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INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME ON THE ELIMINATION OF
CHILD LABOUR (IPEC)

STATISTICAL INFORMATION AND MONITORING PROGRAMME
ON CHILD LABOUR (SIMPOC)

**NATIONAL REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE
CHILD LABOUR SURVEY IN ECUADOR**

Report by: Astrid Marschatz

2005

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MAP OF ECUADOR: NATURAL REGIONS AND PROVINCES

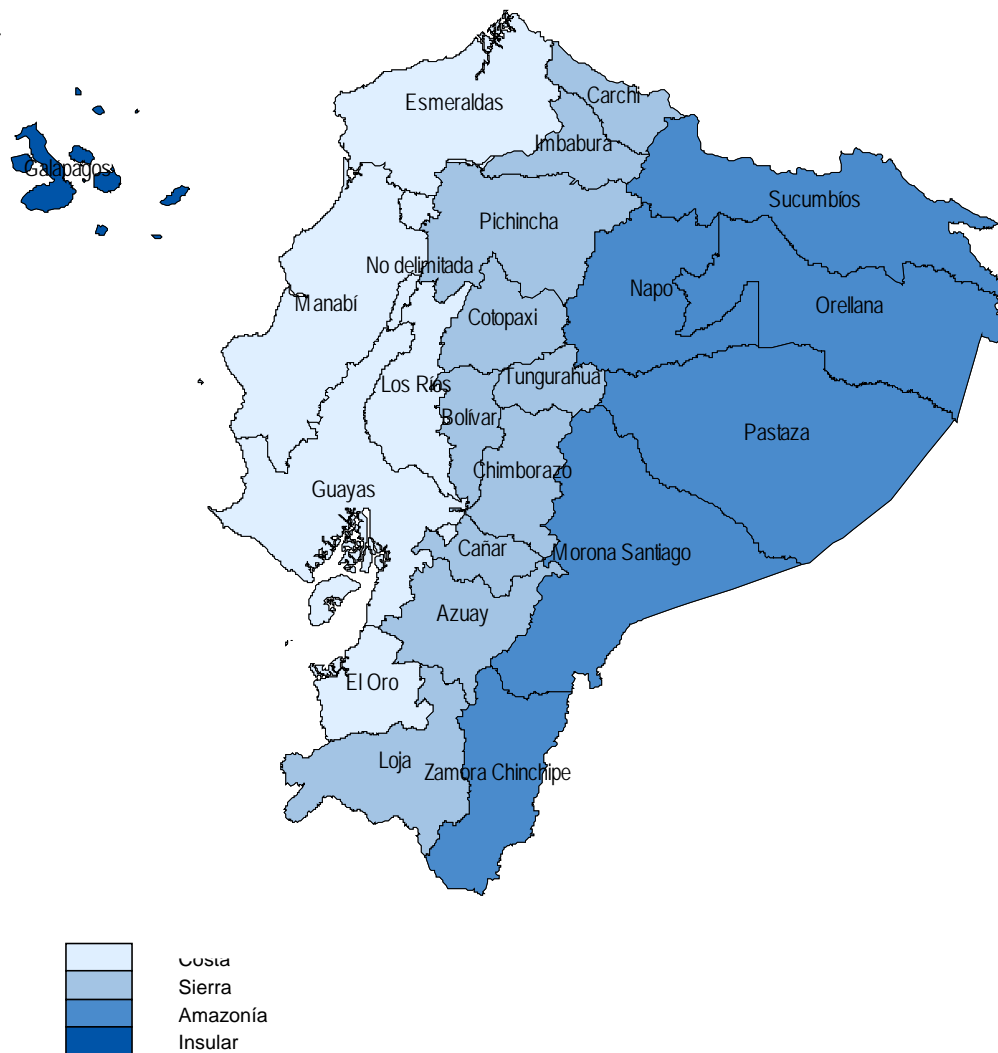


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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
ENEMDUR	National survey of employment, unemployment and underemployment in urban and rural areas
INEC	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
ILO	International Labour Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1990, Ecuador was one of the first countries in the world to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The country ratified the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (no. 138) and the Convention on Worst forms of child labour, 1999 (no. 182), both of the International Labour Organization (ILO), in the year 2000. In addition to these international instruments, the Labour Code and the Children and Adolescents' Code regulate the participation of underage persons in labour activities, establishing the minimum age for admission to employment at 15 years, and specifying the activities and conditions under which work is permitted for those that exceed that age. The country has also advanced in the design of a National Plan for the Progressive Elimination of Child Labour.

Ecuador has developed the National System of Decentralized Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents, which is formed by a group of institutions and organizations and has as its purpose carrying out activities to guarantee the complete protection of children in the country and to protect their rights. The main organization within this framework is the National Council on Children and Adolescents (*Consejo Nacional de la Niñez y Adolescencia*). In the area of child labour, this system also counts with the National Committee for the Progressive Elimination of Child Labour, CONEPTI (*Consejo Nacional para la Erradicación Progresiva del Trabajo Infantil*).

The child labour survey carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC), as part of the National survey on employment, unemployment and underemployment in urban and rural areas (ENEMDUR) in the year 2001, estimates that there are approximately 3.7 million people between the ages of 5 and 17 living in the country. The distribution by sex is even, nearly 6 out of every 10 live in urban areas, and the remaining 4 of 10 live in rural areas. The Amazon region has a larger proportion of child rural population, whereas the Coastal region has the largest urban population. On the average, households of people between the ages of 5 and 17 are composed of 5.3 members, this average being higher in the rural areas of the country. On the other hand, dwelling conditions are more deficient in these areas than in urban settings.

According to the survey results, 84% of boys and girls go to school. In urban areas the attendance rate is 91%, and is only 75% in rural areas. However, attendance decreases with age, and reaches only 64% among adolescents between 15 and 17 years.

Regarding domestic chores in the own home, the survey registers close to 65% of people between the ages of 5 and 17 dedicating some time per week to these activities. The percentage is higher in the case of females and rural residents, and increases with age. Of this group, 18% dedicate more than 14 hours per week to these chores, following the same trends by sex, area of residence and age group. Among those that dedicate more than 28 hours per week to domestic chores in the own home, 52% do not go to school.

Approximately 779 thousand boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 17 claim to be working at the time of the survey. This is the equivalent to 21% of those in this age group. This rate is higher for males (25%) than for females (16%), in rural areas (36%) than urban (11%), for adolescents between 15 and 17 years (41%) than among boys and girls from 10 to 14 (24%) and those between 5 and 9 years old (7%). It is also higher in the Amazon region (34%) than in the Mountain region (28%) and the Coastal region (13%). The highest work rate is found among adolescents between 15 and 17 years in the Amazon region, where 54% of them work.

Of this group of working boys and girls, 62% are males and 38% females, 68% are rural residents and 32% urban, 14% are between the ages of 5 and 9 years, 45% between 10 and 14 years, and 41% are between the ages of 15 and 17 years. The average age of these working children is 13 years, although the average age for starting to work is only 10 years old.

The main industries in which children are engaged are agriculture, hunting and forestry (58% of the total), trade (14%) and manufacturing (11%). Agriculture, hunting and forestry is the main industry for both boys and girls. It also absorbs 80% of the working children who reside in rural areas, whereas trade is the main industry of working urban residents, with 36%. Agriculture is also the main industry in the three natural regions and for the three age groups, although it decreases in importance with age. On the other hand, trade, construction and private households with employed persons increase in percentage terms with the age of the working boys and girls. The lowest average ages of working children are in agriculture (12 years) and hotels and restaurants (13 years).

Close to half of the working children between 5 and 17 years are unpaid family agricultural workers, and approximately 14% are unpaid family non-agricultural workers. In urban areas, 32% of working children work as private non-agricultural employees. Unpaid family agricultural work decreases in importance relative to age, whereas the categories of private workers, salaried and own-account workers increase in importance with the age of the boys and girls.

On average, working persons between 5 and 17 years dedicate 30 hours per week to their work. This average increases with age, and adolescents between 15 and 17 years stand out with an average of 37 hours of work per week. The industries that absorb more hours per week from these working children are construction and private households with employed persons, with averages of 42 and 46 hours, respectively.

It is estimated that 65% of working children work shifts that include hours in the morning and afternoon. It is preoccupied that 8% of the total report to have working shifts that include hours at night and/or before dawn. This percentage is even higher in the case of females (10%), urban residents (16%), and adolescents from 15 to 17 years (11%). On the other hand, 34% of those that work in hotels and restaurants have shifts that include hours at night and/or before dawn.

With respect to child labour, that is, work that defies national legislation and/or international conventions on the matter, the survey results suggest that approximately 8 of each 10 working boys and girls are found in this situation. This proportion is slightly higher in the case of males, urban residents and those of the Amazon region. In agriculture, hunting and forestry, as well as in hotels and restaurants, the proportion of workers that are in child labour is close to 85%. Almost all of non-agricultural journeymen are engaged in child labour.

The survey also reports a total of almost 819 thousand persons between 5 and 17 years that worked at some point during 12 months previous to the survey. These boys and girls register not only a high rate of school non-attendance, but also report a negative effect of work on their school performance (for those that do go to school) and injuries and sickness related to their work.

Whereas 91% of children that do not work go to school, only 60% of those that work do so. The attendance rate in both cases is less for rural residents than for urban, and diminishes with age. Working adolescents show attendance of only 40%. The

industries that reflect the most problems of non-attendance are fishing, private households with employed persons and construction, with attendance rates of 27%, 36% and 49%, respectively. The statuses in employment that register the lowest rates of school attendance are those of agricultural journeyman, salaried agricultural worker and domestic employee, with rates of 23%, 31% and 34%, respectively. The main reason for the lack of attendance on the part of the working and non-working boys and girls is reportedly the lack of economic resources. But there is also evidence of a greater problem of school lag in the case of working children with respect to non-workers.

Fully 41% of working children work in own farms or land, and 15% in another persons' land. In urban areas, 27% work in the venue or company of boss.

A total of 27% of household heads or persons in charge of working boys and girls claim to be aware of some possible risks or health problems related to the work of the children belonging to the household. This percentage is higher in the case of boys (31%), of rural residents (28%) and adolescents between 15 and 17 years (29%). A higher percentage (31%) of working children than of parents or persons in charge claim to be conscious of some type of possible risks, injury or illness related to the work, this percentage being higher in the case of males (36%) and adolescents (37%).

The use of machinery, equipment or tools as part of the work is registered in 49% of cases, 53% of cases of boys, 55% of rural residents, and 52% of adolescents.

The main reason for children to work, according to parents or persons in charge, is for them to help with the household income. This reason is mentioned in 52% of the cases, and this percentage increases with the age of the child. In 24% of the cases there is mention of help in the family workshop, farm or business, decreasing with age. The reason of learning to work is given in 11% of the cases, and the economic independence of the boy or girl in given as a reason in 9% of cases.

A reduction in the household's standard of living is perceived by 43% of parents or persons in charge as a consequence if the child ceased to work. In 5% of the cases it is thought that the household may not survive, and in 38% of cases the parents or persons in charge think that the household would not be affected.

It is noteworthy that 30% of working boys and girls say they are forced by their parents or other household member to work. This percentage is particularly high in the case of those children between 5 and 9 years old. Nevertheless, 91% of those working children that do not work for a household member declare to have a good relationship with their boss, and 87% say they are satisfied with their work.

The desires and aspirations of working children are much related to work. Whereas 43% would like to go to school in the present, 29% have desires related to continuing to work or to obtain better employment, and 26% would like to combine work with schooling. The desire to attend school diminishes with age. Future aspirations are related to attending school in 24% of cases, and this percentage decreases with age. The combination of work and schooling is an aspiration towards the future for 48% of boys and girls, and work is a future aspiration in 25% of cases.

With respect to the households and dwellings of persons from 5 to 17 years, it is noted that households of working persons of this age average 6.1 persons, whereas the households of those that do not work are composed on average of 5.0 members. This composition implies that in the case of the first set of households, for each person of productive age (between 18 and 64 years, for purposes of this study), there are 1.3

people of dependent age (less than 18 or over 65, for this study), whereas in the second set of households the dependence rate is only 1.0. In addition to this higher level of dependence within the households, it is observed that the characteristics of the dwellings that are inhabited by working children show more deficiencies than those of the other households.

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 Justification for the survey

I.1.a Working girls and boys throughout the world

Estimates by the International Labour Organization (ILO) (ILO, 2002a) indicate that in the world there are approximately 350 million working persons between ages 5 and 17 in the year 2000. This is equivalent to 1 out of 4 of the total of persons in this age group. Of these, close to 210 million are not yet 15 years old, whereas the approximately 140 million remaining are between 15 and 17 years old.

Depending on the nature and conditions of work, and the characteristics of the child, many of these workers are engaged in work that does not go against what is established in international conventions and/or national legislation on the matter, since the work that they perform possibly does not endanger their schooling, physical or mental health, nor their development. It is thus estimated that in that same year, there are close to 246 million girls and boys between the ages of 5 and 17 that are engaged in child labour, that is, work that should be eliminated because it is dangerous, it is one of the unquestionable worst forms of child labour, or because these girls and boys should not participate in the work that they are doing. This group of child labourers represent 16% of their age group. One of every two of these child labourers around the world is female.

Agriculture, fishing and forestry employs close to 7 of every 10 boys and girls that are working, followed at some distance by manufacturing (8%), trade, hotels and restaurants (8%) and services (7%).

In Latin America and the Caribbean there are approximately 17,4 million people between the ages of 5 and 17 that are working, that is, 8% of the total of working people in this age group worldwide. With respect to the total population of girls and boys between these ages in the region, this group of workers represents 16%, which is 7 percentage points lower than the global rate.

I.1.b National situation of child labour

In Ecuador, there was little reliable and up-to-date information on the magnitude and characteristics of the work of underage persons. Notwithstanding, it was known that this phenomenon existed in the country. For example, the V Population Census and IV Housing Census of 1990 evidenced the participation of close to 8% of persons between 10 and 14 years as part of the labour market, which is equivalent to more than 250.000 people under the minimum age for admission to labour at that moment (ILO, 2004).

"I was under the baling machine until the plane left, less than one hour. I got intoxicated. My eyes were red. I had nausea. I was dizzy. My head ached; I vomited.

-Marcos Santos thus described what occurred to him when he was eleven years old and worked at the Guabital plantation, in the county of Balao." (Human Rights Watch, 2003).

Furthermore, the existence of dangerous forms of work in Ecuador is known, as has been evidenced in banana and flower plantations, and in small mining operations, in construction and other activities.¹

To fill the existing information gaps, the country recently made efforts to collect information on child labour at the national level, and also more detailed information on the more dangerous forms of work². The results of the national household survey, ENEMDUR 2001, are presented in this study.

I.2 Legal context

I.2.a Legislation on educational matters

The Political Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, standing since August 1998, in Title III of Rights, Guarantees and Duties, Chapter 4 of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Eighth Section of Education, stipulates what pertains to education in the country. In Article 66, education is mentioned as a “right to which persons cannot resign, inexcusable duty of the State, society and family; priority area for public investments, requirement for national development and guarantor of social equity.” Article 67 establishes that education will be secular, obligatory only at the basic level, and free till completion of secondary level or its equivalent. Equally, according to this article, public schools should offer social services to those that need it, and subsidies will be offered to students in situation of extreme poverty (Political Constitution of the – Republic of Ecuador, 1998).

The Educational Law, in its Chapter II of Title Two, also mentions the free and obligatory nature of education in the country:

“Art. 18 – Official education is free at all levels.

Art. 19 – The State has the duty to facilitate the sustainability of education at all levels and modalities of the system.

Art. 20 - Education is obligatory at the primary level and at the basic cycle of mid-level.”

I.2.b Legislation on children's matters

Three international normative instruments stand out in the field of child labour: the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum age) and ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst forms). (See Table 1.1 for ratifications).

The CRC sets out in a detailed manner the rights of persons under the age of 18, including their rights to be protected against economic exploitation and against carrying out work that can be dangerous, interfere with their education or be prejudicial to their health, their physical, mental, moral, social or spiritual development. Party states to this convention commit to adopt legislative, administrative, social and educational measures conducive to increased protection of children and adolescents. Furthermore, the signatory States assume the commitment to set a minimum age for admission to employment, to regulate the hours and conditions of work that is allowed and to define the sanctions pertinent to cases of economic exploitation of persons under age.

¹ See, for example, Ecuador: Child labour in horticulture: A rapid assessment (ILO, 2000).

² Among others, base line studies have been conducted on child labour in the banana sector, in garbage dumps, construction, mining and commercial sexual exploitation.

The Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) demands that ratifying States determine the minimum age for admission to employment, with flexibility to allow latitude for the level of development of the country and the type of work in which boys and girls engage. This convention encourages signatories to establish the minimum age for light work at 13 years, but in countries where the economy and the educational system are not sufficiently developed, it is accepted that it be fixed at 12 years. For regular work, the minimum age should not be lower than the age of finalisation of obligatory schooling, and in any case, it should not be less than 15 years, allowing that it be initially 14 years, with the objective of increasing it to 15 years. The minimum age for hazardous work should be 18 years, and 16 years under very strictly determined conditions.

In ratifying Convention No. 182 (Worst forms), States agree to adopt, with urgency, measures that lead effectively and immediately to the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour for all persons under 18 years, which include:

- a) slavery and analogous practices, such as sale and trafficking of boys and girls, debt bondage, serfdom, and forced or compulsory work, including in armed conflict;
- b) use, procuring and offering of boys and girls for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation;
- c) use, procuring and offering of boys and girls for carrying out illicit activities, in particular the production and trafficking of drugs;
- d) any work that, by its very nature or by the conditions in which it is carried out, will likely damage the health, security or morality of the labourers.

Ecuador was one of the first countries in the world and the first in Latin America to sign the United Nations CRC. As of this ratification, the country has made significant advances in matter of legislation on the rights of children (UNICEF, 2003). A relevant achievement is the recognition, for the first time, of the citizenship of children, and the establishment of the higher interest of children in the 1998 Constitution.

Table 1.1
RATIFICATION DATES OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS RELEVANT TO CHILD LABOUR

Instrument	Date
Convention on the Rights of the Child	September, 2001
Convention on minimum age	September, 2001
Convention on worst forms of child labour	September, 2000

Source: ILO, 2004.

The Convention on minimum age, 1973 (No. 138) and the Convention on worst forms of child labour, 1999 (No. 182) were ratified by Ecuador in the year 2000.³

The Labour Code, in its Chapter VII on Work of Females and Children, clearly establishes the legal authorizations, prohibitions and sanctions that are applicable in the case of working boys and girls. Article 134 prohibits “all type of work for others by children younger than fourteen years, with the exception of what is included in the chapters “Of domestic service” and “Of apprentices.”

Work is allowed for persons of ages between 12 and 14 years “if and when it is accredited that they have completed the minimum of schooling demanded by law or

³ In Chapter IV of this study, there is more detail on ILO Conventions 138 (1973) and 182 (1999).

that they go to night school, labourer institutes or some institution of primary education.” Notwithstanding, this authorization should be given only in cases in which the need to work for subsistence is proven. In addition, the employer should obtain a written authorization from the Youth Tribunal (Art. 134).

In the case of workers under the age of 18, if they have not yet finished their primary schooling, the employers should allow them two hours per day, during working time, for them to dedicate to school chores (Art. 135).

Concerning the work shifts, the Code specifies that for those over 15 years and under 18, it is prohibited to work more than 7 hours per day and 35 hours per week (Art. 136). For children younger than 15 years old, it is prohibited to work more than 6 hours per day and 30 per week. Also, night work is prohibited for any person under 18 years old (Art. 137). It is prohibited also to work on Sundays and during days of obligatory rest (Art. 150).

Work in industry is prohibited, as well as dangerous and unhealthy work, among which the Code mentions the following (Art. 138):

- a) Distillation of alcohol and manufacture or blending of liquors;
- b) Manufacture of white lead, red lead or any other toxic colouring matter, as well as handling of paints, enamels or varnishes that contain lead or arsenic;
- c) Manufacture of explosives, flammable or caustic material and work in venues or sites where there is manufacturing or deposits of any of the aforementioned materials;
- d) Cutting and polishing of glass, polishing of metals with emery tools and work in any site in which habitually there is loose dust or irritating or toxic vapours;
- e) Loading or unloading of vessels, even if done by derricks or cranes;
- f) Work underground or in quarries;
- g) Work as machinist or fireman;
- h) Handling of belts, circular saws or other dangerous mechanisms;
- i) Foundry of glass or metals;
- j) Transport of incandescent materials;
- k) Dispensing of alcoholic, distilled or fermented beverages; and
- l) In general, work that constitutes grave danger for the morals or the physical development of girls and boys of less than the mentioned ages.”

