is the third most common reason for children to work, at 13.5 per cent. Across the different age groups, older children are relatively more likely to work to supplement family income and are less likely to work for skills development compared to younger children.

Key informants across line government ministries and international organizations mentioned poverty and skills development as the two main reasons for children to work.

6.2 Estimates of children engaged in household chores

The results show that most children perform household chores (e.g., cooking, washing, caretaking and household repairs) across URT, Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar with, respectively, 84.2 per cent, 84.4 per cent and 75.9 per cent of children being involved in these (see Table 12, page 30). Younger children aged 5–11 years are less likely to be engaged in household work than children aged 12–14 years or 15–17 years. There is relatively little difference between the older two age groups. While boys are more likely than girls to be engaged in child work, girls more often conduct household chores (86.7 per cent compared to 81.8 per cent). This

Table 11: Reasons for children to work, percentage

Variables	URT	Mainland	Zanzibar	5–11 years	12–14 years	15–17 years	Rural	Other urban areas	Dar es Salaam
Learn and develop important skills (as part of upbringing)	39.6	39.6	41.1	47.8	41.9	29.4	40.4	36.3	14.6
Assist household enterprise	38.4	38.6	19	39.8	37.7	37.5	38.5	37.1	40.9
Supplement household income	13.5	13.5	18.4	5.5	13.3	21.6	13.2	15.1	19.0
Peer pressure	3.5	3.4	13.4	5.0	2.2	3.2	3.5	4.1	2.5
Supplement household income away from where currently living	2.3	2.3	3.5	0.3	1.7	5	1.8	4.3	20.0
Cannot afford education expenses	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.2	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.9
Education or training programme is unsuitable	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0	0
Pay outstanding debt	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0
Education or training is too far	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
Other	1.0	1.0	2.6	0.1	0.6	2.1	0.9	1.5	2.1

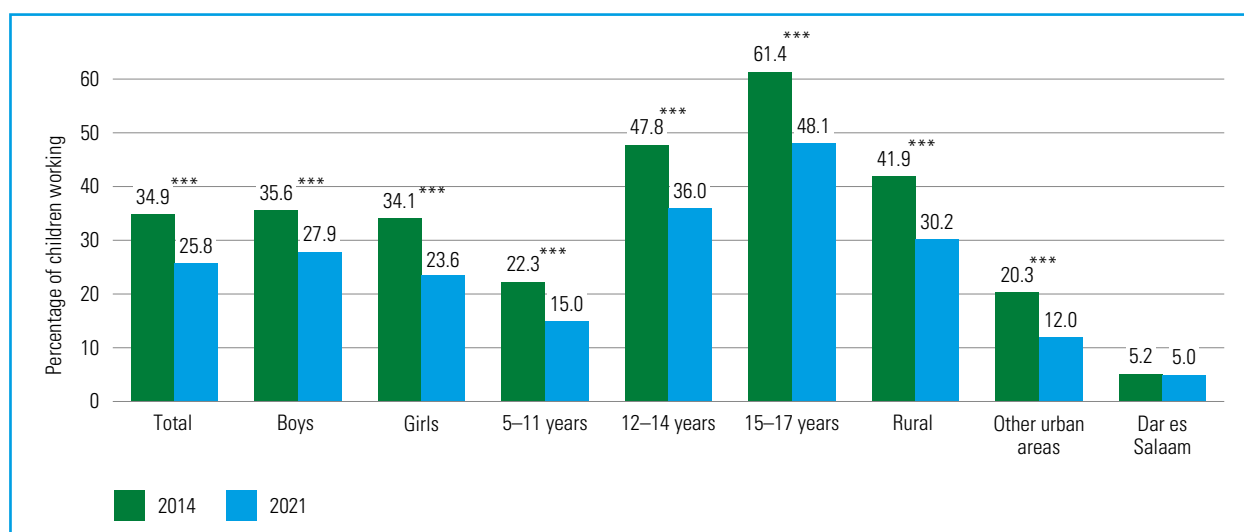
Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Table 12: Percentage of children who perform any household chores, by sex and age

Variable	Children aged 5–17 years	Boys	Girls
URT			
5–11 years	76.4	73.5	79.4
12–14 years	95.5	93.9	97.1
15–17 years	95.5	93.7	97.3
Total	84.2	81.8	86.7
Mainland Tanzania			
5–11 years	76.7	73.8	79.7
12–14 years	95.7	94.2	97.2
15–17 years	95.6	93.9	97.5
Total	84.4	82.1	86.9
Zanzibar			
5–11 years	65.5	61.6	69.2
12–14 years	90.3	85.5	94.8
15–17 years	91.1	88.7	93.3
Total	75.9	72.0	79.7

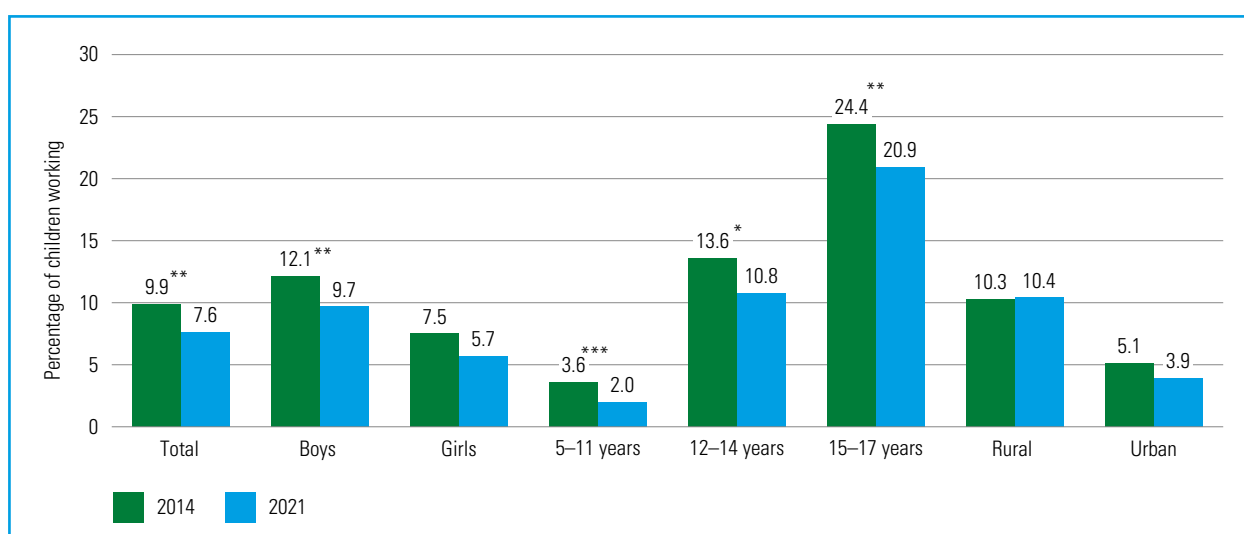
Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Note: Statistically significant differences between boys and girls are indicated as: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1.

Figure 6: Changes in child work over time in Mainland Tanzania

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2014 ILFS and 2020/21 ILFS data

Note: Statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2021 are indicated as: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1.

Figure 7: Changes in child work over time in Zanzibar

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2014 ILFS and 2020/21 ILFS data

Note: Statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2021 are indicated as: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1.

gender difference is found in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

On average, girls also complete more hours of chores than boys, with 10.3 hours per week for girls compared to 8.6 hours for boys, a difference that increases with age (see Table 13, page 32). Older children take on a larger role, with 13.2 hours on average for 15-17-year-olds, 10.4 hours for 12-14-year-olds and 7.6 hours for 5-11-year-olds. While the proportion of children involved with doing chores is lower in Zanzibar than in Mainland Tanzania,

the average number of hours children spend doing household chores is slightly higher in Zanzibar.

There is a social division if it comes to work. Boys are more likely to be in child labour as they are likely to be involved in economic activities. Girls are more likely to be engaged in household activities such as cleaning and caregiving.

