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TITLE: Poverty and Household Composition as Determinants of Child Labour and Schooling in Tanzania.

ABSTRACT

This study attempted to determine the effects of poverty and household composition on household schooling and child labour decisions towards children in Tanzania. Using data from 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) and multinomial logistic regression the study found that young children (5-13 years) in wealthier households are more likely to go to school but they also tend to combine school and work. This trend is for all children from both urban and rural areas, boys and girls. For young girls, it decreases their likelihood to be in workonly.

Older children (14-17 years) in wealthier households are less likely to go to school and they are less likely to work.

Regarding household composition the results indicate that older children receive more schooling than their later-born siblings and having a greater number of younger siblings implies higher probability that the child is engage in child labour.

Households prefer to educate boys more than girls as findings revealed that boys are more likely to combine school and work compared to girls.

Results also suggest that urban children are more likely to be in school compared to rural children and rural children are more likely to be engaged in child labour compared to urban children.