Work onboard fishing vessels is also prohibited for persons less than 15 years old, but authorization by the Tribunal for Minors is possible under certain conditions (Art. 146).

Additionally, the Code sets limits on maximum weights for manual transport of loads, according to the following list: 35 pounds for male children up to the age of 16; 20 pounds for females up to 18 years old; 50 pounds for male adolescents from 16 to 18 years old (Art. 139).

Among the obligations of employers of underage persons are to carry “a special registry in which the age is stated, the salary received and certification that the minor has complied or is complying with his/her schooling obligations. Copy of this registry will be sent monthly to the Director General of Labour and the Director of Employment and Human Resources” (Art. 147).

The Code for Children and Adolescents, standing since July 2003, is based on results of a broad discussion among social actors, and places on the State and on society the responsibility for vigilance and guarantee of the rights of children.

Book One, Title V, Of work of boys and girls, presents the prohibitions and limitations to hiring children. In Chapter I, the rights of boys and girls are mentioned “as the State, society and the family protect them against economic and work exploitation and any form of slavery, servitude, forced labour or work that is threatening to their health, physical, mental, spiritual moral or social development, or that may be an obstacle in the exercise of their right to an education” (Art. 81). Art. 82 establishes the age of 15 as the minimum age for any kind of work, including domestic service, with the exceptions taken into account in the same code and international instruments ratified by Ecuador.

With respect to the elimination of child labour, Art. 83 stipulates that “the State and society must design and implement policies, plan programmes and measures of protection that tend towards the elimination of work for boys and girls that have not yet arrived at the age of 15. The family must contribute to obtaining this objective.”

Regarding working shifts, Art. 84 establishes a maximum of 6 hours per day during a maximum period of 5 days per week, and requires that work not interfere with children’s right to an education.

According to Art. 85, the Ministry of Labour will be in charge of carrying a registry of adolescent workers and will forward this information periodically to the County Councils for Children and Adolescents.

Certain exceptions to the age limit are presented in Art. 86:

“The age limitation mentioned in Art. 82 does not apply to work considered as formative ancestral practices, if and when they meet the following conditions:

1. They respect the physical and psychological development of the adolescent, in the sense of them being assigned only tasks in accordance with their capacities and evolutionary stage.
2. They contribute to the formation and development of the skills and abilities of the adolescents.
3. They transmit cultural values and norms in harmony with the development of the adolescent.
4. They are carried out in the environment and for the benefit of the community to which the adolescent or his/her family belong.

Notwithstanding, Art. 87 presents a list of jobs prohibited for adolescents:

1. In mines, garbage dumps, quarries and industries of extraction of any kind;
2. In activities that imply the handling of explosives, psychotropic substances, toxic substances that can be dangerous or noxious to their life, physical or mental development or to their health;
3. In prostitution or zones of tolerance, sites of gambling, sale of alcoholic beverages or others that can be inconvenient for the moral or social development of the adolescent.
4. In activities that require the use of dangerous machinery or that may expose him/her to noise that exceeds the legal limits of tolerance;
5. In an activity that may aggravate disabilities, referring to adolescents that may suffer any;
6. In other activities that are prohibited by other legal bodies, including international instruments ratified by Ecuador; and
7. In households whose members have backgrounds as perpetrators of abuses or ill-treatment.

Art. 91 offers dispositions that are specific to domestic work: “Adolescents working in domestic service have the same rights and guarantees as adolescent workers in

general. The employer will care for the physical, psychological and moral integrity of the adolescent and will guarantee their rights to food, education, health, rest and recreation.”

Chapter IV establishes the protective measures and sanctions related to the work of underage persons. A violation of what is established in the code can be linked to one of the following protective measures:

1. “The order to separate the boy or girl from the work activity;
2. The insertion of the boy or girl and/or his/her family, in a protection programme; and
3. The temporary separation of the boy or girl or the aggressor from the family environment, as the case may be.”

On the other hand, the violation of one of the prohibitions established in the code can be linked with one of the following sanctions:

1. Admonition of the parents or persons in charge of the boy or girl; and of those who employ them or benefit directly from their work;
2. Fine from fifty to three hundred dollars, if the transgressors are parents or persons responsible for the care of the boy or girl;
3. Fine of two hundred to one thousand dollars, if the transgressor is the employer or any other person that benefits directly or indirectly from the work of the boy or girl; and,
4. Closure of the establishment where the work is done, in the case of repetition of an offence.

In November 2003, the Ministerial Agreement No. 0234 (Regulation of minimal dispositions of safety and health at work in the field of private employment agencies) came into effect, which prohibits hiring underage children through private employment agencies. Article 17 of this regulation establishes that “private employment agencies shall be prohibited, without exceptions, from hiring children under 18 years old” (INNFA, 2004). This norm helps to protect the rights of adolescents that are hired through these agencies to do dangerous work.

The country is also advancing in the design of a National Plan for the Progressive Elimination of Child Labour in Ecuador. It is expected that the Technical Secretariat of the committee, which is ascribed to the Ministry of Labour, will take charge, together with the National Institute of Children and Family, of monitoring the National Plan, once it comes into force.

I.3 Institutional context

The Third Book of the Children and Adolescents’ Code, in Article 190, establishes the National Decentralized System of Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents as “a united and coordinated group of organizations, entities and services, public and private, that define, execute, control and evaluate the policies, plans, programmes and actions, with the purpose of guaranteeing the complete protection of children and adolescents. It defines measures, procedures, sanctions and resources, in all areas, to assure the validity, exercise, enforcement, and restitution of the rights of boys and girls established in the Code, the Constitution and the international legal instruments.”

Article 192 outlines the organizational levels that form the system:

1. “Organizations that define, plan, control and evaluate policies, which are:

- The National Council on Children and Adolescents, and
 - The County Councils on Children and Adolescents;
2. Organizations for protection, defence and enforcement of rights. They are:
 - The County Councils for Protection of Rights;
 - The Administration of Justice Specialized in Children and Adolescents; and
 - Other organizations.
 3. Organizations for the execution of policies, plans, programmes and projects. They are:
 - The public entities for care and attention; and
 - The private entities for care and attention.”

Within the framework of this system and at the national level, the National Council for Children and Adolescents is therefore the principal organization that looks out for the rights of underage persons.

The National Committee for the Progressive Elimination of Child Labour (CONEPTI) was created by Decree No. 792 of 29 October 1997, and operates within the same System. The Technical Secretariat of the National Committee was created by Decree No. 1220 of 6 February, 2001. The Committee is formed by the following institutions: Ministry of Labour and Human Resources, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Social Welfare, National Institute for Children and Family (INNFA), Federation of Chambers of Production, and Unitary Workers Front. Also, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and ILO provide advisory services to the Committee. CONEPTI is supported by the System of Child Labour Inspection and Monitoring, which has among its functions carrying out work inspections, as well as compiling, processing and updating information on the work of underage people.

Among the institutions in the country, the National Institute for Children and Family (INNFA) stands out, since it has the mission to “propose, support and execute innovative solutions to the problems of Ecuadorean children, adolescents and families, especially to vulnerable groups and those excluded from their rights, with their participation and the shared responsibility of the State, sectional governments, civil society and community” (INNFA, 2003). INNFA has the following areas for action: child development, special protection and emergency responses. Its projects cover the areas of health, child nutrition, education, recreation, child labour, child abuse, sexual abuse, among others.

Commitments have also been obtained from the employer and worker sectors. In February 2002, the “Declaration on the progressive elimination of child labour in the mining sector” was signed. This declaration was signed by the Ministry of Labour and Human Resources, the Chamber of Mining of Ecuador, the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Social Welfare and worker representatives of the sector. In July 2002, a similar agreement was signed with the banana sector of the country, with the objective of promoting the creation of a “Banana Enterprise Forum”, increase compliance with legislation on the work of children, including the non-employment of adolescents under the age of 15. Similarly, in November 2002, the “Agreement of the flower growing sector for the elimination of child labour” between the Ministry of Labour and Human Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, INNFA, Expo-flowers, Independent Flower Growers, ILO and UNICEF was achieved (INNFA, 2004).

I.4 Objective of the survey

Knowledge on the magnitude and characteristics of child labour is necessary as a base for designing and implementing effective measures to counteract the phenomenon. In order to develop a better understanding of this problem, it is necessary to start compiling reliable information on the participation of underage persons in economic activities, as well as on their own characteristics, their working conditions and their households.

With the purpose of gaining a better understanding of child labour in Ecuador, the country, with support from the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of the International Labour Organization (ILO), carried out a national household child labour survey in the year 2001. Before this survey, there was very limited information, and at times not very reliable, on the work of children in the country. The data compiled and presented in this report help form an up-to-date and reliable idea of the magnitude of the problem in Ecuador, as well as of its geographic distribution and main characteristics.

With the survey, it is expected to:

- Obtain data that are comparable between Ecuador and other countries in the world, which will allow comparisons and aggregations to be made, as well as the corresponding inferences.
- Establish a sustainable process for gathering information about the nature, characteristics, size and causes for child labour in the countries, in order to determine the working conditions as well as possible consequences of this work for the health, education and normal development of the child worker, which will allow an analysis of the differences and similarities among groups by age, sex, region, etc.
- Use the child labour survey data as a basis to stimulate and sustain discussions on the subject among politicians, researchers and other relevant sectors.
- Sensitise people on the situation of child labour, the working conditions of these children and the possible causes and consequences of their participation in economic activities.
- Make information available that can be used for monitoring and evaluating child labour at the national level and by zones within the country.
- Increase the coordination between institutions, agencies and organizations involved in the topic of child labour in particular, and the welfare of children and adolescents and their rights in general.

I.5 Organization of the report

The present report is organized in nine chapters, in the following manner: after this introductory chapter, which includes sections on the legal and institutional context in relation to child labour in the country, as well as the justification for the survey on child labour, Chapter II sets out the socio-economic context of Ecuador, presenting in depth information used to provide a context for the incidence of work among children. Chapter III presents the more relevant methodological aspects of the survey. The main definitions referring to the activities of boys and girls applied throughout the analysis are presented in Chapter IV. The analysis of data from the survey commences in Chapter V, presenting the main characteristics of the population between ages 5 and 17 years, and their households and dwellings. In Chapter VI, different activities to which boys and girls are dedicated are analysed, in particular domestic chores in the

own home, schooling activities, and mainly work-related activities. Also, there is information included on the group of people engaged in child labour, meaning, those that participate in economic activities that violate national laws and/or international conventions, either because of the number of hours worked, the time of day of work, the industry, or any characteristic of their work that puts them in physical, moral or psychological danger. Chapter VII studies in greater depth the relationship between work and school attendance and lag, whereas Chapter VIII analyses some characteristics of the context related mainly to their households. Chapter IX closes with some conclusions and recommendations. The questionnaire used in the survey is presented in Annex A.

CHAPTER II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE COUNTRY

II.1 Demographic, geographic and socio-economic aspects

In the year 2001, Ecuador has a population of about 12.9 million inhabitants, with an annual growth rate of 2%. Two of every 3 inhabitants reside in urban areas. It is furthermore estimated that between 1990 and 2001, three or four of every ten persons of the population migrated within or out of the country (World Bank, 2004).

Table 2.1
AREA AND POPULATION
(Selected indicators, year 2001)

Indicator	Year 2001
Area (km ²)	276,840
Population	
Total (in millions)	12.9
Annual growth rate (%)	2.0
Density (population per km ²)	46.5
Urbanization rate (%) a/	64.0
a/ Data for year 2000. Source: UNDP, 2001	
Source: IMF, April 2003	

The national territory, of more than 276 thousand square kilometres, is divided in the following natural regions: Coast, Mountain, Orient or Amazon, Insular or Galapagos Islands.

In 2001, Ecuador obtains a rating of 0.731 in the human development index (HDI), lower than the average value of 0.777 for the Latin American and Caribbean region, which classifies the country as of medium human development, in position 97 in the world.

Table 2.2
VALUE AND WORLD CLASSIFICATION OF ECUADOR BY SELECTED INDEXES

Index	Value	Rank
Human development index a/	0.731	97
Human poverty index b/	11.9%	21
Gender-related development index c/	0.716	84
Gender empowerment index d/	0.489	49

a/ Measures human development in a country in terms of health, education and income. The values vary between 0 and 1, and higher values represent higher development. The classification is based on a list of 175 countries. For further details, see the *Human Development Report* (UNDP, 2003).

b/ Measures the poverty of a population in terms of life expectancy, literacy, access to sources of improved water and nourishment. The values vary between 0 and 100%, and lower values represent less human poverty. The classification is done based on a list of 94 developing countries (UNDP, 2003).

c/ Measures the situation of women in a country in relation to that of men, in terms of life longevity, health, education and dignified living. The values vary between 0 and 1, and higher values represent higher development relative to gender. The classification is based on a list of 144 countries. For further details, see the *Human Development Report* (UNDP, 2003).

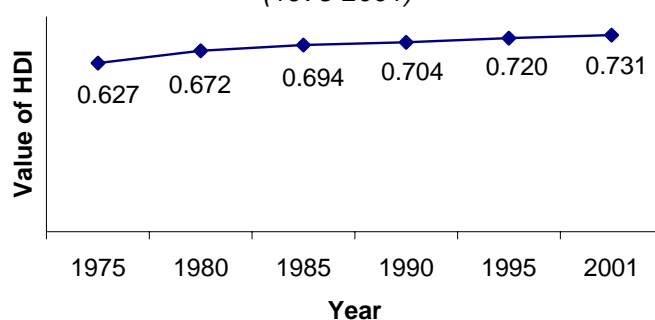
d/ Measures opportunities for a woman in a country in terms of participation and power of decision making in politics and economics, and power over economic resources. Values vary between 0 and 1, and higher values represent higher gender empowerment. The classification is based on a list of 70 countries. For more details, see the *Human Development Report* (UNDP, 2003).

Source: UNDP, 2003

On the other hand, according to the human poverty index, Ecuador classifies in the year 2001 in position 21 among 94 developing countries. Regarding the gender-related development index and the gender empowerment index, the country classifies in the half of countries that present least favourable conditions for the development and performance of women.

Notwithstanding the relatively low value in the present, according to the evolution of the HDI, Ecuador has made slow but solid progress with respect to human development in the last decades.

Figure 2.1
EVOLUTION OF THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX
(1975-2001)



Source: UNDP 2003.

The country shows an illiteracy rate of close to 11% for persons of 15 years and more, which resembles the rate reported for Latin America and the Caribbean. School attendance at the primary level is 90.3%, but diminishes considerably for secondary and higher levels. In general, schooling in the country does not reach the levels observed for the region as a whole. To the contrary, life expectancy at birth coincides with what is observed for the region as a whole.

Table 2.3
SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES

Illiteracy rate of persons 15 years old or more a/	10.8%
Primary schooling (between ages 6 and 11 years old) a/	90.3%
Secondary schooling (between ages 12 and 17 years old) a/	51.4%
Higher education (between ages 18 to 24 years old) a/	14.9%
Global malnutrition of boys and girls under 5 years old a/	13.5%
Life expectancy at birth b/	70.5 years
Population without access to sources of improved water b/	15%
Population living with less than US\$2 per day b/	52.3%

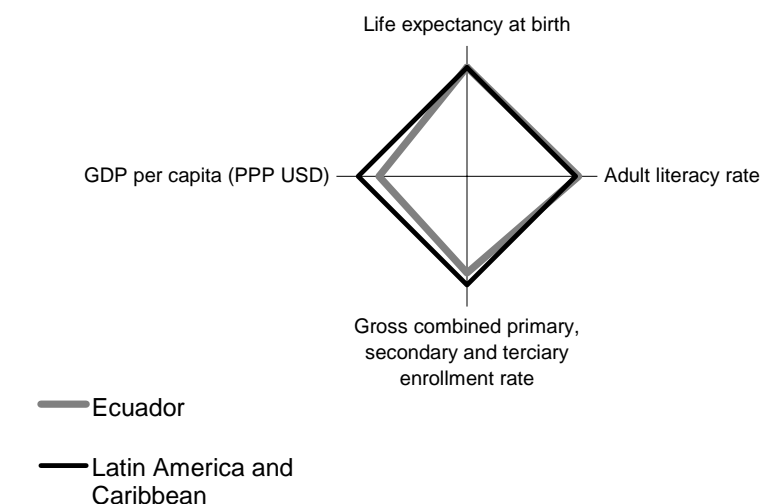
a/ Source: UNDP, 2001. Data for year 2000

b/ Source: UNDP, 2003. Data for year 2001

In comparison with the region as a whole, Ecuador shows a low per capita gross domestic product (GDP). In addition, it is estimated that more than half of the population lives with less than US\$2 per day. Moreover, poverty has been on the

increase in the last years. The national poverty rate based on consumption increased from 40% in 1990 to 45% in 2001 (World Bank, 2004), which means an increase from 3.5 million to 5.2 million poor people (excluding the Oriental (Amazon) region due to lack of data). The highest poverty rates are evidenced in the rural areas of the country.

Figure 2.2
DEVELOPMENT DIAMOND
(Ecuador, Latin America and the Caribbean)



Source: UNDP 2003.

II.2 Economic aspects

In 2002, the per capita GDP of the country barely reached US\$1,856. During the last two decades, Ecuador has seen only slight growth of real GDP and stagnation of the real per capita GDP. The GDP growth rate, in addition to not reaching high levels, has proven to be very volatile, due in great part to the volatility of the price of oil, an important export product of the country, and to variations in the influx of foreign capital, natural disasters and inadequate economic policies.

Table 2.4
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(Selected periods)

	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2001	2002 ^{a/}
GDP per capita (USD)	-	-	-	1.856
Annual variation rate				
Real GDP	8.9	2.1	2.1	3.0
Real GDP per capita	5.6	-0.5	0	1.0

a/ Source: IMF, April 2003

Source: World Bank, April 2004

More than half of the GDP comes from the service sector, followed by agriculture, petroleum and mining. There are no significant changes observed in this distribution in the last years.

Table 2.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF GDP, BY ORIGIN
(1998 and 2001)

Origin of GDP (% of nominal GDP)	1998	2001
Agriculture, petroleum and mining	27	30
Manufacturing and construction	23	20
Services	51	50

Source: IMF, April 2003

In 1998-99, the country went through a severe macroeconomic crisis, tied to the collapse of the banking and financial sector, as well as the effects of the *El Niño* climate phenomenon. As part of the response to the crisis, the country adopted the US dollar as the national currency, which helped control inflation.

Investments in education and health in a country doubtlessly have a positive effect on the conditions of life of children. Notwithstanding, in Ecuador, while public expenditure directed to service of debt has diminished as a percentage of GDP, military expenditure has increased and the expenditure on education and health has decreased.

Table 2.6
PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED ITEMS
(1990 and 1999-2001)

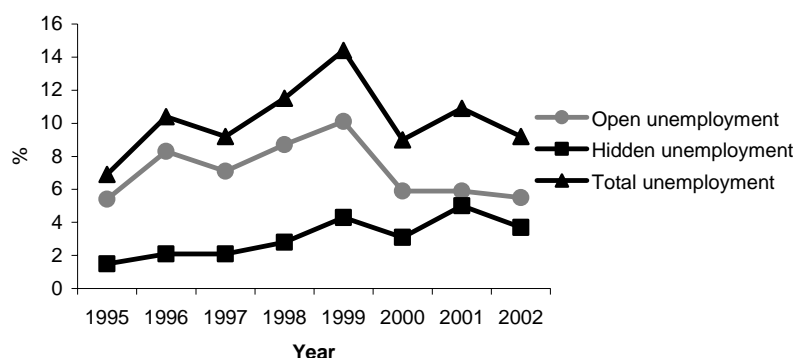
Public expenditure (% of GDP)	1990	1999-2001 ^{a/}
Education	3	2
Health	2	1
Military	2	2
Debt service	10	9

a/ Data refer to the most recent year available within the specified period.

Source: UNDP, 2003

After increasing in the second half of the nineties, especially during the crisis of 1998-99, the open unemployment rate remains close to 5% in the last years. Nevertheless, hidden unemployment has an upward tendency, causing total unemployment not to fall below 9% in the last years.

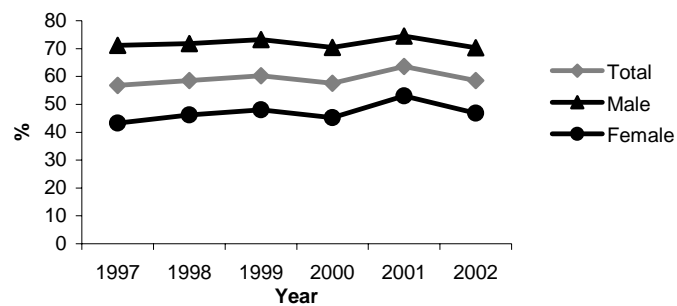
Figure 2.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(1995-2002)



Source: INEC. Employment, underemployment and unemployment. Tables and figures. www.inec.gov.ec

The participation rate in the labour market is around 60%, although males show a higher incorporation in the labour market than females.