- Prime Minister's Office (Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disabilities)

Table 13: Number of hours of chores performed by children, by sex and age

Age group	Children aged 5–17 years (hours)	Boys (hours)	Girls (hours)
URT			
5–11 years	7.6	7.2***	7.9***
12–14 years	10.4	9.4***	11.4***
15–17 years	13.2	11.1***	15.4***
Total	9.4	8.6***	10.3***
Mainland Tanzania			
5–11 years	7.5	7.1***	7.9***
12–14 years	10.4	9.4***	11.4***
15–17 years	13.3	11.2***	15.5***
Total	9.4	8.6***	10.3***
Zanzibar			
5–11 years	9.7	10.2**	9.3**
12–14 years	9.2	8.1***	10.3***
15–17 years	10.9	8.1***	13.4***
Total	9.9	9.2***	10.5***

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Note: Statistically significant differences between boys and girls are indicated as: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1.

6.3 Changes in child work over time

The data indicate an overall sharp drop in the proportion of children working over time. There was a decline from 34.9 per cent in 2014 to 25.8 per cent in 2021 in Mainland Tanzania and in Zanzibar child work declined from 9.9 per cent in 2014 to 7.6 per cent in 2021 (see Figures 6 and 7, page 31).³

In Mainland Tanzania, the differences over time are statistically significant across all subpopulations included in Figure 6, except Dar es Salaam. The largest absolute changes in the proportion of children working were among 15–17-year-olds

(13.3 percentage points), children in rural areas (11.7 percentage points) and girls (10.5 percentage points). Relatively, with regards to the proportion of children working in 2014, girls in child work saw the largest decline.

In Zanzibar, the difference between the proportion of children working in 2014 and in 2021 showed a 2.3 percentage point decline, which is statistically significant (p-value = < 0.05; see Figure 7, page 31). Across the various subpopulations, the decline in child work was greatest among 15–17-year-olds, with other significant differences recorded for 5–11-year-olds and boys.

³ The methodology and definitions used to define child work are aligned between the 2020/21 ILFS and 2014 ILFS. Since the survey and the survey weights were not completely integrated yet, the findings for the trend analysis are estimated separately for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

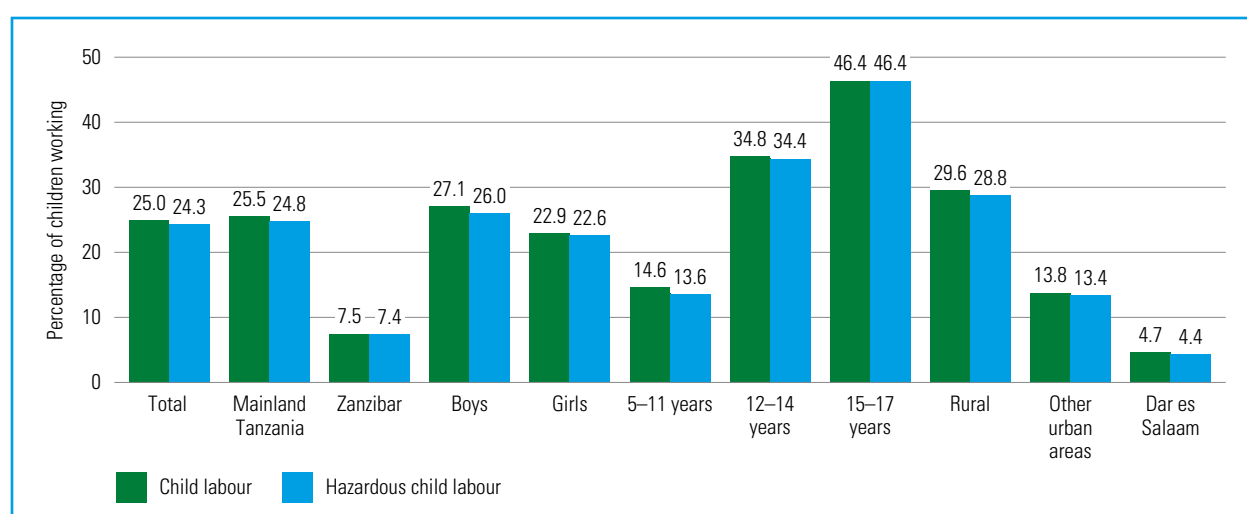
7 Child labour and hazardous work

7.1 Estimates of child labour

In URT, 25.0 per cent (5.0 million) of children aged 5–17 years are engaged in child labour and 24.3 per cent in hazardous child labour (see Figure 8). There are considerable differences between Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar: in Mainland Tanzania, 25.5 per cent are engaged in child labour and 24.8 per cent in hazardous child labour, while these figures are 7.5 per cent and 7.4 per cent, respectively, for Zanzibar. Table 14 (page 34) shows all the components of child work and child labour, and that most children aged 5–17 years who are working are engaged in hazardous child labour (24.3 per cent or 4.9 million children) and another 0.7 per cent are engaged in child labour, but do not work in hazardous occupations or environments (e.g., working under the minimum age). Only 0.4 per cent or 75,930 children work but are not in child labour (see also Figure 9, page 34). Nearly three quarters of all children (74.1 per cent in Mainland Tanzania and 92.2 per cent in Zanzibar) are neither in child work nor in child labour.

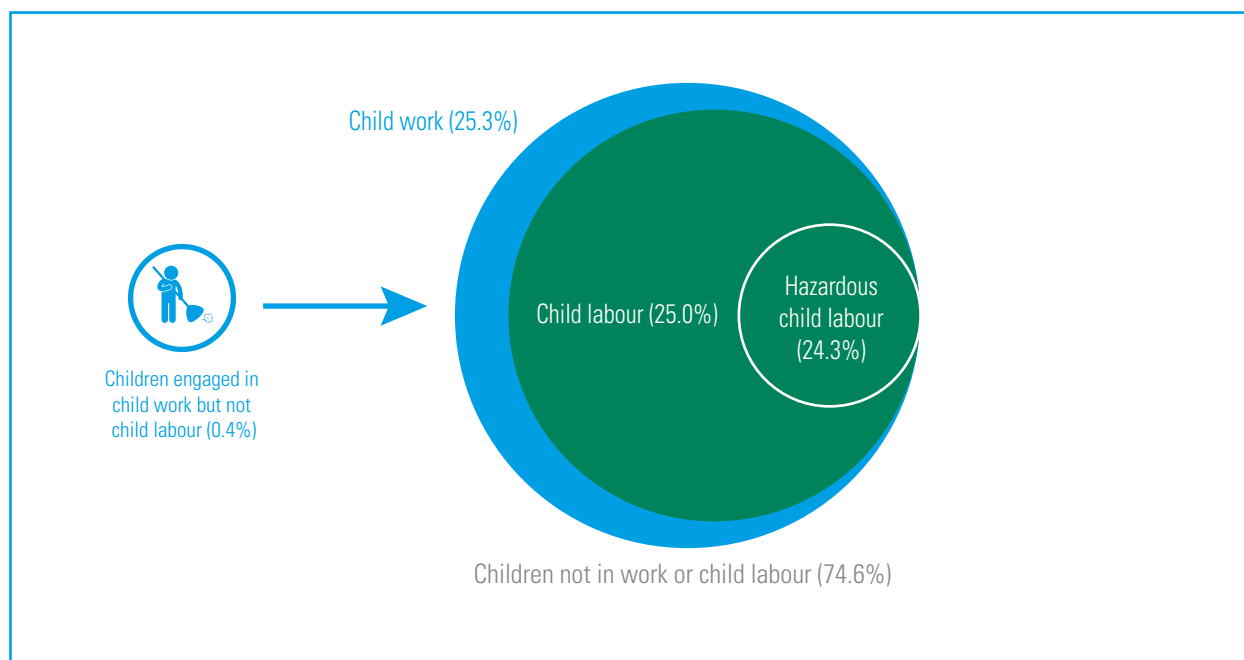
Child work is defined as being done by any child of 5 years and older who has worked at least one hour in the past week. Child labour is defined as being performed by children 5 years and older who have worked for at least one hour (i) in a hazardous occupation, (ii) in hazardous conditions and/or (iii) who worked more than the number of hours they are allowed to according to their age.⁴ Since all three components of child labour include at least one hour of economic work in the past week, all forms of child labour are by definition also child work. Figure 9 (page 34) shows that only a small proportion of all children aged 5–17 years (0.4 per cent) are conducting work that is not considered child labour (i.e., work that is not considered hazardous and is performed for the same or fewer hours allowed by age). Table 15 (page 35) indicates that, as a proportion of child work, only 1.5 per cent of children work but are not in child labour.

