

Child Poverty Quiz



No maximum number
depending on adequate
supervision



20 minutes

Resources:

BB 'international Team'
'Raw deal video' available
from BBHQ (Felden Lodge)

Aim: To help further the boys' knowledge surrounding the difficulties that are faced by children who have to work for a living at a very young age

These quizzes are more appropriate for older boys in the Juniors, but in many ways the quiz is not designed to get answers from boys but to offer them some fairly shocking facts about child exploitation.

A good idea is to show the boys the 'Raw Deal' video at some point during the session.

Equipment:

- Paper
- Pens

QUIZZES

Use these quizzes in a group. Divide the group into small teams. Each team should have a pencil and paper to record answers. At the end of each Quiz identify who has the correct answers. Discuss or elaborate on points which were not understood or could not be answered.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

1. There is an international agreement called "The Convention on the Rights of the Child" (CRC) which protects your rights. In what year was it introduced for countries to "sign up" to?
Was it (a) 1929; (b) 1949; (c) 1969; (d) 1989?
2. By the end of 1998 there were only two countries in the world which had not "signed up" to the CRC. For one point each, name the two countries from this list:
Vietnam, China, Greece, India, Somalia, Peru, USA, Algeria. South Africa
3. According to the CRC, what age is someone generally considered to be a child?
4. Which one of these rights is NOT guaranteed to children by the CRC?
(a) Adults consulting children
(b) Secondary school education
(c) Privacy
(d) Maintaining contact with parents.

ANSWERS:

1. (d) 1989
2. Somalia and the USA
3. Under 18 unless the law of a country differs.
4. (b) Secondary school Education. (Primary Education IS a right)

CHILD LABOUR WORLDWIDE

- About how many child workers are there worldwide?
(a) 250 million; (b) 400 million; (c) 500 million?
- Which continent has the highest number of working children?
(a) Asia; (b) Africa; (c) Europe; (d) S America?
- Eric Cantona's photograph appeared on a football made by Sonia, a child working in the Punjab region of India. Cantona was earning some £30,000 per week as a team player. How much was Sonia earning each week?
(a) 15 pence; (b) One Pound; (c) Three Pounds?
- How many children in the world are NOT attending school?
(a) Is it one in every hundred; (b) one in fifty; (c) one in twenty; (d) one in five

ANSWERS:

- All three answers are correct!
An ILO report states 250million; A UNICEF report estimates 400 million and the New Internationalist supports 500 million as the figure. BUT – each estimate is based on a different definitions of child labour and also on the reluctance of governments to provide honest data.
- (a) Asia
- (a) 15 pence per week
- (d) One in five

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CHILD LABOUR?

- In the UK, you cannot work by law under the age of:
(a) 10 years; (b) 13 years; (c) 15 years
- Where are most child workers found?
(a) Asia; (b) Africa; (c) Latin America
- The ILO is a part of the United Nations that has responsibility for reducing the worst types of child labour. What does ILO stand for?
(a) International Law Office
(b) Institute for Loving Others
(c) International Labour Organisation
- How many children aged 5 to 14 years are believed by the ILO to be working full-time?
(a) 25,000; (b) 25 million; (c) 250 million
- What is the minimum age for working in a mine according to Pakistan law?
(a) 12 years; (b) 17 years; (c) there is no minimum age
- What is the minimum age by law in India for weaving carpets?
(a) 10 years; (b) 14 years; (c) 16 years

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8. What percentage of the world's children aged between 6 and 11 are not attending school?
(a) 10%; (b) 20%; (c) 40%
 9. Why are so many of the world's children not attending school?
(a) they prefer to be working
(b) poor countries cannot afford to provide free schooling for all, and parents cannot afford school fees
(c) their parents are too poor to give them pocket money
 10. Where does most of the world's child labour take place?
(a) in the home; (b) in factories making goods like carpets and footballs; (c) in shops

ANSWERS

1. (a)
2. (a) 61% of the world's child workers are estimated to be in Asia. However, the proportion of African children who work is twice as high as in Asia – in other words, an African child is the more likely to work.
3. (c)
4. (c) Of these 250 million children, 120 million work full-time and 130 million work part-time. However, this figure of 250 million child workers excludes children in the world's richest countries (e.g. European and North American countries, Japan, Australia, New Zealand) and it also does not count those children hidden from view (e.g. girls doing domestic work). Some experts believe that 500 million is a more accurate estimate the number of child workers.
5. (b) The ILO lays down 15 years as the minimum age for employment while allowing light work at 13 and prohibiting hazardous work until 18. However, only 49 countries have promised to keep to this rule and none of these have the biggest problems of child labour.
6. (b) Most countries do have laws against child labour – but the will to enforce these laws is not always there.
7. (b) For many reasons, however, this is not successfully enforced.
8. (b) According to UNICEF, one in five of the world's children aged 6 to 11 is not attending school, but this figure varies throughout the developing world. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 12 per cent of children aged 6 to 11 are not in school whilst the figure for Sub-Saharan Africa is 47%.
9. (b) One of the biggest reasons for so many children not being in school is the high cost of school fees – governments cannot afford to provide free education partly because they are paying back crippling debts to rich countries.
10. (a) The poor treatment of children in factories that make carpets and footballs for European customers needs highlighting but we must not forget that less than five per cent of all child workers work in these types of factories. Most child labourers work in family agriculture, service industries (street trading, catering, domestic service) and small-scale manufacturing.