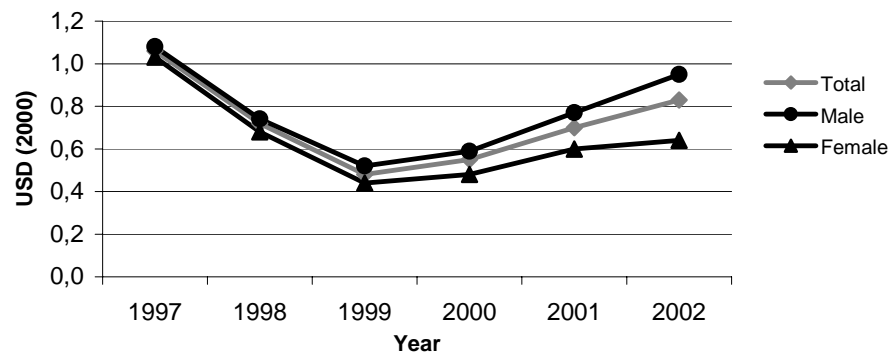
Figure 2.4
RATE OF ACTIVITY
(1997-2002)



Source: World Bank, 2003

The crisis of 1998-99 also had a notable effect on the real labour income, which dropped dramatically during this period. By 2002 income was near the pre-crisis levels, although a larger gap could be observed in labour income between males and females.

Figure 2.5
REAL LABOUR INCOME PER HOUR
(In USD of 2000, 1997-2002)



Source: World Bank, 2003

CHAPTER III. SURVEY AND DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY ⁴

III.1 Survey objectives

The Survey of employment, unemployment and underemployment in rural and urban areas (ENEMDUR), has as its main objectives:

- Gather information on the main social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of the country, by means of variables such as dwelling characteristics, sex, age, level of schooling, condition of activity, etc.
- Periodically provide up-to-date data on the economically active population (EAP) of the country, and of their main characteristics.
- Present reliable indicators of the labour market, particularly on employment, underemployment and unemployment.
- Periodically feed a database that serves as a basis for research and for monitoring and evaluating employment policies.
- Synthesize, among involved institutions, knowledge and experiences related to the survey.

In the year 2001, with support from the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) of ILO/PEC, ENEMDUR collected information on labour activities of persons from 5 years on. For this purpose, the age for collection of information in the sections on work, search for work and income in Module 2 was lowered to 5. Additionally, a Module 3 was added, with questions on the activities of persons between 5 and 17 years, which were directed to the heads of household and directly to people between 5 and 17 years old.

Thus, ENEMDUR 2001 collected information on persons from 5 years on, including the following main data:

- Household characteristics
- Sex
- Age
- Condition of activity
- Economic sector
- Industry
- Occupation group
- Status in employment
- Income

III.2 Scope and reference period

The ENEMDUR was carried out in urban and rural areas of the country, excluding the Insular region. It was directed to selected households and to the members of these households.

The reference periods used in the survey were the following:

- The day of interview for general characteristics of the population
- The week prior to the interview in the case of work characteristics
- The month prior to the interview for income received

⁴ This chapter is based on an ENEMDUR 2001 methodology report prepared by INEC.

- The 12 months prior to the interview to obtain another measure of economic activity

III.3 Sample design

III.3.a Universe and unit of analysis

The unit of analysis and observation of the survey is the household. The universe under study is that of all households in urban and rural areas of Ecuador, excluding the Insular region.

The county seats are divided into census zones (CZ), which, in turn, consist of about 10 census sectors (CS), which contain about 150 houses each, on average.

On the other hand, the rural parishes are also divided into census sectors, which are composed of census sectors of blocks and of disperse dwellings, which contain 75 houses each, on average.

III.3.b Sample frame and study areas

The basic information of the sample frame used for the ENEMDUR 2001 comes from the V Population Census and IV Housing Census of 1990. This information has been updated by means of the cartography actualisation processes carried out by INEC for its different household surveys.

ENEMDUR 2001 was carried out in urban and rural areas of the country. For purposes of the sample, the urban area consists of the population centres, either provincial, county or parish heads, that at the time of carrying out the survey had 5,000 or more inhabitants in their areas of blocks. On the other hand, rural areas include all that is not classified as urban, that is: the county and parish heads with less than 5,000 inhabitants in their sectors of blocks, the peripheries of all county heads and provincial capitals, and the disperse sectors of all parish heads.

III.3.c Domains of study and stratification

The sample design yields reliable results at the level of the following 8 domains:

- Quito
- Guayaquil
- Cuenca
- Machala
- Cities of provincial or regional influence
- Agro-industrial or artisan cities or those of extensive development in the informal sector
- Cities of residence or services for agricultural population
- Cities of major dependence on the State (cities in the Amazon region)

With the purpose of improving the efficiency of the sample design, it was divided into homogeneous layers. The domains of study previously mentioned form a first level of stratification. The next level of stratification took cities into account.

In urban areas, the domains of Quito and Guayaquil were divided additionally in two socio-economic layers: medium-high layer (level 1) and lower layer (level 2). The

definition of these layers is based on an analysis of clusters, for which socio-economic variables are used, and on basic housing services (see following Table).

Table 3.1
VARIABLES USED IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRATIFICATION OF QUITO AND
GUAYAQUIL

Source of water supply
1 Public
2 Well
Distribution water truck
River, stream, watershed
Canal
Other
Telephone service
1 Available
2 Not available
Type of dwelling
1 House
2 Apartment
3 Room rental
Shelter
Ranch
Hut
Shanty
Other
Type of sanitary service
1 Of exclusive use of the household
2 Use common to various households
Latrine
None
Level of instruction of head of household
1 None
Literacy centre
Primary
2 Secondary
Higher
Graduate
Number of persons in dwelling
Status in employment
1 Employer or partner
2 Own-account worker
3 Salaried worker: Municipal or provincial construction
4 Salaried worker for the State
5 Salaried worker for private company
6 Unpaid family worker
Category ignored
New worker

For the analysis, all variables presented in the previous table were used, except for number of persons in dwelling, as fractions of 1.

III.3.d Sample units and selection

For ENEMDUR, a two-stage probability sample was used in the case of the self-represented cities (Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca and Machala). The primary sample units (PSU) are the census sectors, and the secondary sample units (SSU) are the dwellings. For the other domains, the sample is three-stage and probabilistic, the primary unit being the city, the secondary sample unit the census sector and the dwelling the sampling unit in the third stage.

For each of the socio-economic strata in urban domains I and II, sectors were selected in a systematic random manner, with probability proportional to the number of total dwellings in each sector.

In the case of the other domains of the urban area (domains V, VI, VII and VIII), cities were previously selected in a systematic random manner and with probability proportional to the number of dwellings in each city. Within each selected city, in a systematic manner, sectors were chosen with probability proportional to the number of total dwellings of each sector.

In rural areas, the counties with populations of less than 5,000 inhabitants are assigned to 5 strata associated to the urban strata, taking into consideration geographical closeness. These are the populated centres that correspond to their respective counties associated to the urban strata, and for the case of the parish heads – which were classified as urban because of sampling interest – the respective stratum of its head is assigned to their disperse areas.

III.3.e Sample size and assignment of PSUs to domains

The sample size is determined taking into consideration a series of factors. The three most important are: (1) the degree of precision (reliability) desired in the estimates; (2) the economic resources available and the operational limitations present, and (3) the efficiency of the design.

In the case of ENEMDUR 2001, the sample included 14,052 households in 1,171 sectors, that is, 12 households per sector. Of these, 8,748 households, 729 sectors, were in urban areas, and 5,304 households, 442 sectors, from rural areas. The following table presents the sample sizes per domain in urban areas.

Table 3.2
SAMPLE SIZE IN URBAN AREAS, BY DOMAIN

Domain	Sectors	Households
I	76	912
II	84	1,008
III	67	804
IV	42	504
V	148	1,776
VI	140	1,680
VII	120	1,440
VIII	52	624
Total	729	8,748

The following table presents the sample sizes per domain in rural areas.

Table 3.3
SAMPLE SIZE IN RURAL AREAS, BY DOMAIN

Domain	Sectors	Households
I	20	240
II	20	240
III	10	120
IV	10	120
V	127	1,524
VI	66	792
VII	160	1,920
VIII	29	348
Total	442	5,304

III.3.f Coefficient of variation

The coefficient of variation presents a measure of dispersion of the estimates, and it can be used to present an idea of their quality. Presented below are the coefficients of variation for some of the more important variables of ENEMDUR 2001.

Table 3.4
COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION OF MAIN VARIABLES IN THE NATURAL REGIONS
(Urban area)

Variable	Mountain	Coast	Amazon	National total
Total population	3.05	3.30	7.02	2.18
Population of working age	2.98	3.39	6.94	2.18
Economically active population	3.08	3.65	6.66	2.30
Employed population	3.42	4.03	7.15	2.55
Fully employed	6.32	6.59	10.94	4.48
Employed in the modern sector	5.50	5.89	11.09	3.97
Employed in the informal sector	6.12	7.24	11.94	4.60
Unemployed	9.27	8.66	30.27	6.61
Population economically not active	7.06	7.77	15.08	5.15
Salaried	5.36	5.50	10.33	3.78
Own-account workers	6.43	7.35	11.65	4.77

Table 3.5
COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION OF MAIN VARIABLES IN SELF-REPRESENTED
CITIES
(Urban area)

Variable	Quito	Guayaquil	Cuenca	Machala
Total population	5.27	4.96	4.90	6.21
Population of working age	5.37	4.80	4.98	6.17
Economically active population	5.72	5.01	5.13	5.91
Employed population	6.46	5.59	5.78	6.75
Fully employed	10.79	9.93	9.64	11.83
Employed in the modern sector	9.26	8.30	8.37	10.23
Employed in the informal sector	12.10	10.50	10.83	13.39
Unemployed	13.23	15.76	13.70	15.42
Population economically not active	13.16	12.20	12.73	15.51
Salaried	8.77	8,53	8,26	9.79
Own-account workers	12.14	11,39	11.63	14,71

Table 3.6
COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION OF MAIN VARIABLES IN NATURAL REGIONS
(Rural area)

Variable	Mountain	Coast	Amazon	National total
Total population	4.83	3.61	11.71	2.74
Population of working age	4.94	3.67	12.14	2.79
Economically active population	5.20	3.80	11.30	2.86
Employed population	5.55	3.90	11.46	2.98
Fully employed	9.40	6.24	15.80	4.88
Employed in the modern sector	12.28	9.20	32.58	7.31
Employed in the informal sector	12.82	9.21	30.37	7.27
Unemployed	12.06	12.32	30.27	8.51
Population economically not active	10.04	9.97	30.77	6.94
Salaried	9.76	7.87	26.69	5.97
Own-account workers	7.79	5.18	16.90	4.15

CHAPTER IV. DEFINITIONS RELATED TO CHILD LABOUR

IV.1 Types of work of boys and girls

The ILO Convention on minimum age, 1973 (No. 138) and the ILO Convention on worst forms of child labour, 1999 (No. 182), and their corresponding Recommendations No. 146 and 190, constitute the base for the definition of child labour.

The ILO Convention on minimum age, 1973 (No. 138) presents the most complete and accepted international definition of admission to work, and establishes that work should not be damaging to the health, development nor schooling of boys and girls. Furthermore, it obligates the countries to determine a minimum age for incorporation to work and stipulates that such age should not be less than the age at which obligatory schooling ceases, or in any case, 15 years of age.

Notwithstanding, the convention allows certain flexibility. Countries whose economy and educational means are not sufficiently developed can initially maintain a minimum age of 14 years. The convention allows countries to establish the minimum age to do "light work" at 12 or 13 years, depending on whether the minimum age for admission to regular work has been fixed at 14 or 15 years.

According to this convention, light work is all work that a) is not likely to damage the health or development of the child, and b) not of such nature that it may damage children's attendance to school, their participation in orientation or vocational training programmes approved by the competent authority.

With respect to the worst forms of child labour, according to Convention No. 182 (1999), these include:

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery;
- Forced and bonded labour;
- Commercial sexual exploitation;
- Illegal activities, and
- Hazardous work.

The first four types represent unconditional worst forms of child labour. The fifth point, hazardous work, refers to activities that by their very nature or the circumstances in which they are performed, are susceptible to damaging the health, safety or morals of children (ILO, 2002b). Recommendation No. 190 (R 190) serves to guide countries that seek to define hazardous work, recommending that they take into account the following:

- Work that exposes the children to physical or psychological harm, or to sexual abuse;
- Work carried out underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in closed spaces;
- Work carried out with dangerous machinery, equipment or tools, or that includes the handling or manual transport of heavy loads;
- Work carried out in unhealthy environments in which children are exposed, for example, to substances, agents or processes that are dangerous or to temperatures or levels of noise or vibrations that are dangerous to their health, and
- Work that implies conditions that are especially difficult, such as long or night hours, or that unjustifiably retains the child in the place of employment.

Child labour includes all work of boys and girls whose participation in the job market is prohibited by the legislation of the country or international conventions, due to the risk that it poses for them. This type of work includes that which is carried out by people less than 18 years of age, except light work carried out by people from 12 or 13 years of age, and regular work carried out by people of 14 or 15 and more years, depending on the national legislation. Regular work for persons starting from the minimum age of admission to employment, depending on the legislation of each country, excludes hazardous work and unconditional worst forms of child labour. (See Table 4.1).

Table 4.1
TYPES OF CHILDREN'S WORK BY AGE GROUP

	Less than 12 ^{a/} years	12 ^{a/} -13 ^{a/} years	14 ^{a/} -17 years
Light work	Child labour	Children's work that is not child labour	Children's work that is not child labour
Regular work	Child labour	Child labour	Children's work that is not child labour
Worst forms: hazardous work and unconditional worst forms of labour	Child labour	Child labour	Child labour

■ Children's work that is not child labour
 ■ Child labour

a/ Ages vary according to legislation in each country.

Source: Elaboration based on *A future without child labour* (ILO, 2002a).

IV.2 Use of household survey data to measure child labour at the national level

The national household surveys are a means of collecting comprehensive, reliable information that is comparable across time, on the work activities of boys and girls. In the analysis of data coming from national household surveys, boy and girl workers are those that in the interview declared to have worked a minimum of one hour during the reference week (week before the survey) in the production of economic goods or services according to the definition of the United Nations' System of National Accounts (SNA). That is, the definition of worker for boys and girls is based on the definition used for adults, and as such, excludes non-economic activities, for example, domestic work in own the home.

In the analysis of national household survey data, unconditional worst forms of child labour are not studied, since these instruments are not appropriate to collect information on these types of work, which are usually hidden. However, in analysing economic activities, it must be considered that many boys and girls work, but their insertion in the labour market does not go against the national legislation and/or pertinent international conventions, since it is possible that said work does not endanger their schooling, development or physical, moral or mental health, taking into account their age. These boys and girls are workers but are not engaged in child labour. On the other hand, there are other boys and girls who work, and whose participation in the labour market is prohibited by the legislation of the country and/or international conventions due to risks that they pose for them. These are the children in child labour.

Because of the multiple limitations that emerge in practice, in the analysis of national household survey data, child labourers will be the boys and girls that worked at some time during the reference week in a paid manner or not, for a family member, or as a domestic worker without remuneration, and meet one of the following conditions:

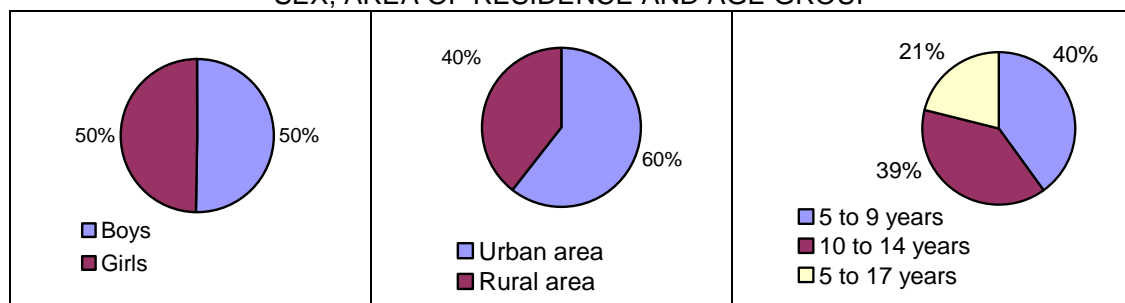
- Their age is below the minimum established by legislation for the industry or the type of work done;
- The hours worked are excessive or surpass the maximum limit established by legislation for their age, industry or type of work;
- The work is one of the worst forms of child labour;
- The boy or girl works in unsafe conditions.

CHAPTER V. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY POPULATION

V.1 General characterisation of the populations between 5 and 17 years old

ENEMDUR identifies more than 3.7 million people between 5 and 17 years old in the country in the year 2001. The distribution by sex is even. Most of these boys and girls, 6 out of every 10 of them, are urban residents. Similarly, of every 10 persons of this age group, 4 are between 5 and 9 years old, 4 are between 10 and 14 years old, and 2 are adolescents from 15 to 17 years old.

Figure 5.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY
SEX, AREA OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP



Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

By sex, there are very subtle differences in the distribution by area of residence and age group. Girls have an urbanisation rate that is slightly higher and an age profile that is slightly younger than the males in the same age group.

Table 5.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY
SEX, BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP

Area of residence and age group	Sex	
	Male	Female
Urban area	60	61
Rural area	40	39
From 5 to 9 years	39	41
From 10 to 14 years	40	38
From 15 to 17 years	21	21
Sum	100	100

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

By area of residence, an even distribution is observed by sex, as well as a slightly younger population in rural areas according to the distribution by age group.

Table 5.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY
AREA OF RESIDENCE, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Sex and age group	Area of residence	
	Urban	Rural
Boys	50	50
Girls	50	50
From 5 to 9 years	40	40
From 10 to 14 years	38	40
From 15 17 years	22	21
Sum	100	100

Note: The sum of the categories of sex, area of residence and age group can be not exactly equal to 100% due to rounding.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

By natural region, slight differences are found in the distribution by sex, and more significant differences according to area of residence and age group. Because of the characteristics proper to each region, the rate of urbanisation of the population between 5 and 17 years is higher in the Coast region, followed by la Mountain region and lastly by the Amazon region. The younger population is to be found in the Amazon region, followed by the Coast and the Mountain regions, in descending order.

Table 5.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY
NATURAL REGION, BY SEX, AREA OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP

Sex, area of residence and age group	Natural region		
	Coast	Mountain	Amazon
Boys	51	49	51
Girls	49	51	49
Urban area	71	54	23
Rural area	29	46	77
From 5 to 9 years	41	39	42
From 10 to 14 years	39	39	38
From 15 to 17 years	21	22	21
Sum	100	100	100

Note: The sum of the categories of sex, area of residence and age group can be not exactly 100% due to rounding.

Source: ENEMDUR

With respect to literacy of this group of boys and girls, ENEMDUR 2001 registers a rate of 94% at the national level. There is evidence of a slight advantage of girls in literacy, as well as of urban residents, both groups with a rate of 95%.

Table 5.4
PRECENT DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY
LITERACY, BY SEX AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

Sex and area of residence	Can read and write	
	Yes	No
Boys	93	7
Girls	95	5
Urban area	95	5
Rural area	93	7
Total	94	6

Note: The literacy rate is measured based on the question "Can you read and write"

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

V.2 Main household characteristics of children from 5 to 17 years

Eighty-four percent of households of boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 17 recognise a person of the male sex as head. However, the head of household shows some differences by place of residence. The male head is relatively more frequent in rural areas than urban ones, and more frequent in the Coast region, followed by the Amazon region.

Table 5.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND NATURAL REGION

Area of residence and natural region	Sex of household head	
	Male	Female
Area of residence		
Urban area	81	19
Rural area	86	14
Natural region		
Coast	86	14
Mountain	83	17
Amazon	84	16
Total	84	16

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

Among the households of persons between 5 and 17 years old, the estimated average size is 5.3 persons. This average increases to 5.7 in rural areas, and is 5.1 in urban areas. The Amazon is the region with the highest average, 5.6 members, followed by the Coast, with 5.4, and the Mountain region with 5.2 persons.