Figure 8: Percentage of children aged 5–17 years in child labour and hazardous child labour



Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

⁴ Children aged 5–11 years are not allowed to work any hours of economic work, children aged 12–13 years in Mainland Tanzania or 14 years in Zanzibar are allowed to conduct light work up to 14 hours a week, and children aged either 14 years in Mainland Tanzania or 15 years in Zanzibar are allowed to work up to 40 or 42 hours, respectively.

Figure 9: Percentage of children in URT aged 5–17 years in child work and child labour

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Table 14: Number and percentage of children in URT aged 5–17 years who are engaged in child labour

Variable	Non-hazardous child labour	Hazardous child labour	Work, but not child labour	No work, no child labour	Total
Total	138,798	4,900,157	75,930	15,024,790	20,139,675
%	0.7	24.3	0.4	74.6	100
Mainland Tanzania	137,897	4,857,462	74,487	14,491,803	19,561,649
%	0.7	24.8	0.4	74.1	100
Zanzibar	901	42,695	1,443	532,987	578,026
%	0.2	7.4	0.2	92.2	100
Boys	107,896	2,668,595	45,425	7,435,180	10,257,096
%	1.1	26	0.4	72.5	100
Girls	30,902	2,231,563	30,505	7,589,610	9,882,580
%	0.3	22.6	0.3	76.8	100
5–11 years	121,746	1,619,790	–	10,162,571	11,904,107
%	1	13.6	0	85.4	100
12–14 years	17,052	1,549,889	28,369	2,908,350	4,503,660
%	0.4	34.4	0.6	64.6	100
15–17 years	–	1,730,478	47,561	1,953,870	3,731,909
%	0	46.4	1.3	52.4	100
Rural	121,834	4,362,276	49,773	10,616,847	15,150,729
%	0.8	28.8	0.3	70.1	100

Variable	Non-hazardous child labour	Hazardous child labour	Work, but not child labour	No work, no child labour	Total
Other urban areas	12,228	473,018	22,111	3,012,956	3,520,313
%	0.3	13.4	0.6	85.6	100
Dar es Salaam	4,737	64,863	4,046	1,394,988	1,468,633
%	0.3	4.4	0.3	95	100

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Children aged 5–11 years are under the minimum age and therefore any work they do is considered child labour (see Table 15). Up to 14 hours of light work a week are permitted for children aged 12–14 years, as long as they are not in a hazardous environment or hazardous occupation, or working excessively long hours. Within this age group, 1.8 per cent of children work without being in child labour. Children aged 15–17 years are above the minimum age and are therefore allowed to work up to 40 hours in Mainland Tanzania or 42 hours in Zanzibar. Within this age group, 2.7 per cent of children work without being in child labour. In urban settings (including Dar es Salaam) and in Zanzibar, the proportion of children working under non-harmful conditions is highest, ranging between 4.4 and 5.5 per cent of children who work.

On average, children who are engaged in child labour work 22.5 hours per week (Table 16, page 36) compared to the average number of hours worked by children who are engaged in child work (20.0 hours,

Table 7, page 27). On average, boys in child labour work more hours than girls in each of the age groups and the average number of hours worked by children aged 15–17 years is higher than in the other age groups.

Stakeholders reported agricultural work, work in mines and quarries, street vending and domestic work as the main occupations for child labour in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. In Zanzibar, fishing and work in tourism are also perceived as common child labour occupations.

Children involved in child labour are mostly found in the agricultural sector, accounting for 87.3 per cent of boys and 80.4 per cent of girls (see Figure 10, page 36). The second and third most common sectors are, in order of importance, trade and hospitality respectively (both with higher engagement by girls).

Table 15: Relationship between child work and child labour for children aged 5–17 years

Variable	Proportion of children in child labour among children who work	Proportion of children working but not in child labour
Total	98.5	1.5
Mainland Tanzania	98.5	1.5
Zanzibar	96.7	3.3
Boys	98.4	1.6
Girls	98.7	1.3
5–11 years	100.0	0.0
12–14 years	98.2	1.8
15–17 years	97.3	2.7
Rural	98.9	1.1
Other urban areas	95.6	4.4
Dar es Salaam	94.5	5.5

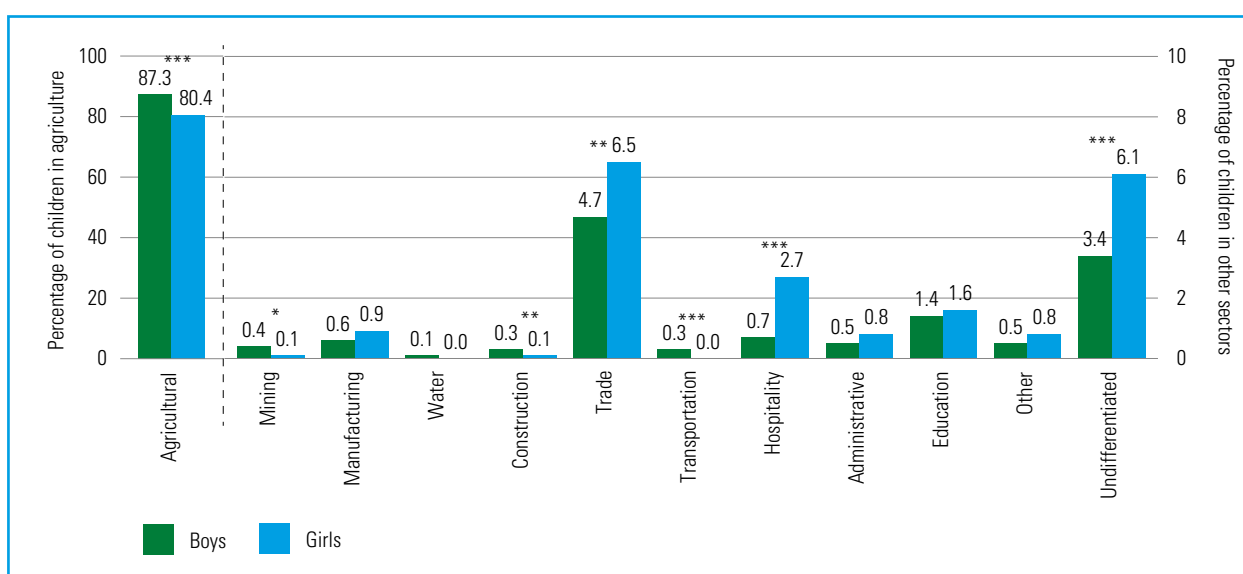
Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Table 16: Average hours of work for children engaged in child labour by sex and age group

Variable	Children aged 5–17 years (hours)	Boys (hours)	Girls (hours)
Total	22.5	24.3***	20.4***
5–11 years	17.8	19.8***	15.3***
12–14 years	19.2	20.3*	17.9*
15–17 years	30.3	32.5***	27.6***

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Note: Statistically significant differences between boys and girls are indicated as: *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Figure 10: Employment sectors for children engaged in child labour, by sex

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Note: The proportion of children in child labour working in the agricultural sector is presented on the left axis and all other sectors are presented on the right axis. Statistically significant differences between boys and girls are indicated as: *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

7.2 Children engaged in hazardous child labour

Overall, 24.3 per cent of children aged 5–17 years are engaged in hazardous child labour, with this figure being 24.8 per cent in Mainland Tanzania and 7.4 per cent in Zanzibar. Hazardous child labour is a subcomponent of child labour and the percentages are highly correlated. A total of 97.2 per cent of children in child labour are engaged in hazardous child labour, and 2.8 per cent in non-hazardous child labour (see Table 17, page 37). The term 'hazardous child labour' describes the most severe forms of child labour, including children who work in hazardous occupations, under hazardous conditions and/or long hours (more than 40 hours in Mainland

Tanzania or 42 hours in Zanzibar). By contrast, non-hazardous child labour is labour that is done under non-hazardous conditions for more than the number of hours allowed by age (i.e., any economic work for children aged 5–11 years, and economic work for more than 14 hours but less than 40 hours in Mainland Tanzania or 42 hours in Zanzibar for children between 12 years of age and the minimum age). The overlap between hazardous child labour and child labour is greatest among children aged 15–17 years. By definition, all children who are above the minimum age who are in child labour are also in hazardous child labour. Of the children aged 5–11 years who are in child labour, 93.0 per cent are in hazardous child labour, while 7.0 per cent are in non-hazardous child labour.

Table 17: Relationship between child labour and hazardous child labour

Variable	Percentage of hazardous child labour among children in child labour (%)	Percentage of non-hazardous child labour among children in child labour(%)
Total	97.2	2.8
Mainland	97.2	2.8
Zanzibar	97.9	2.1
Boys	96.1	3.9
Girls	98.6	1.4
5–11 years	93.0	7.0
12–14 years	98.9	1.1
15–17 years	100.0	0.0
Rural	97.3	2.7
Other urban areas	97.5	2.5
Dar es Salaam	93.2	6.8

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Table 18: Components of hazardous child labour

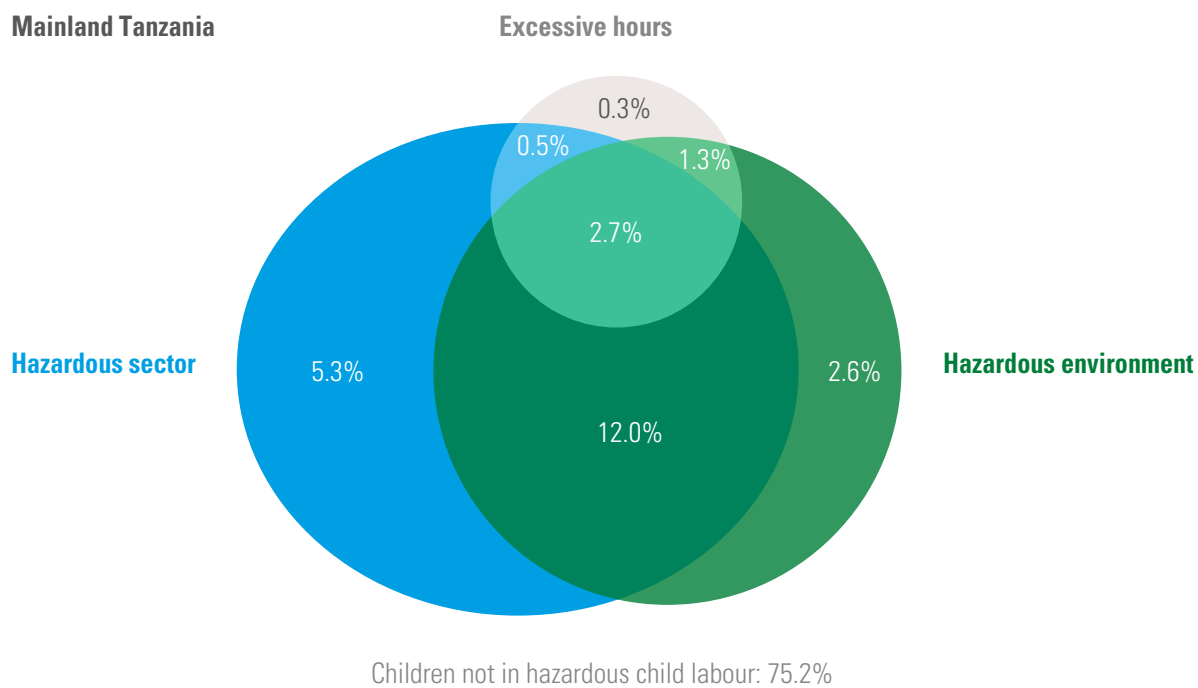
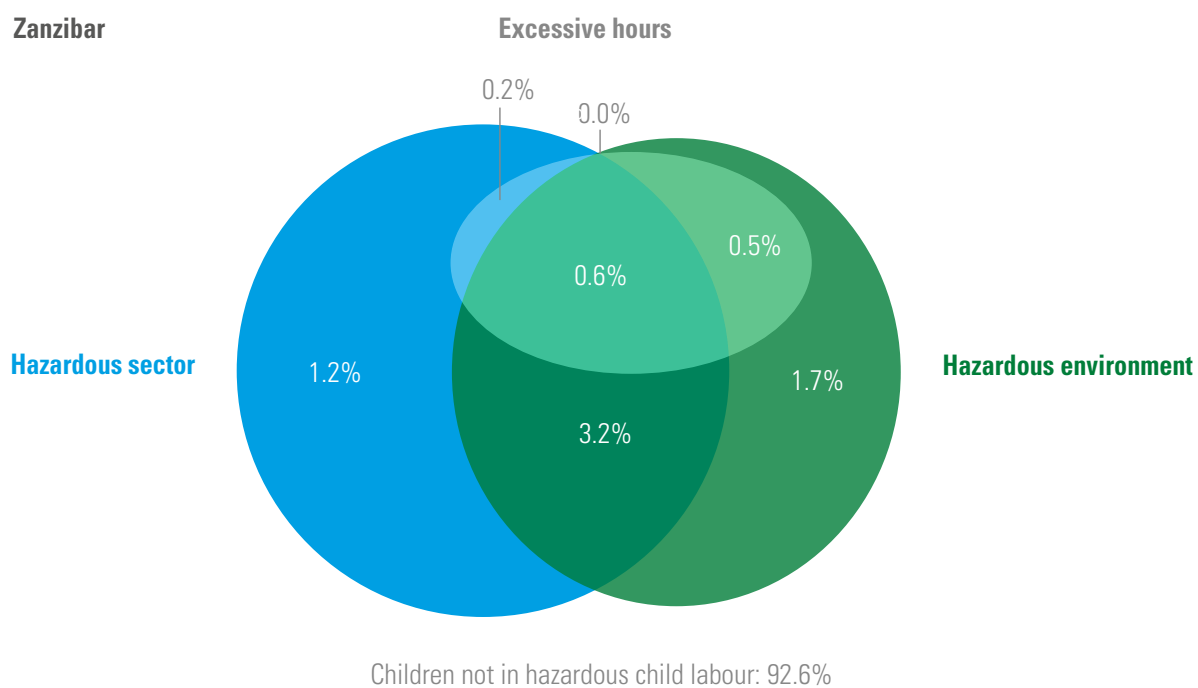
Variable	Hazardous sector (%)	Long hours (%)	Hazardous environment (%)
Total	82.8	19.5	75.5
Mainland	82.9	19.5	75.4
Zanzibar	70.5	16.9	82.6
Boys	78.7	22.7	74.4
Girls	87.7	15.6	76.9
5–11 years	75.4	13.1	72.1
12–14 years	86.4	13.1	76.9
15–17 years	86.5	31.2	77.4
Rural	83.9	19.3	75.1
Other urban areas	75.6	17.5	79.9
Dar es Salaam	58.4	44.5	67.3

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

The data indicate that 82.8 per cent of children who are in hazardous child labour work in an occupation that is considered hazardous, 19.5 per cent work long hours and 75.5 per cent work in a hazardous environment (see Table 18). Girls are more likely to work in a hazardous sector or environment, while boys are more likely to work long hours.

The results suggest that children may be exposed to multiple hazards at the same time by, for instance, simultaneously working in a hazardous sector and hazardous environment. Figure 11 (page 38)

demonstrates the interrelation between hazardous components. For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the largest overlap is between children who are simultaneously in hazardous sectors and working in hazardous environments. In Mainland Tanzania, 2.7 per cent of children are simultaneously exposed to all three components of hazardous child labour (i.e., excessive hours, hazardous sector and hazardous environment), while in Zanzibar this is 0.6 per cent of the child population.

Figure 11: Overlap between hazardous child labour components**Mainland Tanzania****Zanzibar**

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Note: For presentation purposes, the circles are not proportionate to the overall percentage.

Box 2: The CWCL report versus the 2020/21 ILFS report

The *Integrated Labour Force Survey 2020/21: Analytical report* (NBS, 2022) included an estimate of child work and child labour using a slightly different methodology, but shows overall results that are consistent with the findings in this report (Table 19). The ILFS report uses 40 hours to define an ordinary work week and 14 years as minimum age, regardless of whether the children are in Mainland Tanzania or Zanzibar. There is also a minor difference in the threshold that is used for 'carrying heavy loads' as part of the hazardous environment. Despite these small differences, the key results are highly consistent.