Table 5.6
AVERAGE SIZE AND DEPENDENCE RATE OF HOUSEHOLDS OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS, BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND NATURAL REGION

Area of residence and natural region	Average size of household (number of persons)	Dependence rate a/
Area of residence		
Urban area	5.1	1.0
Rural area	5.7	1.3
Natural region		
Coast	5.4	1.0
Mountain	5.2	1.1
Amazon	5.6	1.4
Total	5.3	1.1

a/ The dependence rate is measured in this case as the number of people less than 18 years and over 64 years (dependent ages) in the household, by each person between 18 and 64 years (productive age).

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

Within these same households, it is observed that, on the average, there are 1.1 persons of dependent age (less than 18 years and more than 64, in this analysis), for each person of productive age (between 18 and 64 years in this analysis). This dependence rate is higher in rural areas (1.3) than in urban areas (1.0). Similarly, by natural region the highest rate is found in the Amazon (1.4), followed by the Mountain region (1.1) and the Coast region (1.0).

V.3 Dwellings of the population between 5 and 17 years old

The following table shows selected characteristics of the dwellings inhabited by persons between 5 and 17 years in the country. Based on these results, it is important to mention that there are significant percentages of boys and girls that inhabit dwellings that lack optimal characteristics for their full and healthy development. These include dwellings with dirt floor, dwellings in which cooking is done with wood or charcoal stoves, dwellings that lack toilet facilities or use latrines, or only have access to water from streams, rivers or springs, among others. In general, it is observed that the deficient dwelling conditions are more characteristic of rural areas than of urban. Taking into consideration that 4 of every 10 children reside in rural areas, this implies that a high number of them live in these conditions.

Table 5.7
PERCENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY AREA OF
RESIDENCE, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR DWELLING

Characteristics of the dwelling	Area of residence	
	Urban	Rural
Flooring a/		
Stave, parquet, tiles, vinyl, cement, brick	75	36
Board/planks	17	39
Dirt	5	22
Cooking fuel b/		
Gas	97	59
Wood or coal	2	41
Type of toilet		
Toilet and sewage	62	12
Toilet and septic tank	22	21
Toilet and well	8	20
Letrine	4	19
Does not have	4	28
Main source of water c/		
Public water network	82	32
Well	5	17
River, stream, drain	*	20
Type of lighting d/		
Public electric company or private electric plant	99	83
Candle, gas, lamp	*	16
Telephone service		
Available in the house	41	8
Not available in the house	59	92

*less than 1%

a/ Other response categories are: cane, other

b/ Other response categories are: electricity, other

c/ Other response categories are: public network and distribution truck; basin or public pipe; other source by pipe; distribution truck/tricycle; rainwater, other

d/ The other response category is: none

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

CHAPTER VI. ACTIVITIES OF BOYS AND GIRLS

This chapter analyses the involvement of persons between ages 5 and 17 in schooling activities, domestic chores in their own home and economic activities, as well as the interaction between some of these activities. The objective is to give an idea of children's use of time in these activities, and study some of their characteristics.

VI.1 Schooling of boys and girls between 5 and 17 years old

According to the ENEMDUR results, in the year 2001, 84% of persons between the ages of 5 and 17 attend school. The attendance rate does not vary by sex, but is noticeably higher in the urban areas of the country than in the rural zones, where 25% of boys and girls do not go to an educational centre. Attendance also shows a tendency to descend with age, going from 92% for the group between ages 5 and 9, to 88% for the group from 10 to 14 years old, to 64% among adolescents aged from 15 to 17. The major attendance problems are observed, therefore, in rural areas and among adolescents.

Table 6.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, BY SEX, AREA OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP

Sex, area of residence and age group	School attendance	
	Yes	No
Boys	84	16
Girls	84	16
Urban area	91	9
Rural area	75	25
From 5 to 9 years	92	8
From 10 to 14 years	88	12
From 15 to 17 years	64	36
Total	84	16

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

VI.2 Participation of boys and girls between 5 and 17 years in domestic chores in their own home

According to responses on the participation of boys and girls in domestic chores in their own home, approximately 65% of them take part in these activities. For girls, the percentage increases to 71%, and it drops to 60% for males. Similarly, whereas the percentage of participation in domestic chores is 71% in rural areas, it is only 61% in urban zones. The responsibility for lending support at home with the domestic chores seems to increase with the age of the boys and girls. The percentage of participation increases with age, from 54% in the group of 5 to 9 years, to 73% among the 10-to-14-year age group, and is at 74% for adolescents from 15 to 17 years old.

Table 6.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS
PARTICIPATING IN HOUSEHOLD CHORES IN THE OWN HOME, BY SEX, AREA
OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP

Sex, area of residence and age group	Participation in household chores in the own home	
	Yes	No
Boys	60	40
Girls	71	29
Urban area	61	39
Rural area	71	29
From 5 to 9 years	54	46
From 10 to 14 years	73	27
From 15 to 17 years	74	26
Total	65	35

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

A preoccupying fact is the high number of hours that many boys and girls dedicate to household chores in their own home. Of the total of the group that reported participating in these activities, 14% dedicate between 15 and 28 hours per week, that is, an average of between more than 2 and 4 hours per day, and 4% dedicate more than 28 hours a week, or more than 4 hours per day, on average. The percentage of boys and girls that dedicate more than 14 hours per week to these chores is higher for girls, 23% of which are in this situation. The percentage that dedicate more than 28 hours per week is only 2% for boys, but 6% for girls in the same age group.

Similarly, the rural area shows a percentage of boys and girls spending more than 14 hours per week on household chores that is higher than that observed in the urban areas of the country, 19% vs. 17%, but the percentage of those over 28 hours per week is equal (4%) in both areas.

Table 6.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY
RANGE OF HOURS PER WEEK NORMALLY SPENT ON HOUSEHOLD CHORES IN
THE OWN HOME, BY SEX, AREA OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP

Sex, area of residence and age group	Hours per week normally spent on household chores in the own home		
	14 or less	From 15 to 18	More than 28
Boys	88	10	2
Girls	77	17	6
Urban area	83	13	4
Rural area	81	15	4
From 5 to 9 years	92	7	1
From 10 to 14 years	81	15	4
From 15 to 17 years	70	21	9
Total	82	14	4

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

Great differences are found by age group. Among boys and girls from 5 to 9 years old, 8% spend more than 14 hours a week on household chores in the own home, and 1% do so for more than 28 hours per week. A total of 19% of boys and girls from 10 to 14 years old spend more than 14 hours per week on these chores, and 4% do so for more than 28 hours per week. Lastly, among adolescents from 15 to 17 years old it is

observed that 30% of them dedicate more than 14 hours per week to these chores and 9% do so for more than 28 hours.

In sum, the largest percentages of persons participating in household chores in the own home are among females, rural residents and adolescents, and it is also observed that these groups dedicate the highest amount of hours to these chores.

Despite not observing a notable difference between the school attendance rate of those that participate in household chores in the own home and those that do not, it is observed that there is a strong decrease in the attendance rate as the number of hours dedicated to these chores increases. Whereas the school attendance of those that dedicate 14 hours or less to domestic chores is 88%, it is only 79% among those that dedicate between 15 and 28 hours, and it drops even more, to 48%, in the case of the group that dedicates more than 28 hours per week to these chores. This result can be indicative of the incompatibility of long hours of domestic chores and school attendance.

Table 6.4
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, BY PARTICIPATION IN HOUSEHOLD CHORES IN THE
OWN HOME

Participation in household chores in the own home	School attendance	
	Yes	No
Performs household chores in the own home	85	15
14 hours per week or less	88	12
Between 15 and 28 hours per week	79	21
More than 28 hours per week	48	52
Does not perform household chores in the own home	84	16

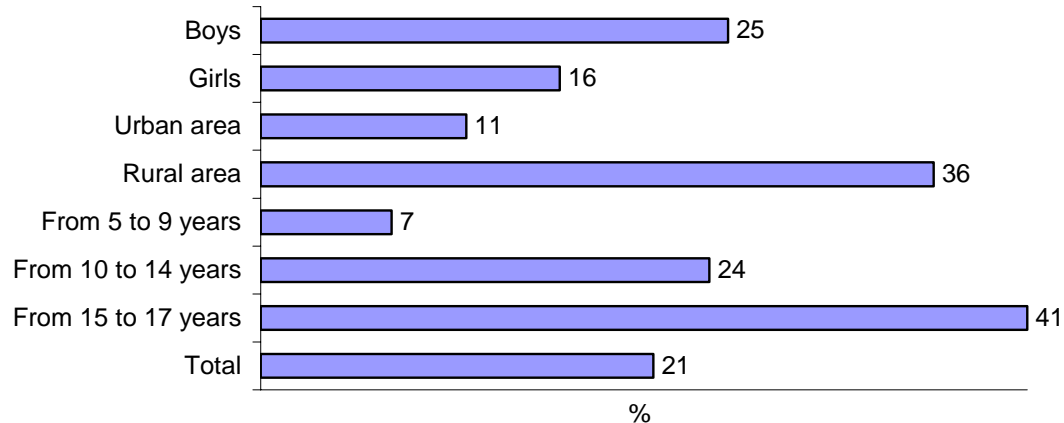
Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

VI.3 Work of boys and girls between 5 and 17 years

VI.3.a Incidence of work

According to the results of ENEMDUR 2001, close to 779 thousand boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 17 work, which implies that 21% of the persons in this age group are workers. Notwithstanding, the work rate varies according to the characteristics of the persons, for example, whereas 16% of girls work, this rate increases to 25% in the case of boys. Similarly, whereas 11% of urban residents in this age group work, 36% of those in this age group in rural areas are in the same situation. Lastly, the work rate increases with age, from 7% between ages 5 and 9, to 24% between 10 and 14 years, to 41% for those between 15 and 17 years.

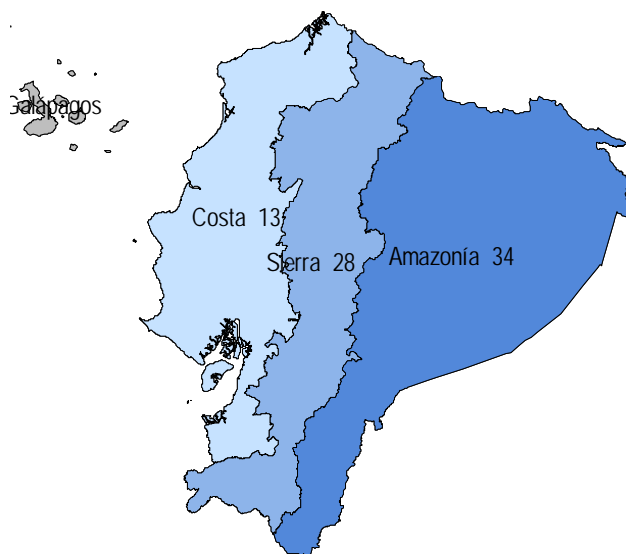
Figure 6.1
WORK RATE OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY SEX, AREA
OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP



Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

The work rate also shows noticeable variations by natural region. The lowest rate is found in the Coast (*Costa*) region, 13%, and the highest, 34%, in the Amazon (*Amazonía*) region.

Map 6.1
WORK RATE OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY NATURAL
REGION



The same trends observed at the national level can be seen by natural regions, that is, higher percentages of males than females working, higher participation among rural residents than urban, and rates increasing with age. The high rates for all sub-groups in the Amazon, particularly the rate of 54% for adolescents between ages 15 and 17, are noteworthy.

Table 6.5
WORK RATE OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY NATURAL
REGION, BY SEX, AREA OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP
(In percent)

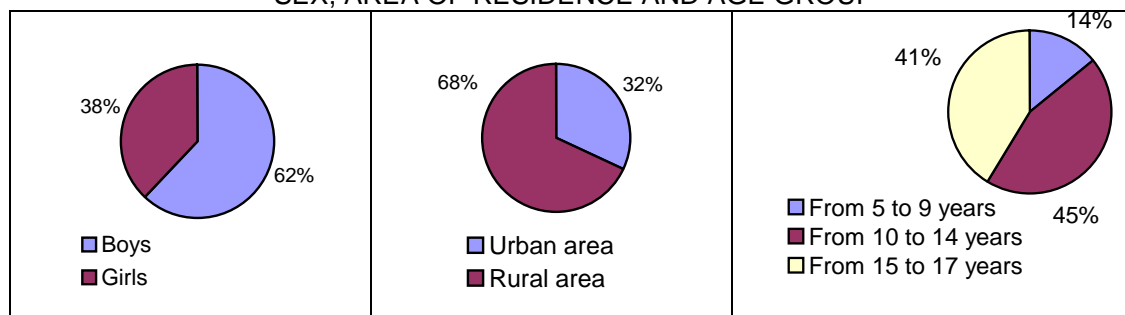
Sex, area of residence and age group	Natural region		
	Coast	Mountain	Amazon
Boys	19	30	41
Girls	6	25	26
Urban area	10	13	15
Rural area	20	45	39
From 5 to 9 years	2	13	16
From 10 to 15 years	14	32	43
From 15 to 17 years	32	48	54
Total	13	28	34

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

VI.3.b Main characteristics of working boys and girls

Boys, rural residents and those aged between 10 and 14 years are the most common among the group of working children. Most of them, 62% are male, and the remaining 38% correspond to female workers. Similarly, 68% of this group is formed by rural residents, and 32% by urban residents. With respect to the distribution by age, it is observed that 14% of working children are between 5 and 9 years, 45% are between 10 and 14 years, and 41% are adolescents between 15 and 17 years.

Figure 6.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY
SEX, AREA OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP



Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

By sex, some differences can be observed in the distribution of these workers by area of residence and age group. Rural residents have higher relative importance within the group female workers (71%) than among males (66%). Similarly, the group of working children between 5 and 9 years old is relatively more important among females (16%) than among males (13%), whereas the group of 10-to-14-years-olds is relatively more significant for the male grouping (46%) than for females (42%).

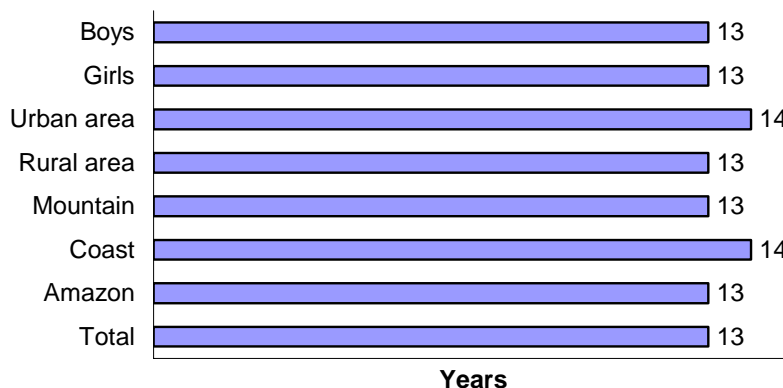
Table 6.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS BY SEX, BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP

Area of residence and age group	Sex	
	Boys	Girls
Urban area	34	29
Rural area	66	71
From 5 to 9 years	13	16
From 10 to 14 years	46	42
From 15 to 17 years	41	42
Sum	100	100

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

The average age of working children is 13 years, lower than the minimum age of admission to work in the country. Only workers that are urban residents and residents on the Coast region have a higher average age, 14 years.

Figure 6.3
AVERAGE AGE OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY
SEX, AREA OF RESIDENCE AND NATURAL REGION



VI.3.c Age at which work started

Fully 40% of working boys and girls declare having started to work before they were 10 years old, whereas 50% did it between the ages of 10 and 14, and only 10% initiated after age 14. A larger percentage of females started working before age 10 and after 14. Similarly, the percentage that started to work before age 10 is considered higher in rural areas than in urban, as well as in the Mountain and Amazon regions, as compared with the Coast.

Table 6.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS BY AGE GROUP FOR STARTING TO WORK, BY SEX, AREA OF
RESIDENCE AND NATURAL REGION

Sex, area of residence and natural region	Age at which started to work			
	Before 10 years old	From 10 to 14 years old	From 15 to 17 years old	Average (in years)
Boys	39	52	9	10
Girls	42	46	12	10
Urban area	21	58	21	12
Rural area	50	46	5	9
Mountain	46	45	8	10
Coast	26	59	16	11
Amazon	48	48	4	9
Total	40	50	10	10

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

The average age at which working boys and girls started working was 10 years. No difference can be observed in this average between sexes. On the other hand, whereas in urban areas the average starting age is 12 years, in rural areas it is only 9 years. This same average is observed in the Amazon region, whereas in the Mountain region it is 10 years and in the Coast region it is 11 years.

VI.3.d Industry

The results on industry reveal information as to what the employer produces or what is done at the place where the boy or girl works. These data are relevant in order to give a more precise idea of the employers of working children.

According to the survey data, agriculture, hunting and forestry are the main employers of working children, with 58%. They are followed, in relative importance, by trade with 14%, manufacturing with 11% and private households with employed persons with 4%. By sex, it can be observed that there are some differences: the percentage in agriculture, hunting and forestry is slightly higher for females than males, whereas the proportion of males in manufacturing and trade is higher for males than for females. A notable difference is observed in the case of private households with employed persons, where 9% of all girls are employed, whereas the percentage for males in this industry is less than 1%.

Table 6.8
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS BY SEX, BY INDUSTRY
(Main industries)

Industry	Sex		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	57	59	58
Fishing	3	*	2
Manufacturing	12	10	11
Construction	5	*	3
Trade	15	13	14
Hotels and restaurants	2	5	3
Other community, social and personal services	2	2	2
Private households with employed persons	*	9	4

* less than 1%

Note: The remaining industries are: mines and quarries; electricity, gas and water; transport, storage and communications; real estate, business and rental activities; public administration and defense; compulsory social security; teaching; social and health services; activities not well specified. These cover less than 2% of the total cases of working girls and boys.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

The differences in distribution by industry are more noticeable between urban and rural residents than between sexes. The distribution is more equitable for workers of urban residence than for those from rural areas. Among urban residents, the main industry is trade, accounting for 36%, followed by manufacturing, with 21%. Among residents in rural areas, the main industry is agriculture, hunting and forestry, where 80% of those working can be found, followed distantly by manufacturing, with 7%. The industry of private households with employed persons absorbs only 2% of working children in rural areas, but 8% in urban areas.

Table 6.9
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS BY AREA OF RESIDENCE, BY INDUSTRY
(Main industries)

Industry	Area of residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	11	80	58
Fishing	2	2	2
Manufacturing	21	7	11
Construction	5	2	3
Trade	36	4	14
Hotels and restaurants	7	2	3
Other community, social and personal services	5	*	2
Private households with employed persons	8	2	4

* less than 1%

Note: The remaining industries are: mines and quarries; electricity, gas and water; transport, storage and communications; real estate, business and rental activities; public administration and defense; compulsory social security; teaching; social and health services; activities not well specified. These cover less than 2% of the total cases of working girls and boys.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

By age group, some trends can be singled out in the distribution by industry. Especially, it can be observed that there is a decreasing trend in the proportion of persons working in agriculture, hunting and forestry, and an increasing trend in the proportion of those working in manufacturing, construction, trade, and private households with employed persons.

Table 6.10
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS BY AGE GROUP, BY INDUSTRY
(Main industries)

Industry	Age group (in years)			Total
	From 5 to 9	From 10 to 14	From 15 to 17	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	82	61	47	58
Fishing	*	2	2	2
Manufacturing	5	11	13	11
Construction	*	2	6	3
Trade	7	14	17	14
Hotels and restaurants	3	3	3	3
Other community, social and personal services	*	3	2	2
Private households with employed persons	*	2	6	4

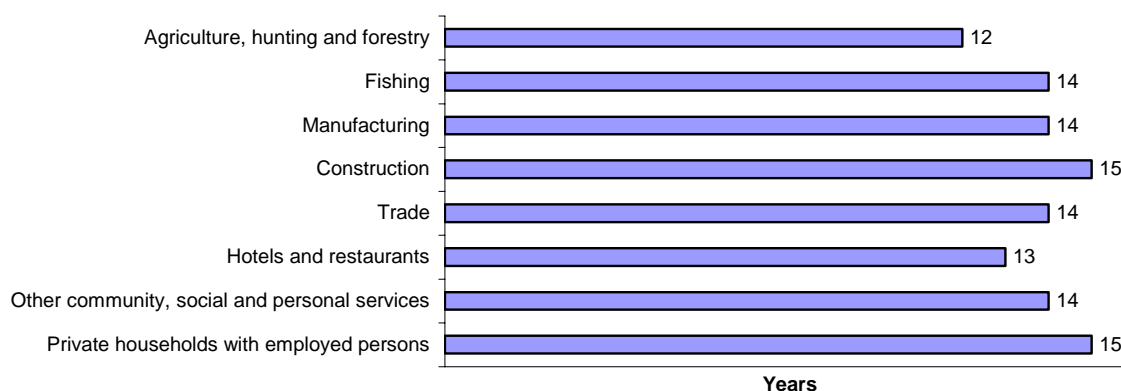
* less than 1%

Note: The remaining industries are: mines and quarries; electricity, gas and water; transport, storage and communications; real estate, business and rental activities; public administration and defense; compulsory social security; teaching; social and health services; activities not well specified. These cover less than 2% of the total cases of working girls and boys.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

With respect to the average age of working boys and girls, it is only 12 years in agriculture, hunting and forestry, and 13 years in hotels and restaurants. In the industries of fishing, manufacturing, trade, and other services, the average age is 14 years, and only in construction and private households with employed persons does the average age reach 15 years.

Figure 6.4
AVERAGE AGE OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS, BY
INDUSTRY
(In years, main industries)



By natural region, there are also noticeable differences in the distribution by industry. Agriculture absorbs 81% of the working boys and girls in the Amazon region, 64% in the Mountain region, but only 39% in the Coast region. Similarly, trade is the industry in

which 25% of working children are found in the Coast region, 10% in the Mountain and 5% in the Amazon region.

Table 6.11
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS BY NATURAL REGION, BY INDUSTRY
(Main industries)

Industry	Natural region		
	Coast	Mountain	Amazon
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	39	64	81
Manufacturing	10	12	5
Construction	3	4	1
Trade	25	10	5
Hotels and restaurants	4	3	2
Private households with employed persons	5	3	2

Note: The remaining industries are: fishing; mines and quarries; electricity, gas and water; transport, storage and communications; real estate, business and rental activities; public administration and defense; compulsory social security; teaching; social and health services; other community, social and personal services; activities not well specified. These cover less than 3% of the total cases of working girls and boys.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

VI.3.e Status in employment

According to United Nations, the status in employment “denotes the relationship between the economically active person and his/her job, that is, it indicates if the person is (or has been, if unemployed) an employer, self employed, salaried, unpaid family worker or member of a cooperative, during the reference period established for the data of economic characteristics.” (United Nations, 1986).

ENEMDUR 2001 reveals the main status of employment for working boys and girls is that of unpaid family agricultural worker, with 50% of cases, followed by unpaid family non-agricultural worker and non-agricultural private worker, both with 14%.

By sex, significant differences are detected in the distribution by status in employment. The categories of agricultural and non-agricultural unpaid family worker and domestic employee are relatively more important in the case of working girls than in the case of males. On the other hand, the categories of non-agricultural private employee, non-agricultural journeyman or non-agricultural labourer, agricultural wage-earner and agricultural journeyman are relatively more important in the case of working boys. In sum, remuneration for work is more of a characteristic of working boys than of females.

Table 6.12
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS BY SEX, BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT
(Main categories)

Status in employment	Sex		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Non-agricultural worker			
Private employee	16	11	14
Journeyman or labourer	6	*	4
Own-account worker	4	4	4
Unpaid family worker	13	16	14
Agricultural worker			
Wage earner	3	*	2
Journeyman	9	3	7
Unpaid family worker	47	56	50
Domestic employee	*	8	3

* less than 1%

Note: The remaining categories are: government employee; employer or partner; farm employer or partner; own-account agricultural worker.

These represent less than 2% of the total of cases of working children.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

The category of agricultural unpaid family worker stands out with a high proportion of working girls and boys in the case of rural residents, with 71%. In contrast, non-agricultural work, especially that which is done as a private employees or as an unpaid family member, is of special relative importance for urban residents.

Table 6.13
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BY AREA OF
RESIDENCE, BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT
(Main categories)

Status in employment	Area of residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Non-agricultural worker			
Private employee	32	6	14
Journeyman or labourer	7	3	4
Own-account worker	10	1	4
Unpaid family worker	31	6	14
Agricultural worker			
Wage earner	2	2	2
Journeyman	4	8	7
Unpaid family worker	6	71	50
Domestic employee	8	1	3

Note: The remaining categories are: government employee; employer or partner; farm employer or partner; own-account agricultural worker. These represent less than 2% of the total of cases of working children.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

By age group, some trends can be observed in the distribution by status in employment. In particular, it is possible to observe a strong declining trend in the relative importance of the category of agricultural unpaid family worker, and an increasing trend in most of other categories.

Table 6.14
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS BY AGE GROUP, BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT
(Main categories)

Status in employment	Age group (in years)			Total
	From 5 to 9	From 10 to 14	From 15 to 17	
Non-agricultural worker				
Private employee	2	11	22	14
Journeyman or labourer	1	4	5	4
Own-account worker	2	4	4	4
Unpaid family worker	11	16	13	14
Agricultural worker				
Wage earner	*	2	3	2
Journeyman	*	6	11	7
Unpaid family worker	82	55	34	50
Domestic employee	*	2	6	3

* less than 1%

Note: The remaining categories are: government employee; employer or partner; farm employer or partner; own-account agricultural worker. These represent less than 2% of the total of cases of working children.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

In the three natural regions, the main category is that of agricultural unpaid family worker, absorbing 58% and 76% of the working children in the Mountain and Amazon regions, respectively. The categories of non-agricultural workers and the remaining agricultural categories are relatively more frequent in the Coast than in the other regions.

Table 6.15
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS BY NATURAL REGION, BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT
(Main categories)

Status in employment	Natural region		
	Coast	Mountain	Amazon
Non-agricultural worker			
Private employee	16	15	3
Journeyman or labourer	7	3	*
Own-account worker	7	3	2
Unpaid family worker	19	12	9
Agricultural worker			
Wage earner	4	1	*
Journeyman	14	4	5
Unpaid family worker	26	58	76
Domestic employee	4	3	2

* less than 1%

Note: The remaining categories are: government employee; employer or partner; farm employer or partner; own-account agricultural worker. These represent less than 2% of the total of cases of working children.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

VI.3.f Working hours and shifts of boys and girls

VI.3.f.i) Hours

On average, working boys and girls claim to work 5 days per week, and this average is registered for the total group and for the different sub-groups by sex, age and area of residence.

With respect to the number of hours, the weekly average according to the responses given in the survey is 30 hours worked. This average is slightly higher in the case of males (31 hours per week), of urban residents (32 hours per week), and increases with age, reaching 37 hours per week for the group of adolescents between 15 and 17 years old.

Table 6.16
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK WORKED REGULARLY BY WORKING BOYS AND
GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY SEX, AREA OF RESIDENCE AND AGE
GROUP

Sex, area of residence and age group	Average hours worked per week	Standard deviation
Boys	31	18
Girls	29	19
Urban area	32	21
Rural area	29	17
From 5 to 9 years	18	14
From 10 to 14 years	27	17
From 15 to 17 years	37	18
Total	30	18

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

The differences by industry are significant. The industry of private households with employed persons stands out with an average of 46 hours per week worked by working boys and girls, and construction with an average of 42 hours per week.

Table 6.17
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK WORKED REGULARLY BY WORKING BOYS AND
GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS, BY INDUSTRY
(Main industries)

Industry	Average hours worked	Standard deviation
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	28	17
Fishing	31	23
Manufacturing	33	19
Construction	42	12
Trade	28	20
Hotels and restaurants	33	21
Other community, social and personal services	24	17
Private households with employed persons	46	17

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

By status in employment, the highest average hours worked, 48 per week, is among domestic employees. The categories of non-agricultural private worker, and of agricultural and non-agricultural journeyman show averages of 40 hours per week. The

categories of unpaid workers, agricultural and non-agricultural, have the lowest averages, 21 and 26 hours per week, respectively.

Table 6.18
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK WORKED REGULARLY BY WORKING BOYS AND
GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS, BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT
(Main categories)

Status in employment	Average hours worked	Standard deviation
Non-agricultural worker		
Private employee	40	18
Journeyman or labourer	40	15
Own-account worker	29	22
Unpaid family worker	21	16
Agricultural worker		
Journeyman	40	16
Unpaid family worker	26	16
Domestic employee	48	15

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

VI.3.f.ii) Working shifts

Of the working boys and girls, 65% report working shifts that include morning and afternoon hours, whereas 16% work only during afternoon hours and 10% only hours in the morning. It is preoccupying that there is a significant number of working boys and girls that report working shifts that include morning, afternoon and night hours, and another group that reports working shifts that cover afternoon and night hours. Work shifts that include pre-dawn hours are less frequent.

Table 6.19
PERCENT OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS, BY
WORKING SHIFT
(Main work shifts)

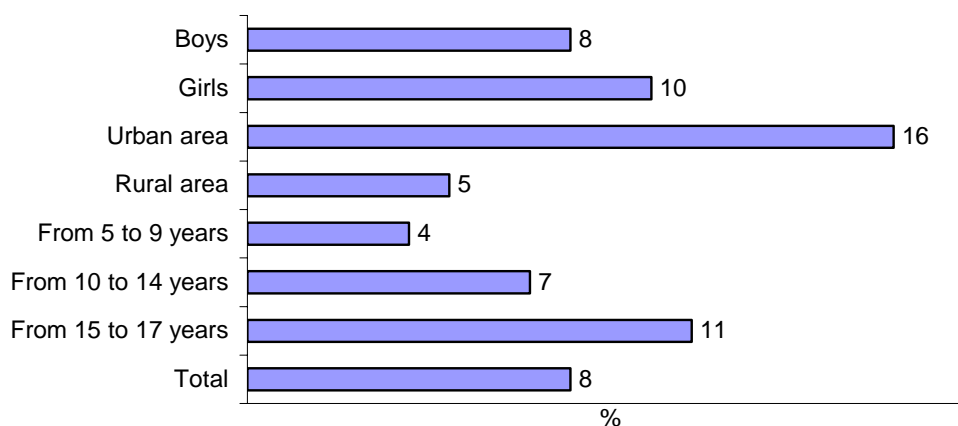
Shift	Percent
Only morning	10
Morning and afternoon	65
Morning, afternoon and night	4
Only afternoon	16
Afternoon and night	2

Note: The remaining work shifts (created by combinations of morning, afternoon, night and pre-dawn) cover less than 1% of cases of working boys and girls.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

An aspect of the work of boys and girls that integrates possible dangers is work shifts that include hours at night and/or before dawn. According to the survey results, a total of 8% of working children hold work shifts that imply working at night and/or before dawn. It is important to mention that this percentage is even higher in the case of working girls (10%), urban residents (16%) and adolescents between 15 and 17 years old (11%).

Figure 6.5
**PERCENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS WHOSE WORK
 SHIFT INCLUDES HOURS AT NIGHT AND/OR BEFORE DAWN BY SEX, AREA OF
 RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP**



Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

There are various industries in which the percentage of working boys and girls that work night and/or pre-dawn shifts is above the average. The industries of hotels and restaurants (34%), private households with employed persons (28%), other service activities (20%), trade and fishing (16% each), and construction (10%) stand out. On the other extreme is agriculture, hunting and forestry with only 3% cases holding such shifts.

Table 6.20
**PERCENT OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS THAT WORK SHIFTS THAT INCLUDE
 NIGHT AND/OR PRE-DAWN HOURS, BY INDUSTRY**
(Main industries)

Industry	Percent
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	3
Fishing	16
Manufacturing	6
Construction	10
Trade	16
Hotels and restaurants	34
Other community, social and personal services	20
Private households with employed persons	28

Fuente: ENEMDUR 2001.

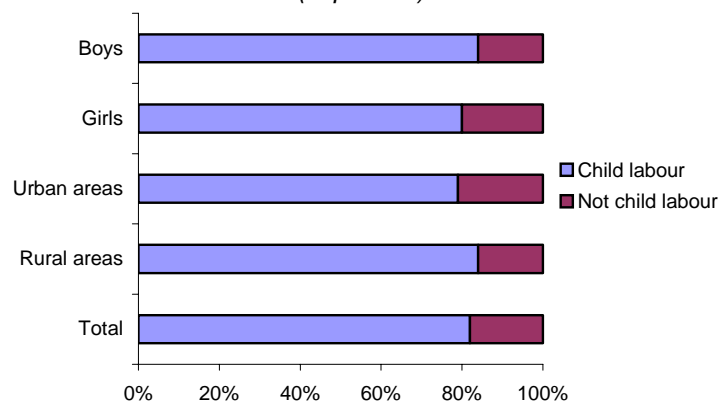
VI.3.g Child labour⁵

Close to 8 of every 10 working children are in child labour, either by the nature of said work, because of the conditions in which it is carried out or because of the early age of

⁵ See definition of child labour in Chapter IV. For the purpose of analysis of data from the child labour survey, child labour is measured in such a way that it includes those children that worked at least one hour in the week of reference, and in addition fulfil at least one of the following conditions: a) have less than 15 years, b) work in the industry of mines and quarries; electricity, gas and water; construction; or transportation, storage and communications; c) work night hours; d) work pre-dawn hours; e) work an average of more than 6 hours per day; f) works more than 30 hours per week; g) works habitually more than 5 days per week.

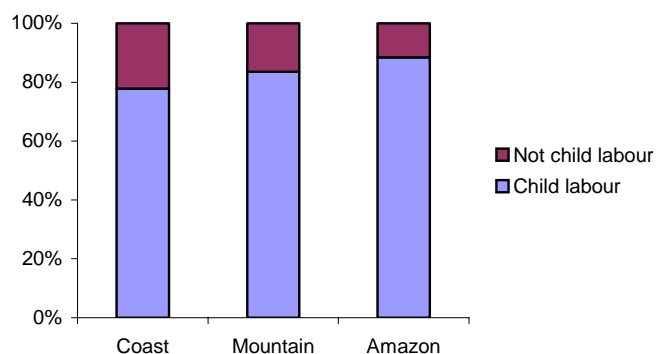
the working boy or girl. Males and rural residents show a slightly higher percentage of working boys and girls in child labour.

Figure 6.6
WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS IN WORK THAT IS CHILD LABOUR AND IS NOT CHILD LABOUR, BY SEX AND AREA OF RESIDENCE
(In percent)



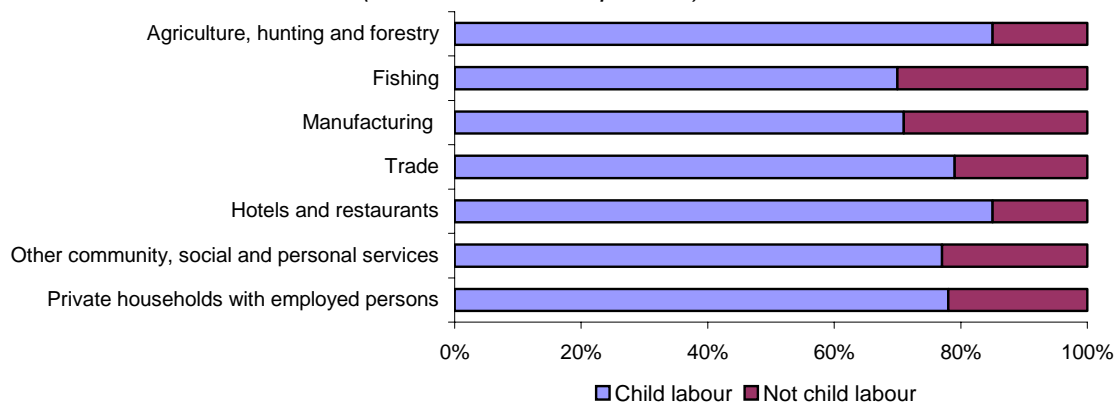
By natural region, the Amazon region stands out because close to 9 of every 10 working children are in child labour. The Coast region appears with the lowest percentage of working children in child labour.

Figure 6.7
WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS IN WORK THAT IS CHILD LABOUR AND IS NOT CHILD LABOUR, BY NATURAL REGION
(In percent)



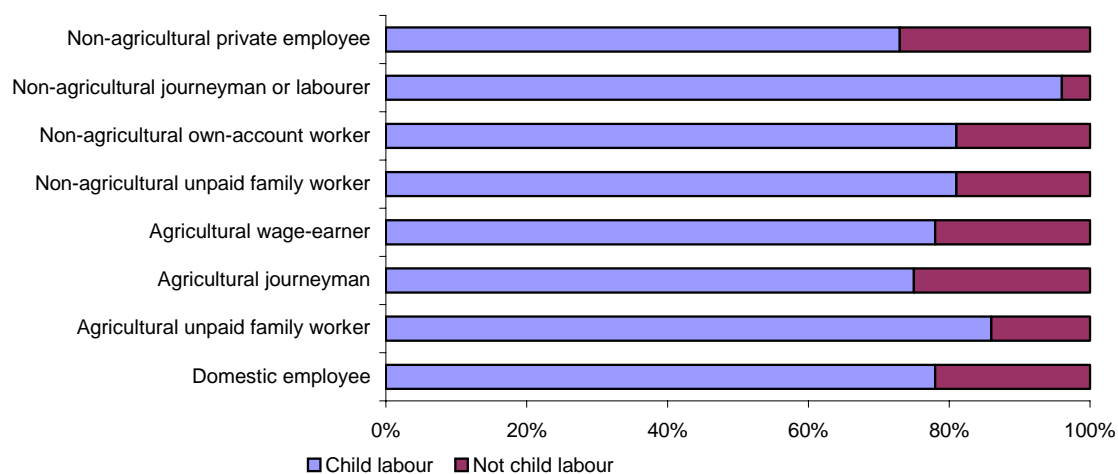
Agriculture, hunting and forestry, and hotels and restaurants, are the industries with the highest percentage of working children in child labour, close to 85%. Trade, private households with employed persons and other community, social and personal services show percentages that approximate 80%.

Figure 6.8
WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS IN WORK THAT IS CHILD LABOUR AND IS NOT
CHILD LABOUR, BY INDUSTRY
(Main industries, in percent)



Almost all non-agricultural journeymen and labourers are in child labour. Agricultural and non-agricultural unpaid family workers, and non-agricultural own-account workers, show percentages of child labour above 80%.

Figure 6.9
WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS IN WORK THAT IS CHILD LABOUR AND IS NOT
CHILD LABOUR, BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT
(Main categories, in percent)



Box 1. Work in the last 12 months

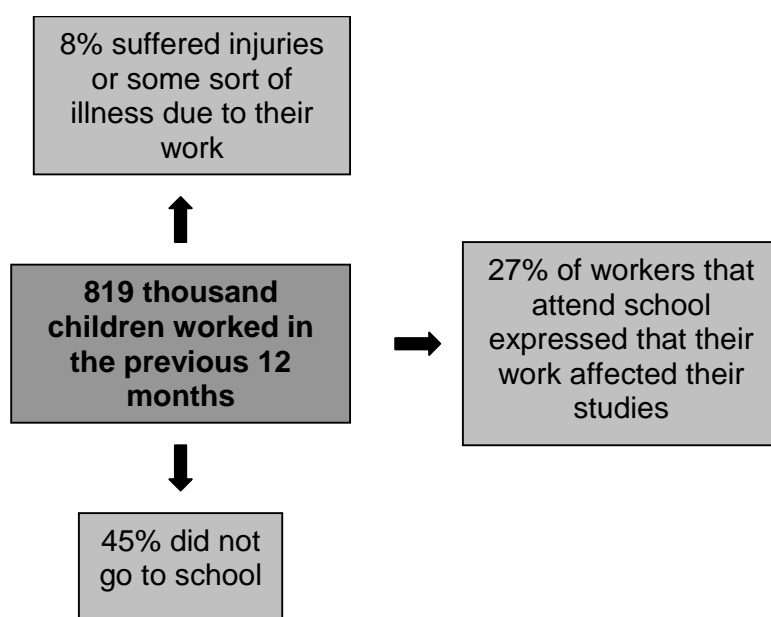
A broader measure of work is that of “work at some moment in the previous 12 months”. This concept helps estimate how many people have done some kind of work during the year before the survey, with which the following information can be captured:

- Important flows of seasonal work
- Work carried out only during school vacations or sporadically, according to family needs
- Work carried out only intermittently

According to the survey results, a total of 819 thousand boys and girls worked at some time in the 12 months previous to the interview. Of these, 81% worked for 6 or more months during that year, and 72% worked all 12 months. The distribution of this group by sex, area of residence and age group is very similar to that of the group of persons that declared to have worked during the reference week.

This group of boys and girls that worked at some point during the 12 months prior to the survey shows a rate of school attendance of barely 55%. Another worrisome aspect is that 27% of those that managed to go to school thought that their work affected their studies.

Similarly, 8% of this group of workers declared that they suffered some kind of injury or illness due to their work.



Note: The percentages are based on the number of boys and girls that declared to have worked at some time in the 12 months prior to the survey, and answered the corresponding questions.