Table 19: Comparison between key results for the CWCL report and the 2020/21 ILFS report

	URT	Mainland Tanzania	Zanzibar
CWCL report			
Child work	25.3	25.8	7.6
Child labour	25.0	25.5	7.5
Hazardous child labour	24.3	24.8	7.4
2020/21 ILFS report			
Child work	25.4	25.9	7.8
Child labour	24.9	25.4	7.4
Hazardous child labour	24.1	24.6	7.3

7.3 Estimates of alternative definitions of child labour using household chores

Besides the results on child labour that were presented in Sections 7.1 and 7.2, this report also explores alternative definitions of child labour. In particular, this section estimates child labour when applying the general production boundary, which includes hazardous unpaid household services. It also explores the proportion of child labour when using the SDG definition which is generalized across countries. Column 2 in Table 20 (page 40) shows the proportion of children who conducted household chores for more than 40 hours in Mainland Tanzania or more than 42 hours in Zanzibar in the past week. In URT, 1.2 per cent of children aged 5–17 years performed excessive hours of chores. Column 3 includes the proportion of children who spent excessive hours on chores and the proportion of children who performed household chores under hazardous conditions (e.g., carrying heavy loads, being exposed to dust or fumes, working with dangerous tools). Approximately 4 in 10 children (37.5 per cent) in URT have been engaged with hazardous chores (37.8 per cent in Mainland Tanzania and 27.4 per cent in Zanzibar). Including excessive hours doing chores or

hazardous chores as part of the child labour definition increases the proportion of children in child labour. The difference when including excessive hours for chores (column 4) compared to the main definition of child labour (column 1) is relatively small, but the difference when including hazardous household chores is 22.8 percentage points for URT, 22.6 percentage points for Mainland Tanzania and 19.0 percentage points for Zanzibar. The gender gap in child labour disappears when hazardous chores are included. The original definition (column 1), which has 4.2 percentage points more boys involved in child labour, changes to a 0 percentage point difference (column 5). Boys are still more likely to be engaged in child labour. When the internationally comparable definition used to assess SDG progress is utilized as the measure, child labour levels are considerably lower – 14.8 per cent (URT), 15.1 per cent (Mainland Tanzania) and 3.4 per cent (Zanzibar). These lower percentages for child labour are due to the definition concentrating on the number of hours a child engages in labour and it excludes any information about the type of work or working conditions.

Table 20: Alternative definition of child labour using household chores, children aged 5–17 years

Variables	(1) Child labour (report definition) (%)	(2) Excessive hours on chores* (%)	(3) Hazardous chores** (%)	(4) Child labour, including excessive hours on chores (%)	(5) Child labour, including excessive hours and hazardous chores (%)	(6) Child labour (SDG definition)*** (%)
Total	25.0	1.2	37.5	25.4	47.6	14.8
Mainland Tanzania	25.5	1.2	37.8	25.9	48.3	15.1
Zanzibar	7.5	0.6	27.4	8.0	26.5	3.4
Boys	27.1	0.9	36.2	27.3	47.6	16.7
Girls	22.9	1.6	38.6	23.4	47.6	12.8
5–11 years	14.6	0.4	33.3	14.8	35.7	14.6
12–14 years	34.8	1.2	42.8	35.1	61.1	17.3
15–17 years	46.4	3.9	46.2	47.3	69.6	12.4
Rural	29.6	1.3	41.7	29.9	52.6	17.9
Other urban areas	13.8	1.0	33.7	14.1	38.6	6.1
Dar es Salaam	4.7	1.2	15.7	5.2	17.9	3.5

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Notes:

* Excessive hours on chores: more than 40 hours per week in Mainland Tanzania and more than 42 hours per week in Zanzibar.

** Hazardous chores: chores performed under hazardous conditions i.e., (i) long hours, (ii) unhealthy environment involving unsafe equipment or heavy loads and (iii) dangerous locations.

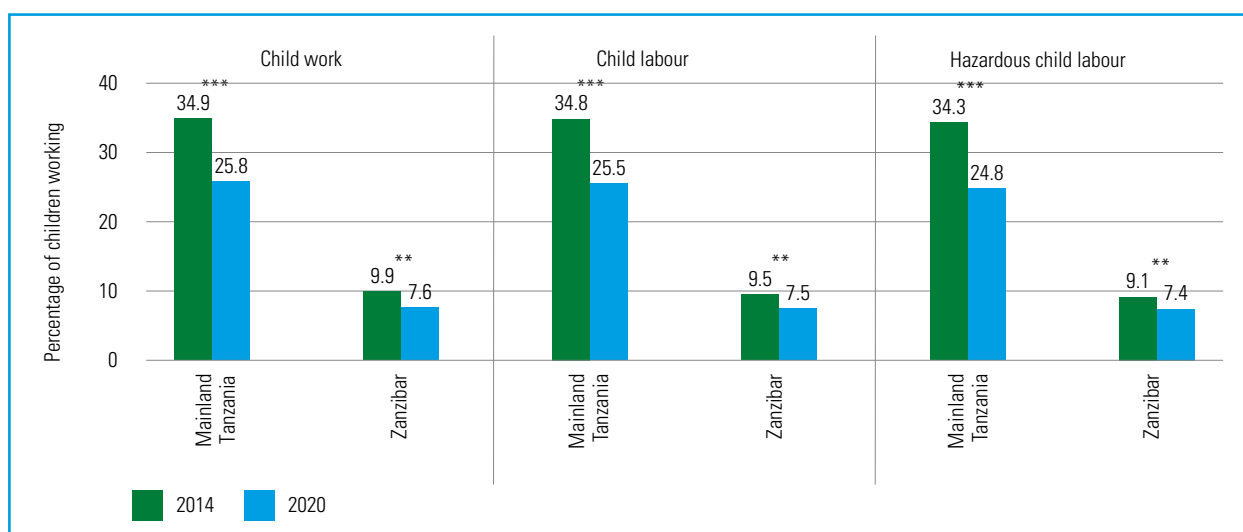
*** SDG definition of child labour: a child working over the last week for any hours (if the child is aged 5–11 years), for more than 14 hours (if the child is aged 12–14 years) and for more than 43 hours (if the child is aged 15 and older).

7.4 Changes in child labour over time

Figure 12 (page 41) shows the decline in child labour and hazardous child labour between 2014 and 2021 for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. The proportion of children engaged in child labour and hazardous child labour in 2014 are estimated using the same definitions and methods as the results for 2021 to ensure comparability. The decline in child labour is 9.1 percentage points in Mainland Tanzania and 2.3 percentage points for Zanzibar, both statistically

significant. The magnitude of these declines is nearly the same for hazardous child labour.

Table 21 (page 41) shows that in Mainland Tanzania, the declines in child labour and hazardous child labour are statistically significant across age groups, area (with the exception of Dar es Salaam) and sex. For Zanzibar, the overall change over time also indicates a decline of child labour and hazardous child labour with statistically significant differences across age groups and sex. For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the largest reductions in child labour and hazardous child labour were found among 15–17-year-olds.

Figure 12: Changes in child labour and hazardous child labour for children aged 5–17 years, over time

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Note: Statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2021 are indicated as: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1.

Table 21: Changes in child labour and hazardous child labour over time

Variable	Child labour		Hazardous child labour	
	2014 (%)	2021 (%)	2014 (%)	2021 (%)
Mainland Tanzania				
Total	34.8***	25.5***	34.3***	24.8***
Boys	35.5***	27.6***	34.8***	26.5***
Girls	34.0***	23.4***	33.8***	23.1***
5–11 years	22.4***	15.0***	21.7***	13.9***
12–14 years	47.5***	35.5***	47.3***	35.1***
15–17 years	61.2***	47.2***	61.2***	47.2***
Rural	41.9***	30.0***	41.3***	29.2***
Other urban areas	23.4***	14.5***	23.1***	14.2***
Dar es Salaam	5.2	4.7	5.2	4.4
Zanzibar				
Total	9.5**	7.5**	9.1**	7.4**
Boys	11.7**	9.3**	11.1**	9.3**
Girls	7.1	5.6	6.9	5.6
5–11 years	3.6***	2.0***	3.2***	2.0***
12–14 years	12.6*	10.5*	11.9*	9.9*
15–17 years	23.3*	20.8*	23.3*	20.8*
Rural	9.8	10.3	9.1	10.1
Urban	4.8	3.8	4.8	3.8

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Note: Statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2021 are indicated as: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1.