CHAPTER VII. SCHOOLING OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS

VII.1 School attendance

The school attendance rate varies significantly among those boys and girls that work and those that do not work. The age group between ages 5 and 17 years has an attendance rate of 91% among those that do not work, but only 60% for those working, which yields a gap of 31 percentage points in favour of those not working. A similar gap is registered by sex and area of residence. In the case of age groups, the gap is only 4 percentage points in favour of the non-working boys and girls from 5 to 9 years old, but this gap widens to 40 percentage points among adolescents from 15 to 17 years old.

Figure 7.1
ATTENDANCE RATE OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS
BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS, BY SEX, AREA OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP
(In percent)



Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

The study also shows that attendance for females is slightly less than that of males for each group (workers and non-workers), is lower in rural areas than urban for both groups, and decreases with age for both groups.

By natural region, the Amazon registers the highest attendance rate for workers, 70%, followed by the Mountain region with 61% and the Coast area with only 56%.

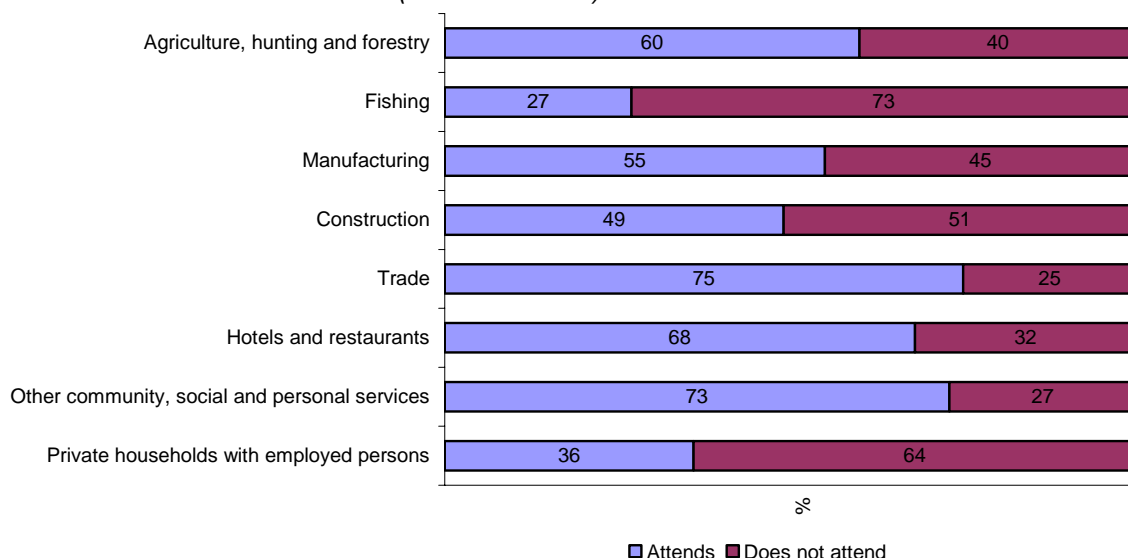
Table 7.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, BY NATURAL REGION
(In percent)

Natural region	Attendance	
	Yes	No
Coast	56	44
Mountain	61	39
Amazon	70	30

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

By industry, significant differences are observed in the school attendance rate. The lowest rate is found among those that work in fishing, 73% of whom do not attend school. In the case of workers in private households with employed persons, only 36% get to go to school. Construction is noteworthy, since only 49% of working children go to an educational institution. On the other hand, in trade and other service activities, 75% and 73% of working children, respectively, go to school. Despite these being the highest rates by industry, they are still far below the attendance rate of non-workers.

Figure 7.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, BY INDUSTRY
(Main industries)



Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

By status in employment, there are also notable variations in the school attendance rate. The lower rates are presented by agricultural journeymen (23%), salaried agricultural workers (31%), domestic employees (34%), and private non-agricultural employees (50%). The highest rates are observed in the case of unpaid family non-agricultural workers (82%), unpaid family agricultural workers (66%) and own account non-agricultural workers (66%).

Table 7.2
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RATE OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND
17 YEARS BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT
(Main categories, in percent)

Status in employment	Attendance rate
Non-agricultural worker	
Private employee	50
Journeyman or labourer	49
Own account worker	66
Unpaid family worker	82
Agricultural worker	
Salaried employee	31
Journeyman	23
Unpaid family worker	66
Domestic employee	34

Note: The remaining categories are: government employee; employer or partner; employer or partner in a farm; own account agricultural worker. These cover less than 2% of the total of cases of boy and girl workers.

Source: ENEMDUR 2201

As is to be expected, the average hours worked is considerably higher in the case of those working boys and girls that do not go to school than for those that do attend. According to the survey data, the average in the case of those that do not go to school is 40 hours, and 23 in the case of those that attend. The results can be indicative of the incompatibility of long working days with school attendance.

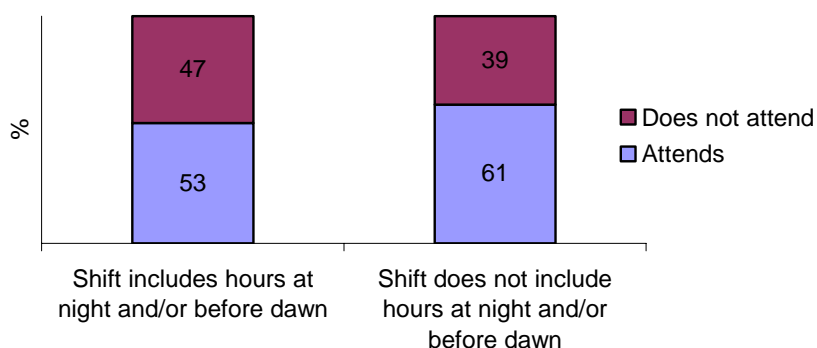
Table 7.3
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

School attendance	Average hours	Standard deviation
Attends	23	16
Does not attend	40	17

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

Sixty-one percent of working boys and girls that work shifts that do not include nights or hours before dawn are able to go to school, whereas only 53% of those that work shifts that include night and early morning hours attend.

Figure 7.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS
BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, BY TYPE OF WORK
SHIFT



Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

Likewise, whereas those that do not go to school work an average of 32 hours per week, the ones that do attend average 22 hours per week.

VII.2 Reasons for not attending school

The main reason given for non-working boys and girls, and especially for those working, for not attending school, is the lack of economic resources. A second reason among the working is the lack of interest in studying, while for the non-working it is age.

Table 7.4
MAIN REASONS FOR WORKING AND NON-WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS AGES 5
TO 17 YEARS FOR NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL
(Main reasons, in percent)

Main reasons for not attending	Workers	Non-workers
Age	3	19
Lack of economic resources	47	44
School failure	4	2
Illness or disability	2	6
To help in domestic chores	*	6
There are no educational institutions	3	2
Not interested in schooling	13	7

*Less than 1%

Note: The remaining reasons are: finished studies; because of work; fear of teachers; family does not allow her/him to study; pregnancy; other.

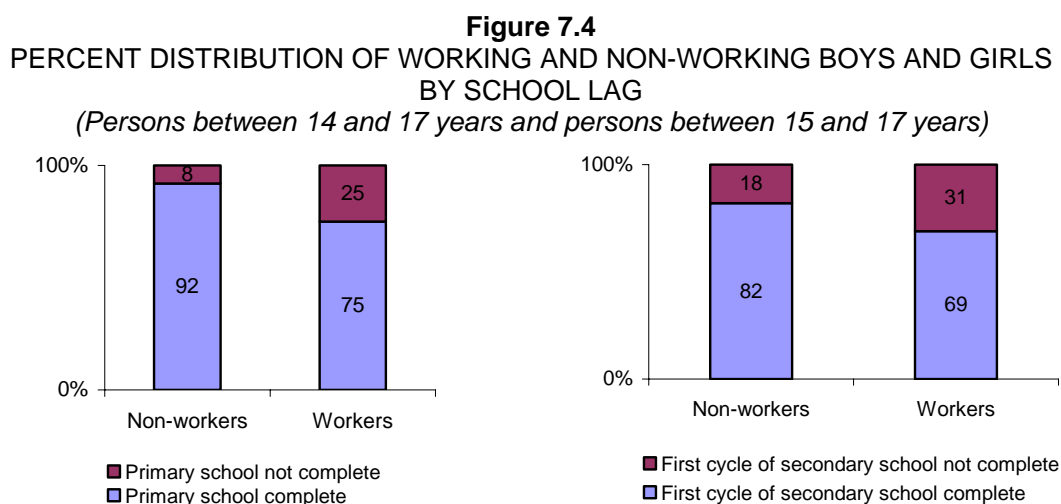
Source: ENEMDUR 2001

VII.3 School lag

Among boys and girls that go to school, there are significant percentages that show problems of falling behind in their schooling. This could be because they are not advancing in school normally, that they entered school late, or that they attend with interruptions.

Likewise, this problem appears more acutely in the case of working boys and girls than of non-workers. If the percentage of students that by age 14 have not concluded primary school is taken as a measure of school lag, it can be seen that while non-working persons between ages 14 and 17 that attend school have a lag rate of 8%, 25% of attending working persons face the same problem.

On the other hand, if the percentage of students 15 years old or more that have not concluded the first cycle of secondary school (first three years of secondary school) is taken as another measure of school lag, then it can be observed that whereas 18% of non-workers attending school are behind according to this indicator, 31% of workers attending school are found in this situation.



Persons between 14 and 17 years

Persons between 15 and 17 years

Among the group of working adolescents from 15 to 17 years that attend school, it is observed that those that are behind in their schooling (have not finished first cycle of secondary education) work an average of 43 hours per week, whereas those that are not behind in their schooling dedicate an average of 29 hours per week to their work.

These results seem to indicate that in addition to being associated with higher rates of non-attendance, work at an early age also correlates with obstacles to normal progression in school.

VII.4 Literacy

Despite the schooling problems mentioned before, working and non-working the boys and girls show rates of literacy close to or superior to 90%. The differences by sex and area of residence are slight.

Table 7.5
LITERACY RATE OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS FROM 10
TO 17 YEARS, BY SEX, AREA OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP
(In percent)

Sex, area of residence and age group	Workers	Non-workers
Boys	93	93
Girls	93	95
Urban area	92	95
Rural area	93	93
From 10 to 14 years	92	95
From 15 to 17 years	94	91
Total	93	94

Note: The literacy rate is measured on the basis of one question
 "Does.....read and write?"

Source: ENDEMUR 2001

CHAPTER VIII. OTHER FACTORS RELATED TO CHILDREN'S WORK

VIII.1 Working environment and safety

VIII.1.a Location of work

Fully 41% of working boys and girls work on an own farm or property, and this percentage is significantly higher for females than for males. Other common work sites are somebody else's farm or property (15%) and a site belonging to a company or employer (13%). Attention should be called to the fact that 12% of males move around as part of their work, compared to 2% of females. At the same time, it should be noted that a higher percentage of females than males work in a house different from their own (8%) and in their own home (12%) than males.

Table 8.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BY SEX, BY
LOCATION OF WORK

Location of work	Sex		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Site of company or employer	14	12	13
Construction site	4	*	3
Moves around	12	2	8
On the street	3	2	2
Kiosk in the street	*	2	*
Own or rented site	5	6	6
Home different than own	*	8	4
Own home	6	12	8
Own farm or property	37	48	41
Somebody else's farm or property	18	9	15
Sum	100	100	100
*Less than 1%			
Note: The sums per column may not be exactly equal to 100% due to rounding.			
Source: ENEMBUR 2001			

By area of residence, notable differences can also be found. The most frequent place of work in urban areas is the site of the company or employer (27%), followed by the response "moves around" (16%), own site or rented site (14%), and own home (14%). In rural areas, the most common site is their own farm or property (59%), followed by a farm or property that belongs to somebody else.

Table 8.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS BY AREA OF RESIDENCE, BY LOCATION OF WORK

Location of work	Area of residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Site of company or employer	27	7	13
Construction site	3	2	3
Moves around	16	4	8
On the street	5	*	2
Kiosk in the street	2	*	*
Own or rented site	14	2	6
Home different than own	8	1	4
Own home	14	5	8
Own farm or property	4	59	41
Somebody else's farm or property	6	19	15
Suma	100	100	100

* Less than 1%

Note: The sums by columns could be not exactly equal to 100% due to rounding.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

The distribution by work site shows trends by age group. It is observed, for example, that there is an increase by age group in the relative importance of the company or owner's site, a construction site, moves around, works on the street, kiosk in the street, own or rented site, house different than own or somebody else's farm or property. On the other hand, there is a decreasing trend by age group to the response own farm or property. This trend can be correlated with the decreasing importance of family agricultural work by age.

Table 8.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS BY AGE GROUP, BY LOCATION OF WORK

Location of work	Age group (in years)			Total
	From 5 to 9	From 10 to 14	From 15 to 17	
Site of company or employer	2	11	19	13
Construction site	*	2	4	3
Moves around	4	8	9	8
On the street	2	2	3	2
Kiosk in the street	*	*	2	*
Own or rented site	3	6	6	6
Home different than own	1	3	5	4
Own home	8	9	7	8
Own farm or property	68	44	29	41
Somebody else's farm or property	11	14	16	15
Suma	100	100	100	100

* Less than 1%

Note: The sums by columns could be not exactly equal to 100% due to rounding.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

VIII.1.b Work problems and risks

Most household heads or persons in charge of working boys and girls (66%) think that they are not exposed to any possible problem at work, whereas 27% think that they are exposed, and 7% claim that they do not know. The percentage of those that think that

there is a risk exposure is higher in the case of household heads or persons in charge of boys than those of girls. It is also higher in rural areas than in urban and in the case of adolescents from 15 to 17 years than for workers of other age groups.

Table 8.4
OPINION OF PARENTS OR PERSONS IN CHARGE ON THE EXPOSURE OF BOY
AND GIRL WORKERS BETWEEN 15 AND 17 YEARS TO POSSIBLE HEALTH
PROBLEMS OR RISKS RELATED TO THEIR PRESENT WORK
(Percent distribution)

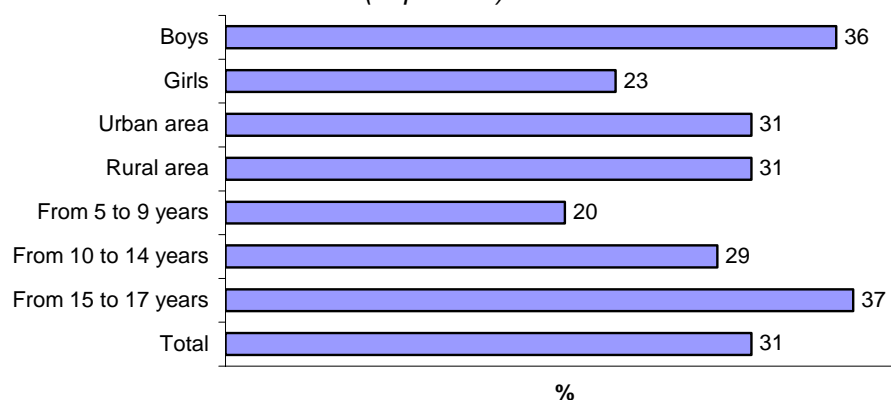
Sex, area of residence, age group of working boys, girls and adolescents	Exposure to possible problems at work		
	Yes	No	Do not know
Boys	31	62	7
Girls	19	72	8
Urban area	23	70	7
Rural area	28	64	7
From 5 to 9 years	24	68	8
From 10 to 14 years	24	69	7
From 15 to 17 years	29	63	8
Total	27	66	7

Note: The table shows the percentage distribution of responses of household heads or persons in charge to the question "Is ... exposed to possible health problems or risks related to their present work?". The sums by columns could not be exactly equal to 100% due to rounding.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

On the other hand, a total of 31% of working boys and girls report to have knowledge of possible risks, injuries or illnesses related to their work. This percentage is even higher in the case of males than of females, is equal in urban and rural areas and increases notably with age, reaching 37% in the case of adolescents between 15 and 17.

Figure 8.1
KNOWLEDGE OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS OF
POSSIBLE RISKS, INJURIES OR ILLNESSES RELATED TO THEIR WORK
(In percent)



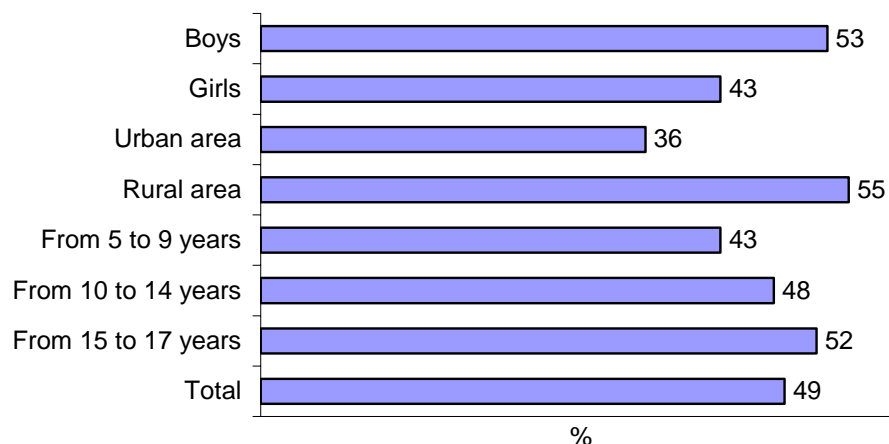
Note: The figure above shows the percentage of working boys and girls that responded affirmatively to the question "Do you know of the possibility of risks, injuries or illnesses related to your work?" (Module 3, Section 2, question 41).

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

When comparing responses of parents or persons in charge with those of the working boys and girls themselves, it can be observed that for the different groups by sex, area

of residence and age group, a larger percentage of boys and girls declared to be conscious of possible risks or problems than their parents or persons in charge. Only in the case of boys and girls from 5 to 9 years old is their knowledge found to be inferior in percentage terms than that of their parents or persons in charge. It is possible that these children, so young, do not fully comprehend the dangers to which they are exposed in their work.

Figure 8.2
PERCENT OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS THAT
OPERATE TOOLS, MACHINES OR EQUIPMENT IN THEIR WORK



Note: This figure shows the percentage of working boys and girls that responded "yes" to the question "Do you have to operate tools, machines, equipment, etc. in your work?" (Module 3, section 2, question 40).

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

It would be relevant to obtain information on the type of tools, machines or equipment used and the dangers that they present for the workers, as well as any type of training for their use that is given to the boys and girls.

VIII.2 Opinions and perceptions of working boys and girls and the heads of households

According to the heads of households or persons in charge, the main reason for the children in the household to be working is the help that they provide for the family income (52%). Other reasons of importance, according to the answers provided, are to help in the shop, farm or family business (24%), to learn to work (11%) and their economic independence (9%). This same distribution of responses follows approximately by sex, area of residence and age group.

By sex, it is observed that the help provided to the family income and economic independence are relatively more important reasons for males than for females, whereas the reason for helping in the shop, farm or family business carries more relative weight in the case of females. These responses can be correlated with the higher percentages of unpaid family workers in the case of girls.

By area of residence, higher relative importance is given among urban residents to the reasons of economic independence, and among rural residents to the reasons of helping in the shop, farm or family business and to learn to work.

With age, there is a trend towards increasing relative importance of the reasons of helping the family income and of economic independence, and a trend towards decreasing relative importance of the reasons to help in the shop, farm or family business and to learn to work. This can be correlated with the higher percentage of unpaid family workers among young children.

Table 8.5
MAIN REASON EXPRESSED BY HOUSEHOLD HEADS AND PERSONS IN
CHARGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS TO WORK, BY
SEX, AREA OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP
(In percent)

Sex, area of residence and age group of working boys and girls	Main reason for boys and girls to work			
	Help with the family income	Economic independence	Help in shop, farm or family business	To learn to work
Boys	54	10	22	11
Girls	50	8	27	11
Urban area	52	15	17	8
Rural area	53	6	27	13
From 5 to 9 years	41	*	38	18
From 10 to 14 years	50	7	26	13
From 15 to 17 years	58	14	16	7
Total	52	9	24	11

* Less than 1%

Note: the remaining reasons are: low school performance; in order to pay for studies; no educational institutions available; other.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

With respect to the effect on the household perceived by the head of the household or person in charge of the working boys and girls if these stopped working, 43% of them think that the household's standard of living would decrease, and 5% perceive that the household would not be able to survive. On the other hand, 38% consider that the household would not be affected.

By sex of the boy or girl, there is only a slight difference in the responses given by the household heads or persons in charge. Notwithstanding, in regards to the area of residence, the differences are clearer. In urban areas, the responses "would stop studying" and "nothing" are relatively more important than in rural areas, where the responses "standard of living of the household would decrease", "the household would not be able to survive" and "would have to hire somebody to do the work" are relatively more frequent. This seems to indicate that the rural households of working boys and girls depend economically on children's work more than those in urban areas.

Similarly, by age group there is an increasing trend in perceived dependence of the household on the economic contributions of the working child, and a noticeable diminishing of the percentage of "nothing" answers.

Table 8.6
EFFECT ON THE HOUSHOLD PERCIEVED BY THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR
PERSON IN CHARGE IF THE WORKING BOY OR GIRL STOPPED WORKING, BY
SEX, AREA OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP
(In percent)

Sex, area of residence and age group of working boy or girl	Declared effect on the household if the boy or girl stopped working				
	Standard of living of the household would decrease	Household would not be able to survive	Would have to hire somebody to do the work	Would stop studying	Nothing
Boys	44	5	10	4	37
Girls	42	6	9	3	40
Urban area	35	4	6	6	48
Rural area	47	6	11	2	34
From 5 to 9 years	36	3	8	3	50
From 10 to 14 years	41	6	11	3	38
From 15 to 17 years	48	6	8	4	34
Total	43	5	9	3	38

Note: The sums by rows may not be exactly equal to 100% due to rounding. Other reasons receive less than 1% of responses.

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

Three of 10 working children declare to work obligated by their parents or other members of the household. This percentage is equal for males and females, but is considerably higher in the case of rural residents (38%) than urban (15%). A total of 44% of boys and girls from 5 to 9 years declare that they work because they are obligated to, but this percentage decreases with age.

Table 8.7
PERCENT OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 THAT DECLARE
BEING OBLIGATED TO WORK BY PARENTS OR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSEHOLD, BY SEX, AREA OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP

Sex, area of residence and age group	Percentage
Boys	30
Girls	30
Urban area	15
Rural area	38
From 5 to 9 years	44
From 5 to 14 years	32
From 15 to 17 years	24
Total	30

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

The question on the quality of the relationship maintained with the employer was applied only to those boys and girls that worked for an employer or boss outside of the household. According to these responses, 91% consider that they have a good relationship with the employer, 4% consider it to be bad and 5% show indifference. Boys and girls from 5 to 9 years old perceive their relationship to be particularly good, whereas indifference is more common among rural residents than among the other groups.

Table 8.8
EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS
BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS WITH THEIR EMPLOYERS
(In percent)

Sex, area of residence, age group	Relationship with employer		
	Good	Bad	Indifferent
Boys	90	4	6
Girls	92	4	4
Urban area	92	5	3
Rural area	90	3	8
From 5 to 9 years	99	0	1
From 10 to 14 years	89	4	7
From 15 to 17 years	91	4	5
Total	91	4	5

Note: The table shows the percentage distribution of the responses of working boys and girls to the question "How is your relationship with your employer or boss?"

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

Similarly, 87% of the working boys and girls declare to be satisfied with their present work, and the satisfaction is more frequent among females, rural residents and younger boys and girls.

Table 8.9
PERCENT OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS THAT
DECLARE TO BE SATISFIED WITH THEIR PRESENT JOB, BY SEX, AREA OF
RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP

Sex, area of residence and age group	Percentage
Boys	86
Girls	88
Urban area	86
Rural area	88
From 5 to 9 years	93
From 10 to 14 years	88
From 15 to 17 years	84
Total	87

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

VIII.3 Preferences and aspirations of working boys and girls

Presently, 43% of working boys and girls would like to go to school (primary or secondary), 26% would like to combine work with attending school, 19% would like to work in a company, shop, business or farm, and 10% would like to get a better job. Nevertheless, these preferences vary considerably for the different groups. Among females, the desire to go to school is relatively more important than for males, whereas for the latter the other aspirations have more importance than for females.

For urban residents the combination of going to school and working, and getting a better job are more important than among rural residents, who give more relative importance to attending school and to work in a company, shop business or farm.

Lastly, school attendance is aspired more by the younger boys and girls, whereas the older they are, the more they value getting a better job.

Table 8.10
PREFERENCES OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS AGED BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS FOR THE PRESENT
(Main responses, in percent)

Sex, area of residence, age group	Preferences for the present			
	Attend school	Work in a company, shop, business or farm	Attend school and work	Obtain a better job
Boys	40	20	28	11
Girls	47	18	23	8
Urban area	36	15	35	12
Rural area	46	21	22	9
From 5 to 9 years	68	8	21	*
From 10 to 14 years	46	17	29	7
From 15 to 17 years	29	26	25	18
Total	43	19	26	10

*Less than 1%

Note: Other response categories are: do household chores, others

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

School attendance seems to be less important for the future than for the present, whereas the options of working in a company, shop, business or farm and of obtaining better employment are more frequent aspirations for the future than for the present, for all groups.

Table 8.11
FUTURE ASPIRATIONS OF WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17
YEARS
(Main responses, in percent)

Sex, area of residence, age group	Future aspirations			
	Attend school	Work in a company, shop, business or farm	Attend school and work	Obtain better employment
Boys	22	34	25	17
Girls	27	29	26	14
Urban area	19	31	32	14
Rural area	26	33	21	17
From 5 to 9 years	39	29	23	6
From 10 to 14 years	26	30	26	15
From 15 to 17 years	16	35	24	21
Total	24	32	25	16

Note: The table presents the percent distribution of responses of working boys and girls to the question "What would you like to do in the future?"

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

VIII.4 Households of working and non-working boys and girls

Male household heads are slightly more common in the case of households of working children than in the case of households in which there are persons in the same age group but none of them work.

Table 8.12
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND NATURAL REGION

Area of residence and natural region	Sex of head of household			
	Household of working boys and girls		Household of non-working boys and girls	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area of residence				
Urban area	81	19	81	19
Rural area	86	14	86	14
Natural region				
Coast	86	14	84	16
Mountain	83	17	81	19
Amazon	84	16	82	18
Total	84	16	82	18

Source: ENEMDUR 2001

The households of working boys and girls are composed of, on the average, 6.1 persons, whereas the households of persons between 5 and 17 years, but none of these work, are on the average composed of 5.0 persons. A good part of this difference is due to the higher number of persons below 18 years old in the first set of households with respect to the second. This situation causes there to be higher levels of demographic dependence in households of working children than in other households. In particular, for each person of productive age, (between 18 and 64 years old in this study) in the households of working boys and girls there are 1.3 persons of dependent age (less than 18 or over 64 years in this study), whereas in other households the rate of dependence is of 1.0.

Table 8.13
AVERAGE SIZE AND DEPENDENCE RATE IN HOUSEHOLDS OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS

Area of residence and natural region	Average size of household (number of persons)	Dependence rate ^{a/}
Households of working boys and girls	6,1	1,3
Households of non-working boys and girls	5,0	1,0

Note: The dependence rate is measured, in this case, as the number of persons under 18 years and over 64 years (dependent ages) in the household, for each person between 18 and 64 years old (productive age).

Source: ENEMDUR 2001.

On the other hand, in addition to these higher levels of demographic dependence in the households of working boys and girls, these show more adverse living conditions, as can be appreciated, for example, by the more limited access that they have to basic services in their dwellings.

Table 8.14
WORKING AND NON-WORKING BOYS AND GIRLS BY TO CHARACTERISTICS OF
THE DWELLING
(Selected characteristics)

Characteristics of the dwelling	Working boys and girls	Non-working boys and girls
Access to telephone		
Household has telephone service	14	32
Type of lighting in dwelling		
Electric lighting	86	95
Lighting by candle or gas	13	5
Type of sanitary service in the dwelling		
Toilet and sewerage	23	47
Latrine	14	9
No sanitary service	26	11
Main source of water		
Public network	45	67
River, spring or stream	16	6

Notably higher percentages of working than non-working boys and girls inhabit housing that lacks access to telephone, public electricity, toilet and public sewerage and running water. These characteristics seem to indicate that the households of working boys and girls face a more difficult socio-economic situation than other households of persons in the same age group.

CHAPTER IX. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

IX.1 Conclusions

Since the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, Ecuador has advanced in the legal and institutional areas, creating an environment of greater protection of rights of children and adolescents. Nevertheless, the socio-economic context of the country presents a situation of scarcity in large segments of the population, including children. Partially because of this, according to ENEMDUR, in Ecuador there are a total of 779 thousand people between the ages 5 and 17 years working in the year 2001. This number is equivalent to 21% of the persons in this age group, evidencing that the problem of children's work takes on significant dimensions in Ecuador.

The survey results yield the conclusion that despite the fact that 6 of every 10 working children are male, working girls face particularly difficult working conditions. For example, a greater percentage of females than males start work before they are 10 years old, and a greater proportion of females work at night and/or pre-dawn hours. It is important, therefore, to go beyond the purely quantitative aspects of children's work and analyse the qualitative characteristics of the work of both sexes.

On the other hand, the work of children seems to have a greater incidence in the rural areas of the country, which is also where the most adverse socio-economic conditions and the highest levels of demographic dependence within households are found. This higher incidence in rural areas is due in great part also to the frequent use of family labour in agriculture.

It is noteworthy that 59% of working children are of age below the minimum for admission to employment. In addition, according to the survey results, 90% of working boys and girls started to work for the first time before they were 15 years old. This is very indicative of the problem of compliance with national legislation, which establishes 15 years as the minimum age for employment.

Agriculture, hunting and forestry are the main industries for working boys and girls. However, in urban areas, trade and manufacturing absorb the greatest number of children. Similarly, the survey registers cases of boys and girls working in industries that are frequently considered as intrinsically hazardous, for example construction and mines and quarries.

Children's work is closely related with unpaid family work. These practices reveal the frequent use on the part of families of their underage members to "help" in their economic activities.

Additionally, children dedicate much of their time to work, an average of 30 hours per week, and do so habitually 5 days per week. The long work shifts of adolescents stand out, as do those of the sectors of construction and private households with employed persons, which exceed 40 hours per week on average.

Despite the fact that most working children do their work in morning and afternoon hours, 8% do so in night and pre-dawn hours. Urban residents stand out, of which 16% work hours at night or before dawn, especially those working in hotels and restaurants, 34% of which work this kind of shift. These shifts probably present additional risks for the working boys and girls.

Taking into account these diverse working conditions, it is estimated that 8 of 10 working girls and boys are engaged in child labour, showing that the country not only has a problem with the magnitude of children's work, but also with the dangers of the activities carried out by boys and girls, and with the low ages at which they work.

According to the survey results, 819 thousand people between the ages of 5 and 17 worked at some time during the 12 months prior to the survey. This number supersedes the amount of current workers, since it also takes into account occasional, seasonal and periodic work. Nonetheless, a total of 72% of this group worked during the 12 months of the year, showing high permanence of work throughout the year.

Participation in work by boys and girls correlates with higher rates of non-attendance and higher levels school lag. Longer work shifts also correlate with non-attendance and lag. In addition, some industries, for example fishing and private households with employed persons, seems to present more interference with schooling.

Close to 3 of 10 working boys and girls, and 3 of 10 of their parents or guardians, claim to be conscious of some danger or risk associated with their work. Nevertheless, the children continue working. These dangers could be related to the 49% of boys and girls that use some kind of tool, machine or equipment in their work. More detailed information would be needed on the type of tools, machines or equipment used, and training received on their use, to evaluate the risk that these present to the working children.

Despite the fact that according to opinions expressed by parents or guardians, close to half of households depend economically, in some manner, on the work of the underage members, there is an important percentage (38%) that say that the household would not be affected if the boy or girl stopped working. These responses can serve as input for designing programmes for the elimination of child labour.

IX.2 Recommendations

Information and sensitisation

ENEMDUR 2001 has gathered, for the first time, reliable information on the magnitude and main characteristics of working children at the national level. These data serve as baseline information on the problem in the country. Notwithstanding, it is necessary to collect information periodically in order to monitor the evolution of child labour in Ecuador. It is recommended that the survey on child labour be taken every certain number of years, and that the information collected be used to calculate key indicators on child labour.

Similarly, the information gathered should serve as a base for more in-depth studies, which would yield an improved understanding not only of the characteristics, but also of the causes and consequences of child labour in the country. The results of these studies would then serve as inputs in the design of policies, programmes and projects for the prevention and elimination of child labour.

The data of ENEMDUR 2001, as well as future surveys, are also a key tool for sensitisation campaigns that help make a theme visible which, for lack of reliable information, has been ignored for a long time.

Policies and programmes

The progress of the country in legal and institutional matters should be complemented with efforts at better compliance with the law and the implementation of programmes for the protection of children and adolescents. To this end, it is necessary not only to implement the restriction of work for children under 15 years old, but also assure that working adolescents work in conditions that will not impede their development. These actions require the support of government, employer and worker sectors.

According to the survey data, the country should invest strong efforts in rural areas, where socio-economic conditions are more adverse and where the highest work rates exist. Similarly, ways should be found to regulate family work, which is the most common type of work among children.

The results on education show a strong correlation between work at early ages and problems of school non-attendance and lag. To face this problem, the educational system should develop flexible and innovative programmes to accommodate the boys and girls that work. Education in rural areas and for adolescents should receive special attention.

The sustainability of efforts for the prevention and elimination of child labour depends to a great degree on the integration of this subject into the agenda of different government institutions. The topic of child labour is closely tied to education, health and poverty, reason why it should be included in different socio-economic development programmes.

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APPENDIX A – SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Survey on Employment, Unemployment, Underemployment in Urban and Rural Areas ENEMDUR – 2001

BLOCK I: INFORMATION

FORM OUT OF

AREA	URBAN		1
	RURAL		2

1. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

PROVINCE							
CANTON							
CITY OR PARISH SEAT							
REPLACEMENT No.				SECTOR			
DWELLING No.				HOUSEHOLD			
REPLACEMENT No.	V.O.	1 st R.	2 nd R	3 rd R	4 th R	5 th R	6 th

2. IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION OF DWELLING

STREET AND No.		
PLOT No.	BLOCK	YARD No.
FLOOR No.	APARTMENT No.	
OTHER CHARACTERISTICS		

3. INFORMATION OF RESPONDENT AND HOUSEHOLD

Name of respondent:
Relationship or kinship with the household head
Number of household members (total)

4. RESULT AND FOLLOW UP OF THE INTERVIEW

RESULT OF THE INTERVIEW	REPLACEMENTS					
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th
1. COMPLETE						
2. INCOMPLETE						
3. REJECTION						
4. NOBODY IN DWELLING						
5. TEMPORARY DWELLING						
6. UN-OCCUPIED HOUSE						
7. DWELLING UNDER CONSTRUCTION						
8. UNINHABITED OR DESTROYED DWELLING						
9. DWELLING TURNED INTO A COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT						
10. OTHER REASON						

5. GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE INTERVIEW

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS					POPULATION AGED 5 YEARS OR MORE			
SEX	AGE	Population under 5 years	Population of 5 or more years	TOTAL	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	INACTIVE	TOTAL
Men								
Women								
TOTAL								

6. REMARKS:

7. PERSON IN CHARGE

REGIONAL COORDINATOR:	SUPERVISOR:	INTERVIEWER:	CODIFIER:	DATA ENTRY:	DATE OF THE SURVEY YEAR MONTH DAY
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MODULE 1: DWELLING AND DWELLING EQUIPMENT
SECTION 1: DATA ON THE DWELLING AND HOUSEHOLD

1. The house occupied by this HOUSEHOLD is:
 - Rented?
 - Own and totally paid for?
 - Own, still being paid for?
 - Granted?
 - Received for services?
 - Other, which one?
2. What is the predominant material of the FLOOR of the dwelling?
 - Stave / parquet?
 - Floor tile / vinyl?
 - Cement / brick?
 - Boards / large board (non-treated)?
 - Cane?
 - Dirt?
 - Other, which one?
3. How many rooms are available to this household, without including kitchen, bathrooms, garages or those exclusively devoted to business?
4. Out of these rooms, how many of them are used by this HOUSEHOLD, exclusively to sleep?
5. This HOUSEHOLD cooks mainly with:
 - Gas
 - Firewood / coal
 - Electricity?
 - Other, which one?
6. What type of TOILET does this household have?
 - Toilet and sewage system?
 - Toilet and septic tank?
 - Toilet and cesspool?
 - Latrine?
 - Does not have?
7. What is the HOUSEHOLD's main source of water?
 - Public network?
 - Public network and water truck?
 - Basin or public faucet?
 - Other piped source?
 - Water truck / tricycle?
 - Well?
 - River/ spring or stream?
 - Rainwater?
 - Other, which one?

8. Does this HOUSEHOLD have access to a shower?
- YES
 - NO
9. To what type of lighting does this HOUSEHOLD mainly have access?
- A public electric company?
 - A private electric plant?
 - Candle/ oil lamp/ gas?
 - None ?
10. Does this HOUSEHOLD have telephone service?
- YES
 - NO
11. How does this household eliminate most of the garbage?
- Hired service
 - Municipal Service (Garbage Truck)
 - It is thrown out on the street/ creek/ river/ lot
 - It is burnt / buried
 - Other, which one?

SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

Does this household have... (GOOD) ...:		CODE			How many?
GOOD		1			No. of GOODS
					2
1	REFRIGERATOR?	YES			→ SB
		NO			
2	TV SET?	YES			→ SB
		NO			
3	BLENDER?	YES			→ SB
		NO			
4	COMPUTER?	YES			→ SB
		NO			
5	STEREO?	YES			→ SB
		NO			
6	MICROWAVE OVEN?	YES			→ SB
		NO			
7	STOVE WITH OVEN?	YES			→ SB
		NO			
8	RADIO - CASSETTE RECORDER?	YES			→ SB
		NO			
9	WASHING MACHINE?	YES			→ SB
		NO			
10	BETAMAX, VHS?	YES			→ SB
		NO			
11	MOTORCYCLE?	YES			→ SB
		NO			
12	AUTOMOBILE, PICK-UP TRUCK,?	YES			→ Skip to MOD. 2 SEC. 1
		NO			

MODULE 2 – SECTION 2: CHILD LABOUR FOR BOYS AND GIRLS AGED 5 THROUGH 17 YEARS WHO LIVE OUT OF THE HOME

INTERVIEWER: These questions will be addressed to the head of household or his/her spouse and they will refer to those people who were members of the household. People aged 5 through 17 years of age at the time of the interview.