8. Education, child work and child labour

The total proportion of children aged 5–17 years who are working is 25.3 per cent. School attendance among the same age group is 79.3 per cent. School attendance starts at 56.1 per cent at age 5 and increases up to 92.1 per cent at 10 years. Thereafter, school attendance slowly decreases, with 49.6 per cent attending at age 17. The proportion of children engaged in work is more linear and gradually increases with age, starting at 4.3 per cent at age 5 and increasing to 51.4 per cent at age 17. However, at the same point where education starts to decrease (at age 10–11 years) the sharpest increase in child work is observed (see Figure 13).

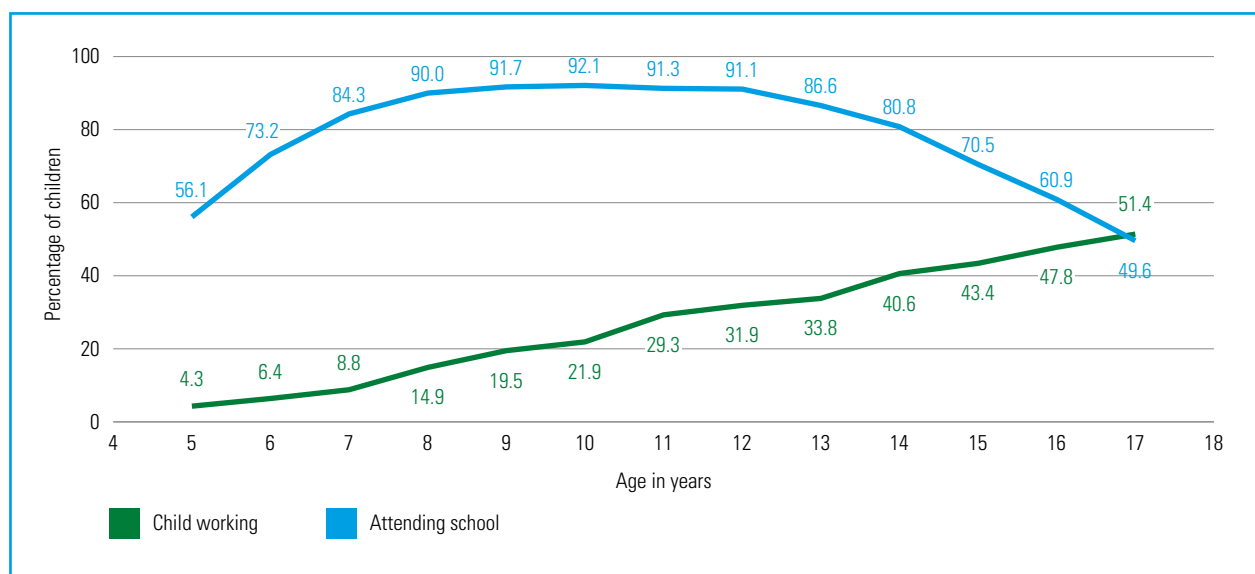
School attendance is slightly higher for girls (80.4 per cent) than for boys (78.2 per cent). This holds true across age groups, and for Mainland Tanzania, Zanzibar and in rural areas. In Dar es Salaam and other urban areas, boys have a higher attendance rate (see Annex C, Table A2).

Table 22 on the relationship between child work and school attendance suggests that of the children who attend school (79.3 per cent), the majority attend school only, and do not work simultaneously.

However, of the 25.3 per cent who work, more than half (15.3 per cent of the total child population) work and attend school at the same time. In both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the proportion of children who work and attend school is higher than the proportion of children who only work, suggesting that not all forms of child work lead to school drop-outs.

Children who worked self-reported perceived effects of working or being engaged in child labour with regard to injuries, poor health, affected grades

Figure 13: Relationship between school attendance and child work by age in URT



Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Table 22: Child work and school attendance for children aged 5–17 years

Variables	Total (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
URT			
Working only	10.0	11.3	8.6
Attending school only	64.0	62.1	65.9
Working and attending school	15.3	16.1	14.5
Neither	10.7	10.5	11.0
Mainland Tanzania			
Working only	10.2	11.5	8.8
Attending school only	63.4	61.6	65.3
Working and attending school	15.6	16.4	14.8
Neither	10.8	10.5	11.1
Zanzibar			
Working only	2.7	3.4	2.1
Attending school only	83.8	81.9	85.6
Working and attending school	4.9	6.3	3.6
Neither	8.6	8.4	8.7

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Table 23: Perceived effects of child work and child labour on children aged 5–17 years in URT

Variables	Injuries, illness or poor health	Affected grades	Physical abuse	Emotional abuse	Sexual abuse
Percentage of children engaged in child work					
Total	26.2	8.5	1.6	0.8	0.5
Boys	28.7	7.9	1.2	1.1	0.5
Girls	23.1	9.2	2.1	0.6	0.4
Percentage of children engaged in child labour					
Total	26.3	8.6	1.6	0.9	0.5
Boys	28.8	8.0	1.2	1.1	0.5
Girls	23.2	9.3	2.1	0.6	0.4

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

and abuse. While 'poor grades' have a direct effect on children's schooling, lasting injuries and abuse may have longer-term effects on children's well-being. The differences between the perceived effects on children engaged in child work and on children engaged in child labour are minimal due to the similarity in the overall incidence of child work and child labour (see Table 23). Concerns about injuries,

illnesses and poor health are highest, with 26.2 per cent of children engaged in child work reporting that they have experienced these types of effects. Gender differences are apparent in that the likelihood of boys reporting injuries, illness or poor health is 5.6 percentage points higher than of girls doing so. Affected grades were the second largest perceived effect, reported by 8.5 per cent of children.

Table 24 indicates that despite 26.2 per cent of children having perceived injuries, illness or poor health as an issue of child labour, only 2.3 per cent reported having actually obtained an injury at work or in the workplace. Of all children who had an injury,

the school attendance of nearly three quarters was unaffected. However, just over one in four was temporarily unable to attend school and 1.4 per cent had to quit school permanently.

Table 24: Injuries affecting school attendance in URT

Variable	Total (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
Any injuries	2.3	2.6	2.0
Percentage of children who had an injury			
Temporarily unable to attend school	26.8	26.7	27.0
Permanently unable to attend school	1.4	2.1	0.5
Unaffected in attending school	71.8	71.2	72.4

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

9. Factors associated with child work and child labour

Existing literature and key stakeholder interviews confirmed that poverty is both an outcome and a cause of child labour. Stakeholders from the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, Prime Minister's Office (Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disabilities) in Mainland Tanzania, President's Office (Labour, Economic Affairs and Investment) in Zanzibar and UNICEF all indicated the underlying economic determinants of child labour. Most stakeholders explained that households in poverty are more likely to send their children to work to complement household income or have children drop out of school because they need to assist in the household, family business or farm, putting them at higher risk of moving from child work to child labour. They also are at higher risk of exceeding the permissible hours for child work.

Other circumstances were mentioned in association with child work and child labour, namely single parent households and households with a person with a disability. The underlying reasons for child work and labour in such households were also described as being mostly economic, since stakeholders referred to the reason for children having to contribute to the household income being that fewer adults of active age were available and able to work. In the case of single parent households, stakeholders also discussed the role of supervision of older children and increased chances that they may drop out of school and work.

Besides economic reasons, stakeholders from the various line ministries referred to potential knowledge gaps about child labour that may contribute to children engaging in harmful types of work (e.g., what

sectors are considered harmful or how many hours are considered too many).

Table 25 (page 46) shows the results of a linear probability model with regional fixed effects to estimate which factors are statistically associated with the likelihood of children engaging in child work, child labour and hazardous child labour. While this is not a causal analysis, it allows for the creation of a profile of characteristics related to children who are in child labour and their families. Given the considerable overlap between child work and child labour, the significant factors are similar between the three columns. The regression analysis includes characteristics mentioned by key stakeholders that are commonly referred to in the literature, such as age, schooling, household size, migrant status and wealth. It shows that children who are attending school, girls, children with a birth certificate, children in urban areas and children in the richest two quintiles of the wealth index are less likely to be associated with child work and child labour. Children with a higher risk of being engaged in child labour are children who are not attending school, older children (especially 15–17-year-olds), boys, children in rural areas and children from the poorest wealth quintile. These results align with most of the aspects mentioned by key stakeholders. Marital status of the household head and whether there is a person with a disability in the household were not statistically significant. Children who have any disability themselves are statistically less likely to engage in work, child labour or hazardous child labour. While literacy is statistically significant, the lower probability of illiterate children working may be due to an underlying age factor.