NO. OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	SEX	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	PERMANENCE		ACTIVITY	CONTACT	MONEY SENDING			
<p>Besides the people mentioned here, are there others who live outside of this household and presently are aged 5 through 17 years?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>How many? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>GO TO THE NEXT SECTION</p> <p>Record the names</p>	Male 1 Female 2	How old is s/he currently?	<p>What relationship does (...) have with the head of household?</p> <p>Son or daughter 1 Grandson or granddaughter 2 Son-in-law or daughter-in-law 3 Brother or sister 4 Other relatives 5 Other non-relatives 6</p>	<p>Do you know where (...) lives or resides currently?</p> <p>Yes, in the city 1 Yes, out of the city 2 Yes, out of the country 3 NO 4</p>	<p>With whom does (...) currently live?</p> <p>Patron? 1 Relative? 2 Spouse? 3 Tutor? 4 Friends? 5 Other, who? 6</p>	<p>Do you know what activity (...) carries out currently?</p> <p>Works for somebody 1 Works independently 2 Works and studies 3 Attends school or training centre 4 Do not know 5 Other, which one? 6</p>	<p>Does (...) contact this household?</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>FREQUENCY ?</p> <p>Day 1 Week 2 Fortnight 3 Month 4 Quarter 5 Semester 6 Year 7 Rarely 8</p>	<p>Do/does (...) send money or goods for the house?</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>FREQUENCY ?</p> <p>Day 1 Week 2 Fortnight 3 Month 4 Trimester 5 Semester 6 Year 7 Rarely 8</p>			
	COD	NAMES						COD	Frequency	COD	Frequency
PER. COD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	PER COD	
01										01	
02										02	
03										03	
04										04	
05										05	

REMARKS

MODULE 2 – SECTION 3: MIGRATION - FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND MORE

[illegible]

MODULE 2 – SECTION 4: WORK SEARCHING – PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND MORE

Did (...) look for work the week from to?		Was (...) looking for work during the four weeks prior to the week from to?		To look for work, did (..) resort to:		For how long has (...) been looking for work?		Why did (...) not look for work?		Does (...) want to work and is willing to do it?		Is (...):		Did (...) work before?		Why did (...) stop working?		For how long has (...) not worked?			
<div>YES 1</div> <div>Question 30</div>		<div>YES 1</div> <div>Question 30</div>		<div>MARK 2 MAIN ONES</div>		<div>Places with temporary hiring? 1</div> <div>Friends or relatives? 2</div> <div>Employers directly? 3</div> <div>Press, radio? 4</div> <div>Public employment agency? 5</div> <div>Private employment agency? 6</div> <div>Trying to establish own workshop, firm or business? 7</div>		<div>GO TO QUESTION 35</div>		<div>Has a sporadic or occasional job? 1</div> <div>Thinks that cannot get work or got tired of looking for it? 2</div> <div>Thinks cannot find work? Spouse or family does not allow her/him? 3</div> <div>Waiting for reply regarding own firm or business? 5</div> <div>Waiting for reply from an employer or regarding steps taken to get work? 6</div> <div>Waiting for crop or work season? 7</div> <div>Does not need or desire to work? 8</div> <div>Does not have time? 9</div> <div>Ill/ disabled? 10</div> <div>Not of working age? 11</div>		<div>YES 1</div> <div>Question 35</div> <div>NO 2</div> <div>Question 34</div>		<div>Bondholder 1</div> <div>Retired or pensioner? 2</div> <div>Student? 3</div> <div>Housewife? 4</div> <div>Disabled? 5</div> <div>Other, which? 6</div> <div>GO TO QUESTION 57</div>		<div>YES 1</div> <div>Question 36</div> <div>NO 2</div> <div>Question 57</div>		<div>Liquidation of firm 1</div> <div>Inopportune dismissal 2</div> <div>Voluntary resignation 3</div> <div>Elimination of public sector items 4</div> <div>End of contract 5</div> <div>Business did not succeed 6</div> <div>Agricultural cycle of work season ended 7</div> <div>Retired 8</div> <div>Other, which one? 9</div>		<div>No. of weeks</div>	
PER COD	28	29	30		31	32		33	34		35	36		38	PER COD						
01															01						
02															02						

MODULE 2 – SECTION 4: EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED – PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND MORE – MAIN OCCUPATION																		
INDUSTRY		OCCUPATIONAL GROUP		STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT														
What is the main activity of the firm or business where (...) works/ed ? <div>DESCRIBE ACTIVITIES</div>		Regarding her/his occupation, what kind of work does/did (...) do? <div>WRITE DOWN THE TASKS</div>		In this occupation, is/was (...): <div>NOT FARMING</div> Government employee/worker? 1 Private employee/worker? 2 Day labourer or worker? 3 Employer or partner? 4 Own account worker? 5 } 43 Unpaid family worker? 6 <div>FARMING</div> Agrarian work with wage and salary? 7 Day labourer or worker? 8 Employer or partner in the farm? 9 Own account agrarian worker? 10 } 43 Unpaid family worker? 11 Domestic worker 12		In this job does/did (...) have: Appointment? 1 Indefinite contract? 2 Temporary contract or contract for a definite output? 3 Other, which one? 4		Does/did (...) receive the following from her/his employer: <div>YES 1</div> <div>NO 2</div>			How many jobs did (...) have in the week from.... to One 1 More than one 2 <div>NONE 3</div> <div>Question 57</div>		For how many years has (...) worked as (Question 39)? <div>If less than one year write 00</div> 38					
INEC USE		INEC USE						Food	Lodging	Transport	Paid holidays	Uniform	Social Security insurance	Medical service	Child day care	Training courses	No. of YEARS	
PER COD	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	PER COD										
01								01										
02								02										
03								03										

[illegible]

MODULE 2 - SECTION 4: SECONDARY OCCUPATION - PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND MORE																	
INTERVIEWER: Questions 54 through 56 must be applied if in Question 43 Code 2 has been recorded (More than one).		BRANCH OF ACTIVITY What is the main activity of the firm or business where (...) works? <div>DESCRIBE ACTIVITIES</div>	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP Regarding her/his occupation, what kind of work does (...) do? <div>WRITE DOWN THE TASKS</div>	STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT In this occupation, is/was (...): <div>NOT FARMING</div> Government employee/ worker? 1 Private employee/ worker? 2 Day labourer or worker? 3 Employer or partner? 4 Own account worker? 5 Unpaid family worker? 6 <div>FARMING</div> Agrarian work with wage and salary? 7 Day labourer or worker? 8 Employer or partner in the farm? 9 Own account agrarian worker? 10 Unpaid family worker? 11 Domestic worker 12	What was (...)’s activity condition in the last twelve months. <div>WERE YOU:</div> Working? Looking for work? Not working and not looking for work?												
		INEC USE		INEC USE		<div> <div>2000</div> <div>2001</div> </div> <div> <div>J</div><div>A</div><div>S</div><div>O</div><div>N</div><div>D</div> <div>J</div><div>F</div><div>M</div><div>A</div><div>M</div><div>J</div> </div>											
		54		55		56		57									
		PER COD		PER COD		PER COD		PER COD									
01		01		01		01											
02		02		02		02											

MODULE 2 - SECTION 5: INCOME - FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND MORE

[illegible]

MODULE 3 - SECTION 1: CHILD WORK - FOR BOYS AND GIRLS AGED 5 THROUGH 17 YEARS - QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD AND/ OR SPOUSES																		
ACTIVITIES		REASON FOR WORKING		DAYS	HOURS				RELATIONSHIP WITH THE EMPLOYER		MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION							
During the week from to was (...):		What is the main reason why (...) works?		If (...) stopped working, what would happen to the household?	How many days does (...) usually work per week?				How many hours did (...) work during the week from to:		Questions 6 and 7 will be asked only to those who answered alternatives 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and 12 in Question 40, Module 2.		The main means of transportation used by (...) to go to the workplace is:		How long does it take (...) in total to get to work?			
Only working?	1				<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> LESS THAN ONE HOUR, WRITE 00 </div>				How is the work relationship of (...) with the employer?		Why is (...)’s relationship with the employer bad:		Bus, taxi?		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> If a bus or a taxi is used, include waiting time </div>			
Working and studying?	2	Contributes to the family income	1	Standard of living would decrease?					1	Bad		1	There is verbal or psychological abuse	1			Private vehicle?	2
Working and performing household chores?	3	Economic independence	2	Household would not be able to survive?					2	Good		2	There is physical abuse	2			Firm’s transport?	3
Working, performing household chores and studying?	4	Helping in the household’s shop, business or farm	3	Would have to hire somebody to do the work?					3	Indifferent		3					Walking?	4
Only performing household chores? → 13	5	Poor school performance	4	Would stop studying?					4								There is verbal, psychological or physical abuse	3
Studying and performing household chores? → 13	6	To learn to work or because it is her/his obligation	5	Nothing?					5								Bicycle?	6
Only studying? → 12	7	To pay for her/his studies	6	Other, which one?					6								Canoe, boat?	7
Did not do anything? → 15	8	There are no learning establishments	7														None?	8
		Other, which?	8															
PER COD	1	2	3	4	5				6	7	8	9	PER COD					
01													01					
02													02					

MODULE 3 - SECTION 1: CHILD WORK - FOR BOYS AND GIRLS AGED 5 THROUGH 17 YEARS - QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD AND/OR SPOUSES

SPARE TIME			FUTURE SELF-IMPROVEMENT	PARTICIPATION IN HOUSEHOLD CHORES			REASONS	LAST 12 MONTHS		INDUSTRY	OCCUPATION
What does (....) do for entertainment when not working?			What would you like (.....) to do in the future?	Has (...) participated in household activities or chores?	Usually, how many hours per week does (.....) devote to household chores?	Why does (....) perform the household chores?	What is the main reason why (....) does not study, work, nor help in the household chores?	Did (...) work during the last 12 months, from to?		What is the main activity of the firm or business where (...) works/ worked?	Regarding her/his occupation, what kind of work does/did (...) do?
<div>Record 2 main alternatives</div>			<div>Attend school or high school? 1</div>	<div>YES 1</div> <div>NO 2</div> <div>Question 16</div>	<div>Parents work 1</div> <div>No other person to perform the household chores 2</div> <div>To learn the household chores 3</div> <div>Desire to cooperate at home 4</div> <div>Is her/his obligation 5</div> <div>Other, which? 6</div> <div>GO TO QUESTION 16</div>	<div>Is ill or disabled 1</div> <div>Is not interested 2</div> <div>Too young 3</div> <div>Other, which? 4</div>	<div>YES 1</div> <div>NO 2</div> <div>GO TO SECTION 2</div>		<div>DESCRIBE ACTIVITIES</div>	<div>WRITE DOWN THE TASKS</div>	
Plays with friends or siblings	1	Work in a firm, shop, business or farm?	2				<div>COD</div> <div>How many months?</div>	<div>INEC USE</div>			<div>INEC USE</div>
Electronic games, billiards, cards, etc	2	Do household chores?	3								
Watch TV	3	Attend school and work?	4								
Listen to music	4	Get a better job?	5								
Go out on the street	5	Other, which?	6								
Practice sports	6										
Other, which?	7										
	Alt. 1	Alt. 2		No. HOURS							
PER COD	10		11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
01											
02											
03											

CLASSIFICATION BY TYPE OF INJURY	
<p>1. SUPERFICIAL, INJURIES AND OPEN WOUNDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial injuries (abrasions, blisters, not caused by heat), contusions, wound caused by sharp object (with small opening), insect bites (non-poisonous), etc.). • Open wounds (cuts, lacerations, wounds caused by sharp objects (with penetration of foreign object), animal bites, etc.). <p>2. FRACTURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed fractures • Open fractures • Other fractures (with luxation, displacement, etc.) <p>3. LUXATIONS, TWISTS AND DISTENSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Extirpations, lacerations, twists, distensions, traumatic hematrosis, ruptures, sub-luxations, detachment of joints and ligaments, etc.) • Luxations and sub-luxations. • Twists and distensions <p>4. TRAUMATIC AMPUTATIONS (Particularly includes a traumatic enucleation of the eyeball)</p> <p>5. CONCUSSIONS AND INTERNAL INJURIES (Injuries caused by explosions, bruises, concussions, contusions caused by crashing, lacerations, traumatic hematomas, as well as perforations, ruptures and detachment or internal organs, etc.)</p>	<p>6. BURNS, CORROSIONS, SCALDS AND FREEZING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermal burns (caused by electric heaters, electric conductors, flame, friction, hot air and gases, hot objects, rays, radiations, etc.) • Scalds of chemical origin (corrosion) • Scalds, freezing. <p>7. Poisonings, intoxications and acute infections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute poisoning and intoxications (acute effects of an injection, intake, absorption or inhalation of toxic corrosive or caustic substances; including toxic effects of contact with poisonous animals). • Infections (intestinal, infectious diseases, specific zoonosis, protozoosis, viral diseases, mycosis, etc.). <p>8. OTHER KIND OF SPECIFIC INJURIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of radiation • Effects of heat and light • Hypothermia • Effects of air pressure and water pressure • Asphyxia • Effects of maltreatment (both physical and psychological) • Effects of rays (shock caused by rays, effects of rays unspecified in other quotations) • Flooding and non-deadly immersion • Effects of noise and vibration (including serious loss of hearing capacity). • Effects of electricity (electrocution, electric shock, etc.) • Other specific injuries <p>9. VARIOUS UNSPECIFIED INJURIES</p>

CLASSIFICATION BY TO THE INJURED PART OF THE BODY	
<p>1. HEAD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scalp, skull, brain and nerves and blood vessels of the skull • Ear(s) • Eye(s) • Toot (teeth) • Other parts not specified in other sections <p>2. NECK, INCLUDING SPINAL CORD AND CERVICAL VERTEBRAE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spinal cord and vertebrae • Neck, other specific parts, non-specified under other quotations • Neck, non-specified site <p>3.BACK, INCLUDING SPINAL CORD AND DORSAL VERTEBRAE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spinal cord and vertebrae • Back, other parts not classified in other sections • Back, part not specified <p>4. TORSO AND INTERNAL ORGANS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorax, including ribs, breast bone and scapulas) • Other parts of thorax (including internal organs) • Pelvic and abdominal region (including internal organs) • External sexual organs • Torso, multiple injuries • Torso, other specific parts not classified in other parts • Torso and internal organs, part not specified <p>5. UPPER MEMBERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulder and scapulohumeral joints • Arm including elbow • Wrist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand • Thumb • Other finger(s) • Upper members, multiple injuries • Upper members, other specific parts not classified in other sections • Superior members, part not specified <p>6. LOWER MEMBERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hip and coxofemoral joints • Leg, including knee • Ankle • Foot • Toe(s) • Lower members, multiple injuries • Lower members (other specific parts not classified in other sections • Lower members, part not specified <p>7. THE WHOLE BODY AND ANATOMIC PARTS WITH MULTIPLE INJURIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systemic effects (for example, those causes by poisoning or infection) • Multiple anatomic parts affected <p>8. OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY INJURED</p> <p>9. UNSPECIFIED PART OF THE BODY INJURED</p>

[illegible][illegible]

CLASSIFICATION BY TYPE OF INJURY	
<p>1. SUPERFICIAL, INJURIES AND OPEN WOUNDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial injuries (abrasions, blisters, not caused by heat), contusions, wound caused by sharp object (with small opening), insect bites (non-poisonous), etc.). • Open wounds (cuts, lacerations, wounds caused by sharp objects (with penetration of foreign object), animal bites, etc.). <p>2. FRACTURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed fractures • Open fractures • Other fractures (with luxation, displacement, etc.) <p>3. LUXATIONS, TWISTS AND DISTENSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Extirpations, lacerations, twists, distensions, traumatic hematoses, ruptures, sub-luxations, detachment of joints and ligaments, etc.) • Luxations and sub-luxations. • Twists and distensions <p>4. TRAUMATIC AMPUTATIONS (Particularly includes a traumatic enucleation of the eyeball)</p> <p>5. CONCUSSIONS AND INTERNAL INJURIES (Injuries caused by explosions, bruises, concussions, contusions caused by crashing, lacerations, traumatic hematomas, as well as perforations, ruptures and detachment of internal organs, etc.)</p>	<p>6. BURNS, CORROSIONS, SCALDS AND FREEZING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermal burns (caused by electric heaters, electric conductors, flame, friction, hot air and gases, hot objects, rays, radiations, etc.) • Scalds of chemical origin (corrosion) • Scalds, freezing. <p>7. Poisonings, intoxications and acute infections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute poisoning and intoxications (acute effects of an injection, intake, absorption or inhalation of toxic corrosive or caustic substances; including toxic effects of contact with poisonous animals). • Infections (intestinal, infectious diseases, specific zoonosis, protozoosis, viral diseases, mycosis, etc.). <p>8. OTHER KIND OF SPECIFIC INJURIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of radiation • Effects of heat and light • Hypothermia • Effects of air pressure and water pressure • Asphyxia • Effects of maltreatment (both physical and psychological) • Effects of rays (shock caused by rays, effects of rays unspecified in other quotations) • Flooding and non-deadly immersion • Effects of noise and vibration (including serious loss of hearing capacity). • Effects of electricity (electrocution, electric shock, etc.) • Other specific injuries <p>9. VARIOUS UNSPECIFIED INJURIES</p>

CLASSIFICATION BY TO THE INJURED PART OF THE BODY	
<p>1. HEAD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scalp, skull, brain and nerves and blood vessels of the skull • Ear(s) • Eye(s) • Toot (teeth) • Other parts not specified in other sections <p>2. NECK, INCLUDING SPINAL CORD AND CERVICAL VERTEBRAE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spinal cord and vertebrae • Neck, other specific parts, non-specified under other quotations • Neck, non-specified site <p>3. BACK, INCLUDING SPINAL CORD AND DORSAL VERTEBRAE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spinal cord and vertebrae • Back, other parts not classified in other sections • Back, part not specified <p>4. TORSO AND INTERNAL ORGANS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorax, including ribs, breast bone and scapulas) • Other parts of thorax (including internal organs) • Pelvic and abdominal region (including internal organs) • External sexual organs • Torso, multiple injuries • Torso, other specific parts not classified in other parts • Torso and internal organs, part not specified <p>5. UPPER MEMBERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulder and scapulohumeral joints • Arm including elbow • Wrist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand • Thumb • Other finger(s) • Upper members, multiple injuries • Upper members, other specific parts not classified in other sections • Superior members, part not specified <p>6. LOWER MEMBERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hip and coxofemoral joints • Leg, including knee • Ankle • Foot • Toe(s) • Lower members, multiple injuries • Lower members (other specific parts not classified in other sections) • Lower members, part not specified <p>7. THE WHOLE BODY AND ANATOMIC PARTS WITH MULTIPLE INJURIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systemic effects (for example, those caused by poisoning or infection) • Multiple anatomic parts affected <p>8. OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY INJURED</p> <p>9. UNSPECIFIED PART OF THE BODY INJURED</p>

MOD. 3 – SEC. 1: Cont.		
RISK AND WORK EQUIPMENT		
Do you know if the persons who work with (...), use protection equipment to perform the work? <div>YES 1</div> <div>NO 2</div> <div>Does not know 3</div> <div>GO TO SECTION 2</div>	Do the other persons who work with (...) use any of the following protection equipment or instruments when they work?	
	Goggles/screenings?	1
	Helmets?	2
	Ear plugs?	3
	Special shoes?	4
	Gloves, masks?	5
	Vests/belts?	6
	Does not know?	7
	None?	8
	Other, which?	9
	Equip. 1	Equip. 2
COD PER	29	30
01		
02		
03		

MODULE 3 - SECTION 2: CHILD WORK – ADDRESSED TO BOYS AND GIRLS AGED 5 THROUGH 17 YEARS													
TRAINING AND BENEFITS				WORK			INJURY/ILLNESS – LOCATION – ATTENTION AGENT - TIME						
During the last 12 months (from... to...), do/did attend work-training courses, to improve your income or to get a job? <div>YES 1</div> <div>NO 2</div> <div>GO TO QUESTION 33</div>	Besides what you learnt in the course, what was the main benefit you obtained from it? Getting a salaried job 1 Creating your own business or shop 2 Improving your income 3 Promotions in your job 4 Improving your shop or business 5 None 6 Other, which? 7	Did you perform any work during the last 12 months (from ... to...)? <div>YES 1</div> <div>NO 2</div> <div>GO TO QUESTION 42</div>	Did it affect your studies that you worked? Yes, it affected studies 1 No, it did not affect studies 2 Does not attend school 3	Have you suffered injuries or illnesses during the last 12 months from ... to... due to your work? <div>YES 1</div> <div>NO 2</div> <div>GO TO QUESTION 40</div>	What was the most serious illness, injury you suffered during the last 12 months from... to?		What part of the body was injured?		Due to the illness (Question 36) did you stop going to work, classes or performing your ordinary daily activities?		Due to the most serious illness, accident or injury that you had, did you go to the:		
					Superficial injuries and wounds	1	Head	1			Doctor?	1	
					Fractures	2	Neck	2			Nurse?	2	
					Dislocations, sprains	3	Back	3			Care-taker, masseur?	3	
					Traumatic amputations	4	Torso and internal organs	4			Drugstore?	4	
					Internal injuries	5	Upper members	5			Admitted to the hospital?	5	
					Burns, scalds	6	Lower members	6			Other, which?	6	
					Poisoning or intoxications	7	The whole body	7					
					Other types of injuries	8	Other parts of the body	8					
					Unspecified injuries	9	Unspecified injuries	9					
					TYPE 1	TYPE 2	PART 1	PART 2	COD	How many days?			
31	32	33	34	35	36		37		38		39	PER COD	
												01	
												02	
												03	

MODULE 3 – SECTION 2: CHILD WORK – QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO BOYS AND GIRLS AGED 5 THROUGH 17 YEARS

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NOTE:

The table below will be auxiliary at the moment the informant tells you the instruction level according to the present educational system.

PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM	TRADITIONAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM	CODE
First Year of Basic Education	Kinder Garden - Kinder	Code 3
Second Year of Basic Education	First Grade	Code 4
Third Year of Basic Education	Second Grade	Code 4
Fourth Year of Basic Education	Third Grade	Code 4
Fifth Year of Basic Education	Fourth Grade	Code 4
Sixth Year of Basic Education	Fifth Grade	Code 4
Seventh Year of Basic Education	Sixth Grade	Code 4
Eight Year of Basic Education	First Course	Code 5
Ninth Year of Basic Education	Second Course	Code 5
Tenth Year of Basic Education	Third Course	Code 5
First Year of High School	Fourth Course	Code 5
Second Year of High School	Fifth Course	Code 5
Third Year of High School	Sixth Course	Code 5

ONLY FOR PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD OR MORE			PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR MORE	
What language do or did the parents speak?	What language do you commonly speak?	What other language do you speak besides the one formerly mentioned?	You consider yourself:	
Only a native language 1	Native language 1	Native language 1	White? 1	
Native language and Spanish? 2	Spanish 2	Spanish 2	Black? 2	
Only Spanish 3	Foreign language 3	Foreign language 3	Indigenous? 3	
Only a foreign language 4		None 4	Mestizo? 4	
Foreign language and Spanish 5			Mulatto? 5	
			Other, which? 6	
11	12	13	14	PER COD
				01
				02
				03
				04
				05
				06
				07
				08
				09
				10
				11
				12