Table 25: Factors associated with child work, child labour and hazardous child labour

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Child worked in last week	Child labour	Hazardous child labour
Currently attends school	-0.248*** (0.022)	-0.249*** (0.023)	-0.243*** (0.022)
Female	-0.035*** (0.006)	-0.034*** (0.006)	-0.027*** (0.006)
Age: 12–14 years (reference group: 5–11 years)	0.166*** (0.013)	0.160*** (0.013)	0.167*** (0.013)
Age: 15–17 years	0.235*** (0.016)	0.225*** (0.016)	0.237*** (0.016)
Child has a disability	-0.228*** (0.038)	-0.227*** (0.037)	-0.217*** (0.038)
At least one household member with a disability	0.013 (0.017)	0.014 (0.017)	0.012 (0.017)
Child has a birth certificate	-0.063*** (0.015)	-0.065*** (0.015)	-0.062*** (0.015)
Child is illiterate	-0.133*** (0.010)	-0.133*** (0.010)	-0.133*** (0.010)
Household size	0.004* (0.002)	0.004* (0.002)	0.004* (0.002)
Female household head	0.008 (0.020)	0.007 (0.019)	0.008 (0.020)
Household head has primary education (reference group: household head has no education)	-0.008 (0.018)	-0.008 (0.017)	-0.007 (0.018)
Household head has secondary education or higher	0.013 (0.018)	0.011 (0.018)	0.010 (0.017)
Marital status: Household head is single (reference group: household head is married)	-0.025 (0.022)	-0.023 (0.021)	-0.018 (0.022)
Marital status: Household head is widowed, divorced or separated	-0.010 (0.019)	-0.008 (0.019)	-0.008 (0.020)
Moved from a different country to Tanzania	0.254* (0.141)	0.257* (0.140)	-0.060 (0.122)
Moved from a different region in Tanzania	0.026 (0.028)	0.023 (0.030)	0.026 (0.029)

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Child worked in last week	Child labour	Hazardous child labour
No schools, health facilities or shops within 30 minutes	0.016 (0.025)	0.015 (0.025)	0.015 (0.026)
Rural	0.060*** (0.018)	0.062*** (0.018)	0.062*** (0.019)
Wealth quintile: poorest (reference group: middle)	0.064*** (0.022)	0.062*** (0.022)	0.058*** (0.019)
Wealth quintile: poorer	0.012 (0.018)	0.008 (0.019)	0.007 (0.019)
Wealth quintile: richer	-0.054*** (0.017)	-0.056*** (0.016)	-0.057*** (0.016)
Wealth quintile: richest	(0.082) (0.021)	-0.082*** (0.021)	-0.079*** (0.021)
Regional indicator variables	Yes	Yes	Yes
Constant	0.324*** (0.045)	0.323*** (0.046)	0.303*** (0.043)
Observations	24,667	24,667	24,667
R-squared	0.268	0.265	0.266

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

Notes:

- (i) Wealth quintiles are assigned according to an index based on assets, housing materials for floor, roof and walls, types of drinking water and sanitation facilities, sources for heating, cooking and lighting. The asset index is constructed using a principal component analysis following the methods commonly used for constructing the DHS wealth index (Rutstein, 2015).
- (ii) Statistically significant differences are indicated as: ***p < 0.01, **p < 0.05, *p < 0.1.

10. Conclusions and recommendations

This report provided an overview of the child work and child labour statistics for URT, Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, using data from the 2020/21 ILFS. The results in this report are the first comprehensive findings for URT and can be used to inform the government on progress made on eradicating child labour, as well as for policy design and programming on areas where there is continuous need for support. The report found evidence for the following seven key findings:

- Almost 5.1 million or 25.3 per cent of children aged 5–17 years are engaged in child work in URT and 25.0 per cent or just over 5 million children are engaged in child labour in URT. Child work and child labour are higher in Mainland Tanzania (25.8 per cent and 25.5 per cent, respectively) than in Zanzibar (7.6 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively). Most children worked in the agriculture sector followed by elementary jobs (i.e., jobs with simple and routine tasks using hand-held tools or requiring physical effort).
- Between 2014 and 2021, there was an overall decline in the proportion of children who work, from 34.9 per cent to 25.8 per cent in Mainland Tanzania, and from 9.9 per cent to 7.6 per cent in Zanzibar. The decline was similar in magnitude for both boys and girls.
- Similar to the changes in child work, there was also a decrease in the overall proportion of children engaged in child labour since 2014. The estimates for Mainland Tanzania show a decrease from 34.8 per cent to 25.5 per cent between 2014 and 2021, while in Zanzibar there was a decrease from 9.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent over the same period.
- In both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar there is considerable overlap between child work and child labour, suggesting that of children who were working, nearly 98.5 per cent were working in child labour circumstances with consequent possible harmful effects on their well-being and future potential.
- Children in child work were on average working for 20.0 hours a week, while children who were in child labour worked somewhat longer at 22.5 hours a week, suggesting that children in child labour are not necessarily exposed to longer hours of work.
- Overall 24.3 per cent of children aged 5–17 years are engaged in hazardous child labour, with this figure being 24.8 per cent in Mainland Tanzania and 7.4 per cent in Zanzibar. There was a strong correlation between hazardous child labour and child labour, with 97.2 per cent of children aged 5–17 years who were in child labour indicating that they were also involved in harmful forms of child labour. The engagement in hazardous child labour was driven mainly by children working in hazardous occupations (e.g., agriculture) and/or working under hazardous circumstances (e.g., carrying heavy loads, being exposed to dust, fumes and gasses or working at night) and, to a lesser extent, by working excessive hours. In Mainland Tanzania 2.7 per cent of children experience hazardous conditions, hazardous occupations and excessive hours simultaneously, while in Zanzibar 0.6 per cent of children experience all three.
- Gender differences existed, with boys being more likely to engage in child labour and girls more likely to be involved in unpaid household chores. While hazardous household chores are currently not part of the child labour definition, estimates

using alternative definitions, including unpaid household work, indicate a steep increase in the proportion of children in child labour of nearly 23 percentage points.

While the analysis of this report focuses mostly on updating estimates of child work, child labour and hazardous child labour statistics, the key stakeholders who participated in the research process also offered several policy recommendations and other recommendations to improve the measurement of child work and child labour in the future, to ensure the availability of accurate information for evidence-based policymaking:

- Household poverty is considered one of the main reasons for children being in child labour. Reducing financial constraints on households should be a key component when aiming to reduce child labour. For this reason, social protection programmes or assistance programmes, such as school feeding or education assistance targeted at households with a higher likelihood of engaging with child labour, could play a role in reducing or preventing child labour that is driven by the need to complement household income. For example, cash transfer programmes have shown positive effects on the reduction in child labour (De Hoop and Rosati, 2014), and results from studies in Tanzania and other countries in the region show cash transfer programmes like the productive social safety net reduce economic child labour and increase schooling outcomes (De Hoop et al., 2020, Asfaw et al., 2014, Miller and Tsoka, 2012). Nevertheless, it is recommended that the options for suitable social protection or assistance programmes in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar should be further assessed, for example, by using pilot programmes to determine targeting or the need for increased assistance within existing programmes to those households in which children are at risk of being engaged in child labour.
- Stakeholders from the Prime Minister's Office (Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disabilities); President's Office (Labour, Economic Affairs and Investment); Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups; Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children; international organizations and civil society organizations all mentioned the importance of awareness-raising among community leaders, caregivers and children. Key stakeholders highlighted that the demarcation between what is child work and what is child labour is not always clear at the community level, especially the number of hours worked that form a threshold between child work and child labour. Further awareness of the differences between child work and child labour, as well as information on when a labour activity is a form of skills development or training and when it becomes a harmful labour practice, should be promoted at the community level.
- Stakeholders from Zanzibar's Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children elaborated on successful awareness campaigns that could serve as models for reducing child labour. For instance, they described efforts to eradicate violence against women and children, which included raising children's awareness about their rights and providing them with tools to discuss violations, implementing reporting systems in the community and highlighting the long-term consequences of rights violations for children's well-being. A similar multipronged approach is recommended, with community development efforts at schools and communities aimed at caregivers, children and general community members.
- Overall, all stakeholders indicated the need for an integrated approach whereby poverty alleviation programmes would be combined with child labour awareness and information campaigns. Strong collaboration with social services may help to leverage existing services to spread information on the harms of child labour. Such collaboration may also help to identify children engaged in child labour and assist in making referrals to appropriate services (e.g., on income, education, health, etc.).

Some stakeholders also remarked on the role of industry and how certification and inspection may help to increase employment standards and eliminate

child labour from sectors that commonly face child labour issues. Certification was mentioned for agricultural and fishing work most often.

Box 3: Study limitations and data recommendations

The 2020/21 ILFS data provided a rich basis for the comprehensive analysis of child work and child labour in Tanzania. However, due to restrictions in scope, the research team acknowledges some limitations to this study:

1. **Worst forms of child labour:** Statistical analysis of the worst forms of child labour was not possible for this report. Questions about the worst forms of child labour cannot be included in the ILFS, due to the highly sensitive nature of the questions and vulnerability of the respondents (i.e., children affected by the worst forms of child labour may be hard to reach and live outside traditional household settings, such as on the streets). Questions on the worst forms of child labour were included in the key informant interviews. The answers indicated that child trafficking for work in domestic service is among one of Tanzania's main issues with regard to the worst forms of child labour. Due to the sensitive and sometimes even illegal nature of the worst forms of child labour, it may never be possible to include it in the ILFS. We therefore recommend including it in additional data sources, such as in-depth qualitative research or a targeted survey for hard-to-reach populations.
2. **Hazardous household chores:** The authors were unable to include hazardous conditions of unpaid household services in this report. The ILFS includes questions on hazardous conditions for children who engage in economic and non-economic activities. However, children answered the question only once – not twice as they would have done had they been given separate answers for economic and non-economic activities – and seemed to have prioritized their economic activities in their answers. The authors recommend that in the future, questions about hazardous conditions should be asked by type of activity.
3. **Agricultural work:** The vast majority of children are engaged in child labour work in crop-related agricultural jobs. The ILFS has limited further information on the types of crops or farms children work on (with most children described as working on 'non-perennial crops'). Further information on the type of crops children work with may help to assess heterogeneity within agricultural jobs, in particular by examining the proportion of children working with crops that are more harmful to their health such as cloves or tobacco.

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Annexes

Annex A: National legislation (official notification) on hazardous work

Table A1: Official notification on hazardous work prohibited to persons under 18 years of age

Code	Description
5121	House stewards and housekeepers
5122	Cooks
5132	Cooks, domestic
5133	Housemaids
5141	Childcare workers
5191	Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers
5304	Security guards
6111	General farmers and skilled crop workers
6112	Specialized crop farmers and skilled workers
6113	Gardeners: horticultural and skilled nursery workers
6114	Mixed crop growers and skilled workers
6124	Mixed animal producers and skilled workers
6143	Deep-sea fishery workers
6210	Subsistence agricultural, forestry, fishery and related workers
7111	Miners and quarry workers
7112	Shot firers and blasters
7113	Stone splitters, cutters and carvers
7122	Bricklayers, masons and tile setters
7123	Reinforced concrete workers
7124	Carpenters
7129	Other building frame and related trades workers
7135	Plumbers and pipe fitters
7141	Painters, decorators and paper hangers
7142	Lacquerers and spray painters
7211	Metal moulders and core makers
7212	Welders and flame-cutters
7224	Metal grinders, polishers and tool sharpeners
7229	Other blacksmiths, toolmakers and related workers
7231	Motor vehicle mechanics and fitters
7240	Supervisors, foremen, testers and related workers in electrical and electronic equipment fitting, installation and repair
7321	Potters and related clay and abrasive formers

Code	Description
7332	Handicraft workers in textile, leather and related materials
7419	Other food and related products, processing trades workers
7432	Hand weavers, knitters and other hand textile products makers
7437	Upholsterers and related workers
7441	Tanners
7442	Shoemakers and shoe repairers
8114	Rock and soil drillers and related workers
8121	Ore smelting, metal converting and refining furnace operators
8159	Other chemical-processing plant operators
8211	Machine-tool operators
8212	Cement and other mineral-processing machine operators
8262	Weaving and knitting machine operators
8264	Textile bleaching, dyeing and cleaning machine operators
8269	Other textile product machine operators
8323	Bus drivers and driver-conductors
8324	Heavy truck drivers
9111	Street food vendors
9112	Street vendors, other products
9120	Shoe cleaning and other street services, elementary occupations
9131	Domestic helpers and cleaners
9132	Helpers, cleaners and related workers in offices and hotels
9133	Hand launderers and pressers
9151	Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers
9161	Garbage collectors
9162	Sweepers and related labourers
9211	Farm hands and labourers
9213	Fishery, hunting and trapping labourers
9311	Mining and related labourers
9312	Construction and maintenance labourers, roads, dams and similar constructions
9321	Assembling labourers
9329	Other manufacturing labourers
9334	Automotive and machinery labourers

Source: ILO and NBS, 2016, Annex 2

Annex B: Key information interview protocol

Key informant interview 1: National-level policymakers and key stakeholders and international organization staff

Enumerator: Please read the consent form and obtain consent from the participant before proceeding.

Introduction

I would like to begin our conversation with a few questions related to your position.

1. Can you please introduce yourself and tell me a bit about your background and responsibilities in your current position, specifically your role and responsibilities regarding child work and child labour?

Child work

I now want to ask you some questions about the concept of 'child work'. Note that I will have separate questions on child labour and hazardous child labour.

2. To your knowledge, what are some key laws, policies and frameworks that are in place related to 'child work'?
 - a. What are the biggest gaps in policy regarding 'child work'?

I want to show you the definition of 'child work' as it is used in the previous Child Work and Child Labour report of 2016.

3. In your view and professional experience, is the current definition a comprehensive and adequate definition of 'child work'? *If not, probe what should be changed.*

Child labour

I now want to move to the concept of 'child labour'.

4. To your knowledge, what are some key laws, policies and frameworks that are in place related to 'child labour'?
 - b. What are the biggest gaps in policy regarding 'child labour'?

I want to show you the definition of 'child labour' as it is used in the previous Child Work and Child Labour report of 2016.

5. In your view and professional experience, is the current definition a comprehensive and adequate definition of 'child labour'? *If not, probe what should be changed.*

Hazardous child labour

I have some more detailed questions on the concept of 'hazardous child labour'.

6. To your knowledge, are there any laws, policies and frameworks that are specifically related to 'hazardous child labour' that you have not mentioned before?
 - c. What are the biggest gaps in policy regarding 'hazardous child labour'?

I want to show you the definition of 'hazardous child labour' as it is used in the previous Child Work and Child Labour report of 2016.

7. In your view and professional experience, is the current definition a comprehensive and adequate definition of 'hazardous child labour'? *If not, probe what should be changed.*
8. Which types of jobs are the most common hazardous sectors or industries in Mainland Tanzania/Zanzibar? *[Show list of hazardous sectors/industries as an aid.]*
9. In addition to the ones already mentioned in the definition, are there any other circumstances that should be considered as hazardous?

I now want to ask you about the number of hours a child could work.

10. Should there be a limit to the number of hours a child under 14 years could work in **economic activities**? If so, how should it be determined?
11. Should there be a limit to the number of hours a child under 14 years could work in **non-economic activities** (i.e., household chores)? If so, how should it be determined?

12. Should there be a limit to the number of hours a child over 14 years could work in **economic activities**? If so, how should it be determined?
13. Should there be a limit to the number of hours a child over 14 years could work in **non-economic activities** (i.e., household chores)? If so, how should it be determined?

Associates of child labour

14. *Optional (if there is time)*: What factors are, according to you, associated with children being engaged in child labour?
15. *Optional (if there is time)*: What factors have contributed to the recent changes in child labour?

Annex C: Additional statistical results

Table A2: School attendance by sex and background characteristics

Variable	Total (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
Total	79.3	78.2	80.4
5–11	82.4	80.9	83.9
12–14	86.3	85.8	86.8
15–17	61.0	60.8	61.3
Zanzibar	88.7	88.2	89.2
Mainland Tanzania	79.0	77.9	80.1
Rural	75.5	73.9	77.3
Other urban areas	89.8	90.9	88.7
Dar es Salaam	92.6	94.2	91.1

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2020/21 ILFS data

